

"RUSSIAN WORKERS POSSESS ECONOMIC FREEDOM TO A DEGREE ENJOYED BY NO OTHER COUNTRY"

—STATEMENT BY FIRST AMERICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

COMPANY HIRELING JAILS FIVE WORKERS BEATEN BY COAL POLICE

One May Lose Eyesight; Taken to Hospital After "Working Over" by Company Thugs

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—Following the assault of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company Coal and Iron police on four striking miners of Castle Shannon No. 2, and a fifth youth, Samuel Mullenowski, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters attacked on property not in possession of the company, taken to the Coal and Iron barracks and black-jacked, beaten up, kicked around the face and body and viciously abused, as described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, the victims, bruised and bleeding and suffering seriously from their injuries, were taken before Squire Ira H. Edmondson, company hireling, and thence on to Pittsburgh. Here four of them were jailed and held and refused bail without any charges being preferred against them. The young carpenter, who may lose his eyesight as a result of the attack, was so badly hurt that he had to be removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where three of the Yellow Dogs, as the company gunmen are called 'round here, mounted guard over him.

Police and "Civil Rights"

It is worth giving in detail the account of what ensued, as told by Constable Siskind and corroborated by Squire George H. Beltzhoover of Castle Shannon Borough. It is a good lesson in just how much a miner's civil rights are worth where the coal companies are in control. Squire Beltzhoover, not being a company man, as the miners declare Edmondson to be, strenuously objects to the action of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company in handing over his borough to the rule of imported thugs. This week he appealed to District Attorney Luther of Allegheny County for action for the citizens of the borough against the constant outrages perpetrated by the Coal and Iron police since the company brought them in when it opened up its mines on a scab basis.

No Complaint.

After the assault, then, "The Coal and Iron police took them," (the four men) said the constable "to No. 1 Police Station in Pittsburgh." They lodged no complaint against them, but simply asked the Police Department of Pittsburgh to detain them. No charge was preferred against them; the Coal and Iron Police simply said: "Keep these men for us."

"The Police Department locked them up. At twenty minutes to ten a bondsman and Squire Beltzhoover and the constable appeared at No. 1 Police Station. They had real estate bonds to the amount of \$1,000 apiece. Altogether we had \$5,000 worth of bonds to liberate these men, and we had \$400 in cash.

"The Pittsburgh police could not turn them loose because there was no (Continued on Page Five)

Believe Inspection Of Mine Explosion Framed by Bosses

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 18.—The mine inspector's investigation of the recent explosion at the Hammond Colliery which caused the death of four workers and the probably fatal burning of a fifth discloses evidence against the miners which looks fishy.

No Safety Lamps Used. After the Hammond explosion foremen from a dozen collieries were summoned to investigate and study the causes of the disaster. The accident occurred in a gangway charged heavily with explosive gas. Only safety lamps and battery lights could be used in a place so dangerous. Yet when the inspector went in, he found a can of carbide and a carbide lamp under a car, showing that the law had been violated by the use of a naked light in a gas-filled place.

Whether this evidence is framed up or not, will probably never be proved. But experience of other accidents leads one to believe that the carbide cans were actually placed there by one of the bosses in an effort to lay the blame on the men, and save the foremen from being discharged, as would happen if the accident were shown to be due to their neglect.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

THOUSANDS OUT ON STRIKE IN COLORADO COAL

Defy Terror of Company That Killed

AGUILAR, Colo., Oct. 18.—Thousands of miners are on strike in the Colorado coal fields in a great walk-out, called by the I. W. W. The strike has been announced for several weeks. The miners demand the regular union wage prevailing in other states before the present lockout of the United Mine Workers of America.

Bosses Threaten.

A "Vigilante" committee of business men in Walsenburg has started an "anti-Red" drive, and has ordered all I. W. W. members to leave town. The sheriff of Aguilar is swearing in more deputies, and the same action is expected in other countries.

The state industrial commission is making frantic efforts to rouse the community against the I. W. W. speakers, calling them "advocates of violence," and repeating all of the ancient fables about the organization.

Lewis Men Will Scab.

The strike is of great assistance to the locked out miners in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is an evidence of the feeling of solidarity among the miners of Colorado, but the small locals of the United Mine Workers of America in Colorado, one of International President Lewis' "paper districts," useful in controlling conventions, have been ordered to scab thru the strike. It is expected that many of them will refuse to obey such a command from their district officials, and will come out with the strikers.

Four Thousand Join.

The walk-out started last night in the Walsenburg district, spread to Aguilar and other towns, and was strengthened by a great meeting at Lafayette, at which miners from the Boulder district voted to carry the strike into their mines, thus assuring at least four thousand more miners on strike, in addition to the approximately four thousand already out.

The companies made a promise of a raise in wages from the prevailing \$5.50 per day, but refused to come up to the \$7.50 demanded or to grant any of the working conditions the men are asking for. The offer of a raise was considered by the miners to be merely a maneuver to avoid a strike.

Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is the chief operator in Colorado. It is the company guilty of the Ludlow massacre.

Prepare Australian Flight

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 18.—The Southern Cross, the big monoplane in which four aviators will attempt to fly to Australia, was expected to take off for Los Angeles today, where instruments will be installed. The fliers have not announced a definite date for the Pacific jump.

Rats Costly in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Rats and mice eat \$500,000,000 worth of food in the British Isles every year, according to Sir Thomas Horder, physician to King George.



American Trade Union Delegation in Moscow. In the center, James Maurer, Pres. Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Machinists' Local in Oakland Condemns the Arrest of Sidney Bush

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 18.—On the 6th, Machinists' Union, Local 284 of this city passed a resolution protesting against the action of the American Federation of Labor convention in Los Angeles in causing the arrest of S. Bush. This resolution provoked considerable discussion but was finally unanimously adopted.

The usual Tuesday night street meeting was held at the corner of 10th and Broadway, Oakland, under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The two speakers were Comrades Fleming and Harris who were enthusiastically received by a large audience.

Communists In Norway Largest Party In Nation

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 18.—Early returns indicate that the Communist Party is the strongest party in the country, having received more than 72,000 votes in the general election, a gain of 24,000 since the last election.

The next highest vote was that of the Agrarian party with 63,000 votes, a gain of 7,000; then comes the Left party with 52,000, a loss of 6,000; the Conservative party polled but 36,800 votes, a loss of 17,000.

Vote Nearly Completed.

Seventy-five per cent of the vote is already in and it is not thought the returns from the outlying districts will change the indicated results. It is clear that the Lykkes conservative government will fall, although there is no one party strong enough to organize an independent government. There is a likelihood of a left government with the Communists as the largest party in the new ministry.

Cal, of Course, Not Really Angry at His "Critic," Summerall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Summerall incident is closed, it was indicated at the White House today.

President Coolidge told callers that apparently Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, had been misquoted in the newspapers when he criticized the army's housing facilities.

Mr. Coolidge will talk to Summerall today or tomorrow on general military conditions.

It is the opinion at the war department today that the Summerall-Coolidge-Davis maneuver will get the desired appropriations for barracks for a large conscript army, such as would be needed in the next world war.

SUDDEN END OF JURY CHOOSING IN GRAFT TRIAL

Doheny Bank Clerk One to Pass on Oil Steal

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—With the jury finally chosen in a suspiciously sudden manner, considering that none who would admit having read more than the headlines about the case were allowed on it, the trial of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, former secretary of the interior and millionaire oil magnate respectively, got under way today.

On this jury, made up of two young women and ten old men, is one man so intricately tied up with the fortunes of the Sinclair and Doheny interests that it seems a most surprising thing that a prosecution, alert and vigorous and trying to convict, would have let him get by. He has been employed for the last 21 years in the Riggs bank, one of whose directors was counsel for Doheny and Fall in the Elk Hills case.

The Swindle Exists.

The jury first listened to two hours of oratory in the Fall-Sinclair criminal conspiracy trial this afternoon, but adjournment was reached with proceedings still running along in a dull and routine vein.

Owen J. Roberts, federal counsel, outlined to the jury what he hoped to prove in a snappy half hour address. Briefly, he said he would prove that Albert B. Fall, as secretary of the interior under President Harding, had given the lease on the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire operator and sportsman, without the usual competitive bidding, and that in return Fall received \$230,560 in Liberty Bonds. In the civil suit for recovery of Teapot Dome, the supreme court states fraud exists.

Fall Doesn't Care.

Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair lawyer, was still on his feet at adjournment reciting a rather uninteresting version of the naval reserves punctuated by innumerable dates and technicalities. The substance of his argument, insofar as he had gotten, was that the Teapot Dome lease was absolutely essential.

For the second time Fall was late (Continued on Page Two)

Aimee Sets Fire to Electric Blanket; Is Saved by Secretary

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 18.—Aimee Temple McPherson, flame-haired evangelist, one of whose fortes is curing by faith healing and prayer, is recovering at Mt. Wilson today from burns and shock which, but for the timely presence of her former secretary, might have proved fatal.

Mrs. McPherson was wrapped in an electric blanket last Thursday night as part of a treatment for a severe cold. Late in the night a "short" developed in the electric wiring.

Callow Commanders of Submarine in Charge When Fatal Wreck Came

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Three naval "rookies" were in charge of the United States Submarine 5-51 the September night in 1925 when the submersible was rammed and sunk off Block Island with the loss of 27 lives, according to an affidavit read by Federal District Attorney Hubert C. Thompson today in closing the government's case against Captain John H. Diehl of the steamship City of Rome. The steamship struck the submarine, and her captain was charged with negligence. The affidavit was by Dewey Kyle, one of three survivors of the disaster. Divers today described the scene of horror in the sunken submarine.

The navy is one of the most aristocratic institutions in the world with a strictly defined officer caste. Every effort is made to carry out the theory that any green midshipman is brainer than the most experienced common sailor.

SIGMAN FOUGHT WORKERS WITH THEIR \$175,000

Admits Details of Deal at "Libel" Trial

That \$175,000 of the unemployment fund of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was used by Morris Sigman, president, in his fight against the left wing was disclosed yesterday in the Tombs Court, Franklin and Centre St., before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky. Sigman has brought criminal libel charges against the Freiheit and Unity, organs of the left wing workers in the needle trades.

This money, that was to a large extent contributed by the workers in the shops from their weekly wages, was to be used for the relief of unemployed workers. According to Sigman's testimony yesterday only \$5,000 was paid to unemployed workers after the right wing took over control of the fund.

Bosses Representatives Withdraw.

Under cross examination by Louis B. Boudin, of counsel for the defense, Sigman told of the organization of the insurance fund in 1923. Originally, he said, the union had only one representative on the board of trustees, the other members being representatives of various groups of employers. Arthur D. Wolf, of the Chatham-Phoenix bank, was chairman, he testified.

"In July of this year the situation changed," Sigman continued. "So we decided to change the function of the fund. We arranged with the em- (Continued on Page Two)

"ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WHICH HISTORY RECORDS FEW PARALLELS", STATES FIRST U. S. LABOR DELEGATION

Group From American Unions Returns With Message To Deliver To U. S. Workers

Leaders of the first American Trade Union Delegation will report to a mass meeting of workers in Madison Square Garden, New York, next Sunday at 2 p. m.

Among the prominent American labor leaders who took part in the delegation and will speak Sunday are: James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America, Albert Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, and Stuart Chase will also speak. Frank P. Walsh will be chairman.

"Above all, the country seemed alive; a little shabby amid its splendid relics, but vital, arresting and in some indefinable way, disciplined and strong. No one of us left Russia without the phrase escaping us:

"Heaven help the nation, or nations, that try to conquer this people."

In these three sentences the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union conveys, in the preamble to its report, released today, the tremendous impression made upon its members by the close insight they had into the internal life of a nation where workers and peasants rule and socialism is being built.

IMPRESSED BY WORKERS POWER. All thru the 96 pages of this report, many sections of it written in a statistical style combined with a political naivete which shows that its authors, in spite of their protestations to the contrary, have attempted to apply American capitalist standards to a revolutionary country, runs nevertheless this feeling of a mass proletarian power consciously working toward an objective by all, swinging forward with a sweep and depth of knowledge and determination for which there is no comparison in the capitalist world.

PERSONNEL OF DELEGATION. Signed by James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal and compiled by them, and a number of prominent economists and sociologists, the report deals with practically all phases of life and work in the Soviet Union but with special emphasis on the trade union movement.

EMPHASIS ON TRADE UNIONS. This section of the report is a carefully prepared analysis of the function and structure of the Soviet trade unions and their relations to the Soviet government. It is, however, fitted into the picture of management and development of industry, the character of the government and the role of the cooperatives, cultural societies, schools, etc., so as to clearly define the decisive role of the trade unions.

UNHAMPERED INVESTIGATION. The report explains the extensive facilities afforded the delegation for securing the information it desired and the division of work by which it was able to get a comprehensive view of Soviet government, industry and social conditions. The delegation says:

"The delegation realizes that it could not learn 'all about Russia' in the time at its disposal. Yet the fact that each economic specialist covered a particular field in which he was well-informed and put his research at our command; that the group divided into five parts, each traveling almost continuously for several weeks, covering thousands of miles—partly thru country untouched by railroads; that we went where we wanted to go and saw what we wanted to see; that we visited Moscow, Leningrad, and seven other large cities as well as the great industrial center of the Donetz Basin, the Caucasus, the Upper Volga, the Ural mountains, the Crimea, the Ukraine, including Odessa and Kherson; that everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister; that we talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government; that we had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully—lead us to believe that we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually."

FAVORABLE FIRST IMPRESSION. Responding to a request repeatedly made by workers and officials, the delegation says that it is its conscientious desire to "tell the truth of about Russia. No apparent effort was made by Russians to hide the bad," says the report, "altho they displayed pardonable pride in showing us the best."

The first impression of the delegation was by no means a gloomy one:

"The city streets were full of people. The majority of stores were open with goods on their shelves and plenty of business. Street cars were running regularly; in nearly every case the railroad trains were strictly on time. Streets were lighted at night, the telephone service in Moscow was excellent, theatres and opera (Continued on Page Two)

"Russian Workers Possess Economic Freedom"

(Continued from Page One)
were well attended—often crowded. Moving picture houses were frequent and busy, crews were rowing on the river, aërials were watched from many housetops, bands were playing in the parks, women shrieked as they coasted down the shoot-the-chutes in Leningrad's White City, museums and picture galleries were everywhere open and extensively patronized, and everybody smoked cigarettes—in incredible quantities.

"A Miracle" of Reconstruction.
The report describes the terrible consequences to the Soviet Union of the world war, invasion, blockade and famine—the low point reached in 1921. Production had dropped to one-tenth of the pre-war level; "factories, public utilities, railway lines, harbors, had been gutted and destroyed. The whole mechanism of trading, exchange and credit had been wiped out."

The report characterizes this period as the "zero point" and the advances since that time as "phenomenal." "Industrial production," says the delegation, "has increased by leaps and bounds, with agricultural conditions following behind. From a state of utter disorganization and ruin, the economic structure has come back to normal in six years. This is an achievement for which history records few parallels. For the West it would be a seven-days wonder; for the East it is a miracle."

Dominant Role of Unions.
It is evident that the delegation was astounded by the pre-eminent part taken by the unions in all phases of life in the Soviet Union. Especially was it impressed by the activity of the unions in the cultural field and in summing up this section the report says: "The cultural work of the union is one of the most impressive achievements of the new Russia. There is no precedent for it anywhere in the world today."

But most interesting—and important—of the section dealing with trade unions is the description of the attitude of the Russian workers when asked concerning the relations of the unions and the government. The official American labor leadership, as part of their campaign against the Soviet Union, has insisted that the Soviet unions are "mere tools of Communist tyrants."

Relations With Government.
The statement of the delegation on this point is therefore of great importance. It says: "When the Russian workers whom we met in factory, shop and mine were questioned as to whether their unions were 'controlled' by the government, their answer was usually an amused smile or a complete failure to understand the point of view of the questioner. 'It is OUR government. They are OUR unions,' was the reply in many cases. 'This is a dictatorship of the proletariat, not a capitalist government,' was another. 'Our government never broke a strike,' or 'There

is no injunctions and anti-trade union laws in Russia.' The workers look upon the unions as an independent aid to the government and upon the government as the instrument of the workers' power in the field of politics and international relations. Many of the trade union leaders hold important posts in the government, and the will of the Central Council of Trade Unions in the matter of appointments to certain public offices is absolute and binding."

Weakness of Report.
It is in those sections of the report relating to "civil liberties" and particularly in the case of the recent execution of 20 monarchists that the dele-

gation shows its failure to understand the exigencies of a proletarian state surrounded by capitalist enemies. Seemingly without consideration for the fact that these elements have been responsible for the death of thousands of workers, peasants and leaders of the Russian revolution, and apparently without giving weight to the fact that these agents of various imperialist powers and monarchist organizations were engaged in a terrorist campaign, the delegation complains that the arrests and executions were "characterized by indecent speed and failure to give the accused a proper chance to defend themselves."

This failure to grasp the fact that so far as relations with world imperialism is concerned the Soviet Union is in a state of war, is one of the outstanding weaknesses of the report.

Freedom of Russian Masses.
The delegation finds on the other hand that the Russian workers enjoy a greater amount of freedom than exists in any other country. "Western liberals and those opposed to the Soviet government frequently confuse

political freedom with real freedom. The former is part of the latter, but without economic freedom it does not greatly benefit a man. The Russian workers possess this economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by the workers of no other country. . . . Because of such freedom as this, the workers naturally do not particularly resent the refusal of the government to allow them the privilege of voting for a capitalist party which would take away most of this economic freedom which has been given them by the revolution."

There is no question but that the report of the First American Trade Union Delegation will cause a sensation in labor and liberal circles. In spite of its shortcomings, rather because of them, it represents fairly well the opinion that would be arrived at by a great cross-section of the American labor movement—both as to its omissions, misunderstanding and prejudices, which American capitalist democracy has rooted firmly but not ineradicably in the minds of the working class.

SIGMAN FOUGHT WORKERS WITH THEIR OWN MONEY—FACT BROUGHT OUT AT HIS SUIT AGAINST FREIHEIT
(Continued from Page One)
representatives to suspend the fund until June, 1928."
"Who was put in charge of the fund?" Boudin asked.
Sigman admitted that he himself was in charge and that the representatives of the employers resigned at that time. Julius Hochman and David Dubinsky, right wingers, were then added to the board, according to Sigman. These three men thereafter were in control of the fund, which at that time amounted to \$380,000.
Sigman was asked who became treasurer of the board of trustees after the resignation of the bosses' representatives and the succession to their places of Hochman and Dubinsky. Sigman became evasive.
"Hochman was elected secretary," he said.
Caught Evading.
"I did not ask you who was elected secretary," continued Boudin. "I want to know who was elected treasurer."
Sigman admitted that the treasurer was Sigman.
Boudin next asked the witness why he had evaded the question. Sigman did not reply.
Sigman was next asked what was done with the \$380,000 after it was given into the exclusive control of the board of which he was treasurer.
"How much money was paid in unemployment claims?" Boudin asked.
"About \$5,000," Sigman answered.
"Diverts \$175,000."
"How much was loaned to the international?"
"\$175,000."
"That's almost half of the entire fund, isn't it?"
"Yes."
"Another \$100,000 was used in paying off second mortgages on certain union property testimony showed.
The property in question up to that time had housed the offices of the New York Joint Board and the left wing locals, 2 and 9. The Joint Board and Locals 2 and 9, themselves unable to pay off the mortgages, were thus forced to vacate the premises. The right wing under the direction of Sigman took possession.
Sigman also told Boudin that only a few hundred dollars had been collected for the insurance fund since he and his two henchmen obtained exclusive control of it.
A few seconds later he admitted that "several thousand dollars" had been spent during the same period merely for the administration of the fund and "in an attempt to collect outstanding funds."
For Right Wing Propaganda.
"Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Sigman, that you spent several thousand dollars to collect a few hundred dollars?" Boudin asked. Boudin also charged that the fund was being used to prepare propaganda against the left wing, pointing out as an example the pamphlet, "The Communist Plague in Our Unions."
This pamphlet was introduced in evidence Wednesday by Samuel Markewich, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for Sigman. Attorneys for the defense showed by cross examination that the pamphlet was fraudulent.
Quotes Pamphlet.
Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the left wing workers quoted from the pamphlet the passage, "No, Communists must hold paid or unpaid offices in the union." Sigman was asked if he agreed with this view.
"Yes," he answered.
Several minutes previously Attorney Brodsky had referred to a peace treaty between the right and left wings in which the Sigman administration had agreed not to discriminate against any members of the union for their political opinions.
"Do you still hold the view that a Communist should be allowed to run for union office?" Brodsky asked. In contradiction to his later reply the witness answered, "yes."
Mrs. Tillie Sigman, wife of the international president, was the next witness called.
She was closely questioned about

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Government Admits That Unemployment Is Worse This Year Than Last

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The level of employment for September was 4.6 per cent below the level in Sept. 1926, and pay roll totals were 5.3 per cent lower, the Department of Labor announced today. The usual slight rise over August was even slighter this year than last.
The September report was based on returns from 10,781 establishments in 54 of the principal manufacturing industries. These establishments in September had 3,030,762 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$79,212,903.

Crew Has to Fight for Life Against Burning Cotton Cargo in Gulf

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 18.—The Mallory liner San Jacinto, arrived in port here from Galveston today, with the crew fighting for their lives against an overload of cotton, which had caught fire.
The fire was discovered Sunday morning, 12 hours after the liner had cleared the Texas port. Working in shifts, the crew assisted by passengers who were frightened into doing some of the labor, have since battled the flames. Bad weather encountered Sunday night and heavy seas added to the dangerous plight of the ship.

Revenue Boat Shirks Rescue

CAPE MAY, N. J., Oct. 18.—Radioing that it had failed in its effort to rescue four men and a woman adrift on a barge, a coast guard cutter notified the shore station this afternoon that it was in distress itself.

The Boxing Business Selects Its Officers

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18.—David A. Donahue was re-elected president and Paul Pehm first vice president of the National Boxing Association in convention here today.
The association voted today to recognize the following champions of the various weight divisions: Heavyweight, Gene Tunney; middleweight, Mickey Walker; welterweight, Joe Dundee; lightweight, Sammy Mandell; featherweight, Benny Bass; bantamweight, Bud Taylor.

American Workers Send Subs as Revolutionary Greetings to the Soviet Union

Pravda, Moscow, U. S. S. R. Oct. 13, 1927
Dear Comrades:—The following names of new subscribers to The DAILY WORKER are sent to you as revolutionary greetings from workers of this country who are taking this means of showing their solidarity with the world revolutionary movement of which the Soviet Union is the vanguard.
We should like to have you publish these names or call them to the attention of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in an appropriate manner.
Fraternally yours,
BERT MILLER, Business Manager.
Thomas Triolo, Geo. Vital, Paul Grenko, Geo. Morphis, J. B. Suplit, K. Tamkus, J. Gasin, W. W. Quirt, G. Piccoli, S. Honkile, A. Refy, John Soroka, Josef Feiman, John Piontka, E. Tarkoff, Reino Korhonen, P. S. T. Y. Lukutupa, G. Holmes, Steven Stanley, Henry Wong, Michael Ygovovich, S. P. Pardeshi, Mike Kartick, Walter Trumbull, F. Solop, John Bodenna, Dr. J. E. Cass, A. McMath, Eva Natinsky, Joseph Schwartz, Swan Holmberg, Mrs. D. Bridgway, M. Zalisko, Charles Samartzia, P. Paravina, Leonard Kimble, Alex Friedolin, Sophia Mayman, Eugene Stoll, E. F. Noyes, B. E. DeMott, F. Badstuber, L. J. Patterson, Israel Lazarovitz, Walter Cobak, F. Kaufmann, Matti Markkula, Theo. Yrjana, H. Laurikainen, Ray Clark, Eugene Bechtold, Alex Kramer, J. Patton, E. Semple, Miss Sara R. Sherman, Jake Aronow, Mike Christ, P. G. Panagopoulos, S. Mosules, A. Holt, Mrs. E. A. Was, Carlos Goltz, I. Brooks, Morris Reiley, Chas. A. Nygress, August Starew, John H. Owens, Dan Keller, John Kucy, N. Khan, Joe Koch, Ed. Kerekhove, E. Maukkoa, Theodore Levin, George Stipich, Dave Miller, M. R. Joan, Armenian Workers, Ed. Club

IT'S THE SAILORS THAT LOSE IN A SHIPWRECK



Clothes lost, dunnage lost, job gone—that's what it means to the crew of a ship that is wrecked, when and if the crew is saved. Here are the survivors of the ship Besseggen, sunk in the upper bay, New York, by the great trans-Atlantic liner Paris. The men are broke and are eating "coffee and."

16 MEMBERS OF TROTSKY GROUP ARE EXPELLED

Vuyovitch Disregarded Orders of Party
MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—Vuyovitch is among the sixteen members of the Opposition expelled from the Communist Party for violation of discipline and for factional methods tending to the creation of a new party.
Vuyovitch, member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, was expelled by the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. for refusing to go to Voronje. Twelve other members of the Opposition are reported to have been expelled at Kiev and three others at Tiflis.

Violated Party Order

"According to the decision of the Central Committee, Vuyovitch was to leave for Voronje in three days, the Central Control Commission warning him, in view of the several decisions taken by Party organizations in regard to his factional activity, that in case of his refusal to submit to the decision, he would be excluded from the ranks of the Party."
"On September 28th Vuyovitch, having disobeyed the order of September 21st, having declared that he had no intention of following it and declaring that he would stay in Moscow compelled the Central Control Commission to make the following decision: to consider as absolutely inadmissible this infringement of Party discipline by Vuyovitch and to exclude him from the Party in view of his factional anti-Party attitude, which had been repeatedly condemned by the Party, and in view of the warnings given him by the Central Control Commission."

Failure of Private Ownership of Ships Impresses Senator

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Sen. Fletcher of Florida, ranking Democratic member of the Senate committee on commerce, has issued a letter demanding that the government adopt government ownership and operation of merchant shipping as its permanent policy.
Fletcher charges that Republican politicians have centered their energies over to private ownership. In the process of getting rid of government vessels, he says, the administration has almost given them away. In instances it has issued circulars begging private operators to come and take ships, saying that the price would make no difference.
For U. S. In Winning War.
The government shipping board episode in American history was the result of the imperative desire of Wilson and the American capitalists to win the world war, and not a desire to interfere with private exploitation as such. However, for the sake of making political capital, the Democratic party has been pointing to the government merchant marine and its successes and comparing it with the inefficiency of the private companies.

SUDDEN END OF JURY CHOOSING IN TEAPOT DOME TRIAL OF FALL AND SINCLAIR

(Continued from Page One)
returning from lunch and held up the afternoon session.
By LAWRENCE TODD.
WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 18.—Anyone who read the press reports of the naval oil scandal investigation four years ago and formed an opinion, and is still of the same opinion, can have no place on the Fall-Sinclair jury. To be a juror, one must have read nothing of the biggest scandal in American governmental affairs since 1870, or he must have read it so listlessly as to have failed to form an opinion on the facts.
This was the first thing impressed on the public when Harry Sinclair and Albert Fall came into the criminal division of the federal court in the national capital, Oct. 17, to answer a federal indictment on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States.

Headlines Safe Enough.
George P. Hoover, counsel for Sinclair, examining prospective jurors, raised the issue of opinion right away. The first person questioned was a young married woman, who had worked seven years in a local bank. She denied having read "more than just the headlines" on the oil cases, and she was accepted, temporarily. Samuel Cooper, naturalized Russian, said he had read the newspapers and had an opinion. The defense quickly challenged, and he stepped out of the box. Another woman qualified next, on general ignorance of the case. She was worked for the telephone company ten years. Next came a building materials dealer, young and straightforward, who said he had an opinion. Out he went. And then a retired postoffice messenger was seated when he swore he had no view and next to no information on the whole affair.
Curiously enough the district attorney failed to challenge a paying teller employed for the past 21 years in Riggs Bank. This man depends for livelihood upon employment in the biggest bank in Washington, one of whose directors is Frank Hogan, counsel for Doheny and Fall in the Elk Hills naval oil conspiracy trial last year and their counsel in their forthcoming trial for bribery.

But the defense did challenge a young electric lineman who said he read the local papers and had formed an opinion as to the oil scandal. It was evident in his case, as in that of the others who had been challenged, that he would have to be shown that the defendants were not guilty.
Another challenge from the defense removed a former war veteran and Red Cross employee, now in the real estate business. He was so definite in his answers to questions that the defense, in spite of his business connections, seemed to find him dangerous. They accepted a hardware clerk 23 years of age, and the floor manager of the leading local department store.

Sinclair is running his own defense. He sits just behind Hoover and Martin Littleton, his chiefs of counsel, and directs them in all details. He is heavy, dark, unsmiling, cynical in appearance. Fall is taking little part. His chief counsel is Wm. E. Leahy. Fall looks stronger than when he was tried with Doheny a year ago, but his temper has not improved. He looks forward to four or five weeks in the courtroom.
The prosecution will show that Sinclair organized a fake corporation in Canada, to buy oil cheap and sell it back at a profit, in order that these profits might be paid to Fall. Payment of \$230,500 to Fall by this dummy concern, in Liberty bonds, will be proven. After that, the jury will solemnly deliberate on the question—"Did they conspire and was this a bribe or a Christmas present?"
Unwilling to face the court, two of Sinclair's associates—former President O'Neill of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and Blackmer, former chairman of the board of the Midwest Refining Co.—remain runaways in Europe. Roberts had the court summon Blackmer to appear in court on the opening day of this trial. Since he refused to come, the court will take steps to confiscate some of his property in punishment.

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500 REGISTERED FOR OPENING OF WORKERS SCHOOL

Many Classes Open to Trade Unionists

The Workers School opened its fall term of 1927 yesterday at 108 East 14th Street, when classes in principles of Marxism, Fundamentals of Communism, History of the United States and Intermediate English "A" were begun. The class in Advanced English "A" will begin Wednesday while Thursday, Oct. 20, Intermediate English "B" and a second section in Advanced English "A" will start. Social forces in Modern Literature is scheduled to begin Friday evening, Oct. 21.

Registration passes 500. The registration this year has been very large, the 500 mark already having been passed. As a result several courses have been closed to registration. Within a week several more subjects will be added to the list.

Great interest is being shown by the workers in a class on Trade Union Problems, William Z. Foster, instructor; Theory and Practice of Trade Union Work, Benjamin Gitlow, instructor; and Labor Journalism, Art Shields, instructor.

Workers from many industries have been registering for these courses, such as cloakmakers, machinists, motormen, furriers, and carpenters. The discussions will take place in these classes on experiences in and methods of solving problems. Those who wish to train themselves for the trade union movement are expected to register immediately before more classes are closed to registration.

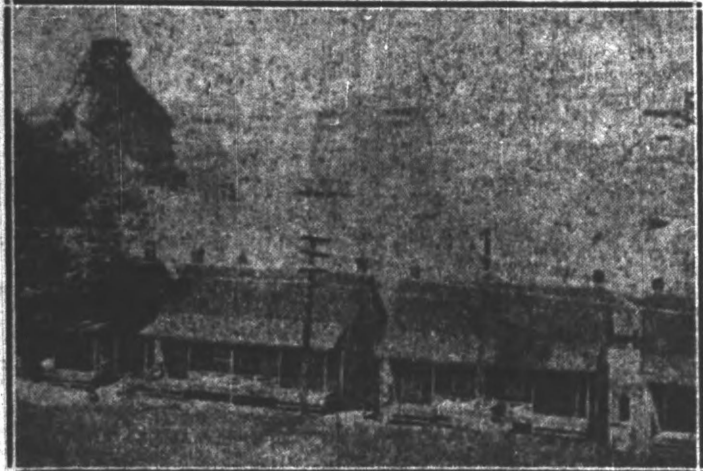
Courses are varied. Other courses of special interest to workers active in the trade unions are: Present Tactics of Employers, Robert W. Dunn, instructor; Historic Struggles of American Labor, David J. Spass, instructor; Public Speaking, Carl Brodsky; History of the U. S., Jim Cork; Marxist Economics, Ray Kagan; Fundamentals of Communism, various instructors, and Principles of Marxism, Abraham Markoff.

For information about these or any other of the 50 courses offered by the Workers School, write or call at the school office, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street, New York City.

English Dept. Large. Because the American working class is so largely foreign, particularly in the basic industries, and because in the city of New York the proportion of foreign-born workers is particularly high, the Workers School, in its efforts to serve the New York labor movement, has built an especially large English department. It offers, not one or two, but 18 different courses of six grades so that every worker, from the one who does not read or write English at all to the worker who merely wishes to complete his mastery of the language, can be fitted into the class best adapted to his needs.

The teachers also have been selected with a double test of their fitness—first, their technical fitness as instructors, and second, their knowledge of and experience with the labor movement. The fee is only \$3.50 for a three-month, once-a-week course and \$6.00 for a three-months twice-a-week course. The instructors include: Sue Baxter, Beatrice Carlin, Whitaker Chambers, Mary Ghent, Vera Green, Eli B. Jacobson, Violet Kay, Florence Lubin, Sophie Messin, Ruth Mannon, William Patterson, Pauline Rogers, Hannah Scherer, Anna Soirsky and J. Warner.

Castle Shannon—Owned by Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.



In this mining town Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Police, hired by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., have been trying to enforce its open shop program and the injunction granted it by Judge Schoonover by a campaign of terrorism. Recently thirty of them got drunk and beat up striking miners—a few days before that they kidnaped five workers and kicked one man's eyesight out—they have arrested girls and confined them in the company barracks.

COMPANY HIRELING JAILS FIVE WORKERS BEATEN BY COAL AND IRON POLICE

(Continued from Page One)

the true physical condition of the men.

At this point our friend the Pittsburgh Terminal squire comes into the case again. On Thursday evening last the five men were given a hearing on the charge of disorderly conduct before Squire Edmondson, and—banged, bruised and limping as they still were from the effects of the Coal and Iron police attack—were found guilty, and fined \$5.00 apiece and costs.

The men have appealed the case, and it will come up for hearing on Wednesday, October 19th.

Hush Up Matter.

Outrageous and sensational, too (think of the headlines if it had been five college boys instead of five young union workers who had been beaten up), as this case is, it is only thanks to Squire Beltzhoover's protest and appeal to the District Attorney that the case has reached the columns of the local capitalist newspapers.

A number of other instances of company terror have occurred at Castle Shannon No. 2 and the other Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mines in the neighborhood since the lockout began; but because these outrages have been perpetrated by one of the most powerful coal companies, and the victims have been the locked out miners and their families they do not appear in the columns of the general press.

Here is just an ordinary everyday occurrence at the same mine that one of the men told me, after they got through telling about last Saturday's attack, up at the grocery store on the hill above the mine where the strikers gather:

Arrested for Laughing. "One day a couple of Coal and Iron police came along past a house and two girls were sitting on the porch. 'We got a warrant for your arrest,' they say, 'for laughing at us when ever we come by.' Then they took them down to the company barracks. Then the two of them came over to us, near our house, and they asked my brother, 16 years old, where he lived. He told them it was none of their business and they handcuffed him and started taking him along. Then dad said, 'Where you going with him?' and the Coal and Iron said, 'Shut up old man, I'll come and take you, too.'"

Then he come up, and dad had gone into the house and shut the door. Dad was sitting on a chair, and the Coal and Iron said, 'You're under arrest'; and Dad said, 'I'm sick, leave me alone.' (He has been sick 13 years.) Then the Coal and Iron knocks him off the chair, onto the floor, and puts both knees on his chest; and then he handcuffs him and throws him across his shoulders and carries him to the barracks. After they had got him down there they set him on a chair, and he fell off the chair onto the floor. Then my sister (one of the two girls brought to the barracks before) asked the Coal and Iron to get Dad a drink of water. But he wouldn't, and said, 'Nothing's wrong with him.' But then he was so sick, they had to take him from the barracks to the Miners' Hospital. The doctor said it was shock, and then he called an ambulance and took him to St. Joseph's Hospital in the city. And he was there three weeks. We don't know, they had him there alone awhile, and perhaps he was beat up.

Fine Old Man. Later when the Coal and Iron police brought the case before Squire Edmondson, the old man and the boy, and the two girls were all fined.

This is life under Coal and Iron rule as the miners and their families have been living it since the lock-out began. Now comes the injunction—the Castle Shannon No. 2 picket line already broken up by the Coal and Iron police on the first day the injunction went into force. The next step in the company's attack will be evictions, with added opportunity for violence on the part of its thugs, and added hardships for the miners' families. The warfare of the Co. operators against the miners of W. Pa. and Ohio has become too intense for any one section of labor to be asked to meet alone. It has become a war in which all organized labor must be mobilized.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

WHAT PRICE TRACTION POLITICS? TAMMANY SUPPORTS FARE RAISE

By ROBERT MITCHELL. The Subway Nickel: To Be Or Not To Be! This is the drama which now truts and frets its hour upon the Metropolitan stage. The last act is scheduled to be a tragedy unless the workers and other subway riders of the city can by their united effort prevent the otherwise certain martyrdom of the five cent fare.

Tammany Hall now posing as the chief friend and supporter of the long suffering Nickel will with equal grace act in the role of principal mourner. Controller Berry, whom Tammany has chosen for the unpopular role of chief executioner, will be amply rewarded for his courageous stand in upholding the interests of the Tammany masters in Wall Street. Undermeyer will be praised for his unstinted public service. The traction workers will remain unorganized. Subway riders will pay a 7 or 10 cent fare. Tax payers and eventually the workers will carry several hundred millions in an additional burden for the financing of the new "unification" plan.

Undermeyer Plan Is Fake. For the Undermeyer plan, so far as the people's interests are concerned, is a complete fake. The truth of this assertion will be proved presently when this plan is analyzed in detail. The Berry-sponsored increased fare scheme of Charles "St. Louis" Smith is a camouflage behind which Tammany may still pose as the defender of the people's interests. The Transit Commission investigations are equally a deception. Nothing can be accepted as substantial in the whole situation except the certainty that the people will lose.

Contractors Pay More. Although it is upon engineers employed by the city that the responsibility falls for planning and designing subway projects, the salaries paid by the city are in sharp contrast to those paid by private subway contracting companies. According to a statement issued by the Union of Technical Men's Association last night:

"Section engineers receive an annual salary from the city of \$4,200, whereas subway contractors pay the same class of engineers \$8,000 a year," the statement said. "Assistant engineers receive from the city \$3,300 while subway contractors pay \$5,000. The annual salaries paid by the city to surveyors in charge do not exceed \$2,500. Subway contractors pay \$4,000 to \$4,500. The city holds its rodmen to yearly salaries ranging from \$1,560 to \$1,860. Subway contractors pay \$3,000.

"In providing for salary increases proportionate to living costs, the city has given minor recognition to the 3,600 men of its engineering force. The city's mechanics have had a 110 per cent salary increase and unskilled laborers 140 per cent. Salaries of patrolmen and firemen have been raised 58 per cent and those of teachers 56 per cent. But engineers have had only 44 per cent increase throughout all the rises in the cost of living. At times this increased cost of living has ascended to nearly double what it formerly was. It is now 62 per cent higher than before the war."

Means Slated For Parole. Gaston B. Means, convicted in the Harry M. Daugherty investigation and now at Atlanta prison, is reported recommended for immediate parole. He was formerly employed by the William J. Burns International Detective Agency and was prominently identified with the corruption of the Harding administration.

Buses Supplant Railways. PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Oct. 15.—Officials of the Public Service Railway Company of New Jersey in a letter received by the city commissioners of Perth Amboy today requested they be allowed to abandon two of three trolley lines running into Perth Amboy and substitute bus lines. The company desires to abandon the line operating between Westfield Junction and Perth Amboy and that between Perth Amboy and Metuchen.

City Engineers to Demand Raises at Protest Meeting

Municipal engineers through their union will protest the action of the New York board of estimate in setting aside what they characterize as an entirely inadequate sum for salary increases at a mass meeting tonight at the Society of Engineers' Building, 29 West 30th St.

In announcing the meeting the unionized engineers said the \$600,000 voted by the Tammany administration for salary increases in the municipal engineering service would not amount to more than a 7 per cent increase even if equitably distributed, whereas the Civil Service Commission recently recommended a 35 per cent increase. The engineers' union is the Union of Technical Men, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

To Demand 15 Per Cent More. The immediate granting of a general 15 per cent wage increase and use of the \$600,000 for low-wage rather than favored workers will be urged at tomorrow's meeting. At the same time a conference with Charles Kohler, director of the budget, will be arranged before Thursday, when the allotment of the salary increases will be officially announced.

The protest meeting will be addressed by Dudley Babcock, president of the Union of Technical Men, and Evan L. Gunter, president of the architectural association of the board of education.

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Picnic for the Daily OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 18.—The Daily Worker Builders Club gave a picnic at Alvarado Park, Richmond, California, on the ninth.

There was a speaker who gave an outline of the aims and objects of the DAILY WORKER and pointed out that it is the only militant working class daily paper in the United States printed in the English language. A strong plea was made for all present who are not subscribers to become so.

Ball Will Greet Y. W. L. Convention Oct. 29th

A concert and dance to welcome the delegates to the fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be held Saturday, Oct. 29th, at the Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St. The convention will open the following day. Tickets in advance will be 50 cents, and at the door 75 cents. They can be bought now at 108 East 14th St.

Russian Motion Pictures for Celebration of Tenth Anniversary Here Oct. 30

The New York celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be featured by a showing of a motion picture of the funeral of C. E. Ruthenberg, late general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, and other films of Soviet Russia. They will be shown Sunday, Oct. 30 from 2 to 9 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., under the auspices of the New York district of the Workers Party. Admission will be 50 cents.

Hard Coal Miners Help Motormen in Pa. Traction Strike

SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 18.—Hard coal miners are helping striking motormen and conductors to win their strike. The strike began October 1, when the agreement between the men and the Schuylkill Traction Company expired and the company refused to renew.

Unable to run its trolleys the traction company now comes back on the interurban scene as the Schuylkill Transportation Co. and plans to install bus routes through the mountainous roads of the region. These bus lines, where they have already been established, are manned by non-union men who work for 50 cents an hour, while the union rate for that class of work is 67 cents an hour.

Miners Boycott Buses. The miners are very indignant and have passed resolutions that any coal digger taking a job on any of these buses will be expelled from his organization. Likewise anyone riding a bus will be considered no better than a scab.

Trolley men's meetings throughout the region have set forth the men's grievances. These grievances range from attempts to lay off men to holding back their pay in retaliation for union activities.

Hit Exorbitant Charges. The miners, and the whole working class population of this region are aroused against the company for an additional reason—its exorbitant charges. The fare at the time of the strike was 8 cents a zone of a mile and a half or less. Thus the short trip from Shenandoah to Mahanoy City, a distance of less than 5 miles, costs 32 cents one way. Competition of autos has brought down rates from still higher figures.

Campaign To Organize 10,000 Men and Women of Insurance Company

A campaign to organize into the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union the 10,000 office workers employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is now being conducted by that organization. The demands of the union are a minimum wage of \$21 a week instead of \$12 a week, payment for overtime and appeal from summary dismissals. The 10,000 workers involved include 7,000 girls.

Train For Next War. Governor Smith presided at the opening of the military tournament of the national guard at Madison Garden last night. Fifteen hundred troops trained for the next war by engaging in a mimic battle.

sections of I. R. T. stock, holding it, as Chadbourne testified, for the power it would give them in the coming unified traction plan. In this round up of I. R. T. stock the directors of the I. R. T., other than the bondholders, united with the B. M. T. gang. These directors of the I. R. T., it is important to remember, own no stock themselves in the railroad and have used their position to plunder the road by buying from themselves, at excessive prices, coal, steel, insurance, cement, lumber and other supplies. These charges, like others under the unspeakable present dual subway contracts, are passed on to the city.

Manipulate Stock Market. In addition the gang used its control of the roads to manipulate the stock market and raked in millions in this way alone. Financing and re-organization schemes netted other millions.

At the time referred to, . . . about two years ago, . . . this gang was able to win over the whole Tammany machine to its side. The then Mayor Hylan, for reasons of his own, had fought them consistently. It became necessary to defeat Hylan in order to advance further with their plan, which was to take over the new city subways as well and to increase the fare.

Hold Secret Meeting. Accordingly a secret meeting was held to discuss the plan. At this meeting were present Al Smith, governor of the state; the prospective Mayor of New York, Jimmy Walker; O'lvany, the leader of Tammany Hall; Frank Hedley, president of the Interborough; Gehard Dahl, chairman of the board of directors of the B. M. T.; Thomas L. Chadbourne, counsel of the B. M. T., and others. Here it was agreed to ditch the obstinate Mr. Hylan and after the election campaign of 1925, at which the five cent fare issue was to be held aloft, to lay the plans for an increased fare.

Elect Walker. Everything went according to schedule. Hylan was ditched. Walker was elected. John Delaney, chairman of the transportation board, worked out a transit unification scheme which he "hoped" would save the 5-cent fare. Both companies "accepted" the plan immediately.

Then Tammany Hall got its orders! The House of Morgan cracked the whip and Al Smith began to jig. Immediately there was instituted the "investigation" by the Transit Commission, which was to lay the basis for a "real" unification plan. Choosing the great inquisitor, Undermeyer, for the main role, there began what was really a complete exposure of the methods of the traction plunderbund in order to wrench from them the control of the railroads.

Socialist Confab Here Next Year. The national convention of the socialist party for 1928 will be held here next April 10, it was reported yesterday. Candidates for president and vice president will be nominated.



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The Trade Union Delegation Report

The report of the American Trade Union Delegation which recently returned from a tour of Soviet Russia, excerpts from which are published today, will claim the attention of many tens of thousands of workers and especially of active trade unionists.

This report is important first of all because it is the report of the first delegation of American trade unionists which has visited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The character of the delegation's personnel is significant.

There are certain mistakes made by this first delegation. These mistakes are shown most obviously in relating and commenting upon incidents such as the execution of the 20 agents of capitalist terror, where they display their failure to understand the exigencies as well as the history of the revolution and indulge in sentimental protestations.

The delegation's report, signed by James H. Maurer as chairman, John Brophy, Frank L. Palmer and Albert Coyle as secretaries, visited various countries in Europe to study the labor movements and reported that in the Soviet Union "there was plenty to eat and from the standpoint of sheer biological well-being, the urban population seemed far better off than that of Paris or London."

Very interesting to American workers is that section dealing with the trade unions of Russia. Not only do the trade unions of the Soviet Union help to enforce labor laws, but they draft and secure the adoption of such legislation beneficial to them. The trade unions are consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers, and the shop committees and unions have the power to file complaints against the managers.

At this time, when a series of vicious decisions of the United States supreme court have practically outlawed trade unions in this country and when the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor is praising in the most revolting manner the identical capitalist government that is responsible for the most frightful excesses against organized labor, the working class of the country will be interested to read the following paragraph from the report:

"We are satisfied that the workers have the legal right to strike. That there is no anti-strike law, and nothing resembling American injunctions to curb strike activities and the activities of the unions. The hiring of strikebreakers is prohibited by law."

The report further explains that strikes seldom occur in government-operated industries, for the simple reason that the complaints of the workers are usually due to managerial neglect and are instantly remedied and those responsible for the condition removed from the posts to which they were entrusted. Strikes in private industries are supported by the government and are therefore always successful. The workers in Russia are amused at the suggestion that the government could engage in strike-breaking activities. "Our government never broke a strike," they say. After detailing the many functions of the unions which include substitution of hovels for modern houses, organization of public health work, the report declares that:

"The Russian workers possess economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by workers in no other country."

Instead of crawling, in the most abject manner, before a capitalist government that is openly and avowedly an enemy of the working class and then fawning upon its agents as benefactors of humanity, as do the reactionaries in the American labor movement, the trade unions of the Soviet Union play a dominant role in social life and write their own laws because the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is their own working class government, created by themselves and acting as their instrument of power.

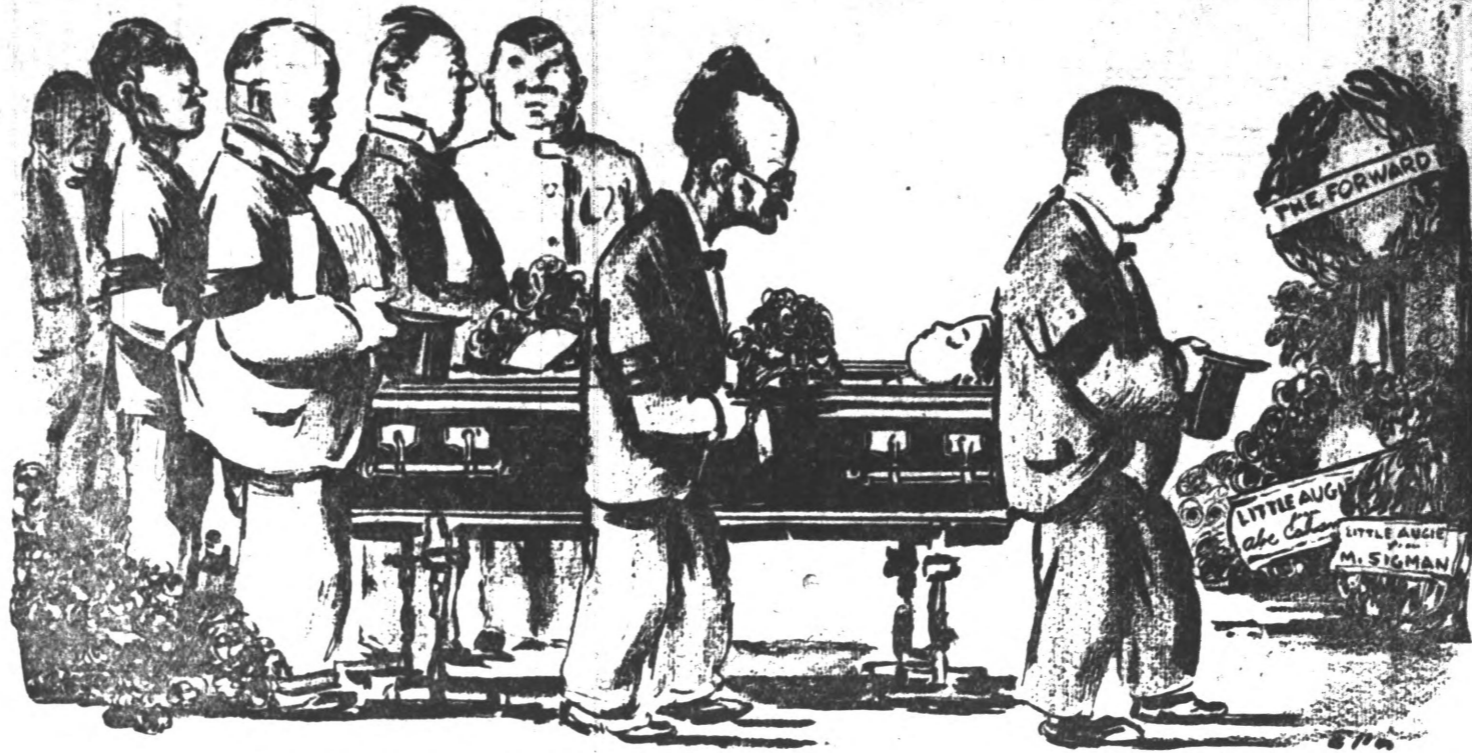
The American trade union movement is now outlawed by a whole series of vicious class decisions. Yet it is certain that the reactionaries of the trade union bureaucracy will try further to justify their existence as labor lieutenants of capitalism by railing at this report of exactly the opposite course of events in the workers' republic. The facts that are marshalled are a damning indictment of the anti-Soviet policy of the Greens, the Wolls and other enemies of labor. The announcement of the inauguration of the 7-hour day, published since the return of the delegation, and not mentioned in the report, will supplement it and give new impetus to the demand for recognition of the first workers' and peasants' government the world has ever seen.

The printed report, it is said, is now on the press and will be ready for distribution at the first mass meeting at which the delegation will report to the public. This will be at Madison Square Garden in New York next Sunday afternoon. A wide circulation of the report will do much to clarify the atmosphere in the labor movement regarding the Soviet Union.

The achievements of the great Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are the fruits of social revolution led by the working class. These fruits are garnered as the result of the policies of the working class leadership, the Communist

"OH, WHAT A PAL WAS AUGIE!"

—By Fred Ellis



Watering the flowers on "Little Augie's" bier with their tears, Sigman, Cahan, (in spirit) Johnny Broderick of the Bomb Squad and other right wingers had a last look at their favorite gang leader as he lay in his \$750.00 coffin on his way to Jehovah.

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MUSSOLINI has decreed that Italy shall be speechless in the future, on the theory that the time devoted to making and listening to speeches is time wasted. The privilege of indulging in such a futile activity will be the private monopoly of the dictator and his aides. The only two celebrations to be permitted annually will have to be held on Sundays so that the workers will not be halted in their productive labors. Mussolini has already decreed the length of the female skirt and the number of children a patriotic married couple should produce. His latest ukase is just one more decree.

PERHAPS Mussolini's order, abolishing "ceremonies, manifestations, celebrations, inaugurations, anniversaries and centenaries, either large or small, nor speeches of whatever calibre" was provoked by Mustafa Kemal Pasha's seven-day speech—now in the course of delivery—on the subject of Turkey's nationalist revolution and the efforts of the imperialist powers, including Italy to crush the revolution. Mussolini does not like Kemal because Mussolini wants a slice of Turkey and Kemal once challenged the duce to come on and take his chances on finding enough graveyard space to accommodate his backbitch, an invitation which the gallant duce discreetly turned down.

OR it is possible that the Italian workers, a vocal section of the world's population, liked to talk of the inauguration of the seven-hour day in the Soviet Union and that they showed a tendency to compare their own status as slaves of the capitalist dictatorship with that of the Soviet workers under their own government. Bigger and better celebrations, demonstrations and inaugurations and longer and more eloquent speeches is the order of the day in the Soviet Union. Mussolini has long since outlawed singing and laughter. Soon he will have the masses going around with their mouths padlocked. By the time he gets their brains extracted he will feel that his mission has been accomplished. You can figure out to your own satisfaction whether you would prefer to live in speechless Italy or in the Soviet Union.

SPEAKING before the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Major General Summerall, who admits that his policies and those of the A. F. of L. are similar, declared that if the army is "to carry on with dignity and the respect of the nation" it must not be allowed to live "like workers in a logging camp, in tumble-down shacks on the scale of the immigrant class." Why should an army that is compelled to live like the workers on less pay than that received by the workers be anxious to turn their guns on the workers in the interest of a class that lives in the style of solvent monarchs? Summerall is a farsighted butcher. He should get far in the army.

AT the opening of the late eucharistic congress in Chicago, motorcycle escorts with sirens screaming, flew thru Michigan Boulevard to warn the populace of the approach of Cardinal Mundelein, prince of the Roman Catholic Church. This was gall to the Ku Klux Klan and non-catholic Nordics in general. Now, the city council of the Windy City has decided that hereafter only kings and presidents will be accorded this service. Is it possible that William Hale Thompson will permit a moth-eaten monarch to pollute the republican atmosphere of his beloved city? Or is his anti-royal wrath aroused only against the monarch of Great Britain?

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON mayor of Chicago is about to nationalize his local campaign against King George. "Big Bill" has discovered that the English-Speaking Union has been conducting a campaign in behalf of British imperialism in the United States. The mayor is presenting the ousted superintendent of schools McAndrew as exhibit A. Mr. Tom Sullivan, the mayor's representative, expressed amazement at the extent of British propaganda in this country. We sympathize with Mr. Sullivan, but we hope that this private war on a foreign potentate will not be used as a smoke screen to hide the wage-cut that is hanging like a damoclean sword over the school teachers of Chicago.

IN order to elevate the tonsorial profession and to lower the financial blood pressure of the customers, the Master Barbers of Greater New York decided that the price of haircuts must be raised from 60 to 75 cents and shaves from 20 to 25 cents. They also decided to organize open shops as much as possible and to preserve unity of action in legislative matters. Devoted as they are to the master barbers are not forgetting the business end of things. Of course we will all feel properly elevated when we carry a higher-priced haircut under our hats and no doubt the journeymen barbers will feel properly humbled if their masters succeed in substituting the open shop for the more or less closed shop.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, Mayor of Chicago, invited H. L. Mencken to be a star witness at his anti-British rodeo, but Mencken on this occasion did not choose to throw the ball.

LESSONS IN "CIVILIZED" SLAUGHTER

By W. J. WHITE.

THE officer in charge of soldiers dispersing crowds of massed workers should see that his men never present the butt of their guns to the crowd, but always the bayonet end of the weapon. The reason for this is obvious. This or words to this effect are taken from a small manual of instructions published by the board of strategy of the army at Leavenworth, Kansas for the use of officers of bands of soldiers in case of strikers, or "mobs" as the book puts it. This same book gives these same officers careful instructions, on how to get the initiative in such cases and how to keep their minds ahead of the minds of the workers. The book is a splendid example of how those who serve the master class are trained for the purpose of guarding the property of the master class and the booklet is filled with maxims for the use of the trained and armed, as against the untrained and unarmed.

How to march from the places of rendezvous to the scene of the trouble. How to approach open spaces where they may be attacked by superior forces. How to avoid traps and ambushes while on the march and how to go into action in order to keep the minds of the people occupied in front of them while the detailed troops are sent thru side streets to attack in the rear, and thus gain the initiative if they have lost it, is gone into the minutest detail. How to attack with tear gas bombs and other gases and when and where to use bombs is given much attention. Barricades both by strikers and mobs and the best methods of attacking these occupy a liberal space. In fact the very best and latest means to employ under all circumstances of street warfare in the case of strikes and other disturbances, is given not only liberal but lavish space. Not a thing is overlooked that will the better prepare the superior officer to cope with the difficulties, which may menace the property of the financial and industrial, rulers of this country.

THE most approved utterances of the best trained officers who have devoted their lives to the best methods of killing are quoted and set out in a manner that will best fix them in the minds of those who are gathered in citizens military training camps and in reserve officers corps.

All of these things contained in that book, came to my mind as I looked over the ground at the grove where the workers gathered in Cheswick, Pennsylvania. I could see in my mind's eye the plans carefully laid by those in command of the state Cossacks. How they had for days planned and mapped out their bloody work. No bungling in this matter, each and every move was that out days in advance. The stool-pigeons placed where they could watch the crowd and give the right signal for the quiet entrance of these cowardly thugs, loaded down with their tear gas bombs and riot clubs. This was to be a massacre which was to be remembered by the workers, intent upon rescuing two of their fellow workers from being burned to death in the interest of the masters of America.

HOW these trained thugs gluttoned their lust for blood is brot out in the testimony of the maimed and bruised as they haltingly and in broken English describe the scenes that were enacted that dreadful 22nd of August in the state ruled over by the big corporate interests of the country. The trained horses of the Cossacks, rearing and striking with their fore feet—what a mighty havoc they must have done among those closely-packed working people. It is a splendid thing for the workers that they have such an organization as the International Labor Defense to come to their assistance in just such cases, to bail them out and get them lawyers to fight their battles for them and to bring the facts out before the world.

The Miners' Divided Front

By JACK O'HARE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—After six months of fighting and starvation it is clear that the whole labor movement must unite to save the Miners' Union, to organize relief and defense. The miners of Illinois, Indiana and the southwest are returning into the dark depths of the pits, while the striking miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio are left in the fight to face further starvation, evictions from their homes and injunctions. There has been some vague promise of relief, but no money, no food, no clothing has been sent by officialdom to Pennsylvania and Ohio where the miners are starving and freezing in their tent colonies.

Secret Deal.

After six months of starving, over fifty percent of the striking miners are compelled to accept a temporary six-month truce agreement signed on October 1st, in a secret session by the coal operators and the Lewis machine; an agreement which practically means the signing away of the Jacksonville agreement after the six-month period is over. For the first time in the history of the Miners' Union the rank and file had no voice nor vote in the making of the agreement. In the past, no matter how reactionary the officials of the Miners' Union, they at least referred the agreements to the rank and file for a referendum vote.

Broken Front.

The temporary six-month truce agreement has destroyed the united front of the miners in this struggle when John Lewis assented to the signing of district agreements. The district agreements have divided the miners, and is destroying the power of the miners' union.

In the early days the miners struggled from agreements with individual operators to sub-district agreements, then as the miners became better organized, they fought for district agreements and finally after many years of struggle a national agreement was won. All this was progress in the right direction.

John Lewis' retreat now from the principle of national agreement is a long step backward. The rank and file of the miners' union has been continually struggling for a "national agreement" to cover the coal industry and their slogan has been "An injury to one, is an injury to all." Yet in spite of the demand of the miners the officials are continually isolating and weakening the miners' union and playing into the hands of the coal operators.

Miners Were Betrayed.

The miners waged a heroic fight in this struggle and it is another great chapter in the history of the miners' union. The reason that this struggle is not a more glorious chapter is purely and simply the treachery of the present miners' officials. These officials from the beginning of the strike showed a tendency to surrender by refusing to launch a militant struggle against the coal operators, they sabotaged the extension of the fight to the unorganized fields and the anthracite fields as proposed by the Progressive Miners' Committee, they failed to set up a national relief committee or draw the whole labor movement to the support of the strike, and now these officials have accepted as part of the six-months' truce agreement that the wage rate paid to the miners using loading machines or other machine devices shall be readjusted, which in plain simple words means a reduction in wages.

But worse yet, Lewis & Co., accept the contentions of the coal operators that the Jacksonville agreement cannot be retained permanently, but must be revised.

That the treacherous six-month truce agreement is a complete sell-out of the miners can be seen by comparing the speech of President Fishwick of the Illinois Miners to

the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the agreement that was signed by these same officials. Fishwick came directly to the convention after an unsuccessful conference with the operators which ended on September 13th. Fishwick said in part the following:

"We have been asking that we be allowed to retain the Jacksonville agreement from now until the first of April, and in the meantime a joint committee of two operators and two miners shall be created to conduct a full investigation of the situation and formulate a NEW AGREEMENT to take the place of the temporary agreement which would expire on April 1st. . . . We were asked, 'Wouldn't you like to have a fifth man selected by Bill Taft?' We said, 'No, we don't want any fifth man selected by Bill Taft or anyone else.'"

Yet two weeks later, President Fishwick and Lewis went into a conference with the Illinois operators on October 1st, and accepted the following clause: "To facilitate agreement upon disputed points the commission may enlarge its number to five, in which case a majority vote shall be binding."

Thus again the Lewis machine has told the miners one thing and then crawled on their knees to the coal operators and found common ground with them in betraying the miners and leading them further into a blind alley.

Approach New Stage.

The fight of the miners is approaching a new stage. The rank and file must watch out for the treachery of the Lewis machine in the next few months. Undoubtedly those districts where no agreement has been reached have been very much weakened by the policy pursued by John Lewis. The miners that are back at work must raise the issue of immediate support of relief for those miners that are still on strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

If these miners are compelled to surrender it will not be so much because of hunger, but because of the treachery of the Lewis machine.

As long as the miners have Lewis and his machine at the head of the miners' union, the miners will never be victorious in their struggles. Only when the miners will be led by a new leadership with a progressive and militant program will they be able to carry their struggles for their standard of living and for economic freedom to a victorious end.

Poets

Poets there are who write Of Spring Of misty air, Sweet singing birds: Of flowers that bloom In gardens of beauty; Of gleaming satins, Palaces of gold And sparkling jewels, multi-colored; Of Phantasy, Of Nothing. Some of their art a plaything make, And others barter it for gold. And poets there are who write Of pain and storm, Of Hunger Gnawing need for bread; Of lives that toss, Ebb and flow At the whim of masters, And of a People's struggle for Light; Of Reality, Of Life. And some with their Art bring hope, And others point the Goal.

Two Hands Directed By a Single Thot



—By M. PASS.

Republican and Democratic Candidates cast their hats into the ring.