

Rocketteller Company Demands Use Of Troops

HUNDREDS PICKET COLORADO MINES AS STRIKE GROWS

Rockefeller Company to Call For State Police

BULLETIN.
DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21.—Nearly 100 persons, including a dozen women and girls, said to be members of the I. W. W. were arrested today for picketing coal mines in the Southern Colorado field near Walsenburg and Trinidad.

No violence was reported from the district up to noon but mine guards are said to be heavily armed, and plans were being considered at Walsenburg to request mobilization of the national guard if Huerfano county officials were unable to arrest all the pickets. Scores of special deputies have been sworn in.

WALSENBURG, Colorado, Oct. 21.—The sheriff's forces were unable to stop the hundreds of pickets who flocked to the coal camps today, and many mines not already closed down have suspended. The pickets slip past the company gunmen and sheriff's deputies, mingle with the men who are unorganized and do not understand the issues at stake, and persuade them to come on out.

Rockefeller Calls Gunmen.
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., the Rockefeller concern which perpetrated the Ludlow massacre, has announced that unless the sheriffs of the counties are able soon to stop picketing, they will call for state police or militia. And it is the general opinion in this vicinity that the Rockefeller gang has only to call, and whatever the state has it will receive. The industrial commission has already, without a shadow of right to do so, termed the strike "illegal."

Women on Picket Line.
Women pickets are gathering and adding their forces to numbers already so great that it is impossible to keep them from the mining camps. Pickets arrested today are all charged with violating the state labor statute. They have been threatened with violence. Business men are reported trying to organize slugging committees.

The strike was called by the I. W. W. and is to raise the wages of the
(Continued on Page Two)

German Mine Strikers Secure Eleven Per Cent Wage Raise; Ask Fifteen

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—The 70,000 striking lignite miners won a victory today when they compelled the government arbitration commission, after two days of deliberation, to decide that they should receive an 11 per cent raise in wages. The commission granted the companies and the trade unions until tomorrow evening to determine whether they will accept the decision.

It is doubtful whether the miners will accept the offer. The miners demand a 15 per cent raise. The owners declared that no raise could be granted.

In case either side rejects the arbitration decision, the arbiter, under the German law, can declare the decision binding. After that ruling a continuation of the strike would be illegal.

If the miners should accept the decision it would mean that the basic wage of the miners will be raised from five marks, 20 pfennigs, or about \$1.25, to fifteen marks, 80 pfennigs, about 80 pfennigs, about \$1.40. The strike is expected to bring wage demands throughout German industry.

U. S. Lent \$44,000,000 to R. R.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad by the payment of \$43,000,000 in principal and \$1,100,000 in interest has liquidated its indebtedness to the government, the treasury announced today.

Outstanding Advances Made by the government to railroads approximate \$152,000,000. The N. Y. N. H. & H. was looted several years ago by an "inside ring" and the government has been making good the loss by means of loans at a cheap rate of interest.

Richards Opposes Smith.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—Governor John Richards of South Carolina is opposed to Governor Al Smith of New York for the democratic presidential nomination.

"I am unalterably opposed," Richards declared today, "to putting up as our candidate any man whose nomination would perhaps lead to the loss of southern states to the republican party."

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Start Campaign to Publish More Communist Literature

The Workers (Communist) Party of America, as announced yesterday at the New York headquarters of the Party, is proceeding with arrangements to have published a series of pamphlets and books dealing with timely subjects of interest to the American workers.

This Marxist-Leninist literature will be published for the Workers Party by the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., located at 39 East 123rd St.

The Workers Library Publishers has been organized on the basis of a fund established to publish especially the American Workers Library Series. The pamphlets and books published in this series will be written by outstanding authorities on special subjects.

The statement made yesterday is that ten thousand dollars must be raised by Christmas in order to make good this literature publication program. The initiators of this fund, B. and S. Rubin, have given a contribution of two thousand dollars. Sympathizers and friends of the Communist and labor movement throughout the country are said to be responding enthusiastically to the idea of raising \$10,000 to put over this extensive literature publication program.

Daily Worker to Share Proceeds.
By special arrangement with the Workers Library Publishers, 50 per cent of its net proceeds will go to the DAILY WORKER. Beginning November 1st all literature formerly handled by the DAILY WORKER will be transferred to the Workers Library Publishers and thereafter will be handled by them. Members and sympathizers of the Workers (Communist) Party throughout the country who can afford to give substantial contributions to this fund should immediately make out their money orders or checks, or send cash or telegraph their contributions to the Workers Library Publishers, 39 East 123rd St.

A very attractive pamphlet by J.

Louis Engdahl, "Ten Years of the Soviet Union," has just been published.

The tentative list of further publications, which the Workers Library Publishers is proceeding to get out is the following:

- Lenin—"On America." (Ready in December).
 - Lenin—"On War." (Ready in December).
 - Bukharin—"Proletarian Revolution and Culture."
 - Stalin—"Questions and Answers to American Trade Unionists." (Ready in November).
 - Bedacht—"The Story of American Democracy."
 - Foster—"The Decisive Battles in American Labor History" — "The American Labor Movement — What It Is and What It Ought to Be."
 - Pepper—"America and England."
 - Moore—"The Negro Worker."
 - Lovestones — "Communism for Americans."—"The American Communist."—"America Today."—"Ruthenberg."
 - Dunne—"The Coolidge Administration."
 - Wolfe—"Study Courses for Workers Classes."
 - Minor—"The Frame-Up As An American Institution."
 - Knutsen—"The Working Farmer."
 - Stachel — "Communist Organization." (Author to be announced) — "The Working Woman."
 - Lovestones and Foster—"The Labor Party."
 - Bittelman—"The Workers and the Coming Elections."
- This program is to cover the period beginning with the Tenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Union thru the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International, held in the summer of 1928.
- Orders for the first number of the series, the pamphlet by J. Louis Engdahl, "Ten Years of the Soviet Union," can be placed immediately. The prices are: 15c per copy, 12 cents in lots 10 or more, 10 cents—100 or more, 9 cents—300 or more.

Lead Coal Diggers in Pennsylvania Strike



On the right is Isaac Moushey, president of Local Union No. 2881, United Mine Workers (Aurora Mine of Duquesne Coal and Coke Co.). The larger man on the reader's left is Martin Kaveich, treasurer of the same local union.

AVELLA MINE PICKETS SHUT OFF PRODUCTION DESPITE TERRORISM

Sheriff Lies with Rifle in Ambush to Shoot Unionists After Company Thugs Beat Them Up

In spite of all the scabs brought in the owners of the Aurora mine of the Duquesne Coal and Coke Company at Avella, Washington County, Pa., are finding that they can't get out the coal. After three months of scab operation the present production is about 1,700 tons a week, where before the lockout it was 1,600 to 2,000 a day. In other words, under scab operation it takes a week to produce what it took a day to produce under union operation.

The owners are in a hurry to get the miners out of their houses, stop picketing, fill up the mine with scabs, break the strike and get the miners back to work on an open shop basis. In addition to serving eviction notices the company is carrying on a campaign to terrorize the miners and their families. The picket line maintained all through the night is not alone for regular picket duty but also keeps watch over the houses of the locked-out miners' families to protect them from night raids by the Coal and Iron police and deputies.

Four Miners Assaulted.
Today there are two miners in the Washington County hospital and two at home, badly injured as the result of the latest Yellow Dog attack last Sunday night. The young doctor of the union local at the Aurora mine said his office looked like a slaughterhouse when the men were brought in. George Harkow has a fractured skull and several deep lacerations of the scalp; Albino Galiginni has his whole lip torn through, and lacerations of the scalp; Angelo Simonetti and Joe Lazar also have lacerated scalps, and the former a seriously injured eye.

Wanted Help From Picket.
All last Sunday afternoon the miners had seen Yellow Dogs boozing in the sand-shack just outside the company stockade. Around 5:30 one of them beckoned to a picket on the three to six shift and demanded to be told where he could get more moonshine, and drunkenly waved around a bunch of bills. He didn't get much information from the picket. Then at 6:30 one of the coal and iron came out of the sand shack, and suddenly walked up to Harkow, who was on the picket line, (on the public road), pulled out a black-jack, and began.

Harkow happens to be a big husky fellow and resisted again and again, but the Yellow Dog had the black jack, and he kept on till Harkow was down, with a fractured skull.

They got Galiginni coming down the road on his way to the doctor's office for medicine for his sick child. Lazar had just stepped out of the picket shack on the other side of the bridge when some of the other Yellow Dogs attacked him. Simonetti I saw the following day, lying in bed at home, with a big bloody pad over his eye, and a big swelling plastered up on the back of his head, and his thin dark face drawn with pain. Two
(Continued on Page Two)

Rules Fight Films Legal.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 21.—Theatres in this city and in Holyoke today started showing moving pictures of the Jack Dempsey-Gene Tunney heavyweight battle, following the ruling by United States District Court Judge Henry W. Goddard of New York that the exhibition of such pictures is not illegal.

Hobo College in Angeles.
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—(FP)—James Eads Howe and Dave Tullman have organized a hobo college in Los Angeles on the coeducational plan. Howe is known as the millionaire hobo and spends his life among the unemployed and migratory population.

Workers' Delegations From Soviet Union to Visit Other Countries

MOSCOW, Oct. 21.—For the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution, the AUCTU is sending to Germany and Czechoslovakia delegations of Soviet workers. These delegations will consist of metal, textile and chemical workers and miners.

The delegates will familiarize themselves with workers' life abroad and will give information about the life of workers in the U. S. S. R.

GOMEZ AGENT IN PLEA FOR ARMED INVASION BY U. S.

Reactionaries Who Blew Up Train Captured

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—Federal forces under Gen. Jose Escobar were reported tonight to have Gen. Arnulfo Gomez and his band of counter-revolutionaries trapped in the Orizaba Volcano region, where Gomez sought refuge after his defeat near Ayuhualco ten days ago.

Gen. Escobar is in active command. A report that Escobar had been wounded and brought to a hospital here was denied. If the federal commander was wounded in the last battle with the Gomez forces, his injuries were not so serious as to keep him from continuing in active command of the drive on Gomez, and no report was made.

The region where the operations are being carried on is very rough and several days may be required to complete the movement.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 21.—The Mexican government has purchased a number of aeroplanes and war material in England, according to semi-official reports received here from Mexico City.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 21.—The counter-revolutionary forces, led by Gomez and Almada, made an open appeal yesterday for the invasion of Mexico thru Jose Elguero, journalist, recently expelled from Mexico for counter-revolutionary propaganda.

After indulging in a tirade against the Calles Government, Elguero declared, "There can be no peace in Mexico, no future for the people, no hope, for any one as long as the Washington Government persists in maintaining Calles in power." After reciting alleged "acts of violence" on the part of the Mexican Government, Elguero, making a direct plea for American intervention says, "I am sure the American Government, if it knew the real facts, would not permit such outrages."

In view of the hostile attitude taken by the State Department in its relations with the Calles Government, "the support" referred to by Elguero is taken to mean the absence of armed intervention.

Reactionaries Killed.
MEXICO CITY, Oct. 21.—The bodies of Colonels Jose Ortiz and Triana, both members of General
(Continued on Page Two)

WORKERS TO HEAR REPORT OF U. S. UNIONISTS ON LIFE IN U. S. S. R. AT BIG NEW YORK MEETING SUNDAY

Coyle, Secretary of Labor Delegation, Attacks Account in N. Y. Herald-Tribune

Maurer, Brophy, Hapgood, Dunn, to Speak at Huge Labor Demonstration

The tremendous and enthusiastic response among the thousands of workers who will listen to the favorable report of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union at Madison Square Garden tomorrow afternoon at 2, has evoked a counter-campaign on the part of reactionary elements. A reply to this move has already been made by Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the delegation.

Feeling that the monster demonstration will be the beginning of a militant campaign to bring about the recognition of the Soviet government by the United States, and resentful against the enthusiastic findings of the trade unionists who were headed by James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, interests hostile to the first workers' republic have begun a program aimed to discredit their conclusions, some of which have been made public in consecutive issues of THE DAILY WORKER during the present week.

BLANKENHORN IN ARTICLE REPORTS OUDEGEST PLOT

Exposure of Conspiracy to Stop Labor Unity

The sabotage of the movement for international trade union unity by the reactionary leaders of the International Federation of Trade Unions, and in particular by Secretary Oudegest, is exposed by Heber Blankenhorn in an article in the October issue of The Railway Clerk, official organ of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks.

"Tomsy Sincere, Attack Him."
The conspiracy to wreck the unity movement came out into the open at the recent congress of the I. F. of T. U. when John Brown, the English secretary, read a letter written by Oudegest to Jowhaux, the reactionary French labor leader, which treats the efforts of the Soviet trade unions to bring the trade unions of all countries under one banner in the following treacherous manner:

"Tomsy seems to desire collaboration on a sincere basis; it is therefore time to attack him."
Tomsy is the chairman of the Soviet Council of Trade Unions.

Broke Up Headquarters.
The explosion that followed the bombshell thrown by John Brown sent Purcell flying home and "other leaders ascended even higher without leaving the hall," says Blankenhorn. "It was impossible to elect officers. A committee was chosen to consider the future. Headquarters were ordered moved from Amsterdam and the building there sold."

Rather than see the Soviet trade unions inside one international, rather than enable the workers to confront world imperialism with a united front, Oudegest and company would smash the I. F. T. U.

Will Reveal Findings.
At the demonstration tomorrow, which will be composed of all elements of the labor movement, members of the delegation will report on conditions in the Soviet Union. Unhindered in their investigation, given perfect freedom to observe and study all aspects of Russian economic and social life, traveling continuously for several weeks over thousands of miles in the vast country, they will reveal and amplify what they have observed.

Seated on the platform will be a group of sociologists, including E. R. A. Seligman, professor of economics at Columbia; Prof. Clarkson of the College of the City of New York; and Gerold T. Robinson, of Columbia, who has just returned with an enthusiastic report about conditions in the Soviet Union where he spent two years compiling data on a forthcoming book on agricultural life in the U. S. S. R.

Coyle Refutes Axtell.
In a sharp letter sent yesterday by Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the trade union delegation, to Silas F. Axtell, a lawyer who accompanied the mission, joining it in Europe, according to the Herald-Tribune which published in yesterday's issue a statement attacking the report of the delegation part of which have already been made public, Coyle challenges Axtell's contentions and accuses him of misrepresentation.

Coyle's letter follows:
"Dear Mr. Axtell,
"I note by this morning's New York Times that you have given a statement to the press relative to conditions in Russia investigated during the past summer by the American Trade Union Delegation and the technical and advisory staff accompanying the delegation. I have several times endeavored to reach you by telephone at your office today in order to learn whether you were correctly quoted by the press.

"Because the statement reputed to you is so sharply at variance with the conditions and facts as they were investigated by the delegation in Russia, I am loathe to believe that you were responsible for the allegation that "Russia has no laws, only decrees handed down from above." We have both had the legal training that should place upon us the obligation to gather and weigh evidence carefully. Everywhere we went in Russia we found local, county and state councils or legislatures, elected by a larger proportion of the adult population than participated in the last presidential election in this country. As you are also aware we found not one single instance in which the laws enacted by these
(Continued on Page Two)

Jubilee Session of Executive of U.S.S.R. Plans More Gains

Ends Meetings with Resolutions Guaranteeing Workers' Progress in Industry, Education

LENINGRAD, October 21.—Important resolutions on the several reports detailing the enormous progress of the workers and industry in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics were adopted at the closing meeting yesterday of the Tenth Anniversary Jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee of the All Union Congress of Soviets, and while recognizing the progress made, called for still more effort to achieve the goal set by the Bolshevik revolution.

The resolution on the report of Lunacharsky, the People's Commissar for Education, pointed out that there was a general cultural growth in the country and especially among the proletarian masses. Nevertheless, the decision is that in comparison with the great aims of the Bolshevik revolution and the tremendous demand for instruction on the part of the masses the results reached as yet are insufficient. The resolution acknowledges accordingly that one of the chief tasks of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is further persistent work in order to assure the cultural growth of the country, co-ordinating the cultural development with the problem of industrialization in the U.S.S.R.

Better Living Only in U.S.S.R.
The resolution adopting the report of Kuybyshev, the head of the Supreme Council of National Economy, emphasizes the necessity of reinforcing the industrialization of the country on the basis of rationalization, increased labor productivity and higher wages.

President Kalinin in the closing session drew a parallel between the living conditions of the working class in the U.S.S.R. and those of the capitalist countries, showing how, whereas the bourgeoisie in the countries it controls makes the standards of living of its working classes worse, the Soviet Union, on the contrary, elaborates a complete plan of cultural and material improvement in the condition of the working class.

Reactionary Press Sad; Maine Is Two to One For Direct Primaries

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Stand-patters were depressed and liberals were elated by the 2 to 1 decision by the voters of Maine, against repeal of the state primary election law. The Washington Post, representing big business and official Washington, deplored the outcome, saying that the people of the country at large are opposed to primaries.

Sam Insull, power magnate, sought by repeal of the primary to get a governor on Maine who would help him to fix his power monopoly on northern New England.

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IN NICARAGUA



"Give me liberty or give me death!"

—By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ONE of the most important events of last week was the opening of the New Playwrights Theatre on Commerce Street with "The Belt" by Paul Sifton as its first production. Commerce Street is situated on the western proletarian frontier of Greenwich Village and "The Belt" is a proletarian play. St. Luke's Place, where Jimmy Walker makes his home is in the immediate vicinity and a certain philanthropist whose first name is Denny quenches the thirsts of truck-drivers, longshoremen and motor-cycle policemen at a corner not far distant. Indeed, unless the cast of "The Belt" are as different from other members of the profession as "The Belt" is from "Getting Gertie's Garter," Denny might do worse than pass some of his business cards out among the thespians. His services might contribute to the gayety of the acting.

A PROLETARIAN critic of the drama in collaboration with other amateurs is laboring over a serious review of this play, but in the meantime this opportunity is seized upon to let those who have not already been informed of The New Playwrights Theatre and its mission that a visit to 40 Commerce Street is worth while. There are no electric lights over the entrance but there is a large red flag which is just as compelling. It was rather interesting to watch Otto Kahn, banker, philanthropist and patron of the arts entering the theatre on opening night with the symbol of his future doom (as a capitalist) waving over his head.

It was still more interesting to watch the reaction of the workingclass audience that attended some of the dress rehearsals. Perhaps if members of the audience were asked to write a criticism of the play that would pass the blue pencil of a professional dramatic critic, the number that would pass such a test would be very small. Yet whenever the author in his attempt to give a graphic lecture on class-collaboration and the killing effect of the speed-up system stumbled in the wrong direction the audience stiffened like so many English butlers at an afternoon tea.

RUNNING into an avowed labor play in a legitimate theatre is as welcome an experience as finding a pearl in a cafeteria oyster. No matter how weak and stumbling a labor play may be its worker-patrons will treat it kindly as long as it has good intentions. They will take the same attitude towards it that our supporters take towards the DAILY WORKER. Technically poor compared to the bourgeois papers the workers feel that it is their own and that it is only as immature as the labor movement which it represents. The theatre that aims to serve the best interests of the workingclass will be given similar support, and whatever criticism it may receive, will be helpful, friendly and constructive. We hope the day is not far distant when the left wing of the labor movement will make it possible for a real proletarian theatre to survive without the aid of outside "angels."

YESTERDAY'S newspapers carried the news that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had donated \$250,000 to the Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens. The same newspapers tell us of the strike of the Rockefeller exploited workers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. John's slaves are demanding more of the fruits of their labor but John D., Jr., fears that if he gives enough money to his employees to enable them to live somewhat decently, there will not be enough left to save the souls of the Baptists. Perhaps the Baptists will agree to say prayers for the souls of the strikers who may be killed by John D.'s gunmen.

SILAS B. AXTELL, attorney for the Seamen's Union, who accompanied the Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union expresses disagreement with the favorable report made by the majority of the delegates. Mr. Axtell says that there is no freedom of speech in Russia. The first time I heard of Mr. Axtell was in 1921 when I was secretary of the James Larkin Defense Committee. An acting-secretary of the Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union spoke at one of our meetings and on the following day he received a letter from Mr. Axtell with a clipping from one of the papers that mentioned his name in connection with the meeting. Mr. Axtell conveyed a gentle hint to the acting-secretary of his client union that his standing as a respectable trade union functionary might be impaired by continued association with the defense committee of a Communist. The acting-secretary took the hint. It appears that Mr. Axtell is still in the active service of the red-baiters.

THE little real estate deal between the pope and the Fascist Party is off for the time being. The mystic bark of Peter's successor may not float at the Tiber's mouth for many years to come, unless the two reactionary organizations can come to terms.

The Reactionary Barrage Begins Against the First American Trade Union Delegation To the Soviet Union

The reactionary offensive has begun against the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, its report, and its recommendation that the Soviet Union be recognized by the United States.

The New York Herald-Tribune has fired the first gun in what in all likelihood will develop into a barrage as the full significance of the report and the tremendous mass interest it is arousing begins to be noticed and understood by the common enemies of the Soviet Union and the American working class.

Silas B. Axtell, a lawyer who went to the Soviet Union with the delegation has, been chosen by the Herald-Tribune as the champion who is to rescue the fair but frail heroine, "Lady American Democracy," from the clutches of the ogre "Sovietism."

In his statement to the Herald-Tribune Axtell takes the opportunity to state that Russia "was the most dismal and unhappy place I ever was in and I hope that the kind of government they are endeavoring to build will be confined to Russian territory forever."

For workers, especially those who have had experience with the average member of the legal profession, it certainly will not seem a devastating indictment of the Soviet Union that for a lawyer it is a "most dismal and unhappy place."

An attorney who gets a fat fee from Andy Furuseth's Seamen's Union occasionally, Axtell probably was astounded and alarmed to discover that the Marine Transport Workers' Union in the Soviet Union does not have to employ lawyers since the government is THEIR government and owns the entire transport industry.

As quoted by the Herald-Tribune, Axtell's statements are not very impressive. Even armored and weaponed for the fray as he is, the Herald-Tribune champion seems by no means to tip the scales as a heavyweight should. We do not know what charger he will choose for the combat but if his stature can be measured by his statements a Shetland pony would carry him with ease.

The important fact is not what Axtell says but that he says it at a time when the movement for recognition of the Soviet Union has reached a big impetus from the report of the trade union delegation, and the American working class is showing signs of realizing the need for defense of the Soviet Union against imperialist aggression.

We can expect the batteries of reactionary A. F. of L. officialdom to begin to thunder soon.

But from all indications they will be silenced this time by the growing sympathy for the Soviet Union among all sections of the American working class.

The Herald-Tribune and its champion will be answered by the American workers and farmers and altho it is considered rather low to strike a woman, Lady American Democracy is going to get some hard jolts when she gets in the way of the mass movement which is rolling up as the knowledge of the mighty role of the Soviet Union spreads in the ranks of the workers.

Polish Fascism Bars British Miners' Leader

The refusal of the Pilsudski government to allow A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners Federation, to enter Poland to attend the International Miners Congress, is a sign that British imperialist influence is still strong in the Polish fascist government.

Britain's imperialist rulers hate Cook as the one outstanding trade union official who did not join in the betrayal of the general strike and the miners' strike. They do not wish his fiery speeches to be heard in international congresses of trade unionists and especially not in a miners' congress.

The refusal of a visa to Cook also is an intimation that Polish fascism, bolstered up by the recent loss of \$72,000,000, floated principally in the United States, is preparing a new onslaught on the working class, the peasantry and national minorities, and does not want any keen and militant workers' representatives from another country, and especially from Great Britain, to witness its brutal acts.

The absence of Cook and W. P. Richardson, his fellow-delegate who refused to go if Cook was barred, will make it impossible to hold a session of the Miners' Congress.

This is probably what the British capitalists and their Polish allies were really aiming to accomplish.

Only the treachery and cowardice of the reformist leaders of the socialist parties of Europe and of the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) make such discrimination against workers' representatives possible. High on the list of these agents of capitalists are the official leaders of the British labor movement who hate Cook and all he represents more bitterly than do the imperialists.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:
 In a recent issue of The DAILY WORKER, there appears a news item from W. Virginia, signed by one, Murphy, under head, "Speaker Says Brookwood Teaches Goose Step." Then the last paragraph reveals that a student by the name of English made a speech saying that one may come out of Brookwood anything but a progressive union man.

The student from Brookwood I am not interested in shielding Brookwood, but I do want to point out the inconsistency of that assertion.

English was a class-mate of mine at Brookwood, and therefore I know him well. I will only cite a few illustrations to show why English is, in fact, a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and not only is he an arch-reactionary union member, but at the time when the student body of Brookwood had a meeting to send a delegate to the proposed Student delegation of the League of Industrial Democracy to Soviet Russia, English was one of those that was opposed to sending a delegate and also stated as long as affairs in Russia continue as they do now, he will always be against it.

At the close I wish to say that the editors of the DAILY WORKER should be more careful before publishing such "news."

For a better trade union movement,
 Herman Gordon.

A Boston Commoner A Visit to Metropolitan Museum

By ALEX JACKINSON.

BOSTON is like an old man trying to look young by dressing loudly. On selected streets stand tall, beautiful buildings, towering over narrow sidewalks. Here shop windows are richly decorated. One sees behind the polished window panes as he walks along, displays of iridescently colored cravats, dazzling bits of jewelry, alligator shoes, Japanese urns, vials of perfume, fashionable fur coats, hand carved pieces of bric-a-brac, and bronze statues encased in luxurious gowns.

Well-dressed pedestrians gaze into these windows and walk away with a satisfied feeling. The exhibits instill them with a factious pride. They see in it symbols of WEALTH! SUPREMACY! The things Boston is an animated example of. But elsewhere one cannot escape an odor of decay which bites into your nostrils. The city is old. In parts it fairly staggers under the weight of its senility. The Common is a park, lying in the heart of the city. In the center stands a stone monument from which free concerts are dispensed in the summertime. The heavy roof rests on twelve large pillars, around them, placed in a circle are long, unpainted park benches. Here the unemployed read thru the want "ads" each morning. Some of the loungers are down and out bums, accosting passers-by for a hand-out. Aristocratic Bostonians only use this park for short cuts. And, it is mostly men who sit here. The females are too sophisticated. They walk with heads up, as though they alone are burdened with the upkeep of the New England snobbishness, one hears so much about.

West of the park runs Beacon Street. The State House, a long, grey colored building with a gilded dome, visible for blocks faces this street. The surrounding vicinity is the residential quarters of the elite. The sidewalks on which the variously shaped dwellings stand are red brick and clean to a fault. The houses, all different in architecture, stand with their spotless exterior, their curtained windows and iron door-knockers as a constant reminder of the lust which killed Sacco and Vanzetti. Shady elm trees line the curbstones, which are covered by golden leaves, brought down by the autumn winds.

Eastward, the Common is bounded by Tremont Street. . . . An adolescent Broadway yearning for maturity. On this street, more than on any other, promenade THE CHOSEN. Continuous streams of them gush up and down the sidewalks. Traffic is always at full tide here. Electric signs, jutting over roof tops guided them onward. Women, whose powdered faces would crack should they dare smile, whizz by. Men shift their eyes. They survey their swaying buttocks and tell their wives they admire their hats. Frauds, all of them, these biological imitations of people. It is too bad that something violent doesn't happen to disturb their calm poise, their assurance of security, their spectacular equilibrium.

On a busy corner of this street stands Frankie. Frankie is a newsboy. A large bundle of papers are lying on the ground directly under his feet. Another bunch is in his hand. He holds several others for ready distribution. He is a young kid. His fingers are long and already tobacco-stained. His feet are covered by cheap golf stockings

folded over knickers. His shirt is unbuttoned at the neck. His sharp, clean cut features are visible behind his dirty face.

Every few minutes he gulps down a lump of saliva and cries in shrill voice "Boston Herald . . . Post . . . Evening papers!"

Frankie is experienced in the ways of commerce. When a person who seems to be in a hurry gives him a dollar bill, he short-changes him. His favorite means is to count out the correct change, then allow a coin to remain between his fingers as he hands it over. After each success, he places the "easy" money in a separate pocket and grins.

Frankie seldom smiles, he just grins. It's less complicated. His face is animated by a frown. It never seems to leave him. He is nursing a grudge against society, for Frankie is becoming conscious of many things. He doesn't tell anybody but its Sacco and Vanzetti he's unconsciously mourning for. They were his friends, the Frankie never saw them. They are a legend, a heritage to him. Something they left over lives in his mind. Frankie doesn't know what it is yet, but he will learn soon. He sees it thru a mist, but soon he will see clearly.

Frankie is of the young, Boston belongs to the old. He will never forget Sacco and Vanzetti. He can't, Boston did.

A picture of crowds. Crowds picketing the State House. Crowds proving in the streets rotate in his mind. That was a month ago, Frankie was there too selling papers. He remembers the crowds and the headlines "Sacco and Vanzetti get reprieve," "Sacco and Vanzetti in death house," then "Sacco and Vanzetti dead."

It was a fight, and the spirit of it gripped Frankie. Now he wonders why Sacco and Vanzetti are forgotten. He thinks they are, and it hurts him!

Frankie lives on Corning Street, in a house facing the roof of a garage and a stretch of railroad tracks. There are entire blocks of such buildings. Clay flower pots rest on window sills and almost every house has a "Furnished Room" sign hung out. The rooms are old, dingy, ill smelling. One toilet and one bath serve six or seven families. A putrescent odor is in the air. The shutters are painted green.

In these rooms men walk about in their underwear, smoke corn cob pipes, and allow their ashes to fall unmolested to the floor. At times they also worry about paying the rent.

Here children urinate in gutters, and babies cry lustily. Here too boxom housewives cook in a single porcelain pot, and raise large families. Boston denies the existence of these streets, but they are there, many of them, and the tragedy of it is that these very inhabitants brag with greater gusto of Anglo-Saxon superiority; and all the viciousness that it embodies.

Frankie comes to these streets each night. He walks home thru the section where the other half live. One avenue divides them. He is conscious of the contrast. Before it was merely a difference. Today it is a challenge.

Frankie's mother is janitress of the house they live in. Her body is misshapen after bearing six children. Two were miscarriages. She is prematurely old, and speaks with an Irish accent. His father is an emaciated man of sixty. When he was able to work he was a window cleaner. A married sister occupies one of the three rooms

By DIEGO RIVERA.

(Diego Rivera a leading figure in the Communist Party of Mexico and the greatest artist in Latin America visited the Metropolitan Art Museum while in this city on his way to attend the 10th anniversary celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution. Comrade Rivera gave the following view of his impression of the museum to a DAILY WORKER reporter.—Ed.)

My brief visit to the Metropolitan Museum proved very depressing to me. Out of the strange profusion of world masterpieces and colossal examples of ugliness and bad taste side by side, grew a vivid picture of the role that America is playing in the world today.

The Metropolitan Museum, which has drawn to it the greater part of the greatest art treasures of the various lands of the earth in a short period of time, symbolized to me the present world domination of the United States. Countries that have created great art cannot retain it in the face of the all-absorbing, all-consuming power of American millions. Millionaires who know nothing of art except to buy things because they are high priced—who do not even know the elementary fact that great art loses its force when torn out of the environment in which it was created and out of which it grew—reach out like the tentacles of a gigantic octopus to all corners of the earth and clean them of all the precious treasures of centuries, to hang them next to things as ugly as "Washington Crossing the Delaware."

On the other hand, all this contrasted with the strong plastic beauty that is developing in the city of skyscrapers. This was to me the



The Armed Peasant—by Diego Rivera

symbol of the power of labor to construct a new world far above the conventional "art appreciation" of the money kings. Unlike that it is not parasitic but creative. It does not rob from the rest of the world but builds for the world to possess. It will not be long before it gives the world a plastic beauty that is powerful and new.



Mexican Festival —By Diego Rivera.

with her husband. The other two children go to school.

Since he began earning money, Frankie was given a cot all to himself. At night his thoughts wander thru illusory regions. He used to dream of becoming a circus proprietor, but Sacco and Vanzetti made him realize that the poverty into which he was sucked has no such easy exits.

Each evening Frankie brings home a newspaper. He reads what he can understand in it, admires the cartoons and gives it to "Ed," his big brother-in-law. "Ed" is a plumber, and a class conscious worker. Frankie gets this paper for him. Together they talk about the class struggle which "Ed" explains to him.

The kid lives with a bitterness gnawing at his heart. He sells papers amidst wealth and lives in poverty. Around him he sees theatre displays, dresses, nice furniture, and he sleeps on a hard cot in the kitchen.

He reads of the shows imported from New York and tells his mother about them at supper, when he becomes eloquent.

She cuts him short. . . . "Stop your babbling, Frankie, 'tis not for the likes of us that these things are made."

Frankie doesn't answer her. In the streets he watches the tailored mannequins pass by him and he smiles. He knows it won't last long—this division. The laugh is on them. They think it will. His smile turns to a bitter sneer, as he cries "Boston Herald . . . Post . . . Evening papers" . . . In his soliloquies he takes more freedom and jeers at his customers.

A little past midnight he takes lack whatever papers he couldn't sell to a Jewish newsstand keeper who employs him. There Frankie selects the Daily Worker for "Ed" which he isn't allowed to sell on the streets. He folds it under his arm and slinks off.

WORKERS TO HEAR REPORT OF U. S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO UNION OF SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS

(Continued from Page One) Legislative bodies were overthrown by any higher authority, even though in practically all of the local bodies the Communist members are in the minority.

"Whether Russia be the most dismal and unhappy place you were ever in, is of course a matter of personal opinion. We have tried to be eminently fair and accurate in making this investigation, and in order to do so, we have consistently compared present conditions in Soviet Russia, not with conditions in the United States or the elder countries of Western Europe, but rather with conditions in Russia itself prior to the world war and the Revolution.

"In all of our research covering many thousands of miles and interviewing many hundreds of people, both for and against the present government, we found not a single worker or farmer who wished to go back to conditions existing under the czar's regime. This by no means implies that conditions in Russia

Father of 10 Drowns.

The body of a man found Wednesday in the East River off the foot of West 11th street, Long Island City, Queens, has been identified as Peter Farrell, 54 years old, of 37-40 Sixty-fifth street, Woodside, Queens, the father of 10 children. A bricklayer, he had been missing several days. Death was caused by drowning.

Boost Woman for \$8,000 Job.

United States Senator Simeon D. Frost is reported to have recommended to President Coolidge that Miss Genevieve Cline, Cleveland woman attorney, be appointed to the court of custom appeals in New York. Miss Cline, now federal appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cleveland, if appointed to the new post will be one of the highest paid women in government service. The office pays \$8,000 a year.

Marquis' Son Gets Blisters.

Miguel de Cardoba, Tarrytown, who claims to be the son of a Spanish grandee, the Marquis of Villanova, was under a suspended sentence today on a charge of permitting an unlicensed minor to drive an automobile.

Speaking with a Castilian lisp, the "refined" young man exhibited bruised and blistered hands to Magistrate Earl Smith in traffic court.

He said he had permitted a sixteen year old boy to drive his truck for him because he himself was unable to hold the wheel.

READY In time for the November 7th meetings in all parts of the country.

A NEW BOOK THE 10TH YEAR

The Rise and Achievements of Soviet Russia By J. LOUIS ENGDALH

The first of a series of new publications to be issued by The Workers Library Publishers.

With GREETINGS to American workers on the 10th Anniversary of Soviet Russia from KALENIN, president of the Soviet Union.

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are perfect. On the contrary we definitely stated in our report that Russia still has a long, long road to travel. But we would be less than fair and honest with the public as well as ourselves if we did not say emphatically that by every criterion of judgment suggested by our expert staff, some of whom were by no means predisposed to the Soviet government, conditions in Russia today are materially better than in 1913, and if present tendencies continue, assisted by the cooperation and good will of the other nations of the world, Russia will travel much further from the unhappy state existing prior to the Revolution.

"(Signed) ALBERT F. COYLE, Members of Delegation to Speak. In addition to Maurer the speakers at the giant labor demonstration will include John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America; Albert Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Frank Palmer of the Colorado Labor Advocate; Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, and professor at the University of Chicago; Henry C. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati; Powers Haggood, militant young mine leader; Robert W. Dunn, labor economist; Stuart Chase, of the Labor Bureau.

NEARLY THOUSAND NICARAGUANS DIE IN U. S. ATTACKS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21. — More than 540 Nicaraguan liberals have been killed by American marines since May, a compilation of officials' casualty figures revealed today. The figures only include casualties reported to the State and Navy departments of the American legation in Managua. The number of Nicaraguans who were killed and unaccounted for in the casualty figures, including civilians murdered by American bombing planes, swells the total to more than a thousand it is believed.

During the same period, five marines have been killed and only one seriously injured. Four members of the American-controlled native constabulary are listed as having died in battle.

Number of Wounded Unknown. The figures indicate that marines smashed the small and poorly-equipped armies of the native Nicaraguans in ten pitched battles. The list of engagements and the number of dead and wounded follows:

- May 15-16 at La Paz Centro, 14 Nicaraguans killed; number of wounded unknown; two marines killed.
500 In One Battle.
July 16—Ocotol, 300 to 500 Nicaraguans killed, more than 108 known to be wounded, one marine killed.
July 20—San Fernando, six Nicaraguans killed; 15 to 20 wounded. One marine wounded.
July 27—San Fernando (during pursuit by United States planes of fugitives from battle of July 20) 20 Nicaraguans killed or wounded.
Aug. 16—Along northern border. Two Nicaraguans killed.
Sept. 3—Telpaneca, five Nicaraguans killed or wounded.
Sept. 8 (reported Sept. 15th)—Sonato, five Nicaraguans killed.
Sept. 19—Telpaneca, 20 Nicaraguans killed; 50 wounded. Two marines killed.
Sept. 21—Telpaneca, unreported number of Nicaraguans killed and wounded. No mention of marine casualties.
Oct. 9 (reported to Managua Oct. 16).—67 Nicaraguans killed or wounded. Four members of native guard killed. No marine casualties.
Most of the fighting has taken place in the north, particularly in the mountainous jungles of Nueva Secovia.

Organize Cooperative Colony. A cooperative colony will be established on a tract of land in Westchester County near Croton Lake.

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FALL WAS TOLD NO "DRAINAGE" WAS PROBABLE

Oil Graft Defense Puts Up Immunity Plea

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21. — After hearing testimony from two geologists to the effect that there is no truth in the defense of Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall that the Teapot Dome lease had to be granted immediately, the jury in the oil graft case was sent out of the court room and the rest of the day spent in a long involved argument as to whether Sinclair's admission before the senate investigating committee granted him immunity.

Fall Knew Oil Was Safe. Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, today blasted one of the chief contentions of the Fall-Sinclair defense when he testified that there was neither danger of drainage from Teapot Dome when the naval oil reserve was leased by Fall to Harry F. Sinclair, nor that Fall was ignorant of the safety of the oil reserves.

Smith said Fall called him into conference and directed him to send an expert to the reserve to investigate drainage conditions. Smith sent K. C. Heald, former head of the oil and gas section of the bureau.

"Heald reported there was no imminent danger of drainage of Teapot Dome," Smith said.

"Did you report this to Fall?" asked Roberts.

"Yes."

Never Called Again. "Did he ever again call you into conference on Teapot Dome?"

"No," answered Smith, "that was the last time."

There is laughter in Washington tonight over the evident political innocence of Geologist Smith, who did not seem to understand what kind of a report was required of him by the then secretary of the interior.

Heald, now chief geologist of the Gulf Oil Company, took the stand to tell personally of his findings at Teapot Dome. He repeated what Smith had already told the jury.

Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, struggled valiantly to make the jury think Heald didn't know his business.

Question of Immunity. The prosecution then offered as evidence the testimony Sinclair gave to the senate investigating committee, and another legal battle began.

The defense planned to fight admission of this testimony to the last ditch. In the Fall-Doherty trial the senate records were finally admitted.

Siddons excused the jury while the lawyers argued.

Littleton read from the statutes, which state that no testimony given by a witness before either house of congress shall be used against him in a subsequent criminal trial except when the charge is perjury.

Rule on Immunity Monday. Roberts argued for the government. He denied that Sinclair had been subpoenaed, but rather had been "invited" to appear.

A man is held under law to be a competent witness, Roberts declared, until his disqualifies himself by pleading a recognized immunity, and the government attorney held Sinclair's lawyers were trying to evade the senate testimony on other and improper grounds.

There will be no session of court Saturday, and Siddons' ruling is expected Monday.

Marched Out at Gun Point. The next day eleven of our most active members were marched at the point of gun out of town.

The same thing happened at Aguilar.

In Pueblo the next evening a meeting was to be held for the workers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron steel mills. At 7 p. m. one hour before the meeting, there were stationed in front of the hall twelve city police, seventy-five C. F. & I. deputies, the mill superintendents and numerous foremen.

Threaten Workers. As the slaves approached the meeting hall, the foremen would threaten them with being fired. As this, in most cases, had no effect on the worker, the C. F. & I. thugs with drawn guns routed the workers. And when Fellow Workers Kristen Svanum, Paul Seidler, and Byron Kitto, who were supposed to speak at the mass meeting, arrived they found the doors padlocked with the thugs in full charge.

Raid in Pueblo. The next day the city police raided our Pueblo headquarters, seized our property and turned all of it over to the Colorado Fuel & Iron officials.

In Trinidad seventeen of our members have been arrested. We are sending yellow press accounts which do not seem to hide the issue. We will appreciate it very much if you will give these outrages space in your paper. Any particular factors that you want illustrated, kindly let us know.

Yours for industrial freedom,

P. S.—Twelve hundred miners are at present out; this includes the northern and southern fields. U. M. W. have officially stated that they would do all in their power to break the strike.

OIL A NEW NOVEL by Upton Sinclair \$2.50 CLOTH BOUND The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK, N. Y.

Guoman for Birger Republican Machine Hanged at Marion

MARION, Ill., Oct. 21.—Another act in the amazing history of the political rule of the Birger gang of beer runners, dive keepers, gunmen and political bosses in Southern Illinois came today when Rado Millich, once an expert killer for the gang, was hanged in the Marion jail.

Two hundred spectators, more or less opposed to the official career of the Birger men witnessed the execution.

Safe For Awhile. Birger, the head of the group, is also under charges which may mean his death. It is considered certain that the conviction of the Birger outfit would have been impossible if some of their vassal gunmen and resort owners had not split with them and broken up the grip on local and county office which the group had built up thru playing inside republican party politics in Marion county and other parts of Southern Illinois.

State and Union Politics. William Sneed, state senator (republican), and a vicious opponent of every progressive measure in the U. M. W. of A. of which he is district vice-president got a large part of his practical support from the Birger gang, and thru him their influence reached into the councils of men much higher up, even it is said, to those of Governor Len Small.

Field Warfare. At any rate, while they presented a united front, no Birger beer runner was ever bothered much by the authorities.

For a time, before the split among the gangsters finally ruined them, public officials calmly watched while regular little armies in the pay of rival gangster groups assailed each other with airplane bombs and machine guns. An unknown number of killings resulted, and the control of the gangmen weakening, some of them were finally arrested.

Hundreds Picket Mines In Colorado

(Continued from Page One) miners to the union scale, and improve conditions of living.

Also numbers of strikers out already can only be estimated, it is believed that there are at least eight thousand.

(By BYRON KITTO) PUEBLO, Colo., Oct. 19 (By Mail).—The following is a skeleton of the reign of terror led by the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company's gunmen who are given the support of the Ku Klux Klan, the American Legion and municipal authorities:

At Walsenburg, October 15, there was a meeting held at the court house where plans were made for the storming and sacking of the I. W. W. headquarters. After the meeting, around the hour of midnight, the mob, which included the mayor and other city authorities, marched in military fashion down the main thoroughfare to the I. W. W. hall. Upon their arrival they demanded Fellow Worker Byron Kitto, who was alone in the office at the time, "to come out, you bastard." Not having any means of protection, Fellow Worker Kitto refused them admission, whereupon they shot out the front window and battered down the door while the gunmen made threats of lynching.

The fellow worker escaped thru the rear window.

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PULLMAN FIGHTS TO KEEP PORTER ON TIPPING WAGE

Discharges Eight When They Remain Unionists

(By Federated Press.) Roy Lancaster, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters reports that the Pullman Co. has discharged 8 members of the brotherhood in the Washington, D. C. division, and is threatening to let out another hundred unless they drop their union cards. At the same time the company is circulating a long petition for the signatures of the porters pledging their loyalty to the company and denouncing the brotherhood and its organizer. The threat of discharge is used to obtain signatures to this yellow-dog-like document.

This attack on the union comes on the eve of the annual elections to the Pullman company union and just before the brotherhood is presenting its case against the company to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The brotherhood is filing a lengthy brief with the commission, asking for an investigation into the tipping practice which it disapproves. The expectation is that such an investigation will lead to an order from the commission forbidding tipping.

Passengers Have To Pay. Henry T. Hunt, former mayor of Cincinnati, who is representing the union before the commission, charges that the Pullman Co. is responsible for the tipping evil, and is passing a wage burden of \$7,000,200 annually on to the public. Proof that the company is to blame for the evil is given by Hunt referring to the testimony of Robert T. Lincoln, former president of the company, before the Industrial Commission. "Mr. Lincoln," says Hunt, "said that the reason why tips were not abolished was that wages would have to be raised in that case, that porters would have to be paid a living wage."

Tipping, says Hunt, is a form of bribery, and it leads to discrimination towards the passengers who tip the most. As a common carrier the Pullman company has no right to encourage such discrimination, argues the brief Hunt is presenting. And since the porters are expected to enforce sanitary and anti-gambling laws the company has no right to countenance a practice that leads to lawbreaking.

Rabbi For Porters. Social Justice Conference of American Rabbis declares the porters a fine type of manhood with a deep sense of moral responsibility to the traveling public. It supports the porters inalienable human rights of organization, self-respect, and safeguards to health. A statement issued takes note of the special obstacles which Negro workers, struggling for human rights must overcome.

Say Carol Plans a Fascist Uprising In Native Rumania

ROME, Oct. 21.—Crown Prince Carol's sudden desertion of Madame Lupesch is a political maneuver designed to place him at the head of a new Rumanian fascist republic, according to a dispatch from Paris to the Italian press.

The Italian papers find it particularly significant that Carol's action came simultaneously with the imminent caucus of the rich peasants' party at Bucharest, his ardent backers.

Recent emissaries from Bucharest, among them Nicholo Manin, former political genius of Rumania, are said to have told Carol that an indispensable condition for his return would be the abandonment of Mme. Lupesch.

Gomez Agent in Plea for U. S. Intervention

(Continued from Page One) Arnulfo Gomez's counter-revolutionary staff, were found in a deep ravine in the mountains of the Zongolica section in the state of Vera Cruz, it was reported unofficially here today.

It is supposed the men fell from a cliff while being pursued by federal forces. General Marcelo Caraves, military commander of Chihuahua, arrived in the capital today. He reported Chihuahua tranquil.

Capture Gomez Terrorists

MONTERREY, N. L., Mexico, Oct. 21.—Federal troops from the military garrisons here and at San Luis Potosi have trapped the band of counter-revolutionaries who dynamited a southbound national railway passenger train south of San Luis Potosi Tuesday with a loss of eight lives, according to a telegram received at the garrison here from General Angua, commanding the federal forces.

The rebel band is headed by Francisco Delara, famous bandit chieftain who recently joined the counter-revolutionary faction. Although his men are well armed, federal troops are reported as having the rebel band bottled up in a ravine.

Dynamite Train

Two dynamite bombs were placed on the tracks. One of the bombs exploded under a second class coach. The force of this explosion set off the second bomb which tore up several yards of the track.

The rebels, according to dispatches received here by National Railway officials, looted the express and mail cars of about 100,000 pesos in gold and silver which was consigned to the Bank of Mexico in Mexico City.

Several of the train's troop escort were wounded by the machine gun fire.

\$70,179 For Contractors.

A sealed verdict opened in Long Island Court yesterday by Supreme Court Justice Townsend Scudder awarded \$70,179.55 to the Gotham Construction Company, 50 Church street, Manhattan, for work done in erection of an "L" structure for the city in Corona in 1924.

The Gotham Construction Company based its action on the contention that transit commission engineers had given faulty data necessitating extra expense in construction.

10,000 Indian Railway Workers Locked Out

(From Our Correspondent) AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).—The debate in the Legislative Assembly on the recent Kharagpur lockout of 10,000 railwaymen shows clearly how the trouble arose.

The Bengal Nagpur Railway authorities decided in the name of retrenchment to discharge all at once about 2,000 workmen from the Kharagpur Railway workshops in the name of retrenchment.

The workmen, who had reason to believe that it was not a bona fide retrenchment but a subtle form of reprisal against them for their share in the recent strike, protested, and after all persuasive methods had failed, started passive resistance. To this the railway authorities replied by declaring a general lock-out at the workshops against 10,000 workmen.

Halloween Dance for Defense

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The Billings branch of the International Labor Defense is giving a masquerade dance on Saturday, October 29, at 8 P. M. at the Viking Temple, 3259 Sheffield Ave., on the School Street entrance, to help raise funds for the sending of a delegate to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense. There will be good music, refreshments, dancing and prizes for best costumes. All workers are invited to attend.

Defective U. S. Plane Falls

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 21.—Leo Willinger, department of commerce pilot, failed to clear telephone wires on the Plainfield-New Brunswick line at the edge of Hadley Field today and received severe lacerations

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MURDER WORKERS IN CHINA WHILE STRIKE GOES ON

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 21.—While the strike against the factories of the Anglo-American tobacco company continues, and pickets placed before the factories prevent work being done by strikebreakers, the reactionary government is executing Communists and active unionists.

Fourteen Communists have just been executed in Wuchow, Kwangsi province, after several months imprisonment. Among them were four labor union leaders, and three women students. In Kiangsi, Kiangsi province, twelve Communists have been executed within the last three days.

Kill Active Unionists And Communists

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Avella Mine Pickets Cut Off Production

(Continued from Page One) Yellow Dogs had stopped him on his way home from the picket line, caught hold of his coat and ripped it, and began beating him up with their black-jacks. He broke away, and then one held him and the other beat him. Finally he broke away again, and then one of them pulled his gun and shot at Simonetti. Luckily the Coal and Iron was so full of moonshine that even at such close range he could not hit him. He was so near Simonetti says, that he could see the flash of the shot through his legs. His wife showed me the coat he had worn, all daubed over with dried blood.

The Sheriff in Ambush

Witnesses who came when they heard the shot (blackjacks are conveniently silent) say that they saw the deputy sheriff crawl out of the bushes by the bridge with a rifle in his hand. According to the men he must have been hiding "ready to finish off the job." This may seem a strange role for an officer of the law, sworn to the protection of the citizens of his country and the maintenance of order, but it would not surprise anyone in the coal regions.

In theory, the deputy sheriff is an impartial county official. In practice, however, the deputies are hired and paid by the coal companies, and in many cases are officials of the company. This is the case at the Aurora mine, where the other deputy is the mine superintendent, who had himself sworn in at the beginning of the lock-out. The local huns are known as a fighting local, and the superintendent wanted to make sure of having every weapon that he could lay hands on before attacking it: coal war tactics allow him to get them.

Building Industry Accidents Growing; 179 Killed in Month

(By Federated Press.) That the construction industry is becoming more hazardous to its workers is a fact brought out in the current monthly report of the New York state labor department. Reporting a total of 68 deaths in the construction industry in September the department points out that this is a larger number and a larger proportion of the total industrial fatalities than at any time in two years. Accident prevention work is urged.

A total of 179 workers were killed on the job in September in New York state, of whom 38 per cent were construction workers. Manufacturing industries killed 41 or 23 per cent, and transportation took 25 lives, or 14 per cent of the total.

A news release from the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness, says industrial eye hazards are especially bad in this state, more than \$1,700,000 having been paid out in compensation to blinded workers last year.

Lectures and Forums

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and Second Avenue THIS SUNDAY 5 P. M.—The Book of the Month DR. G. F. BECK "The Prometheus of Shelly" ADMISSION 35 CENTS

7:15 P. M.—EDMUND B. CHAFFER "What and Where is God" ADMISSION FREE

8:30 P. M.—Open Forum W. E. B. DU BOIS "The Negro and the Future of America" ADMISSION FREE

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM

2 Second Avenue (near Houston) CECIL HEADRICK will speak on "Henry Ford and Industrial Revolution" October 23, 8:30 P. M. Admission Free. Everyone Invited

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The A. F. of L. Leadership and Injunctions

By I. JEROME.

WE HAVE come forward toward light and life through such measures as the Clayton Law which declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. . . We have succeeded in establishing a concept in law and in administration that the welfare of the workers is a matter of paramount interest."

In such glowing terms did Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, jubilate upon the passage of the Act which guaranteed Labor for all times immunity from injunctions.

Today, seventeen years after the birth of the Clayton Act, we see an annual convention of the mighty American Federation of Labor transformed into a panicky-stricken camp surrounded by a legion of injunctions. For even while the recent convention at Los Angeles was in session, a federal judge at Pittsburgh handed down an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America which is the most deadly of the host of injunctions that have come before.

WHAT has happened? Have the lawgivers stricken the pro-labor measure from the statute books? Have the courts declared the Clayton Act unconstitutional? Or did the President of the American Federation of Labor perhaps misread the letter of the law?

No—to all these doubts! In unmistakable language, the Clayton Act still stands bold for all to see and hail.

Verily "the Magna Charta of American Labor!" "Labor's Bill of Rights!" "The masterpiece of the A. F. of L., and the crowning glory of its president!"

Why then are injunctions still handed down against the workers? Why are they on the increase in number and extent in every corner of the land? Why do they grow more sinister and insolent from day to day?

There is only one answer: The weak and ineffective front presented by the A. F. of L. leadership in the workers' struggle against injunctions is responsible for the present state of affairs.

The injunction is the capitalist's sword drawn against the workers' sword—the strike. What shall be said of the soldier who stands with a scabbard against the drawn blade of his foe? Yet this is and has always been the stand of the A. F. of L. officials in the fight against injunctions. And, lest one might charge these labor generals with malice or even suspicion against the judges by whose hands Labor has been bound and gagged with injunctions, the official organ of the A. F. of L. leaves no grounds for doubt:

"We regard the members of the supreme bench as upright and incorruptible. We believe that in any decision handed down each judge honestly and conscientiously gives the opinion which he believes to be correct. We do not agree with those who charge the court with being influenced by sinister motives or under the domination of corporate influence. . . (American Federationist, March, 1908).

And this a month after the infamous Danbury Hatters' decision! This was the answer of the A. F. of L. officialdom to one of the first blows hit at organized labor, to one of the most insulting, as well as injurious, of all anti-labor injunctions. At a time when all the workers were aflame with indignation, when Capital's throttling hand was clearly seen in the decision, the "leaders" of Labor endeavored to instill into the indignant hearts of the workers faith in the honesty and conscientiousness of the judges. What inspiration to struggle can the workers draw from such leaders? And what are such declarations but a carte blanche to injunction judges.

Put into a nut-shell, the A. F. of L. officials are on a relationship of WE with the bosses and THEY with the workers. What inference, workers of America, can we draw from such statements uttered with brazen openness by the highest of all officials, by the oracle of the American Federation of Labor?

None but this: that since the leaders in the A. F. of L. discountenance strikes as a weapon of the workers, and, by their own admission, enter into them unwillingly, to obviate the inauguration of a militant leadership—that since these officials would like to see an end to all strikes, they enter into strikes with a treacherous intent. They want the workers to lose their faith in militant action. This is the aim, the beautiful ideal of Green, Woll, Lewis, et al. This ideal realized, their sleep will no longer be troubled.

With what passion, therefore, can such labor leaders hate injunctions? Of course they pass resolutions, rail and make outcries at conventions, buttonhole politicians in lobbies. But to what avail and with what results? Has there been a single significant strike in recent years in which the injunction has not been a feature? Railroads, Mines, Steel, Pasaic, Needle Trades, and now again Mines.

Elsewhere he says: "As a matter of fact, there is no one who has devoted thought to our movement but who will endeavor by every means within his power to prevent the inauguration of strikes, or to take such measures as will bring their number down to a minimum."

IN THE GOLDEN WEST



By M. Mass. The bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor hold a convention in Hollywood, but Mooney and Billings stay in San Quentin.

It would not be amiss to say here that I have yet to meet an active trade unionist who does not deplore the necessity of strikes, and who has not in countless instances averted them." (Emphasis ours) (From Annual Report to A. F. of L. Convention, December, 1896).

Probably the most confessional and truly self-analytical utterance of the venerable spokesman of the A. F. of L. was made in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce on bills in connection with the threatened strike of railway employees, August 31, 1916.

"I know that strikes are disagreeable, that they are things that ought to be avoided, and there are no men in all the world who have done more to avoid strikes than these executives of the brotherhood. They are at last driven to the point, not by themselves, but by their men, the men they represent. They say, "We are going to have the eight hour day." They have gone farther than I believe their instructions or their credentials warrant them in going, but if they do not stand by their men, if they do not stand by the eight-hour day, depend upon it, the men—the rank and file of the men—will relegate them to the limbo of men passé and unrepresentative of the toilers' interests, and instead of these conservative men, who have been driven to this point to represent the interests and rights of their men, they will elect leaders who will be more responsive to deal with their employers in a way to which I would greatly dislike to give my thought the range." (Emphasis ours).

enforce it. In the absence of aggressive initiative on the part of the American workers, the Clayton Act with its pro-Labor provisions has proved a dead letter. The legal status of the worker is never stronger than his organizational status. Write however clearly the most labor-loving laws into the statute books and, the workers' fists unclenched, the judge dispensing these laws will somehow always manage to misread them. Only by the organizational resistance of the workers, by mass violations of injunctions, only by building a strong Labor Party to defend the workers' political rights, only by driving out of office the darlings of the bosses—the labor bureaucrats and electing in their place a militant leadership will the tyranny of the courts be broken.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- Paper & Bag Makers Union Local 107, Brooklyn, N. Y. 20.00
- Shop Nucleus No. 102, Youngstown, Ohio 5.20
- Fred T. Douglas, Boston Mass. 1.00
- Anton Zehnder, Wainwright, Canada 4.00
- Dr. Hilling, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Michael A. Ahtanian, Nuttallburg, W. Va. 2.50
- Mike Zole, Nuttallburg, W. Va. 2.50
- Paul Larry, Nuttallburg, W. Va. 1.00
- J. Malinsky Nuttallburg, W. Va. 1.00
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- S. Sirotnik, Youngstown Ohio 1.00
- Emil Magoosy Titawanda, N. Y. 1.00
- M. Spoler, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
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- Cohen, New York City 1.00
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- Ch. Grossberg, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00
- Paul Malariak, New York City 1.00
- Comrade Schaffer, Chicago, Ill. 3.00
- W. Albert, Afognak, Alaska 1.00
- L. Kimbel, Afognak, Alaska 1.00
- A. Friedolin, Afognak, Alaska 1.00
- S. C. Barris, Lakeview, Oregon 5.00
- Lee Holton, Granite City, Ill. 3.00
- John McCarthy, Roxbury, Mass. 1.00
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- L. Lesser, New York City 1.00
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- Olga Knotek, Oak Park, Ill. 1.00
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- Karolina Boubin Oak Park, Ill. 3.00
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- S. Cermoll, Oak Park, Ill. 5.00
- K. Jiralis, Oak Park, Ill. 5.00
- James Jedlicka, Oak Park, Ill. 5.00
- Jack Kamis, Oak Park, Ill. 1.00
- I. M. Thomas, Barberton, Ohio 3.00

Los Angeles Young Workers! LOS ANGELES, Oct. 21.—All the young workers and students of Los Angeles will meet Saturday evening, October 29, at the Grand Halloween Ball in the large and beautiful auditorium of the Cooperative Center (2706 Brooklyn Ave.), arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League in cooperation with the "Freiheit Youth Club."

Judgement Arrested in Papcun Case; Communist Convicted of Sedition

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 21.—Convicted more than a year ago on a sedition charge, George Papcun of Pittsburgh, Communist and member of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, today escaped a prison sentence when Judge S. John Morrow ruled favorably on a motion for arrest of judgment.

Papcun was convicted of circulating alleged seditious literature and making unpatriotic speeches among the coal workers and coal miners of Fayette county.

Name Branches of Labor Defense for Chicago Martyrs

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—In honor of the Martyrs of Haymarket who gave their lives on the scaffold of Cook County Jail, in Chicago, forty years ago because of their devotion to the cause of labor, an eight-hour day for which they pioneered, the Chicago local of International Labor Defense is planning to rename a number of its branches with the names of the heroes of 1877.

On November 30, a special meeting of the local's city central committee will decide which five branches will be named after the five legally assassinated martyrs, Albert Parsons, August Spies, George Engel, Louis Lingg and Adolph Fishcher. In addition, two other branches will be named after Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti.

Fights Frame-up. In addition to the campaigns for the Cheswick miners, the Chicago needle trades workers who are arrested, the Michigan cases, and against the Grecco-Carillo frame-up, the Chicago local has begun its winter activities with real energy. The affair of the Bulgarian branch is to be held this month, as is the lecture under the auspices of the Jewish City committee. The Lithuanian city committee, which now includes representatives of six branches and 10 affiliated organizations totalling 1400 members, is to hold a big entertainment in November. The Italian city committee, to which is now joined the local Anti-Fascist Alliance, will present a moving picture film in November, and the same month will see a joint city affair of all the German and Hungarian I. L. D. and affiliated units, as well as a concert of the Russian branch.

Work now is being concentrated on sending a large delegation to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense to be held in New York City on November 13 and 13, the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs.

Remus' Attorneys Get Look at What Dry Files They Can

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—Certain government files bearing on the relationship between Mrs. Imogene Remus, murdered wife of George Remus, "Bootleg King" with Remus' enemy, Franklin L. Dodge, a prohibition agent, were opened today before a conference of defense attorneys, Dodge, and representatives of the prosecution.

Nothing definite as to what the files contained or whether they were the complete records could be obtained from those who saw them, today.

Remus' attorney is trying to trail down securities worth \$1,000,000 of Remus' bootleg profits, which he says the dead woman, thru a conspiracy with Dodge, carried away and concealed.

Dies at a Coolidge Speech. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—H. H. Spayd, 84, a veteran of the Civil War, who collapsed Wednesday during President Coolidge's dedication of the Meade memorial statue here, died today in a hospital.

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

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work? The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The 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. Weinstein, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of.....for the election campaign. My name is..... union affiliation.....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.



CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE WILL HOLD BAZAAR FOR ARRESTED UNIONISTS

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Following a successful and enthusiastic meeting of the delegates, branch secretaries and other active workers of local Chicago, International Labor Defense, held at Division Hall, plans were adopted for the intensification of the work of defending the victims of capitalist class "justice" and organizing a broad movement in which the Chicago local has always been in the foreground.

Proposals were adopted for increasing agitation among the Chicago workers for the defense of the twenty miners framed-up in connection with the murderous assault made by Pennsylvania "cossacks" upon a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held in Cheswick, Pa., in which scores of men, women and children were severely injured. The case threatens to develop with serious consequences to the indicted miners unless the labor movement is aroused to the importance of the issue involved.

Arrangements are also being made to observe the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the pioneers of the

eight-hour day in 1887—Parsons, Spies, Engel, and their comrades—in which the International Labor Defense will co-operate with the Pioneer Aid and Support Association. Work is already being pushed to send a large labor delegation to the Third Annual Conference of the I. L. D. which will be held on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs, in New York City on November 12 and 13.

In addition, local Chicago is engaged actively in the defense of the members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of this city, who were arrested for picketing during their strike. For this purpose, together with the need for aiding in the defense of the Cheswick cases, and the coming trial of the Michigan Communist cases, the Chicago local is planning a three-day bazaar to raise defense funds. The bazaar, which will be held at Wicker Park Hall, North and Robey on December 9, 10 and 11, is already assured of success by the enthusiastic response that has greeted it.

K. K. K. Injects Itself Into McAndrew Trial

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—The grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan, Realm of Illinois, one Gail S. Carter, today "horned in" on the trial of King George. He stated that 25,000,000 pamphlets would be distributed across England of influencing Superintendent of Schools McAndrew in the conduct of his office under Mayor Draper.

McAndrew is being tried by the Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson administration. McAndrew did his best while in office to regimentize the schools, put thru the "platoon system," and break the teachers' union. But he doesn't belong to Thompson's crowd, and since Thompson ran on an anti-British ticket, McAndrew is being called a "stool-pigeon of King George" by none other than the mayor of this city.

Minor, Weisbord, Speak At Detroit, Nov. 7

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 21.—Arena Gardens, the biggest hall in Detroit, will be filled to overflowing on the afternoon of Sunday, Nov. 6, when the workers of this city meet to celebrate the victories of the Russian Revolution and to demonstrate their solidarity in preserving the Soviet Union from attack.

Robert Minor, who has just returned from a long stay in Russia, will be the principal speaker. Albert Weisbord is also on the list. Music and other bright spots on the program will be furnished by the Finnish Band, the Ukrainian Chorus, the Finnish Athletes and the Pioneer Chorus.

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Third Annual Conference International Labor Defense

IRVING PLAZA HALL (15 Irving Place)



November 12-13th FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY HAYMARKET MARTYRS

All Workers' Organizations Send Delegates

For information write to INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE National Conference Headquarters 80 East 11th Street Room 402 New York City

Machinist District President Declares Against Ship Sales

By LAURENCE TODD.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (FP). — P. Alfias, president of Dist. 44, Int. Assn. of Machinists, has informed a representative of the U. S. Shipping Board, who asked him the attitude of organized labor on the problems of maintaining an American merchant marine, that permanent government ownership and operation is the only solution. Alfias represents the skilled mechanics employed in government navy yards and arsenals, in their relations with Congress and the federal government.

Pays Repair Money.
In the first place, Alfias said, the government should build and repair in its own yards, instead of paying higher prices to private yards. Then it should operate its fleet with the welfare of the nation first in mind. Private operation would mean a ruthless competitive struggle to take the trade of other nations that depend largely upon their ocean carrying business. It would lead, logically, to commercial wars and then to general wars. The American navy would be called upon to protect private American shipping enterprise, regardless of the merits of the dispute.

Opposes War Policy.
Under the present conditions, Alfias told the Shipping Board representative, the Board is promoting its own maximum inefficiency. It sells all of its successful lines, keeping all of the failures, and it offers no incentive to good work by its employees. When the personnel of a government line knows that if the line is a failure it will be sold at a bargain price, the men will naturally want to serve the interest of their future masters. To be so efficient as to boost the sale price of a ship is no recommendation to the private buyers, for an operating officer.

Believe Tom Mooney Rejects Parole and Demands His Pardon

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., (FP) Oct. 21.—Visitors to Tom Mooney at San Quentin penitentiary bring out the news that Gov. Young has indirectly offered a parole to Mooney, but that it has been declined. The idea is that Mooney considers a parole a confession of guilt and that since he is asking for his unconditional release because he was innocent of the San Francisco preparedness parade explosion, nothing less could possibly be considered. A parole was also offered to Warren Billings, convicted with Mooney, it is said.

Perjured Witnesses.
Mooney has been in prison over 11 years on perjured testimony pieced together by the San Francisco employing interests who wanted to put an efficient and successful union organizer out of the way. He was sentenced to hang, but the worldwide demonstrations against the sentence resulted in a commutation to life imprisonment.

The recent A. F. of L. convention in Los Angeles went on record once more as convinced of Mooney and Billings' innocence, leaving to the executive council the adoption of the best means of obtaining their complete freedom.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

STRIKES FOR UNION RECOGNITION INCREASE; INSURANCE WORKERS REBEL; MINERS ON GUARD

By ART SHIELDS.
Industrial peace is not coming with the years. The New York State Labor Department reports that in the fiscal year ending June 30 strikes inflicted the heaviest economic losses since 1920. And the fact of most significance, says the report, is that a large percentage of the strikes were caused by the failure of employers to recognize the union.

The 99 disputes that came to the attention of the industrial commissioner involved an estimated time loss of 7,529,989 working days. Most of this is accounted for by the 6 months' strikes of 36,142 workers in the cloak and suit trades, with the 4 months' strike of 2117 paper box makers also a factor of some importance.

Industrial accidents are taking a bigger toll. The department found an increase of 70,000 accidents last year, making a total of 484,573.

White collar workers are now taking the offensive. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., with its 10,000 office workers, is the latest field for union activity. As this is being written the organizers for the Bookkeepers' Stenographers' and Accountants' Union are calling a mass meeting on Madison Square, on which the windows of the Metropolitan Tower look down.

"The \$12-a-week wage, which so many of the Metropolitan workers suffer from, must go," said Leonard Bright, president of the union in talk-

ing to the Federated Press. "Our union minimum is \$21." Liberal policy holders are supporting the union's demand for more decent industrial relations. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Freda Kirchwey, Evelyn Preston are among the women who have been protesting through the newspapers against such starvation wages.

The Anthracite Dinner.
One hundred and thirty miles out of New York, in the anthracite coal region, industrial harmony is threatened by some talk of the employers. Samuel D. Warriner, chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Conference and President of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. complained to a meeting arranged by the Scranton Chamber of Commerce about the labor costs in the hard coal industry. Cheapening labor costs is one of the solutions Warriner advised for the winning back of anthracite markets.

Miners have heard a lot of such talk at anthracite booster meetings lately. They fear it portends a wage cut move next year. The say that the operators have themselves to blame for the losing of part of their markets to bituminous producers during strikes. The last big hard coal strike, that of 1925-26 was forced by the operators' demand for a wage cut, they point out. And if another walkout is at a later period caused by the same blind policy the fault of any consequent loss of business will be on the heads of the directors of the business.

POLICES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INQUIRIES
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Kovokovich Framed Up For "Sedition," Denied a Hearing

MERCER, Pa., Oct. 21.—Judge J. A. McLaughrey today handed down a lengthy opinion which Tony Kovokovich, of Farrell, Pa., the first man in this county to be tried and convicted under the sedition act, is denied a rehearing in the county courts. The judge dismissed all of the 53 reasons for a new trial given by the attorney for International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the case.

A Police Raid.
The case arises out of a police raid in January, 1924, upon the South Slavic branch of the Workers (Communist) Party, in which Kovokovich, his brother Andy, John Radias, Tony Marich, John Sarich, and Andy Dugan, all of Farrell, were arrested and charged with sedition against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania under the notoriously anti-labor Flynn Sedition Act.

The farcical trial was characterized by the introduction of all sorts of "evidence" to prove the criminality of the Workers (Communist) Party, which functions legally and openly throughout the country. The infamous stool pigeon of the department of justice, the ex-agent of Henry J. Lennon, was the chief prosecution witness. He is known to many workers throughout the state for his violent hatred of the labor and radical movements and posed as an expert on revolution and radicalism. It was largely his "expert" testimony that resulted in the conviction of Tony and Andy Kovokovich.

Will Appeal.
Kovokovich, who has been held under bail of \$3000, will probably be called now for sentence, but it is likely that the case will be carried to the appellate court by the International Labor Defense. The decision of Judge McLaughrey brings with it the danger of the conviction and imprisonment of the other five workers who were indicted with Tony Kovokovich for their activity in the labor movement in the steel centers of Pennsylvania, and coming as it does on the heels of the indictments in the Cheswick case indicates a renewed drive on the labor and radical movement of Pennsylvania by the steel and coal barons of the state.

Vocational School Job Becomes Battle To Unionize Camden

By SAMUEL S. WHITE.
CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 21. (FP).—A strike that may lead to the unionization of open shop building trades jobs in Camden is expected from the refusal of school authorities to take a sub-contract on a new vocational school building away from a non-union electrical concern. The issue has aroused building tradesmen generally.

Union representatives, headed by Herbert J. Vollmen, chairman of the executive committee of the Camden County Building Trades Council and H. S. Tweedie, of Electrical Workers Local 314, put the issue before Frank & Sweeney, the non-union electrical contractors, telling them that all the other employers' groups on the building were dealing with the labor organizations. The firm, rejecting the demand for recognition, declared that it would be suicide to yield to the union and be the only electrical firm in the city to do so.

Since the vocational school was first proposed two years ago union labor has supported it enthusiastically. With the threat of a strike comes the companion threat of withdrawal of their support of the project.

Test Case.
Camden is said by labor representatives to be the worst organized city in New Jersey. Heretofore Camden has been included in the Philadelphia organization area. But last spring Camden local unions took form and the attempt will now be made to build as strong a movement as exists in Atlantic City, Trenton and north Jersey. The open shop challenge on the vocational school job furnishes a rallying issue for the unions. If they are unsuccessful in having the non-union electrical concern replaced with a union contractor the unions will instruct their members to lay down their tools the moment a non-union comes on the job.

Ruthenberg Memorial Film To Be Screened

Conditions in the Soviet Union will flash on the screen in a six-reel film, "Red Russia," at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., all day Sunday, Oct. 30.

On the same program the Ruthenberg memorial film will be shown. The funeral of the late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, reproduced on the screen, will recall the poignancy of the loss suffered by the workers throughout the country when he died. These films will precede the New York celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Tickets at 50 cents are now on sale at the Jimmy Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Pl., and at the office of the Workers (Communist) Party, 108 East 14th St., Room 22.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEWS OF LABOR SPORTS; SECOND ANNUAL LABOR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN DETROIT IN JANUARY

Football, the king of autumn sports, seems to be facing its most popular year, and tremendous crowds are packing the college stadiums to watch the "rah rah" boys do their stuff. The average attendance at the big game runs anywhere between 40 to 70,000. The intake at the gate sometimes runs as high as \$150,000—which is a sizable chunk of money, even in these days of \$3,000,000 dollar prize fights. It is little to be wondered at that recruiting of players for the college teams has become a recognizable practice—the same as picking up professional ball players. Nothing puts a college on the map nowadays like having a winning football team. No wonder Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have fallen into decline, while formerly obscure institutions like Centre, Notre Dame and Purdue have risen to "fame and prosperity."

Workers Soccer Teams Winning.
One of the strongest teams in the International Soccer Football League in Chicago is the entry of the Workers Sport Club. Last season the Workers tied for the championship of their division, and this year it looks like they're going to definitely win top honors. Thus far they have won four straight games. In Detroit the Workers Sport Alliance is making an almost equally good record, winning nearly every game played. A game between these two teams, both of which are affiliated to the Labor Sports Union, is planned for Chicago next spring.

A Square World's Series.
When the Yankees trimmed the Pittsburgh Pirates four straight games, they not only duplicated the record of the Boston Braves in defeating the Philadelphia Athletics four straight, but they rehabilitated to some extent the shaky standing of the annual fall classic. The series of 1924, 25 and 26 had all gone to the full limit of seven games, and the fans with considerable justification had begun to think that things were fixed. However, the rapid manner in which the Yankees dispatched the hapless Pirates, has somewhat dispelled suspicion from this series. Perhaps the owners figured that it was a paying proposition to sacrifice the last three games this year, for its moral value in boosting their business. Such an astute move on the part of the baseball magnates is by no means out of consideration.

Latin Americans Fight U. S. Radio Monopoly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—A bitter quarrel is due in the sub-convention organized here at the Radio conference, to discuss distributions of wave lengths between U. S. and Canada and Latin American countries. The Latin Americans complain that the Hoover Radio Monopoly is hogging the ether. South American countries are partly protected by the electrical charges along the equatorial region, but improved technique may break thru at any time.

Canada has six exclusive wave channels and shares time with American stations on 12 other frequencies. With 90 radio stations Canada is expected to seek additional space on the radio map.

Mexico has 25 stations and Cuba 12. Many of the Dominion broadcasters and several of those in Mexico and Cuba, furnish programs of outstanding merit, much in demand by the radio listeners in this country.

Finn Language Bureau Of Workers Party at 1000 Belmont, Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—The Finnish Bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party of America has moved its headquarters from 1113 West Washington Blvd. to 1000-1010 Belmont avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Won't Hang Woman Just Yet
CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Mrs. Catherine Cassler, sentenced to die here tomorrow for the murder of William Lindstrom, was granted a stay of execution today by Chief Justice William V. Brothers of the criminal court.

Calls Steam Engines Junk
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Baltimore and Ohio's centenary "fair of the Iron Horse," at which a dozen railroads exhibited their newest locomotives, was described today as an exhibition of a "bunch of junk" by Senator Smith W. Brookhart. He maintained that all steam locomotives were "pieces of junk" and that the railroads should adopt electric locomotives, reduce their operating expenses and bring a reduction in rates.

Evangelist for President
WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Oct. 21.—Billy Sunday, loud-mouthed evangelist, who is holding a religious revival here to try to detract the minds of the coal miners from their miserable conditions on earth by promising them rewards after they are dead, announces that he will run for president of the United States next year in case both old parties nominate "wets" as candidates. Few people pay any attention to the utterances of the blatherer.

Militaristic Aviation.
More than 1,000,000 airplanes in America within a short period were pictured by Anthony H. G. Fokker, plane designer, in a talk at a luncheon of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 65 Liberty St.

Fokker said the development of commercial flying was closely linked with military aviation and that the nations of Europe have taken advantage of that fact. He urged America to do likewise.

Injured While Diving
Nancy Thomas, nineteen, a Barnard College student, dived too deeply into the college swimming pool. Her head struck bottom, causing a possible fracture. She was taken to Knickerbocker Hospital.

Quiliven Withdraws From Garfield Race; Indorses Reactionary

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 21.—John Quiliven, independent candidate for mayor, who had accepted the program of the United Labor Ticket, withdrew from the race today and indorsed Mayor William Burke, republican, candidate for reelection. Burke, an official of the Botany Worsted Mills, was active against the textile workers during the last strike.

The United Labor Ticket candidates for aldermen will issue a statement tomorrow on the withdrawal of Quiliven. They are Gus Deak John di Santo and Felix Panerissi.

Name Mayor Walker in Knapp Probe; His Colleague Appointed

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Appearing today as a witness in the Moreland investigation of charges that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, wasted \$200,000 of the \$1,200,000 census fund, Robert Moses, secretary of state, testified that Mrs. Knapp admitted to him last June she had burned certain official state records.

Appointed Tammany Men.
The names of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, democratic leader of the state assembly, and Assemblyman Peter Hamill, of New York, were brought into the investigation by Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the republican state committee.

Gleason testified that at the request of Mayor Walker, Mrs. Knapp appointed Patrick Hogan of New York as an assistant census supervisor at \$2,000 a year.

Gleason said Mrs. Knapp appointed Grover Daugherty at the request of Assemblyman Bloch, and that she appointed Henry Yaffe at the request of Assemblyman Hamill.

Good Pinocchio Player.
"Did you ever see Yaffe do any work?" Leroeuf asked Gleason.
"No."
"Did you ever see Hogan do any work?"
"No."
"How about Daugherty, did he do any work?"
"Yes," said Gleason. "He worked hard when there was work to do, and later he developed into a very destructive pinocchio player."

GET A NEW READER!

RAIL STOCKHOLDERS MAKE HAUL; LAYING OFF OF SHOPMEN CUTS EXPENSES

LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press)
Railroad stockholders on a majority of the country's leading carriers continue to get a rich haul in spite of a small reduction in total railroad profits compared with 1925, according to a Wall Street Journal table of share earnings of 40 principal railroads. The journal shows profits per share for the 12 months ended August 27 ranging as high as 26.4 per cent on par with 21 of the 40 giving common stockholders a return of more than 10 per cent on their investment.

The net income of all Class 1 carriers for August amounted to \$118,226,507 compared with \$132,959,651 for the same month 1925. This brings the total profits of the year so far to \$675,223,533 compared with \$745,528,187 for the first 8 months of 1926. This means a decline of 9.4 per cent.

About the Same Profit.
The gross income of the railroads for the 8 months amounted to \$4,089,223,817 compared with \$4,172,866,095 in the same period a year ago. Operating expenses declined slightly from \$3,100,899,008 to \$3,085,923,288. The railroads spent about \$9,000,000 more this year for maintenance of way and \$5,000,000 more for general expenses but saved considerably by reducing the expenditure on maintenance of equipment from \$856,684,958 in the first 8 months of 1926 to \$824,631,143 in the same period 1927. This saving meant a considerable reduction in the number of shopmen employed.

Line	1926	1925	1926	1925
Atlantic Coast	14.7%	20.1%	26.9%	
Baltimore & Ohio	11.8	17.2	12.1	
Chesapeake & Ohio	26.4	24.8	21.3	
Delaware & Hudson	11.4	19.3	11.5	
D. L. & W.	18.0	21.2	17.0	
Illinois Central	10.9	12.1	12.9	
Lehigh Valley	11.2	16.6	13.2	
Louisville & Nashville	14.5	16.6	16.0	
N. Y. Central	12.8	14.5	12.7	
Nickel Plate	15.9	20.1	16.1	
Norfolk & Western	24.2	25.7	18.7	
Pennsylvania	14.4	18.6	12.4	
Pere Marquette	14.7	14.5	11.7	
Reading	19.6	22.4	20.4	
Santa Fe	21.0	23.4	17.2	
Southern	14.0	17.2	16.2	
Southern Pacific	11.0	11.3	10.2	
St. Louis-San Francisco	10.4	14.2	14.9	
Union Pacific	14.7	16.5	15.4	

Baltimore & Ohio profits are not down from a year ago as much as the return on capital stock would indicate. B. & O. profits for the 8 months amounted to \$31,419,156 compared with \$32,175,601 in the same period 1926, but in the meantime the capital stock outstanding had been increased by 40 per cent cutting down the rate of return. Increases in capital stock also account in part for reduced returns in the case of Chesapeake & Ohio, Delaware Hudson, New York Central, Norfolk & Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Illinois Central, Southern and St. Louis-San Francisco.

Pennsylvania profits at \$69,320,562 for the 8 months compared with \$65,053,474 for the same period 1926 are the sensational feature of this year's returns.

The ability of the major carriers to maintain high rates of profit over several years in spite of the ups and downs of business is ample justification for the demands of their employees for further wage increases.

EDWARD McGRADY ASKED TO LEAVE FURRIERS ALONE

In an open letter to Edward F. McGrady, special American Federation of Labor organizer assigned to the International Fur Workers' Union to fight the left wing, the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union demands that McGrady end his union-smashing activities and allow the fur workers to rebuild their organization.

World Rebuild Union.
"We earnestly propose that you withdraw," the letter reads. "Give us a chance with the aid of the workers to take the union out of the ruins and rebuild it as we did in 1925. At that time we brought the union out of the wreckage left us as a heritage by the same gang you have now embraced. You know that we possess the will, the power, the courage, honesty and competence to solidify the workers and improve their conditions. We shall make it possible for you to leave with honor as President Green requested. We, on our part, seek no honors and no laurels; you may have these if you wish them."

Concerned With Workers Interests.
"We are above everything concerned with the economic well-being of the workers. You have disrupted the Furriers' Union without any scruples. We do not seek to avenge ourselves upon those who are guilty. Leave us repair the damages you have wrought. Leave us to rescue the fur workers from the wreckage you have created."

Your Communist bogey has ceased to have any terror even for the most naive and credulous workers. You can no longer seek refuge under this smoke screen. The longer you linger in your swamp the deeper you are sinking and drawing the workers with you. Is not a year of your experimentation with the blood of the workers sufficient to reveal to you your tragic failure? Are you really incapable of learning anything or are you so vicious and unscrupulous that the suffering of the workers cannot reach you?

End Disruption.
"You can render it easier for us to clear up the wreckage if you end your disruption now."

"You dare to call yourselves labor leaders and representatives of the workers. But you hired gangsters to slug and slash the fur strikers with iron bars and knives. These hirelings of yours slashed and crippled scores of honest workers whose only crime was loyalty to their union. You and Mr. Matthew Wall openly incited the police and the judges to arrest pickets and give them severe jail sentences. You sought to make picketing a crime. You furnished false witnesses against innocent strikers. Thanks to your pressure upon the police and the judges hundreds of innocent strikers were condemned to prison. Your hired gangsters nearly murdered Brother Gross, one of the workers' best leaders. You furnished bail bonds for the release of these gangsters. You provided big money for lawyers to defend and free these gangsters. You railroaded the strikers to prison while the gangsters you set free."

The letter was signed by Ben Gold, manager of the board.

"Red Caps" Receive No Pay.

The "red caps" who carry your baggage in Grand Central Terminal work for nothing a month, and the tips they get, says Allan A. Titley, a former "red cap," writing in the Messenger, Negro magazine. That is, most of the "red caps" work for the salary named. Another hundred are dollar a month men; 40 receive \$18 monthly, and captains get the princely pay of \$20 a month.

Knock-out For the Law.

Exhibitors of moving pictures of the Tunney-Dempsey fight are not guilty of any crime even if they had knowledge that the person from whom they received the films had illegally transported them, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ruled here yesterday.

Radio Named for Debs Opens After Ceremony

(By Federated Press).
The radio station WEVD, named in honor of Eugene V. Debs opened last night.

Eulogies of Debs and musical numbers were the opening features. Judge Jacob Panken's campaign for re-election as a socialist magistrate will be featured next week.

Debs' favorite, "Invictus" by Henry W. Longfellow, was sung by James E. Phillips, basso, a popular radio artist and a number of speeches were made.

Two special trains left yesterday afternoon for Houston, Texas, carrying 500 delegates from this part of the country to the fifty-third annual convention of the American Bankers Association. The convention opens next Monday and will last through Thursday.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER



Get That Sub TODAY

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

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Indicate you will find \$..... in payment for my subscription for..... months to The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Mexico

By MANUEL GOMEZ.
MEXICO is a heart-breaker for the U. S. capitalist press. Cartoonists and editorial writers long ago developed the not too ingenious habit of denigrating the republic to the south as a "land of pulque and perpetual revolution," with the bedraggled Mexican peons ever willing to engage in "revolution" for no other apparent reason than that they were born that way. The failure of the present Gomez-Serrano outburst against the Calles government has dealt a serious blow to this conception. Repeating, still more decisively, the 1923-24 debacle of the adventure in armed reaction led by Adolfo de la Huerta, the Calles government has shown that while the Mexican masses have participated in revolution they cannot be mobilized for counter-revolution.

The Mexican masses refused to take up arms under the leadership of General Gomez, just as they had refused to take up arms for de la Huerta. De la Huerta at least had been able to count on the support of considerable sections of the army. Gomez and Serrano found themselves almost alone. Whatever elements sympathized with the movement were awed into inaction by the stolid resistance of the decisive factors of the social structure of Mexican society. Long awaited, the crisis was past before most people realized it had arrived. The Gomez-Serrano affair will be known in Mexican history as the uprising that never got started.

Gomez and Serrano were the first nationally-recognized rebel leaders since the days of Victoriano Huerta to appeal for support without making any pretense of labor or peasant orientation. They were the first ones since the overthrow of Diaz to openly court the favor of Wall Street and Washington. These two circumstances are not coincidental. They show that the national revolution in Mexico is now inseparable from the agrarian revolution and the leadership of the workers, while the classes opposing the labor-peasant demands have deserted the national revolution and gone over to American imperialism. Instinctive realization of this fact rallied many bourgeois-bureaucratic elements—Catholic tho they were—to the defense of the status quo and contributed to the quick defeat of the counter-revolution. Some of these elements will desert the national revolution tomorrow, as the Mexican class struggle becomes sharper, but for the time being they have bowed to the logic

of the united anti-imperialist front. Others, in leading places, have remained with the revolution to betray it, but they too have served a temporarily useful purpose. As to the great mass of workers and peasants, their faith in and devotion to the revolution remains unshaken.

GENERAL SERRANO is dead and General Gomez is fleeing for his life thru the state of Vera Cruz, where the entire worker and peasant population is ready to rise like a hostile wall against him as soon as he should come down out of the mountains with the handful of followers that still clings to him. The Calles government is more firmly entrenched than ever. General Alvaro Obregon, referred to in the newspapers as Calles' candidate, now stands unopposed in the coming presidential election. The solid foundation of the Mexican revolution, which has stood strong now in the face of two major counter-revolutionary assaults in four years, is established.

The danger is that we may be so impressed with the demonstrated strength of the Mexican revolution as to ignore its inherent weaknesses and thus fail to see the perils existing in the present situation.

Excessive jubilation would be somewhat premature. One crisis does not make an epoch. The counter-revolution is defeated but it is far from being dead. General Gomez might follow General Serrano to the grave without in any way solving the essential problem. Deficient as it appears, and is today, in mobilizable support, the counter-revolution represents potent forces, capable of continuing the struggle all the more fiercely on a new basis, employing the utmost elasticity in tactics, enjoying financial means equal to any emergency.

THE counter-revolutionary elements in the Mexican situation are:

- 1.—The landed aristocracy, which has been against the revolution from the beginning.
- 2.—The upper bourgeoisie, which generally speaking supported the movement against Porfirio Diaz but which deserted the revolution during and after the rise of Carranza.
- 3.—The Catholic Church, which in the present situation represents the interests of the above classes but which has roots in all classes of Mexican society.
- 4.—Sections of the army.
- 5.—American imperialism.

THE Gomez-Serrano rising was not just a chance thrust. For nearly two years the reactionary elements in Mexican society have been feeling their way toward such a movement, not without foreign stimulation. The defiant Catholicism of last year provided a rallying banner. General Gomez, who had achieved notoriety in Tamaulipas by acting as a labor-hat-

Detroit Co-Operative To Speak English and Deal in Food-Stuffs

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—Cooperation in Detroit will take a long step forward on Wednesday, October 26, when a cooperative association for the retail of groceries, meats, and general merchandise will be organized at the Finnish Hall, 5969 14th St. (Near McGraw) by Detroit workers.

Several cooperative organizations exist in Detroit at present, but all are organizations on a language basis and only one, an Italian cooperative, handles groceries.

The new organization will be known as the "Workers Cooperative Association" and will have an International and American character.

All who are interested in the Co-operative movement should attend this meeting and join as charter members.

Third German Workers' Delegation to U. S. S. R.

An extensive campaign is now in progress in Germany for the sending of a third workers' delegation to the U. S. S. R.

The delegation is being organized under the slogans: "Struggle against imperialist war" and "Fraternal unity of the working class of Germany and the Soviet Union."

Collections of signatures are being made all over Germany to greetings which are to be sent to the workers of the U. S. S. R. for the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution. Everyone who signs the greetings also contributes ten pfennig to cover the travelling expenses of the delegation.

Fails In Channel Swim.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Miss Mercedes Gleitze, London typist, failed today to repeat her performance of a few weeks' ago in swimming the English Channel, according to a wireless dispatch to the Evening News from an aeroplane over the channel.

ing instrument of the U. S. oil interests, and in Vera Cruz by assaulting the peasant leagues on behalf of the landowners' organization known as the "Sindicato de Agricultores," was looked to as a prospective military leader of the movement which had been preparing. His loyalty to the Calles regime was questioned on all sides as far back as May, 1926,

DESTITUTE HORDE OF CHILDREN IN PHILIPPINE ISLES

American Fathers Leave Native Families

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The deplorable condition of thousands of destitute children in the Philippines was outlined today by a government committee appointed last summer. The committee consisted of former Senator J. W. Wadsworth, Sophie Irene Loeb, president, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, vice-president, of the Child Welfare Committee of America.

The report presented to the president showed that there are thousands of children of unmixed blood in poverty and distress.

Besides there are 18,000 children of American fathers and native mothers in the Philippines who are in dire distress, the American father having in most cases deserted.

The report suggested that in order to give home life to these children, by keeping the home together when the breadwinner is removed, the Philippine legislature enact a law to provide home care for dependent children.

U. S. Government Sinks Roots Into Argentine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The American government is planning to spend at least \$500,000 in the purchase or construction of an embassy at Buenos Aires.

The fierce competition for Argentine trade and the growing indications that the state department regards Latin-America as a U. S. protectorate are given as reasons by observers here.

when I was in Mexico. From the moment that Gomez declared his candidacy for president all doubt vanished. He could not hope under any conceivable circumstances to receive enough votes to elect him as against Obregon. It was plain that his electoral campaign was merely an initial stage in what was to be a carefully-planned revolt of nation-wide proportions. And

Mere Fact That Porto Rican Is Innocent Not Enough to Release Him

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—United States Circuit Court of Appeals this afternoon took under advisement the case of Capalino Figueroa, who languishes in the jail at Colonia Tuno Guayama, Porto Rico for the murder of Cefterino Colon, a crime for which another man stands confessed.

The case of Figueroa has been through all the state and federal courts of Porto Rico since 1923 when the defendant was found guilty of the slaying on a plantation.

Demanding justice on the grounds of his constitutional rights, Figueroa has refused a pardon by the governor of Porto Rico. Mere innocence means little to the American judiciary.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

Spanish Monopoly Will Use Oil From the USSR

MADRID, Oct. 21.—An oil monopoly has been awarded to thirty-six banks by the Spanish government, it was announced today.

The monopoly is merely a market-given monopoly. Oil will be provided from Soviet and Roumanian wells in addition to American wells not controlled by the Standard Oil Company.

Bok's Prize Man Dead.

BERKELEY, Cal., Oct. 21.—Dr. Charles H. Livermore, winner of the Bok peace prize, for which he was awarded \$100,000; was dead here today. He collapsed yesterday while speaking before the Women's Alliance of the Unitarian Club.

Livermore's article resulted in free charges of collusion between himself and the Bok committee. His winning thesis was a rather stale argument for the League of Nations.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

it was with this understanding that all the elements listed above supported him.

In estimating the extent of the setback received by the reaction it is a mistake to consider the Mexican counter-revolution as something confined to Mexico, without relation to the policy of Washington and Wall Street. American imperialism is the most persistent enemy that the Mexican revolution has to face. One must see the Gomez-Serrano affair in perspective, showing its connection with a whole series of events including not only the Catholic and anti-labor (article 123) struggles, but the land-and-oil laws controversy as well.

Too much is made of the differences between the Wall Street oil men and the Wall Street bankers with regard to Mexican policy. It was after all President Coolidge who appointed as successive ambassadors to Mexico both James R. Sheffield ("the agent of the oil interests") and Dwight W. Morrow, of the firm of J. P. Morgan. The change does not indicate that American imperialism has abandoned either the direct or the indirect (subsidizing of counter-revolution, etc.) method of aggression against Mexico. It is not too much to say that the counter-revolutionary danger would not exist at all if it were not for that aggression.

Certainly the House of Morgan, in which Ambassador Morrow was a partner up to the moment of his appointment, looked with favor upon the recent outbreak in Mexico. Certainly further disturbances will help to make Mr. Morrow's job in Mexico City easier. It is plain that armed counter-revolution could not hope to succeed in its objective at the present time, given the fact that the United States government is not prepared to adopt a program of military invasion. But the menace of rebel movements is a club which Ambassador Morrow can wield effectively to drive a hard bargain with President-apparent Obregon.

Obregon had the House of Morgan to deal with once before, during his first term as president of Mexico. It was not until he satisfied the Morgan debt demands thru the Lamont-de la Huerta agreement that the United States government recognized his regime.

It should be borne in mind that Obregon represents the right wing of the present regime in Mexico. Unless the Mexican masses are on the alert they may find that they themselves are in the very trap set for them by Wall Street. They may find that essential conquests of the revolution have been defended against armed as-

sault only to be bartered away in the hour of apparent triumph.

As a matter of fact the Calles-Obregon regime has only two possible courses open to it: either it must make its peace with American imperialism (in which case it could no longer claim to represent the revolution), or it must throw its efforts in the direction of creating a national socio-political structure independent of imperialism and capable of developing a constructive national economy in spite of it.

THE workers and peasants represent the only classes in Mexico upon which such a program could base itself. Any policy which does not base itself frankly on these classes, in alliance with the petty-bourgeois and other sympathetic elements cannot pretend to be charting a safe course for the Mexican revolution.

President Calles has never faced this issue squarely, despite his elaborate "national reconstruction program"—in which, after all, the interests of the workers and peasants are relegated to the background. There was even something lacking in the way in which he met the Gomez-Serrano rebellion. It is true that he acted with promptness and decision in nullifying the counter-revolution on the battlefield but he did not explain the counter-revolutionary issues to the people. Up to the present moment he has given out no proclamation of any kind, much less a direct appeal to the workers and peasants. In this sense the present situation represents a step backward from the atmosphere of the "red-battalion" days.

Obregon will not swing the pendulum back the other way.

The Communist Party of Mexico must be on the alert for every possible shift in the center of gravity of the revolutionary regime, (such as that from Calles to Obregon, who is now the real head of the government). While supporting the government in every progressive stand against rebellion, the Party must not hesitate to point out the internal dangers of the situation and to oppose every step away from the worker-peasant base of the revolution. The Party must press for effective guarantees on the part of the workers and peasants as the only safeguard of the united anti-imperialist front.

Friends of the Mexican revolution in this country must watch every move of American imperialism, remembering that Mexico constitutes the historic point of focus for the clash of forces inherent in the application of Monroe-Doctrine policy to Latin-America.

The First American Trade Union Delegation

WILL REPORT ON

Sunday Afternoon, October 23, 2 o'clock

AT

NEW MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK

Speakers:

- | | |
|--|---|
| JAMES MAURER,
President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor. | ALBERT COYLE,
former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal. |
| JOHN BROPHY,
of the United Mine Workers of America. | FRANK PALMER,
editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate. |
| PAUL DOUGLAS and STUART CHASE | |

Tickets Can Be Secured at the Following Stations:

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|--|---|--|
| DOWNTOWN —New Masses, 39 Union Sq.; Jewish Daily Freiheit, 30 Union Sq.; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 106 University Pl.; Daily Worker, 108 East 14th St. | BRONX —Rappaport and Cutler, 1310 Southern Blvd.; Slimovitz Stationery, 494 East 167th St.; Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East. | BOROUGH PARK —Max Snow, 43 13th Ave. (Drug Store.) |
| HARLEM —Rational Vegetarian Restaurant, 1590 Madison Ave.; S. Sacknoss' Pharmacy, 1674 Madison Ave. | WILLIAMSBURG —Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Katz, 78 Graham Ave. (Drug Store.) | BROWNSVILLE —J. Goldstein, 365 Sutter Ave. (Book Store.) |
| | | CONY ISLAND —Auerbach's Delicatessen, 36th Street, corner Mermaid Avenue. |

AUSPICES OF THE

New York Conference Committee for the Trade Union Delegation to the U. S. S. R.

ADMISSION:—BALCONY 50 CENTS—ARENA ONE DOLLAR

A Monument to Death and Destruction

By BORIS SELTSOFF

A GIANTIC war memorial was inaugurated a few days ago at Douaumont (France). "Within its walls and below its shadow," reads the inscription from Verdun "will rest the bones of four hundred thousand Frenchmen who during 1916 and 1917 died to defend Verdun, the gate to France."

On the very summit of this mammoth monument which is built in the form of a tower 1500 feet high, will constantly burn a flame of "perpetual remembrance." This flame was lighted at the imagination of the memorial by Marshal Petain.

To their will, we opposed a stronger will. We met their scorn for losses with a willingness for sacrifice even more complete. This mausoleum... may well be called the mausoleum of the heart of France... We who knew them know how natural was their heroism... Eighteen months of war had made them soldiers in the completest sense... Long practice in fighting had taught them tenacity, comradeship, pride in themselves, in their reputation, in their regiments and in their country... They made of this ordinary not only a tomb for the dead, but a sanctuary of the national conscience.

So spoke Marshal Petain while lighting the flame of "perpetual remembrance" on the summit of this "sanctuary of the national conscience," this "mausoleum of the heart of France."

While mentioning the "episode of the bayonet trench" in which an unknown number of soldiers were buried alive, Petain explained that this episode was "only one of many such dramas which were repeated the whole length of the line." These soldiers, according to Marshal Petain, all the time remained firmly attached to their human sentiments of family affection and love for their homes, the soil of their farms, their work, continual acquaintance with death and misery had made them resigned to the point of fatalism. They—he said further—"without enthusiasm... faced and met death."

Here it is, the other side of the medal. It's all covered with blood, with the bones of hundreds of thousands of dead soldiers. This is no more a glorious defense of Verdun, but an eighteen months ruthless butchery and not of "soldiers in the completest sense with a willingness for sacrifice," but of young workers and peasants possibly taken away from the factory benches and the soil; young people who were firmly attached to their families, their homes, their work; who died without enthusiasm, who were completely resigned to their fate, to the ever-present mortal danger, to misery, for they had no other choice, for Marshal Petain, during the advance of the German army on Verdun, has flung at the German Crown Prince a defiant—"They shall not pass." (With apology to Marshal Petain we hasten to make a correction: Petain gave his soldiers a choice; for he placed behind their backs machine guns and told them they could choose between German and French bullets.)

And yet Verdun is only one of the "episodes" of

the World War, of the greatest and most terrible butchery ever recorded in the history of mankind. At Verdun "only" 400,000 men died, and the four years of the "last" war, the "war against war and for democracy" had devoured ten millions of young lives and also crippled and turned into useless invalids about twenty million others.

But what does it all matter so far as Marshal Petain and other official patriots are concerned? Isn't it enough that they shed crocodile tears over the "fallen heroes" and eulogize them on its occasion of the inauguration of the Verdun memorial, this, the greatest in human history monument to death and destruction?

True, that very same day thousands of fathers, mothers and wives had shed tears of sincere sorrow thinking of their dead. However, the majority of them remain—even as their sons and husbands during the war—completely resigned to their lot. But there is already behind them a mighty and ever-growing army of proletarians who clearly see the iniquities and cruelties begotten by the capitalist system. They know the true causes, the real instigators of the World War. The time will come when in one country after another, the working class will rise and overthrow this system despite the fact that on the soil, so thoroughly fertilized with blood and millions of decayed bodies, imperialism has taken new and still stronger roots and has spread throughout the world.

On Expulsion of Trotsky, Vuyovitch from ECCI

THE VIII Plenum of the ECCI which met in May this year, on the resolution of the action of the Opposition passed a resolution which "categorically prohibits comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from continuing their factional struggle" and which "instructs the Presidium of the ECCI in conjunction with the International Control Commission formally to expel Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the ECCI if this struggle will not cease." The facts which have occurred since the Plenum held in May have shown that the warnings given to Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch were unheeded and that the opposition retaliated to the categorical prohibition of the factional struggle by intensifying it to an unparalleled degree, by a broad attack upon the CPSU and the Comintern, by fresh attempts to disrupt the unity of the Leninist ranks, both in the U. S. S. R. and throughout the world.

Called to account at the August Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee of the CPSU (b), the opposition once again, as in its declaration of the 16th of October, 1926, solemnly undertook to cease factional, underground work against the Party. This undertaking was given under the direct threat of the expulsion of the leaders of the opposition, Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). But, only a very few days later, the August undertaking met with the same fate as the declaration of the 16th of October. The opposition in the most contemptuous manner violated the promise it gave to the whole Party and the whole of the International, and by this made the continuation of Trotsky and Zinoviev

as members of the Executive Committee of the Comintern absolutely impossible.

Notwithstanding the undertaking it gave to the August Plenum of the Central Committee and Central Control Committee, the Opposition continued to form its organizational centres, which in fact represent nothing more nor less than an attempt to form embryonic nuclei of a Second Trotskyist Party parallel with the Leninist Party, parallel with the CPSU (b). At the same time it continued to maintain and strengthen its connections with the various renegade groups abroad, with the Maslow-Fischer group in Germany, with Souvarine in France, etc. The splitting work in the Comintern, was supplemented by the formation of a second party OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE CPSU (b) was supplemented by the menace of the creation of a new "fourth international" OUTSIDE OF AND AGAINST THE COMINTERN.

At the time when the international position of the U. S. S. R. has become extremely acute, when the menace of imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the opposition openly allies itself with groups which represent the worst dregs of the international labor movement, with groups which stand on the border of direct counter-revolution, which spread venomous slander about the U. S. S. R. among the European proletariat and who strive to paralyze the will of the European proletariat to defend the U. S. S. R. by talk about "Thermidor," "degeneration," "becoming kulakised," etc. Notwithstanding the utter collapse of these

groups, which is particularly illustrated by the results of the recent elections in Altona, where the ultra-left allies of the CPSU opposition obtained little more than 300 votes, the opposition continues to claim that these bankrupt philistines represent the "only" "genuinely revolutionary" "Leninist" organization as distinct from the "defenerate" Communist International.

While employing Maslow and Souvarine as the megaphone of the ultra-left and right apostates of Communism abroad, the Opposition within the U. S. S. R. continues with growing persistence and growing effrontery to scatter deliberate lies concerning the leadership of the Comintern and the CPSU (b). The Opposition spreads deliberate and consciously lying assertions to the effect that the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) intends to abandon the monopoly of foreign trade; it consciously spreads deliberate slander concerning the position of the Central Committee on the question of foreign debts, concerning alleged concessions to the Kulak, concerning a policy of the Comintern in China. Notwithstanding, the resolution of the August Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) to which the Opposition undertook to subordinate itself—concerning the opening of a discussion one month prior to the 15th Congress, the Opposition demands that the discussion be held immediately, and in every way tries to force an immediate discussion in violation of Party decisions.

The discovery a few days ago of a secret printing office of the opposition demonstrates with exceptional clearness how far the opposition has diverged from the Party and the Comintern. Simultaneously, it became revealed that in organizing this printing office, the Opposition did not hesitate to employ the services of non-Party people, bourgeois intellectuals, connected with shady and politically suspicious and avowedly anti-Soviet elements. Thus, consciously or unconsciously, the Opposition is becoming not only ideologically but also organizationally the centre of crystallization of all those strata hostile to the proletariat, which find the regime of the proletarian dictatorship irksome and who strive to overthrow it.

Called to account at a meeting of the Presidium of the ECCI held on September 27th, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch made declarations which in themselves represent long steps AWAY from the Comintern and AWAY from Leninism, towards Maslow and towards Souvarine. In answer to the charges of maliciously violating Party discipline, Comrade Trotsky openly declared that the discipline of the Bolshevik Party is not obligatory for him. In his written speech he stated "Bureaucratic discipline based on a false line of policy is not an instrument for consolidating, but an instrument for disorganizing and disrupting the Party." It goes without saying that Comrade Trotsky refuses to submit to proletarian discipline so appreciated and characterized. Therefore, it does not stand in need of the defense of Comrades Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov, who, as they themselves admitted, were the organizers of the anti-Party printing office. Comrade Trotsky squarely declared at the Presidium of the ECCI that "Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov in their policy stand two heads above those who screen their crimes behind Party discipline." People who organize illegal printing offices against the Party with the aid of bourgeois intellectuals are proclaimed to stand politically two heads higher than those who on the instructions of the Party fight in defense of its unity, who guard the elementary principles of its discipline, without which the Party and the Comintern as military organizations of the working class cannot exist.

Such an attitude towards Party discipline is of course connected with a definite attitude towards the Party and the Comintern. Neither the Party nor the Comintern as such figured in Comrade Trotsky's speech as supreme organs of the revolutionary proletariat. The world organizations of the revolutionary proletariat—the Comintern, and its leading section—the CPSU, is described, in unison with the whole yellow bourgeois press as a crowd senselessly and dumbly following various leaders. "At the present time," said Comrade Trotsky in his speech, "not a single organization discusses or decides. They merely carry out. Even the Presidium of the Comintern is not an exception."

In his declaration made at the August Plenum the Opposition abandoned its theory of the so-called "Thermidor." This, however, did not prevent Comrade Trotsky from once again uttering malodorous phrases like "the Thermidor course," "Bonapartist forgeries." Moreover, the leading bodies of the Comintern and the CPSU (b) were directly charged with being "usurpers." "The authority of the Presidium (of the ECCI)," said Comrade Trotsky, "lasts for only one year. The arbitrary prolongation of this authority is usurpation." "Above all the questions is the question of the organizational self-preservation of the Stalin-Bukharin group."

In thus estimating the presently acting leading organs of the Communist movement and in this way trying to explain their open refusal to submit to Party discipline, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch warned beforehand that they will not regard the 15th Party Congress and the 6th Congress of the Comintern as being authoritative to them to any degree. "The apparatus," declared Comrade Trotsky, "is preparing a congress of their own preliminarily appointed workers who must authorize the upper stratum of the apparatus to conduct this work in the future."

The Presidium of the ECCI does not regard it as necessary to deal again in detail with the renegade political arguments, repeatedly condemned by the Party and the Comintern as social-democratic deviations, which Comrade Trotsky and Vuyovitch tried to develop. But the Presidium of the ECCI cannot ignore the contemptuous references to the organizations of the Communist proletariat as a voting crowd. It cannot ignore the proclamation of disrupting Party discipline as the highest virtue. It cannot ignore the open justification and promise further to continue the practice of organizing secret anti-Party printing offices.

The Presidium of the ECCI considers impossible the continued membership of Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch of the ECCI, which they have proclaimed as usurpers and against which they conduct a rabid fight with the aid of renegade sheets abroad and secret printing offices, the organization of illegal centres and malicious slander on the U. S. S. R.

With the aim of preserving the unity of the Leninist ranks, with the aim of combating the disruptive work of the Oppositional schismatics, being of the opinion that all possible warnings have been given and that it is impossible and dangerous to refrain from organizational measures, the Presidium of the ECCI, jointly with the International Control Commission, on the basis of the above-mentioned resolutions of the VIII Plenum of the ECCI, UNANIMOUSLY resolved, at its meeting of September 27, 1927, to EXPEL Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the ECCI.

PRESIDIUM OF THE ECCI

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL COMMISSION

BOTH ANIMALS BELONG TO BIG BUSINESS



"Come on you workers, grab one of these beasts and lead him up to the White House."

By M. Pass.

The Art of Rebellion

By N. LENIN.

ARMED REBELLION IS A SPECIAL FORM OF A POLITICAL STRUGGLE subject to special laws which have to be carefully studied. This truth was remarkably well expressed by Karl Marx who said that armed "REBELLION, JUST AS WAR, IS AN ART."

According to Marx, the main rules of this art are:
1.—Never TO PLAY at rebellion, but having once started it, to realize that one must GO TO THE END.
2.—It is essential to collect SUPERIOR FORCES at the right place and at the decisive moment, for otherwise the enemy having the better organization and being better prepared will destroy the rebels.
3.—Once rebellion has started one should act WITH THE UTMOST DECISION and one should certainly take up THE OFFENSIVE. "Defense spells death for armed rebellion."
4.—Efforts should be made to take the enemy unawares, to catch the moment when his forces are scattered.

5.—One must endeavor to achieve even small successes every day (even every hour, if it is a question of only one town), keeping up at all costs "MORAL SUPERIORITY."

6.—Marx summed up the lessons of all revolutions in regard to armed rising with the words of the greatest revolutionary tactician in history—Danton: "Audacity, again audacity and always audacity."

7.—Applied to Russia and to the October Revolution of 1917 this means: Simultaneous and as rapid and sudden as possible march on Petersburg, certainly from all parts—from working class quarters and from Finland, Revel and Kronstadt, attack by the WHOLE fleet, accumulation of gigantic superiority over the 15-20 thousand (and maybe more) of our "bourgeois guards" (Junkers), our "Vendée forces" (a section of the Cossacks), etc.

8.—Manipulation of our three main forces: the fleet, the workers and army divisions in a manner to ensure (at any cost) the occupation of (a) the telephone, (b) the telegraph, (c) railway stations (d) bridges (above all).

9.—Formation OF THE MOST ENERGETIC ELEMENTS (our smartest men and the WORKING YOUTH as well as the best sailors, into small detachments for the occupation of all the most important positions and FOR THEIR PARTICIPATION in all the most important operations, for instance:

10.—To surround and cut off Petersburg, to take it by a combined attack of the fleet, the workers and troops—such is the task which demands HIGH ART AND TRIPLE AUDACITY.

11.—To form detachments of the best workers arming them with rifles and bombs in order to attack and surround the "centres" of the enemy, (Junkers schools, the telegraph and telephone, etc.) under the slogan "DEATH TO ALL IS PREFERABLE TO LETTING THE ENEMY ESCAPE."

12.—Let us hope that in the event of an offensive being decided upon leaders will successfully apply the great doctrines of Danton and Marx.

13.—The success of the Russian and World Revolutions depends on two or three days of struggle.

DREAMS

By EDWARD W. CONNAWAY.

I want to write of a snow-white ship
That floats on a green-blue sea,
But the daily grind in the mill or mine
Is the picture that I see.

I had rather write of pleasant things,
Of music, a laugh, or a song,
But I close my eyes and only see
A system I know is wrong.

MANIAS OF NEW YORK - By SOL FISHMAN

DRISCOLL and Red and I are enjoying the cool dusk of a ninety degree day, sitting on the library steps with our jackets on our knees, watching the busses like fat yellow bulldogs waddle up and down Fifth Avenue. Driscoll looks strange not smoking his pipe. He has no tobacco left and his pockets are—just pockets. Red is nibbling at his never-ending piece of candy and looking glum as he thinks of the pimples that will break out on his face the next day. I am smoking a cigarette and saying to myself, "After I finish this pack, no more butts for me." We may spend the entire evening just sitting if Driscoll doesn't get tired of having no smoke come out of his mouth. He does get tired. But he has no tobacco. So he lets words out.

Driscoll is our philosopher. Fifty years old, lean of body and unvanquishable in debate or discussion. He had been a member of the I. W. W. when that was a fighting organization. He had been in the Farmer Labor Party when that had been militant. He had fought through the hectic years of the socialist party history, and told us, "When that god-dam bunch went yellow, I did the only thing I could—joined the Workers Party."

He is talking now, "What the world needs," he begins, "is a couple of more Lenins." And just at that moment a little Jewish I-know-it-all comes along and joins in the discussion.

"O yes," he says, "I was just as radical as you ten years ago. Now I ain't. But look at me, D'you think I enjoy life less now that I ain't in the movement? Absolutely not. Radicalism is for young folks. (He points at me). When you get older you begin to see how lousy the world is. Just wait. It will happen to you too when you get older."

"The reason for your disillusionment," Driscoll answers, "is that, like most people of your type, you are a half-baked clam, with definite predilections toward bourgeois intellectualism and aestheticism. You have never been class-conscious. You joined the socialist party when it was no longer the militant 'enfant terrible' of the United States, but when it had become the fashionable haven of every fake middle-class liberal in America. Your knowledge of the principles of Marxism?"

The newcomer, we see, is dazzled and perplexed by Driscoll's vocabulary. He tries to interrupt him several times during his answer, but we manage to stop him, anticipating his speech by means of the movements of his hands. (They are funny, those hands. You might as well expect thunder from the heavens without lightning as speech from his mouth without the movement of his hands.) But now he shoots a funny look at Driscoll from his sharp beady-bright eyes, and says with the curious lilt of his.

"D'you know, you talk like a prophet. Like Isaiah. Golly you ain't so poetic like him. Why, I remember once Avrum Raisin said..."

It is after fifteen minutes of his incoherent chatter that my hands begin to itch for the feel of his neck.

We hadn't known when he had begun, that this little fellow with the mahogany-colored teeth could talk so long and say so little. But there is no method

by which to squelch this super-incoherency. Besides, he is too small to hit.

He is still talking. "Of course," he says, "I don't believe in god or any such trash as that, but still..."

"What, you don't believe in God?" A passing preacher has heard the remark and has stopped to answer.

"God, my friend, is the Creator of all life. Do you think you would be alive and talking now if not for the existence of God? Do you think you would be blaspheming Him to his face and still possess the power to blaspheme if not for His Infinite Mercy? The fact of His Being is as definite as the virginity of Mary, and is borne out by His revelations to Paul and Barnabas, and His Son Jesus Christ. You don't know..."

The preacher has swatted the New York mosquito, but has turned out to be a Jersey specimen himself. There he stands, the eternal believer, ballyhooning like an Aimee Semple MacPherson or an Elmer Gantry, only not as delectably overflowing with sex-appeal as the first, or as recklessly bombastic as the second.

He is on the verge of delivering a sermon, but luckily a third fellow comes along.

"Say bud, gotta match?"

I light his cigarette for him.

"Sure, D'they let a fellow in the lib'ry without a jacket?"

"Sure," I answer, "They're even more liberal than that. They'd let you read Marx in there if you wanted to."

His face brightens up. He sits down.

"Marx," he chuckles. "Yea, he was a grand old fellow..."

He rattles off a sentence about two pages long punctuated with the word "periphery." Driscoll jumps up. "Dammittobell, a Watonite! I can stand a Yiddish intellectual and a Holy Roller; but a Watonite can kill stronger men than us. Let's move."

We move. The Watonite, as we look back, is arguing with the preacher.

We walk up Broadway. Autos rolling up and down. Rolls Royces, Renaults, Chevrolets, and the inevitable clanking creations of The Great American Jew-Baiter. Lights. Stacombed shieks in the theater entrances, hiding their skinniness behind twenty-four inch trousers.

Driscoll enters the subway with a nickel that Red lends him.

There is a beggar sitting on a doorstep. "What the hell's the matter with him? No legs, no arms, missing..." We walk past him, and see sticking out of the ends of his sleeves two lumps of raw flesh half-cove red with bloody gauze. Red almost pukes at the sight.

and how interpret it?" And lo, they discovered his dream and gave unto it a meaning that...

...will cost you one dollar, a sum that I know is within the reach of every man and woman here, and will save you the equivalent of fifty dollars a year in doctor's bills alone. MacFadden himself has...

...recommended that he go to rest among the nearby hills. And Nebuchadnezzar heeded the words of the wise men and also took...

...a cold shower every morning which is the...

...cause, my friends of the crucifixion of Christ."

"Cimon," says Red, "let's get the hell out of here before they start selling bibles..."

"We plow thru the crowd and continue up Broadway. The cop patrolling the oratorical district exhales a prodigious yawn. A Fort rattles by, painted with familiar college legends.

"Don't look, lady, it may be your own daughter."

"Don't laugh, girls, you look like hell too, without paint."

"Don't shove, I'll go myself."

"Pay as you vote 'er," etc. . . .

We turn up Columbus Circle. I light my next-to-the-last cigarette. Red sponges the last. "Good," I say. "Now, I'm through with cigarettes," and I dig my hand into my pocket to see whether I have enough to buy a pack of Luckies with tomorrow. We enter the subway. A body on wheels raises an emaciated hand clutching three pencils. We rush past, through the slotgates, into a mass of sweating doughy flesh

SIR HENRI DETERDING

Sir Henri Deterding, the Dutch petroleum king, of British Royal Shell is sore as roaring hell. This greedy oily knight, doth lie with all his might and venoms forth predictions of direst afflictions upon the wicked heads of the country of the reds. Oh hear him roar and rant and rage because he can't grab that good precious oil that's found in Soviet soil.

—By ADOLF WOLF.

LISTEN, LORD!

Lord, my friends are always sayin'
You an' I are good, old friends;
That if I were only prayin'
I would have no cause for brayin'
'Cause on You good luck depends.

Lord, my pals have always tol' me
What a darn, fine skate you are!
An' especially they tol' me
That You never, ever an' me—
Only holdin' out my star.

Well then, Lord, if I must stop it,
Must shut up an' not complain—
Keep Your luck—I'm gonna hop it
To a place where I can cop it
Without mooshin' in the rain!

—TRAIL THAISIS.

Agrarian Movement in Japan

RECENTLY a conservative Japanese newspaper, "Irodori," thus characterized the present situation in Japan: "We (that is Japan) are precisely under the same conditions as those of France and Russia before the respective outbreak of their terrible (1) revolutions. Revolution—such is the current watchword among the masses of the people. Who can tell how soon it will turn into reality?"

The characterization given by the newspaper can hardly be considered as an exaggeration. At the present time we witness in Japan a mass of symptoms pointing to the approach of a revolutionary situation, and a prominent place among these symptoms, if not the chief one, belongs no doubt to the peasant movement.

Ever since the famous "rice riots" of 1918 the movement of the Japanese peasantry never reached such a high pitch as it does just now. Yet whilst the "rice riots" were caused by incidental and passing phenomena (the speculation in rice), the present wave of the peasant movement constitutes the logical outcome of the regular discontent of the Japanese peasants with their economic conditions which grows year by year.

The principal figures in the agrarian struggle are the tenant farmers who are up in arms against the landowners. Seventy per cent of the peasants in Japan are compelled to rent lands either wholly or partly, to supplement their paltry land allotments which are inadequate to maintain their families or even themselves.

The discontent of the tenant farmers finds its expression in hundreds, and now in thousands of agrarian conflicts, in which the whole of Japan is now involved. Starting with 85 conflicts in 1918, the agrarian movement registered already 2,206 conflicts in 1925 and threatens to step over the figure of 3,000 in the current year. In these conflicts there are involved hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers and tens of thousands of landowners (the majority of them in Japan are petty landowners).

However, an important feature of the movement is not only the quantitative scale, but also the "quality" of the agrarian conflict. And here it ought to be said that this "quality" becomes ever more unpleasant for the landlords as the years go by. It is the consensus of opinion among Japanese newspapers that the landowners were never so cordially hated by the peasant tenant-farmers as they are just now, whilst this hatred grows from year to year and from month to month, becoming ever more implacable. According to traditional Japanese ethics, the tenant-farmer should look upon his landlord as a son does upon his father. Well, if such an attitude ever existed in Japan, it has long since vanished. The chief and usual demand of the tenant-farmers is for a reduction of rent by about 50 per cent. In the past there were also cases when the tenant-farmers asked for a reduction in rent (to be sure, not to such a high percentage), but such demands were usually associated with some extraordinary happening, such as an earthquake, a failure of the crops, etc. Even then the Japanese peasants dared not demand more than a temporary reduction of the rent. Now it is quite a different story with the demands made by the peasants. Now they demand the reduction of rent without any exceptional causes, and they want that reduction forever, into the bargain.

In the event of the landlord refusing to grant the demands of the peasants (and this is nearly always the case), the tenant-farmers simply cease paying their rent. The landlord then resorts to a method the mere mention of which causes the peasants' blood to boil, namely to debarring the peasants from the land at the height of the rice-planting season. This literally involves the death of the peasant and his family from starvation. The debarring of peasants from the field for failure to pay rent or taxes is called in Japanese "Tatsiiri Kinsi," and there are no more hateful words to the Japanese peasants than these. To be sure, there is yet another method of coercion used by the landlords against their tenants consisting in putting an arrest upon the crop of rice, which is called in Japanese "Sasige Taisi Osae." This method is just as hateful to the peasants as the "Tatsiiri Kinsi" method.

The landlords in their fight against the peasant-farmers are backed by the entire machinery of the state, the police, the army, the courts of law, etc. On the other hand, the peasants act collectively and upon the principle of "one for all and all for one."

The fight between the peasants and the landowners is frequently accompanied by bloody encounters. Even the bourgeois Japanese newspapers are replete with descriptions of such encounters. The fighting methods vary. The peasants by whole villages overrun the landlords' estates raiding and burning their homes and causing injury, and sometimes death to the landlords and their defenders. It happened also that landlords and policemen, even chiefs of police, were ducked in the river or in the pond. Only a few years ago no peasant would ever dare to think of such an action.

The peasants resort also to "moral force." Thus, during the conflicts the peasant children refuse to attend school, or if they do attend, they keep on singing revolutionary songs. The young peasants refuse to turn up for military training, and so on. Thus, the peasants combine active fighting with a sort of "passive resistance." But, of course, active

STRUGGLE

By GERTRUDE KLUGMAN.

(A Young Pioneer).

The time has come to unite as one!
Against the barriers of civilization,
We will struggle till the game is won
To build a clean, just nation!

And when our aim will reach its goal
As would be if there is will and strength,
And if necessary the barriers in grime will roll
Just to show there is life at length.

Thus we all must unite as one!
Against the barriers of civilization,
We will struggle till the game is won
To build a clean, just nation!

A JOKE ABOUT COLLEGE

A boy was at college and he wrote the following to his father:

Too dumb
No Fun
Your son.

He received from his father this:—

That's sad,
Too bad
Your dad.

MILDRED MEDELIS.

fighting is a great deal more in vogue than "passive resistance."

Lately we have been witnessing a new form of fighting. Village women, the wives, daughters and sisters of the peasants, in crowds of from 150 to 200 people and more, betake themselves to the city (as it happened in Tokyo and Osaka), break into the offices of the governor or of the chief judge, demanding an audience of the governor, or asking for a revision of some legal case lost by the peasants in court. Since they are invariably denied an audience, they kick up a row—as the newspapers have it—abusing the governor, the judges and all the representatives of authority. It is not always that the police succeeded in restoring order by the usual means, and they have to resort to armed force to get these women to clear out of the government building. An interesting sidelight: once the police asked these women whether they were suffragettes, and to this they replied that they did not know what it meant, but that anyway they meant to get their rights.

Of course, the Japanese press doesn't report even a hundredth part of the agrarian conflicts which take place in various parts of Japan. But even the meagre reports which appear in the press indicate an extremely tense situation.

The government is greatly worried over the agrarian situation. Lately the government tried to save the situation by transforming a certain number of tenant-farmers into independent landholders. A project is being worked out by the ministry of agriculture whereby one-fourth of all the tenant-farmers are to become proprietors of their landholdings within 35 years. This will require an outlay of 80 million yen annually, and the government hopes to get that sum by floating a loan. Nevertheless, the peasant unions consider this plan an Utopia, since it is going to affect only an insignificant portion of the peasantry, whilst the realization of the measure will take longer than the patience of the peasants will stand.

The tenant-farmers' fight goes on in a perfectly organized manner. This is largely due to the existence of the peasant unions. The number of organ-

ANNOUNCEMENT

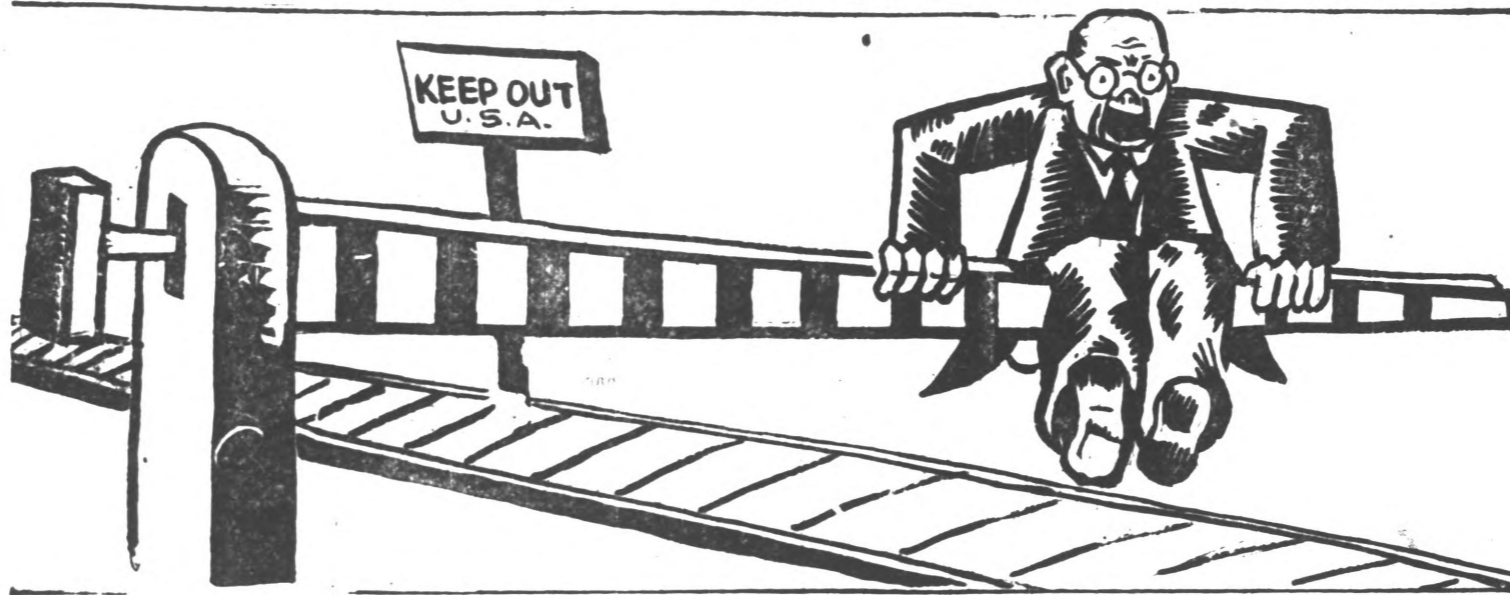
Beginning with this issue the Saturday Magazine will appear in the full size pages of THE DAILY WORKER instead of as a separate publication as hitherto. This change is made for the convenience of our readers. The New Magazine will be enlarged and improved.

ized peasants grows from year to year. At the close of last year there were in Japan 3,593 unions of tenants with a total of 334,600 members (in 1918 there were only 250 unions). The landowners are organized, too, they have 592 unions with 40,960 members. Both the farmers' unions and the landowners' unions are united on a national scale. It is to be regretted, however, that the peasant movement, united until the current year, has now been split on political grounds into three wings corresponding to the Japanese labor movement, namely, the Right, the Left, and the Centre. The united body of the peasantry has become divided into three separate unions, having their branches in the provinces, among which there is frequent rivalry. Of course, this split has weakened the organized movement of the peasants, but even the split could not stem the tide of agrarian conflicts.

The Japanese government, as it is customary for all bourgeois governments, wants to ascribe the chief cause of the agrarian movement to the agitation carried on by the peasant unions. Recently it decided to suppress the activities of these unions if they should "incite" the peasants to fight. The peasant unions of all the wings were preparing in July to carry out throughout the country a Week of Protest against the repressive measures contemplated by the government.

It is perfectly clear that no repressive measures can arrest the movement of the Japanese peasants, since the movement is due to their precarious economic position. On the other hand, the landowners, too, are not inclined to yield. All the measures framed by the government even if carried into effect, will prove mere palliatives. Only the revolution, accompanied by nationalization of the land, will save the situation of the Japanese peasants.

THE A. F. OF L. IMMIGRATION POLICY



A. F. OF L. OFFICIAL AT THE CONVENTION: "No damn foreign worker is going to get into this glorious land of opportunity."
—By M. Pass.

The Young Comrade Section

NEWSPAPERS

The capitalists all over the world try with every means at their disposal to keep the workers and their children satisfied with conditions as they are, so that they will not revolt. Some of these means are the schools, the movies, the churches, the settlement houses, the charity organizations, the military organizations, as the boy scouts, and the newspaper press. Thru these means they develop in workers and especially in children the spirit of patriotism and impress upon their minds the fable that everyone has a chance to become a millionaire or president of the U. S.

This explains to a certain extent why so many workers and children are so ready to fight and die for their enemies, the bosses. This also explains why the workers in the American Legion, the Boy Scouts, and some others are against the "communist," unions, Soviet Russia and the Young Pioneers.

This condition we must fight against with all the means at OUR disposal. In the schools, our Pioneers must point out to other children the "bunk" that is taught. They must get them to join the Young Pioneers. They must point out that the Current Events, Literary Digest and other capitalist newspapers are only interested in keeping the workers' children in ignorance. They must explain that for children there is only one newspaper outside of the Young Comrade Corner and that is the Young Comrade.

This monthly newspaper is the only workers' children's newspaper in America. It must be READ as well as supported by workers' children. By getting subscribers for it you are helping to build a powerful weapon against the bosses.

Are YOU helping?

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 37

The answer to this puzzle is a word in six letters meaning one who must work to live.

My first letter is in WILL and also in WANT.
My second is in DO but not in CANT
My third is in POOR but not in WEALTHY
My fourth is in SICK but not in HEALTHY
My fifth is in END and also in REAR
My sixth is in REVOLT that bosses fear.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, giving your name, age, address and the number of the puzzle.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 34

Matilda Schottka, Long Island City; Dolfi Bar-toshik, Chicago, Ill.

Our Letter Box

Bosses Are Like Wolves

Dear Comrades: I hope you don't go to a school like I do where we learn things that aren't right. But now I am very glad, for vacation is almost here.

My parents always thought it would be better for me to go to a school where they teach you something else, something worth while learning. But as we are poor workers and cannot afford to go to a better school, we'll have to do the best we can. In our school the teacher talks about the bible and the priests, but I don't believe it. If the teachers don't know any better than to believe in such things then let them just go on talking.

I was reading the story of "Little Red Riding Hood, and the Wolf," to my little sister and after I finished it, I thought to myself, "Well I'm glad there aren't any more wolves in this country." But then a thought came to my mind, "Oh! But the capitalists are much worse than wolves. They make many workers die by working them long hours at hard work for little pay."

I will close, hoping each and every one of us will follow Comrade Ruthenberg's last words, "Fight On!"

One of the comrades,
MARGARET YUHAS.

I Lost My Vacation

Dear Comrades: Who wants to know what kind of vacation the miners' boys and girls get? My daddy promised me that I'll have a nice vacation as soon as school was out. School has again started and I never got any vacation yet.

My daddy got four months' vacation together with many other boys' and girls' fathers. But the coal company never paid for that vacation, that's why I didn't get any vacation. But it's not my father's fault, I just blame the coal company.

Then we got a little vacation. We were picking berries for several days. How we scratched our hands, and legs and our bodies! I want to know who calls that a vacation? That is the kind of vacation the miners' children get. When we all get together, and fight against the bosses, we will win and then we will get real vacations.

Comradely,
SALLY BODO.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 35

Walter Katka, Iron, Minn.; Miriam Rosenfeld, Bronx, N. Y.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsborough, N. H.

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 36 is: DEFEAT THE MEXICAN BOSSES REVOLUTION. The following have answered correctly: Sylvia Masler, Bronx, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, N. Y. C.

"Autumn Moon" and "Spring Cloud"

I.

YOUNG ladies, you will first of all burn all these worthless books, secondly you will no longer associate with the women's union, thirdly, you will never set foot again in these dens of immorality and disorder which you call meetings, fourthly, you will take up your studies seriously. Otherwise you leave my house and will never see me again. Make your choice, and please do not compel me to repeat this. Do you hear me? . . ."

Thus spoke Mr. Fung Ta-kao, a wealthy Swatow industrialist to his two daughters.

To listen to him one would think that Mr. Fung is a comprador, that is to say, that he belongs to that category of nouveaux-rich Chinese who owe their wealth and property to the imperialists and who belong to the most reactionary class . . . Nothing of the kind. Mr. Fung is a patriot and a nationalist. Being a landowner Mr. Fung has been ruined by the exactions of the militarists of his district. He cursed his oppressors, sowed his rice plantations and went to Singapore and subsequently to Java where he established himself as a small shopkeeper. After several years of economy and privation he amassed enough money not only to redeem all his old land, but also to acquire a considerable number of shares in a tobacco company of which he became the sole proprietor after the death of his partner. He contributed generally to all national subscription lists. He contributed liberally to the Hong-Kong-Shameen strike fund which through the boycott of British merchandise made it possible for Mr. Fung to treble the sale of his cigarettes, called patriotically "Sun Yat Sen Cigarettes," rinsky. Mr. Fung was a member of the Kuomintang. But according to him all this kind of thing is alright, but only for men. Women must remain as they are: passive and insignificant.

While he was speaking, Mrs. Fung, a helpless witness of this family tragedy, was furtively wiping her tears while the Misses Fung, hanging their heads and feeling almost guilty, were scratching furtively and yet furiously the sculptured ivory flowers and birds of the antique table near which they were standing.

Having pronounced this paternal ultimatum, Mr.

To upset suddenly paternal authority, and authority consolidated by centuries of propaganda and education, to leave a mother, who, in spite of her ignorance and naive love and adores you, is certainly very trying.

Neither is it very easy to face the terrible scandal which their action was bound to create in the whole country. Above all, it is difficult to leave behind this luxurious life of "Cinnamon windows and paper walls" to face unknown but certain misery.

Xuan-Van and Thu-Nguyet dared face all this calmly and resolutely, consoling themselves that it was for the revolution.

First of all they went into a workshop as apprentices. Their wages were hardly sufficient to buy rice and a little salt fish every day. As they could not rent a room, they slept in the small office of the Women's Emancipation League. They found time to work energetically for this League and secretly for the Young Communist League.

In the course of two months they had to change their employment three times. The first time because they boxed the ears of a foreman who tried to take liberties with them. The second time because they were seen distributing pamphlets. The third time because they wanted to organize a strike for better conditions of labor. Wherever they worked they succeeded in organizing small nuclei of the Y. C. L. and sections of the Women's Emancipation League.

Several times Mr. Fung made attempts at reconciliation on condition that they would cease to play "at revolution." Their answer was that they would not be reconciled unless their papa let them do active work in the movement and consented to treat them as "persons" and not as "beings" without a will of their own.

They were really sentimental skirmishes between the reactionary past and the revolutionary future rather than attempts at family peace.

Mrs. Fung who could not stand separation from her children any longer sent them the following note:

"My dear children, I have been told that you work like common working women, that you have grown thin and that you wear shabby clothes! I have been also told, Oh Great Buddha! Is it really possible?—that you work for this horrible League where the women wear short hair! My angels, you are not made to be working women and revolutionists, but pretty girls, charming wives and happy mothers . . . Ah, if you only knew what your poor mother has to endure for you! . . . Great heaven, what crimes did I commit in my previous life to be thus afflicted in this life—to see myself abandoned by the daughters whom I adore? . . . Dear children, come back to your mother who loves you and is waiting for you. Papa will forgive you. Come back quick!"

This happened in 1925.

III.

Before going on with the story we must tell our readers that although there was one year's difference in age of the two sisters they are alike as "two flowers on the same stem." The only difference between them was that Xuan-Van, the eldest, was more intelligent and eloquent and better able to appreciate a situation correctly and to solve quickly the difficult questions and complicated problems with which they were frequently faced in their illegal activity. As to other qualities—courage, patience, abnegation, etc., Thu-Nguyet and herself possessed them in the same degree.

April, 1927 . . . There was something in the air . . . One scented anxiety and treason . . . Nevertheless, everything went on as before . . .

In the night from April 14 to 15 the long expected storm broke out . . . At midnight the streets were occupied by soldiers, telegraphic and telephonic communications cut . . . Revolutionary organizations, trade unions, peasant unions, were attacked, traffic was stopped, houses and schools were requisitioned, people were arrested and shot.

Firing was heard in various directions, at times there were isolated shots and then again they came thick and fast. This was the real struggle. There were heroic and desperate fights, all of them showing that the proletariat had been taken unawares.

When April 15 dawned the Red town had been transformed into a hell of white terror. Power had been seized by blackest reaction, there were mass arrests, raids, massacres.

Our men comrades were either killed or arrested or had fled or were besieged together with heroic railwaymen. It was left to the women comrades to carry on the different and arduous task of illegal work. Somewhere in charge of liaison and communication, others in charge of organization, and others again in charge of propaganda.

But the police were already beginning to arrest women and particularly young girls. Thirty members of Women's Emancipation League, 24 students of the training college, 57 students of the propaganda school, were already in prison.

Our printing works was discovered by the police. Xuan-Van and another comrade who were in charge of it were arrested and sentenced to death.

The two condemned young girls were placed in two rickshaws with chains round their necks and their arms and legs bound and were placed under escort of 150 soldiers and policemen armed to the teeth. To their backs was fixed a bamboo board painted white with the inscription: "Xuan-Van, 19 years, A-Nui, 18 years, Communists arrested for having printed and distributed leaflets against the government and sentenced by the military court to be shot."

All along the road the two young Communists—although their necks and legs and arms were lacerated by the chains—did not stop haranguing the crowds who were following them, just as if they had been on the platform of a meeting. At the place of execution they shouted: "Long live Communism! Long live the revolution! Down with militia . . ." they could not finish the sentence. They were struck down by 16 bullets.

It was Thu-Nguyet who was killed and not Xuan-Van.

On the eve of the execution Thu-Nguyet who was doing liaison work, disguised herself and obtained permission to pay a last visit to her "cousin" A-Nui condemned together with Xuan-Van. As soon as she was inside the prison Thu-Nguyet said to Xuan-Van: "Dear sister, you are more capable than I. Your life is more useful and necessary to the revolution than mine. That is why I will lay down my life so that you might live in my place. This must be. It is for the Revolution."

Xuan-Van wanted to say something but Thu-Nguyet went on:

"Time is precious, we have only three minutes to ourselves. Let us change our clothes quickly and get out as fast as you can."

After a second of excruciating silence during which a terrible moral combat was fought out in Xuan-Van's mind, she said in a calm voice: "Be it so, it is for the Revolution." She changed her clothes, kissed her sister and comrade and left the prison . . . to organize another illegal printing works.

"Well then," said Thu-Nguyet (Autumn Moon), aged 16.

"I have made my choice," answered the eldest sister Xuan-Van (Spring Cloud), aged 17.

"So have I."

"For the revolution!"

"And good-bye to the family."
They quickly scribbled a letter each to say good-bye and placed them in their mother's work-basket. Then they collected the books, confiscated by their father Mr. Fung, placed them on the table as material of circumstantial evidence, and left the paternal house.

"Poor mother!" And they could not help sighing when looking for the last time at Mrs. Fung's portrait and shutting the door of their home behind them.

In Western countries it is a simple matter for young girls to leave their family. But this is quite a different matter in China, particularly if the girls belong to bourgeois families.

*The "three obediences" say that in her girlhood a woman obeys her father, married, she obeys her husband, as a widow, she has to obey her eldest son.

**The "four conducts are: Submission, modesty, gentleness, passivity.

CHEMICAL TRUSTS

By ROBERT MacDONALD.

The Meaning of the New European Merger.

NEWS has just come from Paris that the vast German Chemical Trust has made an agreement with the French, and only recently came to an agreement with the new English trust, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

What is the driving force behind this great international trust? Profits? Of course. But that is far from all. During the imperialist war the chemical industries of all countries expanded tremendously, particularly those of France and the U. S. A., and to a considerable degree, that of England.

American industrialists and the wide-awake young men in Mr. Hoover's department of commerce have been devoting considerable attention to chemistry recently. Toward the end of September, Dr. Julius Klein, director of the department of foreign and domestic commerce, addressed the members of the chamber of commerce in Wilmington—home of the tremendous du Pont interests.

In New York, at the Chemical Industries Banquet on September 28th, Mr. E. M. Allen, president of the Matheson Alkali Works—important manufacturers of heavy chemicals—pointed out plainly the disadvantages and handicaps of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law to American industry under modern conditions, declaring that it is unwieldy and the best weapon in the hands of the foreign cartels in stifling American competitors in the sale of chemicals throughout the world.

The stock market seems to believe that some kind of American merger or agreement is to take place, for on the day that du Ponts bought 114,000 shares of U. S. Steel, prices of stocks on the exchange rose to the highest level in its history!

Thus imperialism takes on newer and higher forms. At present it is the imperialist nations of western Europe fighting against the U. S. A. Tomorrow they may all be united in the alliance, begun at Locarno against the U. S. S. R., engaged in a war "in defense of religion and civilization."

The Shuberts will present Edna Leonard in "Breakfast in the Sun," a play with music, adapted from the French. The score is by Dave Stampfer and Harold Levy, and the lyrics by Cyrus Wood.

DRAMA

A FUNLESS COMEDY

"Skin Deep" at the Liberty Got Under The Hide of The Audience.

CRYSTAL HERNE as the homely and unhappy wife of Parrish Weston, the composer that no producer cared to know, carries the white woman's burden bravely in the leading role in the alleged comedy now floundering at the Liberty Theatre.

The show is a flop but this is not Miss Herne's fault who plays the role of the self-sacrificing wife who sees her husband about to be snatched away from her by a stout prima donna who would make a good singer if she only had a voice.

This is the story: Parrish Weston was unable to find a producer to stage his opera which required more elephants than the mechanical equipment of the theatres and the pockets of the producers could bear.

The only husky laugh extracted from the audience during the show was when the emotional Spaniard who made his living as accompanist for the diva, offered to go upstairs and strangle his employer.

One of the mysteries of the play was the introduction of a young fellow to tune the piano in the beginning and his absence without trace for the rest of the performance.

Crystal Herne was cordially received; indeed the audience was in a receptive mood and the cast finished its labors without suffering reprisals.

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"Russian Revolution" Film Ready for Showing

The picturization of the Russian Revolution is almost ready. M. Einstein, the director who made the "Potemkin" film, is almost ready to release the picture, which will be done on November 7, the opening of the tenth celebration of the Russian Revolution.

In this screening it was necessary to secure two men as doubles for the principal characters. The director selected two such men who are startling doubles of Lenin and Kerensky.

The picture also shows the storming of the Winter Palace at Petrograd, and the cruiser Aurora bombarding the Winter Palace and other parts of the city.

The New Plays

"THE LOVE CALL," a musical play, based on "Arizona," will open at the Majestic Theatre Monday evening, presented by the Messrs. Shubert.

"THE HORNET'S NEST," by Arthur Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, will open Tuesday night at Wallack's Theatre.

"THE TAMING OF THE SHREW," in modern dress, with Basil Sydney and Mary Ellis in the chief roles will open the season of the Garrick Players at the Garrick Theatre Tuesday evening.

"IF," a play by Lord Dunsany, will be presented Tuesday night at the Little Theatre by the Actor-Managers (formerly the Grand Street Follies Players).

"THE MULBERRY BUSH," a comedy by Edward Knoblock, will open at the Republic Theatre Wednesday evening, presented by Charles Dillingham and A. H. Woods.

"ESCAPE," a play by John Galsworthy, will have its premiere at the Booth Theatre Wednesday night, under the direction of Winthrop Ames, with Leslie Howard in the leading role.

"IMMORAL ISABELLA?," a satirical comedy by Lawton Campbell, a new playwright, opens at the Bijou Theatre Thursday evening, with Francis Starr featured.



Head of the Garrick Players who will open their season next Tuesday at the Garrick Theatre with a modern dress version of "The Taming of the Shrew."

The Bijou Theatre, and not the Theatre Masque, as previously planned, will house "Immoral Isabella?" the satirical comedy in which Frances Starr has the leading role.

Walter Hampden who is now appearing at his own theatre in Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," will stage the Don Marquis play, "Out of the Sea," for George Tyler.

Jean Gilbert has completed the score of "Soldiers of Fortune," the operetta based on "Under the Red Robe," for which Harry B. Smith has written the book and lyrics.

On the Screen

"October" will be the title under which the film will be released.

The part of Lenin is played by Nikandrov, a worker from the Urals; and M. Popoff, who works at the Leningrad Art Academy has the role of Kerensky.

"Back to God's Country" will come to the Colony Theatre beginning this Saturday. This is an adaptation of James Oliver Curwood's story. Renee Adoree plays the leading role.

The Cameo Theatre will show beginning tomorrow "Secrets of the Soul," the psychoanalytical UFA production. Werner Krauss plays the chief role.

"The Belt," Paul Sifton's industrial play, which opened at the New Playwrights Theatre Wednesday night, will be reviewed in Monday's edition.

MUSIC

A Stravinsky Opera In Latin

In a recent issue of the Leningrad "Yskusstva" there appeared an interesting interview with Stravinsky regarding his new opera "King Oedipus," which will be produced this season at the State Opera in Vienna.

Igor Stravinsky was interviewed by the Russian music historian, Leonid Sabaneev. He asked him why he chose a Latin libretto for the work. Stravinsky answered that for a long time he had intended to compose an opera to the words of a dead language.

To the suggestion that the style of the new opera meant a sudden change and a return to the style of Bach, the composer said that he did not know anything about it. He wanted to solve several musical problems in opera, after having solved some in instrumental music.

With the Orchestras

The Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, will give its first Brooklyn concert tomorrow afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The program on Thursday and Friday at Carnegie Hall, comprises Cherubini's Overture to "The Water Carrier," Dopfer's Gothic Chaconne, Rubin Goldmark's Negro Rhapsody and Brahms First Symphony.

The concert at the Capitol Theatre this Sunday morning, will have as soloist, John Charles Thomas.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Fritz Busch will conduct the New York Symphony Orchestra in Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon. He will repeat the program given Friday evening in Carnegie Hall.

The concert at the Capitol Theatre this Sunday morning, will have as soloist, John Charles Thomas.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC MINGELBERG, Conductor Carnegie Hall, Thurs. Evg., Oct. 27, 8:30

Macmillen FRITZ BUSCH, Guest Conductor MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3

Kirchhoff SELWYN TOMORROW NIGHT AT THEATRE Notice Performance

BAROZZI TOWN HALL, Wed. Aft., Oct. 26, at 3

CROOKS Carnegie Hall, Tues. Evg., Oct. 25, 8:30

Doris Niles Assisted by CORNELIA NILES LOUIS HORST, Conductor of Orchestra

Russian Symphonic Choir TOWN HALL Thurs. Evg. Oct. 27, 8:00

Walter Kirchoff, German tenor of the Metropolitan Opera will make his first American appearance in concert next Saturday afternoon at Carnegie Hall.

Doris Niles, assisted by her sister, Cornelia, and a group of dancers, will give her dance evening in Carnegie Hall Tuesday evening.

The Russian Symphonic Choir will give its only local concert Thursday evening, Oct. 27, at Town Hall.

A MUSICAL QUINTET



The members of the Russian symphonic choir who will give their only New York concert at Carnegie Hall next Thursday night.

Hall and Sunday afternoon, October 30, in Mecca Auditorium. Albert Spalding will appear as soloist at the Carnegie Hall concerts.

The first of the Symphony Concerts for Children will be held in Carnegie Hall Saturday morning, Oct. 29.

Music Notes

The Don Russian Quartette, a group of singers who have been appearing in London and Paris, will make their American debut at the Selwyn Theatre tomorrow night.

Francis Macmillen, violinist, will give a concert Monday evening at Carnegie Hall. His program will include: Allegro from the Bach Concerto in E; Carl Goldmark Concerto in A minor; Respighi's Autumnal Poem and Music of Lilli Boulanger, Revel, and Saint-Saens.

Curtis G. Harrower, pianist, and Jean Hannon, soprano, will give a joint recital Monday evening at Steinway Hall.

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AMUSEMENTS

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received." "A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden." "One of most exciting arrivals of season."

HAMPDEN'S THEATRE HAMPDEN'S THEATRE HAMPDEN'S THEATRE HAMPDEN'S THEATRE HAMPDEN'S THEATRE

At the Lewyn Theatre, this Sunday night, A. H. Woods will present the Don Russian Quartette, a group of singers who have been appearing in London and Paris.

PORGY A FOLK PLAY BY DEBOISE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD GUILD THEATRE, West 52d St. Evs. 8:40

Civic Repertory THEATRE, 14 ST.-6 AVE. Phone 7767 EVA LE GALLIENNE WEEK OF OCTOBER 24th

UNITED ACTORS, Inc. present The LADDER by J. FRANK DAVIS CORT THEATRE 48th STREET, EAST OF B'WAY

The New Playwrights Theatre "The Theatre Insurgent" 36 COMMERCE ST.

THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war! THE BELT An industrial play with an acetylene flame

SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUDDERMANN

DRACULA Richard Crooks will sing the following numbers at Carnegie Hall, Wednesday evening: Recitative and Aria from "Acis and Galatea."

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