

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

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COLORADO MINERS STORM BRIDGE HELD BY GUNMEN

"Era of Capitalism's Downfall Has Come" -- Stalin

DECLARES NOVEMBER REVOLUTION A DEATH BLOW TO WORLD CAPITALISM

Communist Party Leader Describes Achievements of Soviet Union in Pravda Article

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The international character of the November revolution is stressed by Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., in a leading article published in Pravda, official organ of the Party.

Declaring that the November revolution had dealt a death blow at world capitalism from which it cannot recover, Stalin says: "The era of the stabilization of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come."

WORKERS FLOCK TO COMMUNIST PARTY IN USSR

Membership Drive Urged by Central Committee

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The necessity of drawing working men and women into the Communist Party in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution is pointed out in a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

The resolution declares that the Central Committee has been receiving reports of a strong desire on the part of large bodies of workers to join the Communist Party on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary.

Approve Local Resolutions. The desire to join the Party on the part of large sections of formerly non-partisan is extremely important both because it increases the ties of the Party with the working class and because it enhances the leading role of the working class in all of the work of Socialist construction, the resolution points out.

The Central Committee resolved to approve the propositions of numerous local Party branches regarding the necessity of drawing into the Party working men and women on the occasion of the celebration of the November Revolution, declaring at the same time that attention should be mainly directed to accepting active working men and women as Party members.

Issue Slogan. The slogan for the broad acceptance of working men and women into the Party, the resolution declares, must be—"All advanced working men and women—join Lenin's Party, rally to the banner of struggle for the full victory of the November Revolution and Socialism."

Workers clubs in the city districts of Moscow are central points in the celebration of the November revolution in this city. Processions are being organized here and special exhibitions illustrating the ten years of Soviet achievements are being organized in "Lenin Red Corners."

Workers' Delegates to Watch Picked Soviet Troops Parade Today

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—Workers, peasants, artists, scientists and writers, delegates from countries throughout the world will witness the parade of twenty thousand picked Soviet troops in the Red Square tomorrow in honor of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution.

Today's ceremonies featured by the opening of a huge telegraph building and the eight-story building that will house the local offices of the U. S. S. R.

The Ural worker Nikandrov, who will impersonate Lenin in the great film "Red October" which will be shown at theatres and workers' clubs on Tuesday, and who is in great demand for other pictures, declined to accept more than \$100 a month, stipulating only that a small sum of money be given to the workers' club of the factory where he formerly worked.

The text of the article follows in full:

The November Revolution is not only a revolution on a "national scale." It is above all an international revolution on a world scale for it indicates a radical change in the world history of mankind, veering from the old capitalist order to the new socialist order.

Ends Exploitation. The November Revolution differs in principle from all revolutions of the past. It sets itself the task of not substituting one form of exploitation by another group of exploiters, it aims at the abolition of all exploitation of man by man, of all sundry groups of exploiters, at the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship, by placing power in the hands of the most revolutionary of all hitherto existing oppressed classes, at the organization of a new socialist society which knows no classes.

That is why the victory of the November Revolution indicates a radical change in the history of mankind. This is also the root of the profound sympathy which the oppressed classes of all countries harbor for the November Revolution, seeing in it guarantee of their own liberation.

Breach in World Imperialism. There is a series of fundamental questions in respect of which the effect of the November Revolution on revolutionary development throughout the world makes itself felt.

The revolution is remarkable first and foremost because it has made a breach in the front of world imperialism, because it has overthrown the imperialist bourgeoisie in one of the biggest capitalist countries, placing power into the hands of the socialist proletariat.

The class of wage slaves oppressed, persecuted and exploited has risen for the first time in the history of mankind to the position of the ruling class, infecting by its example the proletarians of all countries. It took from the landlords and the capitalists the instruments and means of production and made them public property, setting up thereby socialist ownership against bourgeois ownership. By doing this it exposed the capitalist lie that bourgeois ownership is inviolable, sacred and eternal. It deprived the bourgeoisie of power and political rights; it destroyed the bourgeois state apparatus and handed over power to the proletarian democracy.

Lafargue was right when he said as far back as 1887 that the day after the revolution "all former capitalists will be deprived of the franchise."

Exposes Social Democracy. The November Revolution exposed the social democratic lie that a peaceful transition towards socialism is possible thru bourgeois parliamentarism. The November Revolution did not and could not stop at this. Having destroyed the old bourgeois order, it began to build the new socialist order.

The ten years since the November Revolution have been ten years of constructive work in regard to the Communist Party, the party trade unions, the Soviets, the cooperatives, cultural organizations, transport services, industry and the Red Army.

The undeniable successes which socialism has achieved in the U. S. S. R. on all fronts show clearly that the proletariat can successfully govern the country without (and in opposition to) the bourgeoisie, successfully build up industry without (and in opposition to) bourgeois control, successfully handle the entire national

MEETING OF STRIKING COAL MINERS AT LUDLOW



Rousing meetings are held thruout the coal fields of Colorado, where the miners are striking, in the face of threats of military violence against them. This picture was taken of a meeting in historic Ludlow where in the last strike Rockefeller's gunmen burned a strikers' tent colony and slaughtered men, women and children.

Trade Union Educational League Hails Seven-Hour Day in the Soviet Union

The Trade Union Educational League of America, thru its secretary, Wm. Z. Foster, has sent to the Red International of Labor Unions' headquarters in Moscow, the following telegram:

"The T. U. E. L. joins with the conscious elements of the world proletariat in congratulating the Russian workers on the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution. Establishment of the seven-hour day, following their economic and political victories, will be a tremendous stimulation to the revolutionary movement everywhere. The Soviet Union is an inspiration and leader of the world's workers."

SOME LOCALITIES STILL TO HONOR 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Meetings as Late as Nov. 20 Are Scheduled

Reports of immense meetings in all large cities of the United States over the week-end to celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia were being received yesterday and today. Most of the demonstrations are finished today, the date of the actual seizure of power by the workers in Russia. But in some localities meetings take place tomorrow, and where some important speaker is awaited and his tour brings him there later, the meetings extend into the last part of this week and the first of next week. Meetings already arranged and still to be held are as follows:

- Norfolk, Va.—Nov. 8, 8 p. m. Herbert Janjain.
- Richmond, Va.—1825 E. Main, Nov. 9, 8 p. m. Herbert Benjamin.
- Chester, Pa.—Nov. 13, Ella Reeve Bloor.
- Baltimore, Md.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m. Hippodrome Theatre. Jay Lovestone.
- Trenton, N. J.—Nov. 20, 8 p. m. Ella Reeve Bloor.

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FLIER CONDEMNS WEATHER BUREAU

Clarence D. Chamberlain has issued a call for a conference of trans-Atlantic fliers to work out some method to secure better weather charts than the U. S. Weather Bureau provides. The Weather Bureau, says Chamberlain, issued a statement of the weather conditions encountered in his flight which was ludicrously false and misleading. The report was prepared by Naval Lieutenants Logan C. Ramsey and Earle H. Kincaid.

MANY CITIES TO ELECT

Fifty-one cities vote for governor tomorrow in New York state. All the cities of Ohio have municipal elections. Active contests rage in Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Ogden, Detroit and Philadelphia. In the latter city, Vore's man, Harry A. Mackey, is opposed by J. H. Moore, running as an independent.

THOUSANDS CHEER ANNIVERSARY OF "RED" REVOLUTION

3 Mass Meetings Hear Speakers, Music

Thousands of working men and women celebrated the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution at huge mass meetings under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party in Yorkville, Brooklyn and Harlem yesterday.

Hundreds more were turned away because of lack of seats and standing room.

The three large meetings of the day were at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave., the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave., and Arcadia Hall, Broadway and Halsey St., Brooklyn.

Hundreds at the three meetings also signed special parchment greetings for delivery by messenger to the workers of Moscow.

William Z. Foster, speaking at Arcadia Hall, voiced a warning to the workers of the United States that the powerful imperialist powers of Europe were watching for a favorable opportunity for a military offensive against the Soviet Union. The workers of this country and European nations must stand shoulder to shoulder

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Labor Party Gives Names of Its Real Worker Nominees

BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Labor Party of Washington County, Penna., announces that it has nominated several candidates and urges all workers to support them. The old party politicians, following their past experiences, succeeded in nominating on the labor party ticket some of the candidates who really have nothing to do with the labor party and were never endorsed by the county committee of the party. The candidates of the labor party are: For county commissioner, Walter Jones; for county treasurer, Victor Ahola; for clerk of courts, Max Yurassek; for coroner, J. T. Sokol; for prothonotary, Adam Getto.

All of these candidates are miners of various locals of the United Mine Workers of America, and are the only candidates for county office who have the support of the labor party.

All others who run on the same ticket are the candidates of the old workers who are trying to fool the workers by also running on the labor party ticket. The labor party of Washington county some time ago adopted resolutions demanding that a law be passed prohibiting the importation of strike breakers from other states, demanding that the government shall provide relief for the locked-out miners, and shall prohibit the use of the "yellow dogs" against the miners and prohibit the eviction of miners and their families.

Mussolini Gives Gold to Austrians to Inspire a Fascist Coup d'Etat

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—Mussolini is secretly supplying fascist groups in Austria with gold and munitions in an effort to obtain control of the country. This is the charge made by Dr. Gustav Stolper, editor of "Der Deutsche Volkswirt," a financial weekly.

Evidence of this fact is cited in the current issue of the periodical, Dr. Solper declaring that one of the prime motives for fascist domination of Austria would be privilege of sending troops thru Austria to invade Yugoslavia from the north in the event of war between Italy and the Serbs.

GOMEZ TRAILED DOWN AND SHOT; 4 OTHERS ALSO

San Antonio Fictionists Stunned by News

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 6.—The body of former General Arnulfo Gomez who ran for president on a program suited to the desires of the American tax-dodging oil companies, American interventionists, the Catholic hierarchy, and the most reactionary land-owning and big business interests in the country, was buried here today.

Gomez, as soon as he saw that his election campaign was absolutely without support from the workers and peasants, raised a mutiny among the army officers, who secured a few soldiers into their ranks and took the field.

Few Followers.

About sixty of these officers have so far been caught and executed, some of their civilian friends are deported from the country and General Gomez, who fled from his troops when he saw they defeated in the only battle they fought, was captured with only four followers at Teoclo, Vera Cruz state, day before yesterday, after eluding the federal forces hunting him for weeks. He was immediately court-martialed and shot, and his adherents, Francisco Gomez Alcarra (his nephew), former General Palacios, Colonel Costanos, and former Major Perez were shot soon afterwards and also interred in Mexico city today.

Jolt to Lie-Factory.

NEW FASCIST IMPERIALISM. The counter-revolutionary junta here, made up largely of exiles concerned in the attempt to overthrow the present government of Mexico and establish one openly Fascist and reactionary in character, were stunned by the confirmation of the news today, of the execution of Gomez.

Their position was the more difficult as they have been lately publishing many alleged "smuggled" dispatches telling of Gomez' victorious advance thru the state of Vera Cruz, adhesions to his standard of more and more Federal troops, imminence of a great battle, etc.

COMPANY OFFICIALS, GUARDS AND SHERIFF'S DEPUTIES RIDE HORSES OVER WOMEN PICKETS AT BERWIND

Three Hundred Strikers Hold Mass Meeting in Forbidden Canon; Many Arrested

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 6.—Storming a bridge held by armed sheriff's deputies and company gunmen, charging up Berwind canon at daybreak, and holding a mass meeting to call out on strike any still working in the coal mines of this vicinity and to prevent strike-breaking by imported men, was the feat performed by three hundred miner pickets Saturday morning.

Fifteen cars of strikers from Fremont had come to Walsenburg after a mass meeting, and combined with another caravan

U. S. TROOPSHIP ABOUT TO CARRY BURNS SPY AWAY

Subpoenaed "Dick" Hiding in Marine Uniform

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The detective using the name of Douglas S. "Cetchim," an assistant manager of the Wm. J. Burns detective agency in Washington, has been caught at Hampton Roads, ready to sail in a marine's uniform aboard a government troopship for the Philippines. He was subpoenaed a week ago to appear before the grand jury to tell what he knew of the bribery of the jury in the Fall-Sinclair oil graft trial.

"Cetchim" is known to have boasted that he would be "fixed for life" if he could get out of the country without having to tell the grand jury anything about who hired him to help place the sixteen Burns spies on the trail of the jurors in the Teapot Dome trial, declared a mistrial by Judge Siddons, partly "because of the publicity attending the use of detectives to shadow jurymen."

Hunting "Easy" Jurors.

Further reports made by the Burns sleuths to their "client," whom the assistant district attorney has charged is none other than Harry F. Sinclair himself, of the fraudulent Teapot Dome oil lease, were made public today. They indicate more or less what the Burns men were looking for. They are replete with comments on the financial condition of the jurors, and they give information that might lead to pressure being brought on

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Balloonist Makes High Record but Suffocates

SPARTA, Tenn., Nov. 6.—After attaining an altitude record of 44,000 feet in a free balloon, confusion evidently caused by the rare atmosphere caused Capt. Hawthorne Gray to cut his oxygen tube and suffocate. The balloonist was engaged in cutting loose all possible weight to rise yet higher when the accident took place. His balloon fell in the woods near Sparta.

ARTIFICIAL EVOLUTION

AUSTIN, Texas, Nov. 6.—Herman J. Muller, Professor of Zoology in the University of Texas, has developed a method of tremendously increasing the number and variety of mutations in fruit flies by the use of X-rays. An attempt will be made to apply this method to higher forms of life, with a prospect of developing hitherto unheard-of species of domestic animals, and eventually, perhaps, of men.

HITS GHENGIS KHAN STORY

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—The report that Professor Kosloff, Russian archaeologist, had discovered the tomb of Ghengis Khan, which appeared in a London paper last week, was discredited by Vladimir Dostoyevski, nephew of the famous novelist, and friend of Kosloff.

HIT FASCIST IMPERIALISM

VIENNA, Nov. 6.—Italian encroachment in Albania is being continued in spite of all protests; the Viennese press states. The occupation of Albania is the object of Italy's Adriatic policy, one paper suggests.

cars a movement started to Berwind canon, where Sheriff Marty was posted with a strong force of deputies. A midnight mass meeting was held, then fifty cars and three hundred pickets approached the canon at daybreak.

Wave Guns. The sheriff, with two dozen gunmen and company officials refused to let them cross a bridge and proceed, and threatened them with clubs and guns. However, the strikers rushed across the bridge and went on up the canon for a mile, singing "Solidarity Forever" as they marched. They held a mass meeting at the post office.

The discomfited sheriff rallied more deputies and company thugs and attacked the meeting. He arrested the flag carrier, the chairman of the meeting, and eight speakers as fast as they took the platform.

Attack with Clubs. When the miners rushed to protect the arrested men, the sheriff ordered them down the canon. They refused to go, and were charged by mounted company gunmen, swinging clubs. Women, strikers wives and daughters who had accompanied them were trampled under the horses' feet and several were dangerously hurt.

About eight o'clock, after the pickets had accomplished their purpose, they marched down the canon and away from the scene. The militant woman picket captain, Milda Sablich and two others were arrested at this time.

DENVER, Nov. 6. (FP).—Spreading throughout the state, causing the closing of practically every important mine and drawing hundreds of workers into the strikers' ranks daily, the I. W. W. coal mine strike in Colorado is gaining strength unparalleled in even Colorado's stirring mine strike history. There are no signs of a letup. The strikers have voted to defy the demand of Gov. Adams to cease picketing and militant activity in all sections of the state is being increased. Picketing is concentrated on the properties of the Rockefeller-owned Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., leading operators of the state. More than 10,000 are on strike.

Two Hundred Jailed.

More than 200 strikers have been jailed on charges of trespass and violating the anti-picketing law. All but 50 have been released through action brought by I. W. W. attorneys, Byron

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Coolidge Decrees Army Will Continue To Rule Filipinos

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—President Coolidge today told interviewers that Manuel Quezon and Osmena of the Filipino Nationalist party were "old enemies" and would remain under the jurisdiction of the war department. He said they suggested no particular person for governor general but implied that if some one not too obviously a follower of the Wood policies were sent, they would see that the legislature of the Philippines went ahead with the appropriations bills.

It was learned here today that Dr. (and Colonel) David P. Barrows, head of the U. S. Army intelligence service, or spy department, in Siberia during the Wilson invasion of Soviet Russia, bitter anti-Bolshevik, and continuous advocate of United States intervention in Mexico, is being boosted by Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover for Governor General of the Philippines.

COLORADO

(The Negro miners have joined the coal strike.—News Item.)

From pits beneath the ground they come
And fling their tools to earth,
Their blood throbs like a battle drum,
Their faces glow not mirth.

Shoulder to shoulder now they stand,
The black man and the white,
Each grasps the other by the hand,
And pledges each to fight.

"No more shall slavery be ours!"
This is the black man's shout,
"Nor shall we bow beneath their powers,
Nor cinge in fear and doubt!"

"Hail Comrades" is the white man's cry,
"Together we are strong;
What though by force and laws they try
To crush our mighty throng!"

And so they stand with noble front,
The white man and the black,
Against the struggle's fiercest brunt,
Nor falter, nor turn back!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

20,000 WITHOUT HOMES AS FLOOD HITS 3 STATES

No State or U. S. Aid in Stricken Area

MONTEPELIER, Vt.—Over 20,000 people are estimated to be without homes in this state, Massachusetts and the Hudson Valley of New York, and over 100 are reported dead as a result of one of the greatest flood disasters in many years. Especially severe has been the loss of life and homelessness in Barre, Waterbury, Bolton, Richmond and neighboring towns in this region.

Communication is cut off entirely from a number of towns. Fear of a food panic is gripping thousands of people, particularly those in the industrial cities or towns in which the flood caused the greatest havoc.

Great Misery. Destitution is especially great below Montpelier, in the Winooski River Valley to Burlington, where there has been a loss of life of about fifty as the waters overwhelmed farming communities. Weakened dams as reservoirs, near Rutland, Vt., where several thousand persons fled from their homes in panic, added to the menace.

Over 10,000 persons were driven from their homes in Springfield, Mass., as a result of the inundation. Property loss in that state is estimated anywhere from \$10,000,000 to \$35,000,000, while the New England loss is placed at more than \$50,000,000.

Workers Drowned. Reports of a pitiful tragedy came from West Bolton, about eighteen miles from here. The raging waters coming from the Winooski River carried away a shack in which 20 construction workers had taken refuge. All but one of the workers were drowned.

A milk famine is especially feared in the larger cities, including Boston, where the supply has dwindled to about 20 per cent of normal requirements.

Need Food, Army Sends Planes. Five planes, three of them amphibians, one from West Point, N. Y., have been ordered by Maj.-Gen. Preston Brown, commanding the First Corps Area, to survey duty over the flooded areas.

The Red Cross is making its usual routine efforts to provide relief but no adequate state or federal provisions have as yet been made for the thousands of homeless and hungry caused by the flood.

Federal Workers Want Retirement Annuity

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (FP).—Federal employers' organizations, in a conference in Washington, have planned their fight before Congress this winter to secure a \$1,200 retirement annuity—they refuse to call it a pension when they contribute the money, almost entirely, from their own wages.

Sen. Dale of Vermont, active on the Senate committee dealing with civil service legislation, promised the meeting that he would do all he could to help them.

Seven years ago Congress started the retirement fund, and fixed the scale of contributions from the employees. Federal experts estimated that in 10 years the fund would have to be replenished from the federal treasury. Instead, the fund grew by \$17,000,000 last year, and now totals \$87,000,000.

The conference represented 800,000 men and women in the postal, navy and various other branches of federal service.

DIVORCES INCREASE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Divorces in America are increasing more than two and a half times as fast as marriages, the Commerce Department announced today after a nation-wide survey.

Thousands Cheer the Tenth Anniversary

(Continued from Page One) on the side of the Russian workers and peasants against preparations for any such attack, he said. The armed workers of Russia will be able to protect their revolution and the things they have built up from the ground in the 10 years since 1917, he continued.

Douglas Walker, representing Negro workers, was cheered at the Central Opera House.

"I bring the greetings of the oppressed Negro workers," he said. Praising the results and intentions of the Russian revolution, from the point of view of the working class Negro, he said the revolution was "to make the world safe for the worker."

Speakers at the New Star Casino included Foster, Rebecca Grecht and Schachno Epstein. Alexander Trachtenberg was chairman. The Freiheit mandolin orchestra played.

Other speakers at Arcadia Hall were M. J. Olgin and Sam Don. John J. Ballam was chairman. The Lithuanian Chorus and the Lithuanian Mandolin Orchestra sang and played. Music was an important feature of all three meetings. The audience joined in much of the singing.

"The Russian workers built up their workers' republic with their bare hands," Ben Lifshitz, speaking at the Central Opera House, said.

He was followed at the Central Opera House by Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Herbert Zam and a representative of the Young Pioneers. William W. Weinstein was chairman.

All the speakers described many phases of the rapid advances made in social life, industry, agriculture and art in the Soviet Union under the direction of the Soviets and the guidance of the Russian Communist Party.

Metal Trades Unionists Demand Pay Raise, Not Wage Cut in Navy Yards

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. (FP).—Hearing of pleas by spokesmen for 40,000 workers in the government navy yards for a substantial increase in pay, was concluded Nov. 4 by the General Wage Board of Review for the Navy Department, sitting in Washington. General officers of the various metal trades unions and of the Federation of Federal Employees presented the arguments on behalf of the employees.

Recommendations from the wage boards at the several yards, in the process of this annual readjustment of wages, called for a slight increase in pay for most groups. The Brooklyn yard's report, however, recommended a cut of 7 cents an hour for a large group of workers.

Pleas for a considerable increase in rates of pay were founded on the fact that navy yard workers are in most classes highly skilled, and in certain classes of employment their skill is necessarily far above that of mechanics in railroad shops or other private shops on which the naval officials had prepared comparative wage data. Again, in private employment there is much payment of bonuses, double-paid overtime, distribution of stock dividends, etc., which goes with a nominally low rate of hourly pay. In navy yard service the basic hourly rate is the only pay the workers receive. Hence it must be higher than the basic pay outside, to provide an equal income.

5-DAY WEEK AS ENERGY SAVER.

"The five-day week, I believe, rightfully belongs among the 'humanitarian' considerations—and it should therefore be viewed from the standpoint of human economy—and as eliminating waste of human energy and conserving the workers' endurance."—Elizabeth Christianman, secretary-treasurer National Trade Union League, in the New York league's bulletin.

MAY VOID DETROIT VOTE.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6.—The corporation counsel, or city attorney of Detroit has announced that the action of the city clerk in tracing down some of the 1,500 reported fraudulent registrations and securing a ninety-day sentence for one "repeater" is illegal, and will void the election. He threatens an injunction against the city clerk unless he stops interfering with the process of registration.

Declares November Revolution a Death Blow to Capitalism

(Continued from Page One) economy without (and in opposition to) the bourgeoisie, and successfully build up socialism in spite of a capitalist environment.

Reformist-Imperialist Coalition. The old "theory" that the exploited cannot do without the exploiters is at present the cornerstone of the political "philosophy" of the social-democracy, particularly the social-democratic policy of a coalition with the imperialist bourgeoisie.

This "theory" which has developed into a fetish constitutes now one of the most serious barriers in the way of the revolutionization of the proletariat of the capitalist countries.

One of the most important results of the November Revolution is the fact that it has dealt a death blow to this lying "theory."

Such well-known facts as the growth of Communism in capitalist countries, the growth of sympathy in the ranks of the proletariat of all countries for the working class of the U. S. S. R., and the flocking of workers' delegations to the Soviet Union are an unmistakable sign that the seed scattered by the November Revolution is already beginning to bear fruit.

Colonial Revolution. The November Revolution undermined imperialism not only in the centers of its domination, not only in the "mother countries." It also dealt a blow at the periphery of imperialism by undermining imperialism in colonial countries.

The overthrow of the landlords and capitalists by the November Revolution shattered the shackles of colonial oppression and freed from it without exception all of the oppressed peoples of an enormous empire. The proletariat cannot accomplish its own liberation without liberating the oppressed peoples.

The November Revolution carried out in the U. S. S. R. these national-colonial revolutions not under the banner of national animosity and international collisions but under the banner of mutual confidence and fraternal rapprochement between the workers and peasants of the various nationalities of the U. S. S. R.

Frees Oppressed Peoples. That is why peoples which hitherto have been pariahs and slaves have for the first time in the history of mankind risen to the position of truly free and truly equal peoples, infecting by their example the oppressed peoples of the whole world. It means that the revolution ushered in a new epoch, an epoch of colonial revolutions carried out in oppressed countries of the world in conjunction with the proletariat and under its leadership.

One of the most important results of the November Revolution is the fact that it has shown in practice that liberated non-European peoples, drawn into the channel of Soviet development, are well able to promote truly advanced culture and truly advanced civilization just as European peoples.

Era of Revolution Arrived. The November Revolution demonstrated the possibility and expediency of proletarian international method with regard to the liberation of oppressed peoples as the only correct method by demonstrating the possibility and expediency of a fraternal union between the workers and peasants of utterly different nationalities on the basis of freedom and internationalism. The era of undisturbed exploitation and oppression of colonies and dependencies is past. The era of liberating revolutions in colonies and dependencies, the era of the awakening of the proletariat of these countries, the era of its hegemony in revolution has come.

Undermines Imperialism.

The November Revolution not only undermined imperialism, it also created in the form of the first proletarian dictatorship a powerful center of the world revolutionary movement open to all, such as it never had before, a center around which it can now gather its forces and organize a united revolutionary front of proletarians and oppressed peoples of all countries against imperialism.

This means above all that the November Revolution dealt a death blow to world capitalism from which it cannot recover. That is why capitalism will never regain its pre-revolution "equilibrium" and "stability."

This means that the November Revolution has raised to a certain level the strength and the fighting capacity of the oppressed classes throughout the world, compelling the ruling classes to reckon with them as a new important factor.

World Revolutionary Forum.

While formerly there was no universal open forum from which one could demonstrate and formulate the aims and aspirations of the oppressed classes, such a forum exists now in the person of the first proletarian dictatorship. The destruction of this forum would for a long time to come plunge social-political life in the "advanced countries" into dark reaction. The fact alone that the "Bolshevik state" exists is enough to restrain the black forces of reaction by making it easier for the oppressed classes to struggle for their emancipation. This of course explains the fierce hatred of the exploiters of all countries for the Bolsheviks.

Capitalist Downfall Inevitable.

Just as Paris was formerly the re-

RED TRADE UNION APPEAL FOR USSR DEFENSE ISSUED

Hit Reformists in Tenth Anniversary Statement

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 6.—In a special appeal issued to workers of all countries on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution, the Executive Bureau of the Red International of Trade Unions declares that the reason why the November revolution is vilified by world capitalism is that the revolution proved that private property is neither sacred nor inviolable.

The international reformist leadership, the appeal continues, also vilifies the revolution for proving the practice and theory of international reformism absolutely bankrupt. That is why the reformist leadership of socialist parties and reformist trade unions persecute those members who wish to see what is going on in the territory formerly ruled by the czar and to see for themselves what the Soviet Union is really doing, the appeal states.

Defend the Soviet Union! In conclusion the appeal states, "Workers of all countries, learn from the living example of the November revolution how to fight and conquer your class enemies! Surround the Soviet Union with a wall of sympathy and support and remember that international imperialism is preparing an attack against the U. S. S. R. in an effort to destroy the first workers' republic."

"In spite of the intrigues of the world bourgeoisie and the slanders of international reformism, all honest workers will be on the side of the working class of the Soviet Union, these historical days of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution."

fuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising bourgeoisie, Moscow is now the refuge and school for the revolutionary representatives of the rising proletariat.

The hatred for the Jacobins did not save feudalism from its downfall. Can anyone really imagine that hatred for the Bolsheviks can save capitalism from its inevitable downfall!

The era of the "stabilization" of capitalism is past and the legend of the steadfastness of the bourgeois order has been exploded. The era of the downfall of capitalism has come.

Revolution In Ideology.

The November Revolution was not only a revolution in the sphere of economic and social-political relations. It also constitutes a revolution in the minds and ideology of the working class. The November Revolution was born and bred under the banner of Marxism—the banner of the proletarian dictatorship; the banner of Leninism which is Marxism in epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolution. It therefore heralds the victory of Marxism over reformism, of Leninism over social-democracy, of the victory of the Third over the second international.

Formerly, prior to the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, social-democracy could parade under the banner of Marxism without openly denying the idea of the proletarian dictatorship, without doing anything to accelerate the realization of this idea; for the attitude of the social-democrats did not constitute any danger to capitalism.

Social-Democrats Discredited.

At present after the victory of the proletarian dictatorship, when it becomes clear to everyone whether Marxism is leading and what its victory can mean, the social-democrats can no longer flirt with the idea of the proletarian dictatorship without endangering capitalism somewhat. Having long ago parted company with the spirit of Marxism, the social-democracy was compelled to part company also with the banner of Marxism—for it openly and unequivocally opposes the child of Marxism—the November Revolution, the first proletarian dictatorship in the world.

There is a deep gulf separating the social-democracy from Marxism. Henceforth the only representative and the bulwark of Marxism is Leninism—Communism. By dissociating the social-democracy from Marxism, the November Revolution has thrown it into the camp of the avowed defenders of capitalism against the proletariat dictatorship of the world.

When the social-democratic leaders denounce the "Soviet regime" and laud parliamentary "democracy," they want to say that they are fighting for the re-establishment of the capitalist order in the U. S. S. R., for the maintenance of capitalist slavery in "civilized" states.

Social-Democratic Betrayal.

Now the social-democracy is the ideological support of capitalism. Lenin was a thousand times right when he said that in the civil war between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the greatest social-democratic

politicians will be on the side of the Versailles and against Communards."

It is impossible to put an end to capitalism without putting an end to social-democracy in the labor movement.

Therefore the era of the decline of capitalism is also an era of the decline of social-democracy in the labor movement. The era of the domination of the second international and the social-democracy in the labor movement has come to an end. The era of the domination of Leninism and the Third international has come.

"BLACK KLAN" IS FOUNDED IN GARY BY WHITE GROUP

Aim to Split Fight on Jim Crowism in Schools

GARY, Ind., Nov. 6.—The organization of a "black klux klan," fostered by the regular hooded order has just been disclosed here. Supporting their assertions by sworn affidavits, a number of local citizens, headed by S. A. Bruseaux, have provided the details of the organization.

Recent disclosures also reveal that a large number of Negro ministers were given large sums of money to meet their current expenses and were in other ways subsidized in an effort to create dissension in the ranks of the Gary Negroes.

The group was founded during the heat of the Emerson school strike, it is learned, and was given the support of old-line politicians and regular klansmen in an effort to split the solidarity of the Negroes here who were organizing to fight Jim Crowism in the local schools.

Take in Cash. Thousands of dollars, it is alleged, were received from the initiation fees, each applicant paying \$10 before being admitted into membership. Negroes were bullied into affiliation with the "black klan," it is declared, and were told by politicians that favors would more readily be granted to those who belonged.

CLEVELAND CITY COUNCIL DOESN'T HELP UNEMPLOYED

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 6.—The city welfare and finance committee of the Cleveland city council has refused to meet the committee of the Cleveland unemployed council in open session.

At the meeting of the welfare committee and the committee of the unemployed council on Wednesday, one of the stormiest sessions in the history of the council took place. Manager Hopkins, who had denied the existence of any unemployment situation in the city, was repudiated by the committee, who one after the other had to admit that the situation is acute and that something must be done at once.

Sadie Van Veen, chairman of the unemployment committee, presented the situation of the unemployed after the clerk of the council read the communication of the unemployed council outlining eleven demands, such as immediate food and shelter for the unemployed, food for the school children, no eviction of the unemployed, elimination of the private employment agencies, starting of public works, placing of men in jobs thru the unemployment council, etc. Joe Judson followed up on the presentation and demanded action by the welfare committee.

Would Keep His Job.

City Manager Hopkins was introduced by Mr. Sulzman, city councilman and chairman of the welfare committee, as a "ray of hope," but this "ray of hope" had but one solution for the situation and that was to return the City Manager plan of government, which would mean his retention in office.

I. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, who was seated in the audience, rose and asked for the floor. (The charter of the city grants any citizen the right to speak at such meetings.)

He was "called to order" by the chairman, who tried to take the floor from him. Not heeding him, Amter continued to speak, finally declaring that "the unemployed will not be strangled. A motion was made to grant Amter the floor, amid the thunderous plaudits of the 500 unemployed workers present.

Amter gave the city fathers, consisting of the so-called progressives: Marie Wing, Mr. Potter, Mr. Kennedy, and Mrs. Green, Manager Hopkins and the others, a lesson. He stated facts as returned thru questionnaire of the A. F. of L. Executive Council,

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SPEED UP NORTHERN KNITTERS

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 6 (FP).—One of the large knit underwear mills of Amsterdam, N. Y., is losing southern competition based on cheap labor by speeding up its northern workers. An official disclosed his methods to the Daily News Record, a local paper.

Knit goods workers are plentiful in Amsterdam but only the fastest, most skilled workers are taken by this plant. They are promised steady employment to stimulate greater production efforts.

Company Officials and Sheriff Attack Strikers

(Continued from Page One)

I. W. W. publicity director, in the Trinidad jail, his arrest during a mass meeting at which strikers voted to continue picketing. Francisco, national I. W. W. leader, branded as false statements attributed to him by Denver papers as urged picketing be stopped.

Shoveling of coal due to the strike forced the C. F. & I. Co.'s steel mill at Pueblo to shut down important units. Strike spirit is also shown by steel workers at the mill where a company union modeled after the coal mine company unions exists.

Drive For Relief. Lafayette, in the northern field, the strikers have outlined the only conditions under which they will return to work. These include: granting of the Jacksonville scale, recognition of check women elected by the workers; the 8-hour day; promise of no discrimination against the Negroes or in enforcement of state laws; agreement that all wage disputes be settled by the rank and file through a state executive board. Enthusiastic meetings at which the strikers reiterate their stand that they will not return to work until their demands are granted are being held in all sections.

Despite attempts of company gunmen to incite disorders by threats and insults there have been no clashes. Strike leaders are in control of the situation and have issued orders that there be no violence.

The I. W. W., aided by various workers' organizations, is conducting a drive for food and relief funds to aid strikers' families. Food kitchens have been opened in the mine camps.

No Federal Mediation.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Nov. 6.—Hugh Kirwan, chief of the conciliation division in the U. S. Department of Labor, is authority for the statement that no request for the services of the federal conciliator now in the Colorado coal strike zone has been made, either by the I. W. W., the miners as individuals, the coal operators or the state officials. Hence the federal agent has done nothing more than watch the development of the conflict and report to Washington.

Federal intervention to the extent of seeking to bring the strikers into conference with the mine operators, will start whenever any interested party asks for it, Kirwan declared. That Colorado has a state law requiring delay of strikes pending a 30-day attempt by the state officials to prevent a break. The existence of this law is held by Colorado officials to remove the necessity for federal conciliation so long as state conciliators are supposed to be on duty.

NEW MASSES

Articles and stories by people who have lived in Russia, who know what has been going on, and who tell all about it in November issue of NEW MASSES.

THEM REDS—BABBITT'S EYE—VIEW OF RUSSIA—Cartoon Otto Soglow

TEN YEARS HAVE PASSED Joseph Freeman

JOHN REED AND THE REAL THING Michael Gold

LAND AND BREAD AND PEACE—Drawing William Gropper

ANOTHER UNKNOWN SOLDIER—Eugene Strunsky

JOHN WAS AN ENGINEER—Max Eastman

REPRODUCTION OF RUSSIAN PHOTOGRAPH POSTER

TEN YEARS RUSSIAN MOVIES—Eugene Evans

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D. W.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the last instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

The three vital demands which the United States has in the past made upon Russia as the price of recognition are: (1) Full compensation to the American owners of property in Russia confiscated as a result of the revolution, and full payment to the American holders of czarist bonds. (2) Payment to the United States government of the \$98,000,000 loaned from 1917 on, to Mr. Bakhmetiev, the Washington representative of the short-lived Kerensky government. Secretary Hughes in his note of December 21, 1923, insisted that both of these claims should be fully acknowledged by Russia in advance of any conference between the two countries, and that they could not be adjusted around the conference table. (3) Complete abstention from any propaganda designed to overthrow the government of the United States.

If we may begin with the last point first, it should be clearly realized that the Russian government, through Chicherin, Commissar for Foreign Affairs, has repeatedly declared that it would not indulge in Communist propaganda in the United States, and that its legation and consular offices would be devoted solely to the conduct of official business, as they have scrupulously done in all the 24 countries that have recognized Russia.

It may be objected, however, that the Communist International would still continue to carry on its propaganda and that this organization is supported and controlled by the Russian government. The fact is that the Soviet government has no control, as a government, over the Third International, which is the central union of the Communist parties of 67 countries, although the Russian party controls the government and is dominant in the Third International. The government, as such, has no power of dictation over the 67 diverse and often disagreeing national parties or their central body.

Furthermore, the Russian government itself has scrupulously refrained, since the conclusion of the great war, from using its diplomatic service as a means of carrying on Communist propaganda. It is prepared to give definite guarantees to this effect, and there is small doubt that it will discharge any overzealous Communist who seeks to use diplomatic immunity for this purpose. In our judgment, the United States can hardly ask for any more complete assurance than this.

Nor should we be afraid of any criticism or agitation which the Communists may conduct against our economic or political system. To the extent to which our institutions are sound,

they can successfully withstand criticism. Those who wish to suppress all such criticism are thereby tacitly confessing their fear that our institutions do not have sufficient merit in themselves to command the allegiance of the American people. We have no such timorous doubts as to the fundamental worth of the democratic principle of free discussion. We are confident that any such changes as may be necessary can be brought about thru peaceful democratic processes, if the propertied classes only show that regard for obedient acquiescence in the decisions of the majority which they now urge upon the working classes.

Turning to the question of compensation for American property, it is a matter of history that many respectable nations have practiced the confiscation of property without compensation and have even repudiated their debts. Thus England under Henry VIII confiscated church property, while the French Revolution seized the lands of the nobility and clergy. In the new states which were created by the world war there has been a virtual confiscation of a large part of the properties formerly owned by the landed nobility of the central empires and of the Baltic states. All these confiscatory acts are now sanctified by usage. Nor, lest we should become self-righteous, should we forget that a number of our own states repudiated their debts during the years following the panic of 1837, and that after the Civil War reconstruction period, many southern states also repudiated the bonds which had been issued during the regime of the carpetbaggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation.

Nevertheless, the responsible heads of the Russian government declared to us their willingness to make a settlement in full both for the property of Americans confiscated at the time of the revolution, and for the bonds of the former czarist government held by Americans, provided that such a settlement would not constitute a precedent compelling Russia to grant similar treatment to other countries.

The American holdings in Russia at the time of the revolution were not large, being estimated by the Soviet government at approximately \$59,000,000, and were mainly confined to such concerns as the General Electric Company, the International Harvest Company and the Singer Sewing Machine Company. The holdings of czarist securities amounted only to \$75,000,000, and these were largely in the hands of the New York Life Insurance Company. While the Soviet government is willing to pay these claims to the American holders, it can not formally acknowledge its obligation for all the debts of the czar's government.

A very important diplomatic principle is at

stake here, for Russia has already signed treaties with Germany, Italy, Belgium and other countries which bind her to give to these nations the same treatment as to confiscated property which she accords to the most favored nation. The draft treaty with England negotiated by the MacDonald government, but not finally ratified, and the proposed treaty with France contain somewhat similar provisions. Since the major portion of Russian industry was owned by citizens of these various countries, and since several billion dollars worth of the czarist bonds were held in France, for Russia to give formal diplomatic acknowledgment of the small proportion of the property and debts held by Americans would oblige her to repay these huge sums to the nationals of these other countries. This would mean giving up some of the most substantial fruits of the revolution to the very nations responsible for inflicting the severest damage by their intervention, and undoubtedly would never be acceded to by the Russian people. In our opinion, therefore, the rigid demand made by ex-Secretary Hughes for an explicit acknowledgment of these debts in advance of and as a prerequisite to the holding of a conference is an impossible condition. We believe instead that our government should be willing to enter a conference with Russia where these claims could be adjusted in a general settlement that would fully protect the interests of all American creditors without involving Russia's diplomatic relations with other nations under the most favored nation clause.

The loan of \$187,000,000 to the so-called Bakhmetiev government stands upon a somewhat different footing. Most of this money was used by Bakhmetiev after the fall in November, 1917, of the Kerensky government, which he represented in the United States. Mr. Bakhmetiev subsequently remained in Washington for several years, being recognized during this time by the state department as the official representative of the Russian government, although his government was non-existent. The major portion of these funds was used, with the knowledge of our government, to purchase military supplies for the armies of Admiral Kolchak and other counter-revolutionists, who invaded Russia and attempted to overthrow the Soviet government. It is obviously the height of unfairness for our government to insist upon collecting from the Russian government the cost of the munitions which were used in an attempt to crush it. Yet the Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Russian government expressed to us his willingness to admit even this claim, provided that he can in return file claims for the damages done to Russian property by American armies and by the munitions furnished by the United States. We

should not forget that, without any declaration of war on our part, an American army invaded Russia in 1918 and helped to kill Russian citizens and to destroy Russian property in the Archangel district. An American detachment also accompanied Kolchak's Army and, although it abstained from actual combat, it lent the moral support of America to the counter-revolutionary forces and operated railroads for their benefit. The munitions bought with money furnished by the United States were also used to damage Russian property, as those of us who have seen the depredations wrought by Kolchak's army in the Ural districts and in Siberia can testify. Russia's claim for compensation on these counts seems perfectly valid. A striking precedent in international law to support this view is furnished by the Geneva award in the Alabama case. The British government was here held liable for damage caused to American shipping by the confederate battleship Alabama, which had taken to the seas from a British port with the knowledge and consent of the British government. If this claim is adjudged valid, the United States and the governments of Europe should be even more liable for damages caused in the absence of a declaration of war by their armies and by munitions which they furnished.

On these reasonable basis Russia is willing to negotiate an immediate settlement that will give substantial justice to American holders of Russian property, while at the same time not compelling Russia to pay billions of dollars to the nationals of the other European countries, whose claims do not stand on the same moral basis.

We therefore strongly recommend that the United States take immediate steps to recognize Russia, since (1) it is in harmony with our sound historical foreign policy; (2) it would lessen hostile foreign threats against Russia, and by reducing the fear of external aggression would lead to less repressive and more democratic methods in Russia itself; (3) it would promote American trade and industry; and (4) it would strengthen the ties of friendship between the peoples of these two nations.

A Second Delegation

For all of us this journey into Russia has been a fresh experience. We, as others, had not been immune from the cross-currents of opinion which have disturbed most western minds. Some of the conflict and confusion has been, for us at least, resolved. We have something of a picture of reality. The vastness of the Russian experiment is overwhelming, but that has served mainly to emphasize the dignity of achievement in the past few years and to sharpen our anticipation of what may come. For Russia's success lies mostly ahead

of her. The conditions for this success we have tried to make clear. They lie not only in the resources of the land and the renewed vitality of the people; but also in a measure of understanding and forbearance abroad. Russia can go on; we are convinced of that. Her government is moving towards strength and the stable institutions of peace. But she cannot go on to the kind of success which lie within vision without freedom from malicious interference in her affairs.

To be let alone would be a measurable assistance to the development of her internal strength. To be recognized de jure and to have bridges of commerce and communication re-established with other nations would be still more effective. There are those who would neither let her alone nor recognize her existence. This seems to us an arrogant attempt to determine the institutions through which the life of one-tenth of the world shall express itself. It leads directly to forcible domination. We venture to make to others what seems to us a true description of reality because it is only in an atmosphere of ignorance and misrepresentation that such an attitude can influence opinion.

This is the first time that representatives of American labor have gone to Russia. The best auspices for such a second investigation as we hope will soon come, would, of course, be those of the American Federation of Labor and the major labor organizations representing officially the organized workers of America. We trust that the time will also soon come when the Russian workers can send a delegation to the United States to learn something of the purposes and problems of the American labor movement. After all, Russia has a workers' government. If it has made mistakes, or if mistakes are now being made, this ought not to cause complete outlawry from association with the workers in the United States. Only by creating the fiction of a situation which does not exist can the fact of this workers' government be ignored. We hope that this fiction will in time give way to the truth and that the official body of American workers will at least go to see and try to understand.

(Signed)

JAMES H. MAURER, Chairman
JOHN BROPHY
FRANK L. PALMER
ALBERT F. COYLE, Secretary
(THE END.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO

By Albert Rhys Williams

THE telephone rings and I am asked to write an article for the Lenin-grad Pravda. Just ten years ago I received a similar request. That time it was the Petrograd Pravda and that time it was Lenin himself who asked me.

That was in February, 1918, those tense critical days when the fate of the Revolution seemed to hang by a thread. The Imperial German Government had violated the terms of the first Brest-Litovsk Treaty and the German soldiers climbing out of the trenches were sweeping north in a raid upon Petrograd. Over the roofs of the city now hoarse, now shrill, shrieked the factory whistles giving the alarm, calling the workers to arms. Out of the shops and factories issued the long irregular lines of Red Guards with slanting bayonets.

I, too, felt the urge to action. The I was an American and had come to Russia as a correspondent of a New York newspaper. I had been swept by the elemental force of the Revolution. With irresistible power it had laid hold of me, and I had written in support and praise of it. But now the Revolution was in danger, now was the time not for words but deeds. So I, too, volunteered as a Red Guard.

In Smolny I ran into Bukharin who took me to see Lenin. "My congratulations," said Vladimir Ilyich. "As a foreigner you are doing good. But maybe you can do better. Maybe you can form a foreign detachment?" His wish was a command. With Samuel Agursky and Neibut I drew up a "call" which by Lenin's order appeared in the Pravda on February 19, 1918, printed in parallel columns in Russian and English.

In response to this "call" volunteers began to appear at our headquarters. After rejecting five or six suspicious characters, who were obviously spies and agents from the foreign embassies, we enrolled some fifty members. A medley of nationalities. Amongst them were three Americans, two Englishmen, ten Austrians and

German, Italians, Jews and Czechs. Some of them indeed never had a gun in their hands before. For example: Professor Charles Kuntz of New York, heretofore a Tolstoyan with scruples against killing even a chicken. Now that the Revolution was in peril he threw over his pacifism and took up a gun. A tremendous change to convert a fifty-year old philosopher into a soldier. In target practice his rifle would get tangled in his beard. Once his bullet hit the bull's eye and his eyes glistened with joy.

Undoubtedly there was more moral than military value in our little detachment. That isn't for me to estimate. I can only vouch for the high spirit and enthusiasm in which we entered it. I recall the clear, crisp winter morning when we first marched down the Nevsky. White snow glistened under our feet, pink and purple mists swimming above our heads. We were cold, hungry, awkward and perhaps a bit scared—but with high hopes and light hearts and joy tingling in our blood, for we were part of the Russian Revolution, the one thing in all the world worth living and dying for.

SINCE that day ten years have passed, and I take account of the fate of the members of the little detachment. Many of them gave their lives for the Revolution. Some like Olgin, the commander, died of typhus. Some like Neibut were caught and cruelly killed by the Whites. Others fell fighting at the front.

Of the living—one, an American, turned renegade. He went abroad and sold himself to the capitalist press, slandering and reviling the Revolution, making big money, but now despised by the very bourgeoisie who bought him.

He is the one shameful exception. All the rest have a record of staunch and loyal service to the Revolution. When they laid down the gun they took up the plow, the hammer and the pen and today they are in one field or another, at work helping to build up the Soviet structure. Even old Professor Kuntz, with enthusiasm that

keeps growing with his years, has collected a quarter of a million rubles in America and is bringing tractors and machines for a new agriculture educational colony on the banks of the Dnieper.

New implements for the new tasks. New tactics for the new times. But in all the survivors of this little detachment the same loyalty and devotion today that flamed in them that winter morning they marched down the Nevsky.

TEN years ago! A full decade! Yet as I read that "call," printed in the Pravda, I am struck by the fact that with few alterations the same call

might be printed today. Then we wrote:

"The working classes are being ridden into the shambles by the imperialists of all countries. The Soviet power is making heroic effort to end the war and to keep the torch of civilization from being extinguished in a welter of blood."

Is not that precisely the situation today? Now as then all the bourgeois governments of Europe and America are war-mad, spending vastly more on armaments than before 1914. All the capitalist powers rivaling one another in a feverish competition for more tanks, aeroplanes, cruisers. All mankind standing aghast before the horrors of the coming war of gas and chemicals.

Another sentence from the "call":

"A terrible threat is being aimed at the heart of the Soviet Power by the advancing army of the Imperial-

ists."

Is not that as true today as it was ten years ago? Now as then the imperialists are trying to draw an iron cordon around the Soviet Republics. Now as then the capitalists, like a pack of hungry wolves, with watering mouths look upon the immense natural resources of the Soviet Republics—the oil of Baku, the gold fields of Siberia, the forests of Archangel. Now as then the chief concern, that day and night occupies the bourgeois statesmen, is the crushing of the Soviet Power that stands as a bulwark against grabbing the wealth of Russia and the weaker nations thruout the world.

One last sentence from that call:

"The eyes of the revolutionists in all foreign lands are turned to the Soviet as the revolutionary culture of the world."

That point certainly does not have to be labored. If it was true then, it is certainly true today. For the Russians are still the only working class in the world that have broken the fetters of capitalism. Now as then they stand a beacon light, guiding the exploited workers of the West and the colonial peoples of the East, inspiring them in their struggle to throw off the brutal domination of the imperialists. Now as then the revolutionists know that the fall of the Soviet would mean the trampling of the working class organizations in all foreign lands beneath the iron heel of capitalism and the triumph of black reaction throughout the world.

IN all these ways the situation today is identical with ten years ago. On the other hand how tremendous the difference! How colossal the contrast in every field beginning with the Pravda itself.

Then the Pravda was small, poorly printed, limited in circulation. Now it has grown into scores of Pravdas with hundreds of correspondents in the U. S. S. R. and all over the world, with millions of subscribers.

Then shops and factories were half-dead or altogether silent. Now they are noisy with the hum of the whirling wheels and the stamp of the trip-hammer and new ones are arising all over Russia.

Then the streets were half lighted or plunged in total darkness. Now Leningrad, Moscow, Tiflis, thousands of towns and villages are lit by the electric currents sweeping into them from the new electric stations. Then the streets were snow-blocked and rubbish-cluttered. Now the worst enemies of the Soviet are astounded at their order and are forced to admit they are cleaner than before the war.

Then the granaries were empty.

(Continued on Page Four)



The First All-Russian Congress of Factory Committees.

BOOKS

THE TRAIL OF THE TIGER.

BOSS' TWEED: The Story of a Grim Generation. By Denis Tilden Lynch. Boni and Liveright, 74.

HERE is a biography with hair on its chest written by a man who cannot help entertaining a slight trace of affection for a subject ranking high among the leading buccaners of history. A biographer who knows the English language and wades into his job without bothering the reader with the weary details of the tooting period of his hero's life, wins the heart of the hurried reviewer from the first tap of the typewriter.



"BOSS" TWEED

While the air reeks with the seasoned scandal from Teapot Dome and with rumors of graft from the sidewalks of New York constantly seeping thru the defenses of Tammany Hall; with a former G. O. P. secretary of state spending over a million dollars intended for the taking of a census on furniture and on her relatives, one can read the story of the Tweed scandals without feeling in the slightest degree like a man from another and holier world.

William Marcy Tweed was born in 1823 and died in 1878. The first to receive the title of "Boss of Tammany Hall," Tweed performed an operation on the New York City treasury in three years that would properly challenge the admiration of even the most accomplished plunderer of the Harding regime. In three years Boss Tweed took over \$30,000,000 out of the city vaults, and his total speculations are said to have exceeded the colossal sum of \$200,000,000, which is one hundred million more than Edward L. Doheny expected to profit from his Elk Hill Basin steal.

It was Tweed who made Tammany Hall what it was until the wily Al Smith fumigated its musty corners—a stench in the civic nostrils. Even as late as the days of Charlie Murphy the men of the wigwam sallied forth with gas pipe and gat and brought home the bacon over the groans of the dying and the howls of the reformers. Tammany has learned much in recent years and it can afford to let Theodore Roosevelt dry up his lungs about the red light district in Albany. Big subway contracts, bus franchises, legitimate real estate graft and hundreds of other legal ways of filling the dinner pail from the public trough are more in harmony with the "civilized" method of amassing wealth than the rough, ready and open system of the notorious Tweed. A pox on your bawdy house graft! There is more money in legitimate politics.

Tweed's grandfather was a Scotchman and a blacksmith, and so was his son Richard. The former realized early in life that there was nothing in hard work except callouses on the hands and a hump on the spine. He noticed the swank and swagger of a chairmaker by the name of Ashe who was foreman of the fire department and treasurer of Tammany Hall; so Philip apprenticed his son Richard to a chairmaker and when Richard begat his last son William, here was one more chairmaker who added brushmaking to his list of accomplishments and owned two factories at the age of twenty-one.

Had Richard Tweed lived a few years beyond 1860, writes Tweed's biographer, he "would have seen his last born one of the very rich men in the metropolis, Boss of Tammany, master of the entire machinery of the State government, executive, legislative and judicial,—the Court of Appeals the sole exception. Judges rendered decisions dictated by Tweed."

The main difference between today and the days of Tweed is that a lone political wolf driving legislators before him with a whip or purchasing judicial decisions has given way to the polished and respectable financial rings that loot treasuries for the "good of the people," contribute to worthy causes and bribe the newspapers thru advertising contracts.

While the name of Tweed is associated with everything that savors of corruption, and Fifth Avenue holds its nostrils at the mention of 14th Street, the names of the founders of several of our leading families are linked with the notorious Boss; and but for Tweed's services the descendants of Jay Gould, James Fisk Jr. and John Jacob Astor might today be chewing gum over a typewriter or swinging billies on a beat instead of commuting between the United States and Europe, or snatching indigent dukes from the jaws of poverty in return for titles.

At one time Boss Tweed had half a hundred republican leaders on his payroll. It would be interesting to know how many republican leaders draw sustenance from the public pail thru the good offices of Mr. Olvany, the present Boss of Tammany Hall.

William Cullen Bryant, owner of The Evening Post, took a few moments off from the task of translating Homer to fire his managing editor Charles Nordhoff for attacking Tweed.

Indeed, the world has not changed much after all, least of all the newspaper world. In the year of our lord 1927, the liberal Pulitzer of the New York World fired Heywood Brown for taking up the cudgels vigorously for Sacco and Vanzetti.

When Boss Tweed was on his last legs, politically speaking, The Times exposed him and the editor refused Tweed's bribe. This was almost the end. But the Boss was still powerful enough to make Jay Gould, the railroad highwayman, put up \$1,000,000 bail for him.

The methods of the public plunderers have changed somewhat in outward appearance since the days of Tweed, though it is doubtful if the old Boss could show any tricks to the "Ohio Gang" of Warren Gamaliel Harding's days.

The big rail and oil magnates no longer ride down Broadway in open carriages accompanied by their leering harlots, as was the wont of James Fisk Jr., the "Prince of Erie." They have bungalows on the roofs of skyscrapers for them.

Capitalism has had its finger nails manicured and the dirt taken out of its ears. But it still carries the same old paunch, and its numerous agents in municipal, state and national governments, still look, and always will look, on the public domain as something to be looted, while the whole rotten system rests on the weary bodies of the workers out of whose sweat and blood a sanctimonious Rockefeller as well as a smelly Sinclair draw the sap of life.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Comment.

"BOSTON!" This will be the title of Upton Sinclair's new novel based upon the lives of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. After spending over a month in New England gathering data and studying the background of prejudice and hate against which the two workers were murdered, Sinclair returns soon to California where he will begin the actual writing of the book.

News also comes of the forthcoming dramatization of Sinclair's novel, Oil, by William A. Brady. The play will be on Broadway very shortly, it is announced. Innocent joy at these tidings is somewhat marred by the subsequent announcement by the producer that the political and industrial elements found in Oil will be entirely omitted from the dramatized version.

"The play," says Mr. Brady, "will be based rather on the wonderful love between Bunny and his dad, the wealthy California operator."

It is doubtful whether Sinclair will raise much of a protest, in view of the fact that several years ago he emasculated his novel "100%" to suit the special requirements of Hearst's Cosmopolitan. In a letter which he sent to The Nation at the time in anticipation of howls from radical readers, Sinclair asked, in plaintive tones, whether it weren't better to have a milder version of his book reach thousands of new readers than that the book merely remain the property of the converted.

Apparently, thought Sinclair, fifty per cent is better than nothing.

The appalling extent to which Sherwood Anderson has escaped from the realities of contemporary life is vividly illustrated by his recent purchase of two country weekly newspapers somewhere in Virginia. Like Edwin Arlington Robinson's famous "Minnever Cheery," Anderson yearns for the days when knighthood was in flower and King Arthur and his stalwarts sat at the feudal round table.

Blindly protesting against machine civilization without understanding either its historic development or its possibilities, Anderson flees from one city to another: New York, Paris, New Orleans, Richmond—in search of the Holy Grail.

NOW AND TEN YEARS AGO

(Continued from Page 3)

Now they are filled and grain is pouring into the elevators, into the mills grinding every day and night, into the shops from Murman and Novorossisk, carrying Soviet bread into all parts of the world.

Then there was perhaps a hundred or two tractors in all Russia. Now there are 20,000 digging deep into the soil, making the peasants begin to own and work and think collectively.

Then there were no silver or copper coins, only bales of paper money for which one could buy little or nothing. Now there is a solid stable Soviet currency, taking its place in the front rank amongst the currencies of the world.

Then, like a long sleeping giant, the masses were waking from the slumber of centuries. Now they are wide awake, literate, articulate, full of demands, organizing into cartels and cooperatives, and izba-reading rooms, devouring the millions of books and journals and pamphlets pouring out into the dearest villages.

Then there was one isolated Bolshevik Party—the Russian. Now there are Communist Parties working in every corner of the globe—the revolutionists of fifty-three countries all united in the mammoth organization of the Communist International.

Then there were struggling groups of the Red Guards with meagre equipment. Now there is the mighty Red Army trained, disciplined and with a fighting spirit unequalled amongst all the armies of the world.

Then some fifty members came forward as volunteers in the Foreign Detachment. Now let the Pravda print a call for a Foreign Detachment of

the Red Army, and in response to the rallying cry thousands and tens of thousands would be enrolling.

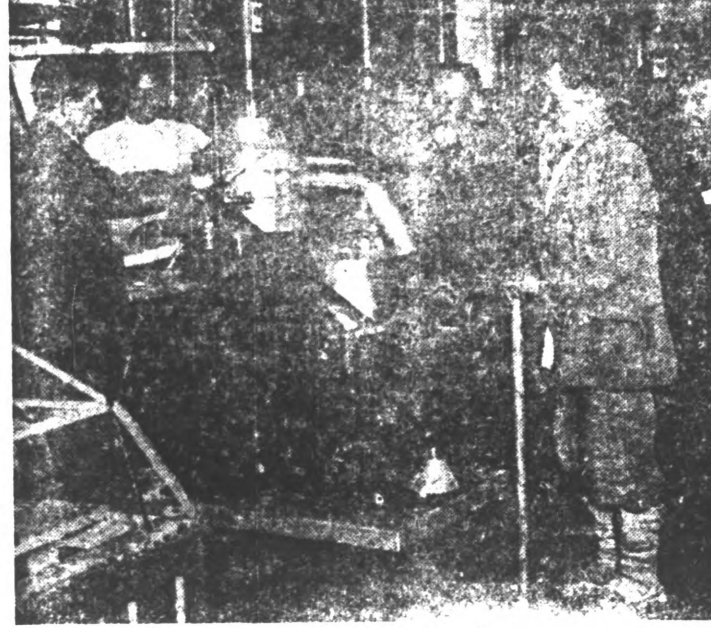
Thus one might go on indefinitely with these contrasts between today and ten years ago. Let any honest citizen pause and think a bit and he will marvel before its solid substantial achievements, its colossal triumphs.

BUT the dark spots on the picture?

Well, I am fully aware of them too. For in the last five years I have travelled the highway all over the Soviet lands, from the depths of the Archangel forests to the heights of the Caucasian Mountains. I have sailed down the Oka, the Dnieper, the Northern Dvina and the Volga. I have been in scores of mines and factories and shops, in hundreds of Tartar, Ukrainian, Russian and Moldavian villages. I have heard the complaints—and sometimes the curses—of peasants and workers, lumbermen and fishermen. I have had first hand experience with the problems which fill the papers—bureaucracy and sabotage, unemployment and high cost of living.

Obstacles and difficulties still lie in the path of the Revolution—insignificant compared with the ones already surmounted in its onward march—but these too will yield to the impact of the creative forces now released in the powerful Soviet peoples.

As in this decade the achievements and triumphs of the Russian Revolution have surpassed the hopes in the hearts of our little detachment marching down the Nevsky that winter morning, so in another decade they will far surpass the hopes and dreams of today.



Teaching peasants how to use modern machinery.

TEN

(Adapted from the Russian of Jan Kaminsky by Henry Reich, Jr.)

Ten years, ten wars, ten victories,
Ten epochs, ten eternities,
Ten springs renewing for each slave
A hope that springs o'er land and wave.

Ten planters sowing virile seeds
To grow a crop for human needs,
Ten reapers with a million knives
To reap the verdant crop that thrives.

Ten mighty driving dynamos,
A power that daily, hourly grows,
In revolution's strife and toil
To break the chains of those who toil.

Ten radios to broadcast flame
That leaps in revolution's name
Into all human hearts. No fear
That static waves shall interfere.

Ten years of suffering and cost,
Ten gallant battles—none were lost,
Ten springs of hoping never done,
Ten years of revolution won!

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible. We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

- A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
- The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
- The organization of the unorganized.
- Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
- The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party
(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name
Address
No. St. City State
Occupation
(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

Thousands of Dollars Raised for Nungesser Coti Families Missing

PARIS, France, Nov. 6.—The Nungesser and Coti families who have been continually paraded by those interested in cross-Atlantic commercial flying, interviewed, sentimentalized over and continuously in the lime-light for the sake of aviation ever since the loss of the Nungesser-Coti "White Bird" plane, have allowed it to become known that the thousands of dollars raised for them in return for all this publicity work has not reached them.

There were two funds, one of \$80,000, in charge of Dudley Field Malone seems to be lost "somewhere in France." Malone has wired that he does not know where it is, and he is the only person, say French newspaper articles, who can release it.

Mayor Walker, while in France, got his picture in the papers by handing Mme. Nungesser checks amounting to about a thousand dollars, part of a fund of \$32,000 said to have been raised thru the Roxy theatre. They had to be sent back to New York, however, for signatures, and they never made the return journey to France.

Broadway Briefs

Harry A. Yerkes and his Royal Follia Orchestra and Co., head the bill at the Moss' Broadway this week. Others include Claire Vincent, Joe Marks with Mae Leonard and Howard Snyder, Pali Mall, the Pioneer Tap Dancers. The picture attraction will be "Tell It To Sweeney."

Madame Emma Calve and B. A. Rolfe, with his Palais D'Or Orchestra, headline the bill at the Palace. Neville Flescon and Bobby Foisom, Lew Hearn with Ethel Clay, Dexter and Anita Peters-Wright and the Wright Dancers with Helen Pachaud, Frank Evers and Greta are the other acts.

Harold Leonard and his Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra will open an engagement at the Hippodrome today. Lillian Fitzgerald with Joe Daly, "The Family Ford" with Jim Harkins and Co., Arthur Corey, with Elsie Wachte, Ethel Williams and Earl Scholl; Jim and Marian Harkins; Eddie Jerome and Bill Ryan, are the other vaudeville acts. Gene Stratton Porter's "The Harvester," starring Orville Caldwell and Natalie Kingstone is the feature film.

"The Desert Song" and "Immoral Isabelle" will be transferred tonight to new homes. The first to the Imperial Theatre and the latter to the Ritz.

H. H. Woods' new production, "The Fanatics" opens tonight at the 49th Street Theatre. The cast is headed by Richard Bird, Joan MacLean and Ann Andrews.

Another premier for this evening is "The Stairs," which is due at the Bijou. It is a play from the Italian of Rosso di San Secondo.

En Jo Basshe, is directing the rehearsals for the New Playwrights' production of "The Centuries," the second show of the season. Basshe also has arranged the incidental music for "The Centuries," a drama of New York ghetto life, "The Bell" the current production, will continue until November 14, with the new play opening on November 21.

The Artward Productions have assembled the following cast of principal characters in their upcoming musical play, "The Girl from Child's": Ann Milburn, Irving Fisher, Gerald Oliver Smith, Dorothy Brown, Frances Brandt and Jeanette Dietrich. The production will come to New York following engagements in Pittsburgh and Brooklyn.

"Abie's Irish Rose" will enter upon its third week at the Bronx Opera House Monday evening.

Nathaniel Wagner has resumed the leading masculine role in "My Maryland" at Jolson's Theatre. He has been out of the cast several weeks, due to illness.

The new Schwab and Mandel musical production, "The New Moon," which goes into rehearsal next week, has a score by Sigmund Romberg and book by Frank Mandell and Oscar Hammerstein 2nd.

Miss Louise Gifford, who was associated with the Theatre Guild's School, has opened at 54 West 74th St. a school of her own to be known as the School for the Young Actor. Reuben Mamoulin, who directed the production of "Porgy," is a member of the faculty of Miss Gifford's school.

Julia Chandler has bought a comedy by Hitherson Boyd entitled "On to Paris," and with it will make her first independent production. Mary Young will be seen in the leading feminine role.

Burr McIntosh, well known character actor, will play the role of Monte Blue's father in the star's vehicle, "Across the Atlantic."

DRAMA

Beating About the Bush

Edward Knoblock's Comedy at the Republic Would Be Wildian in Dialogue but Isn't



One of the big features of "The Desert Song" Sigmund Romberg's musical show, which moves tonight to the Imperial Theatre.

"The Mulberry Bush" walked into the Republic as "Abie's Irish Rose" was carried out exhausted after a five-year box office orgy and taken to the Bronx where half of its race appears is supposed to have come from.

If a customer at the Republic can stop thinking what Mr. Knoblock's comedy is all about but confines his cerebral activities to watching the movements of the prepossessing ladies and gentlemen that try to work themselves lazily thru a domestic quadrangle he or she will not regret having passed up the Flea Circus across the way. However if one should be so silly as to furrow his brows over the nonchalance with which the parties involved take the threatened rupture of connubial compatibility, such a person is liable to develop a case of nerves.

At times "The Mulberry Bush" reminds one of "A Woman of No Importance," not so much because of a resemblance to the sparkling wit in the lines of the great Irish playwright as because of the graceful movements of the ladies on the stage.

As a professional would say, "The acting was adequate," but special attention should be called to the efforts of Isobel Elsom, Claudette Colbert and James Rennie to please the audience.

It is not likely that old men will reckon time from the opening date of "The Mulberry Bush" as in the case of "Abie's Irish Rose" but certain people will prefer the present occupant of the Republic.

He will play the chief role. The little playhouse on East 27th Street, formerly known as the Bramhall, will be called the Davenport Theatre from now on.

Mr. Davenport, who is director of the playhouse, announces the following cast of players: Octavia Kenmore, Ruth Randolph, Robert Le Sueur, Jules Artfield, Robert Gorham, Rudolph Lovinger, Edward England, Lloyd Foster, Sidney Dexter, Henry Wise, Helen Stern, Fay Rothstein and Samuel Satin.

The new club room of the Davenport Theatre Club in the theatre annex will be open to the public for the first time.

"A Night in Spain" will begin its final week at the Winter Garden on Monday. The revue will move to Boston to make way for "Artists and Models," which is due at the same playhouse on Monday evening, November 14.

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production—
"JOHN" Philip Barry
with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier
Klaw Thea. 45th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8.30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY
Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
Extra. Matinee (Election Day) Tuesday

Davenport Theatre, 138 East 27th St.
Near Lexington Avenue
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
SHAKESPEARE'S "HAMLET"
with BUTLER DAVENPORT
and an Excellent Cast.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday

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

BOOTH 45th St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday
WINTHROP AMES presents
JOHN CALSWORTH'S
ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Davel
2nd Year

IMPERIAL 45th St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8.30
Mats. Tues. and Sat. 2.30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2.30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA
Weather Clear Track Fast
with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

4 WALLS :-
with MIMI WEISBERG
John Golden Th. W. 54 St. Evs. 8.30
W. of B'way. Eves. 8.30
Extra Mat. Election Day, Tuesday

The LADDER
LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

49th St. Theatre, West of B'way
MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2.30
OPENING TONIGHT AT 8:30
A. H. WOODS presents
THE FANATICS

GARRICK Thea. 65 W. 45th. Ev. 8.30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2.30
Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday
BASIL SIDNEY and MARY ELLIS
with Garrick Players in the Modern
TAMING of the SHREW

DRACULA
FULTON B'way. 46 St. Evs. 8.30
Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2.30

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture
SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU
By HERMANN SUDERMANN
Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment
Times Sq. Thea. 42 St. W. of B'way
Evs. 8.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA.
1127 Ave. A. Prices 50c to \$1.50
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Presenting "THE CRABBLE SONG"

REPUBLIC WEST Evenings 8.30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30
The Mulberry Bush
with James Rennie & Claudette Colbert

HAMPDEN
WALTER
in Rosen's comedy
"AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
Hampden's Thea. B'way at 52d St.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS
SAN GRAND OPERA
CALLEO Th. W. 51 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8.30
GALLO 2 Week Engagement Only
Tonight, 8:15. LA BOHEME. Shariol
Fox, Taffuro, Ties, RIGOLETTO. Evas.
8.15 to 8.30. Mats. 7.15 to 8.25 (Plus Tax.)

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!
Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

The New Playwrights Theatre

40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village
TELEPHONE WALKER 5786
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Presents Paul Sifton's play
THE BELT
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.
WHAT LABOR CRITICS SAY OF "THE BELT"
"The Belt is the truest revelation of our industrial life that has for some time pounded the stage."—Joseph T. Shipley in the New Leader.
"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant class-conscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.
Help support this theatre and The DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

FIRE AND ARREST TRACTION LABOR TO SMASH UNION

Workers Organize As Injunction Looms

Company unionism and the anti-union injunction offensive of the employers continued yesterday to draw a closer unbroken line around the New York traction workers. Meanwhile the officials of the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America issued more vague statements while gazing nervously but hopefully toward Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall.

Union Officials Waver

While the officers of the street car men's union wait for the arrival in New York next week of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., the magnates of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. move forward step by step toward their dual objective, the driving of the union out of the New York subways and the general extension in America of the open shop.

Two employes of the I. R. T. have been arrested on the Ninth Ave. elevated line for distributing hand bills advertising a meeting of the street car men's union. The day previous six employes of the B. M. T. were discharged for membership in the union. The I. R. T. continues to advertise among its unskilled workers for volunteers for a reserve force of motor-men for use as strike breakers should the present crisis result in a strike.

Hearing Nears

A hearing is set for Nov. 11 on the application by the I. R. T. for an injunction which would forbid efforts by the street car men's union or any other union affiliated with the A. F. of L. to organize the traction workers. The officials of the union have decided not to act until Green reaches New York to advise with them. Green, however, is not scheduled to reach the scene of action until shortly before the hearing, although the injunction demanded by the traction interests would outlaw the federation as well as the union most immediately involved.

Workers More Militant

Applications for membership at the street car men's union headquarters indicated last night that the temper of the rank and file traction workers is shifting rapidly and surely toward organizational militancy. More than 200 applications have been filed in the last two days, many applicants being members of the Interborough Brotherhood, the I. R. T. spy-controlled company union. They were not deterred by the presence of company spotters on the sidewalk.

"Faith" In Tammany

William D. Mahon, national president of the street car men's union, and Patrick J. Shea and James H. Coleman, organizers, still appear to place faith in Mayor Walker and Tammany Hall although the mayor's promises in similar situations in the past have been made only for the traction interest to break when it suited their purpose, according to the more progressive or militant members of the union. Now that the offensive of the traction interests has begun anew, a controversy is being waged by the union officialdom on one side and the traction officialdom on the other as to the exact terms of the "agreement" negotiated by Mayor Walker last summer.

By JOHN THOMPSON.

The New York traction situation has developed into something that neither the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America nor the executives of the traction companies, both common-place and hide-bound, dreamed would come to pass. The dispute has grown from a local issue to a national

Plumbers' Helpers to Ask Chartered Union In Greater New York

Delegates of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers were given final instructions last night in the matter of petitioning for a charter for Greater New York from the International Plumbers' Union.

The delegates are scheduled to leave tonight to go before the international's executive board in Chicago with their petition. The charter would include all plumbers' helpers in Greater New York, where there are four plumbers' locals.

The plumbers' helpers' union was formed last December. Four months later they struck in sympathy with the plumbers of Brooklyn, who were demanding \$14 a day and a 5-day week.

The helpers' delegates are C. E. Miller, M. Patrick, S. Seewald and M. Helfand. A dance will be held for them at Astoria Hall, 64 E. 4th St., prior to their departure this evening.

issue with New York as the immediate battleground.

Amalgamated organizers and officers somehow or other from time to time in their activities manage to involve all other crafts and trades and create an atmosphere of class-consciousness and general strike talk such as few other unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have been able to create. This time they have involved the entire A. F. of L. without expecting it.

When the last A. F. of L. convention passed an anti-injunction resolution with a flourish of trumpets, speechmaking and threats there were many labor men who looked upon the whole thing as a piece of pious publicity and a harmless gesture.

Conditions Move Fast

Conditions moved faster than the A. F. of L. leaders expected. Instead of calling a conference, which was to be a sort of miniature convention later in November or early in December at Washington, to arrange for a program of action against the injunction menace, President Green and his aides are compelled now to advance the date and meet in New York with a practical question and legal test confronting them.

No doubt the lawyers will do the battling Nov. 11. But whether the court fight is won or lost the A. F. of L. leaders will have to give battle all along the line. They must fight and company unionism will be the new order of the day should they lose.

Had these union officials any imagination and had they the interest of the workers at heart the loss of the forthcoming court test would be the means of creating a strong class psychology.

Young Pioneers Send Statue to U. S. S. R.

The Young Pioneers of America have sent a statue of comradeship to the Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union for the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution in the form of a replica of Adolf Wolff's statue, "A Promising Youngster."

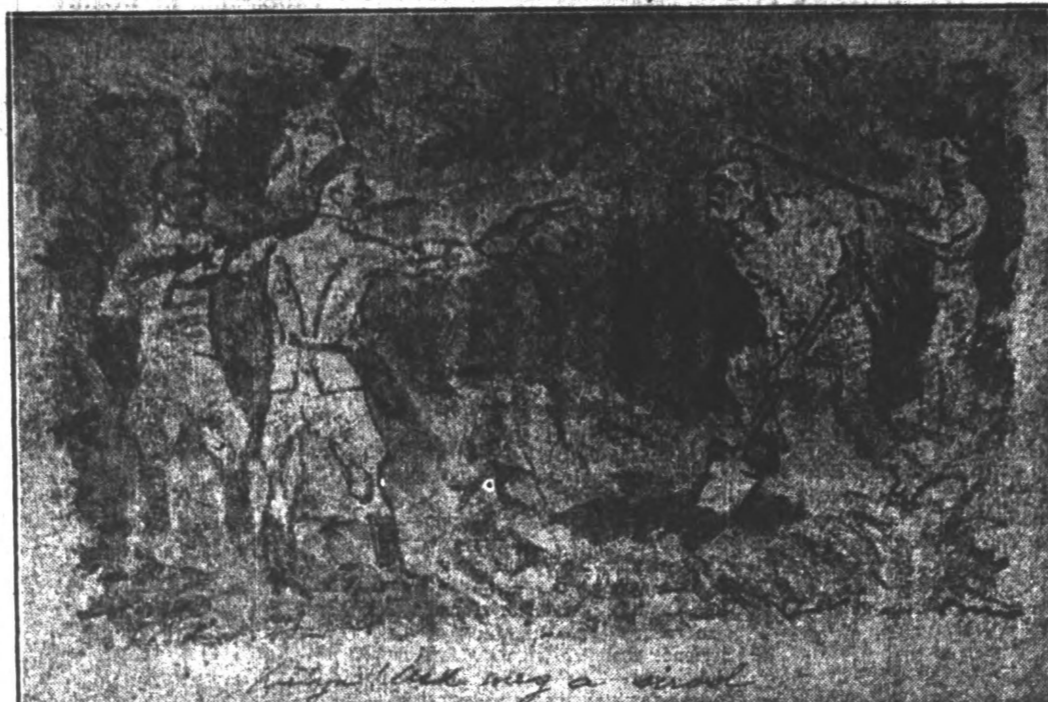
Kate Gitlow, secretary of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, is conveying it to Moscow, where Sam Darcy, American representative of the Young Communist International, will present it to the Young Pioneers of the Soviet Union Nov. 7.

The statue, in bronze, is a nude young figure holding a hammer and sickle. Funds to purchase the statue were collected by the Young Pioneers here.

FORD DELAY HITS WORKERS.

HARTFORD, Conn. (FP).—Six weeks slack time for 400 and no work for 200 employes of Sidney Blumenthal Co.'s Shelton plant is due to the delay in the production of the new Ford motor car. Besides Ford orders, dozens of other auto makers are held up on upholstery materials until the Ford car appears. Blumenthal employs 2,000 in normal times.

"DIG YOUR OWN GRAVE, YOU DOG!"



In the accompanying drawing by M. Biro, Hungarian artist, an aging worker, worn by toil, imprisonment and torture, is shown digging his own grave prior to being killed by the leering uniformed gunmen of the anti-labor fascist government of Hungary.

The fascist terror in Hungary will be described at a protest meeting, called for this afternoon at the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and Third Ave., under the auspices of the Anti-Horthy League of New York.

The meeting was called also as a demonstration against a parade of Hungarian fascists earlier in the afternoon, in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of a monument to Louis Kossuth at Riverside Drive and 112th St.

Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, president of the labor-baiting National Security League, will not speak at the fascist corner-stone laying, as previously announced. He will be present, however.

It was erroneously announced by the Anti-Horthy League through an error that Dr. Galambos would be chairman at the workers' protest meeting. The chairman will be Dr. Joseph Hollos, the league said yesterday. Hugo Gellert, artist and associate editor of the New Masses, and Imre Balint, author and artist, will speak.

USE STARVATION AND VIOLENCE SHATTER MINERS' ORGANIZATION

Locked-out Workers Create Relief Committee; Make National Drive to Save Union

By A. S. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 6.—Today, in the eighth month of the lock-out, the coal operators announce that they will risk going broke in order to smash the United Mine Workers' Union in Western Pennsylvania. This is propaganda to weaken the morale of the strikers; but there can be no doubt that the operators have definitely determined to endure large temporary losses for the sake of the enormous future profits to be gained if the district can be reduced to an open-shop basis. West Virginia, with the day wage down to \$5, \$3.50, and even \$2.85 a day in some sections, in place of the \$7.50 Jacksonville scale, has proved an excellent investment.

Relief Needed. The sweeping injunctions secured in Ohio and Western Pennsylvania within the past month against picketing and enjoining the union from defending its members against eviction have added crushing weapons to the coal operators' arsenal, and intensified the sharpness of the conflict. Mass evictions have now become legalized as method of attack, and thousands of miners and their families face the bitter winter of the hills in the insufficient shelter of rough wooden barracks.

Suffering is already intense. Food is insufficient, clothes thin and worn, children are going barefoot. Everywhere relief is inadequate, and in some places only a couple of dollars a family have been received in relief since the beginning of the lock-out.

After seven months without work or pay hunger is becoming a terrible menace to the tens of thousands of miners and their families, withstanding the onslaught of the coal operators' subsidiaries in District No. 5, of the United Mine Workers of America. In District 2, Central Pennsylvania, the railroad companies run things—New York Central, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh. The most powerful interests in the country are arrayed against the miners of Western and Central Pennsylvania and Ohio, intent on dealing a shattering blow to these strategic districts of the United Mine Workers of America and breaking the backbone of the union.

Silent and Deadly. The present conflict is one of the greatest and most significant in the history of organized labor in this country; and yet even the labor movement itself is scarcely aware that the battle is on. The struggle is of tremendous scope—120,000 miners are involved, over half a million men and women and children. But the struggle is decentralized, hidden away in hundreds of isolated mining camps scattered through the three districts. Many of the mines are far up in the hills away from any railroad line. What news does get out is systematically suppressed by the capitalist papers. It is only by going around from camp to camp that any idea can be gained of the magnitude of the long, slow war that is being fought out around the mines.

Scabs in Brawls. Every mining town yields its chronicle of struggle—clashes between miners and scabs, coal and iron police, state troopers and deputy attacks on miners and their wives, civil rights abrogated, hundreds of arrests, men held incommunicado, company attempts to keep away coal supplies from the men who dig the coal, orderly mining towns turned into unclean resorts with the scum brought in as scabs, and the prostitutes provided by the companies, and the coal and iron police. In Western Pennsylvania alone, Murray, international president of the U. M. W. of A. stated recently, 65 scabs and prostitutes and coal and iron police have lost their lives since the commencement of the lock-out in the wild drunken brawls and lawless existence that goes on within the company stockades. In many camps the scabs are quartered right among the union men in the company houses,

and filth and disease is spread throughout the camp.

Miners Help Traction Strike. By ED FALKOWSKI. SHENANDOAL, Pa., Nov. 6 (FP).—Schuylkill Traction Co. troubles they men who run street cars through the mountainous valleys of the hard coal region are still on strike after one month. They went out in protest against the installation of one-man cars and against a reduction in wages.

The Schuylkill Transportation Co., which is another name for the struck traction co., is planning to install bus lines. One has been in operation between Grandville and Mahoney City for months before the strike. Chauffeurs on these buses receive the handsome remuneration of 50 cents an hour.

Miners have pledged themselves not to ride buses to or from work during the strike period. The local mine board declared that "any man who rides one of these buses is no better than a scab."

Meanwhile the Traction Co. has gone into the hands of receivers. Incidentally, the receivers happen to be its own management. At present, government appraisers are going over the lines, estimating the value. It is not known what will happen, but the fact that in many places the tracks have already been torn out indicates that the strikers may wait a very long time before they will operate trolleys through the district again.

LABOR MAY IMPEACH. WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 6.—The Central Labor Union here is investigating the possibility of impeachment proceedings against Judge Henry A. Fuller, who presides in the Luzerne county court, for holding trials without juries. A recent superior court ruling declared such trials illegal.

U. S. Troopship Ready to Rescue Burns Spy. (Continued from Page One) them. A careful search for youthful misdeeds was evidently made. "He is a good sport and likes to go to the races," "He was pretty wild in his early days but has quieted down a little," "he is bull-headed," "he is easily influenced," etc., ran through the reports.

"Good Juror." Juror Conrad G. Herzog, a Ford man, one of the four owners of the Northeast Motor Co., is described as "a sporting man... considered by corporations as a good juror." The information is also given that he "is a son of the late Fritz Herzog, who ran a saloon in Washington for a number of years, famous for its crab feasts Saturday nights down by the navy yards."

Hunted For Debts. The fact that Juror Wm. H. Groucher in 1924 had a judgment still unpaid, against him of \$20 was considered highly significant by the "operative" who reported on him.

Only Preliminary Staff. These reports were taken in a raid on an apartment occupied by "Chief Shadower" Ruddy and Assistant "Shadower" Robbins, of the Burns agency. They are supposed to be merely preliminary information, an advance digest of news intended to form the basis of a real thorough shadowing concentrated on the most probable victims among the jurors as the trial progressed.

It is known that Ruddy wrote his chief in New York that the work would now be centered on several of the jurors and the rest not watched so much.

Charge N. Y. Police Aid Fascist League; Naval Affairs Head Wants Thirty Ships To Hold China Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—A half billion dollar naval building program, involving the building within five years of thirty new 10,000 ton cruisers and five additional air craft carriers will be presented to congress by Representative Britten (R) head of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Britten's plan is much in advance of that of the navy department, which is asking only for "three or four" new cruisers a year.

Britten was brutally plain, in his statement yesterday to the press as to the reasons for his proposition.

"Prestige in the Orient is called 'face,' and when a manufacturer loses his 'face' there he goes out of business. And this is what will happen to us if we persist in sinking down the scale of importance among naval powers," he said.

Stevadores May Join Lightermen's Strike. Five hundred skippers of the harbor lighters that haul perishable goods from the New Jersey mainland to New York are striking for a \$2.50 a week wage increase. The strikers may soon include the entire 2,000 skippers in the harbor. Joseph D. Ryan, international president of the longshoremen's union, with which the men are affiliated, is talking about calling out the stevedores in sympathy.

No union longshoremen or teamsters will handle stuff moved by strikebreaking lightermen, Ryan warned employers.

TIPPETT AT WOMEN'S LEAGUE. Tom Tippet, instructor in sociology at Brookwood Labor College, will speak on Civil Liberties at the quarterly meeting of the New York Women's Trade Union League, Nov. 19, at the league house, 247 Lexington Ave., New York.

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

(Continued from Page One)

New Jersey plans to make the week, beginning Sunday, November 6 and ending November 13, a memorable week in the history of the workers of that state. The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the achievements of the first Workers' and Peasants' Republic in the first ten years of its rule, will be held by thousands of militant workers in all the large cities of New Jersey. The announcement of the 7-hour day for the workers in the Soviet Union have made the workers of New Jersey more enthusiastic than ever concerning the revolution of workers and peasants that took place in Russia ten years ago. Mass meetings with prominent speakers from New York have been arranged in the following cities:

Jersey City: Monday, Nov. 7, 8 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, 116 Mercer St.,—Markoff, Crouch.

Paterson: Friday, Nov. 11, 8 p. m., Helvetia Hall—Foster, Lifshitz, Mitchell.

Newark: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St.—Wicks, Devine, Toohey.

West New York: Sunday, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17 St. and Tyler Pl.—Juliet Stuart Poyntz, A. Markoff.

Passaic: Sunday, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.—Ballam, Bentall, Crouch.

Announcements about meetings in other New Jersey cities will be made within a few days.

Philadelphia: Mass meetings at Labor Institute and Boslover Hall, Nov. 4th. Speakers: Wm. F. Dunne, Jack Stachel, Herbert Zam, Herbert Benjamin, P. T. Lan.

Philadelphia: Motion picture "Red Russia" also Ruthenberg funeral film, Nov. 12th. Moog Hall, Broad and Mast St., 7 and 9 p. m.

Jessup, Pa.: Nov. 7th, 7 p. m. Geo. Papoun.

Norfolk, Va.: Nov. 8th, 8 p. m., Herbert Benjamin.

Richmond, Va.: Nov. 9th, 8 p. m., 1825 E. Main, Herbert Benjamin.

Chester, Pa.: Nov. 13th, Ella Reeve Bloor.

Baltimore, Md.: Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theatre, Jay Lovestone.

Trenton, N. J.: Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., Ella Reeve Bloor.

Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Laeters Hall, 34 Monroe St., Worcester, Mass.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner.

Denver, Colo., M. Oehler, Nov. 13. Aberdeen—Saturday, Nov. 12th at 8 p. m., Workers' Hall, 713 East 1st St. Speakers: Oliver Carlson, Editor of Chicago; Emil Paras, editor Toveri; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Woodland-Kalama—Saturday, Nov. 12th, Finnish Hall, at 8 p. m. Social and meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fierlman, District Organizer; M. A. Perala, Secretary Finnish Fraction D.E.C.; Y.W.L. Comrade.

Portland—Saturday, Nov. 12th, at 8 p. m., social, Finnish Hall, 916 Montana Ave.; Sunday, Nov. 13th, at 8 p. m., I.W.W. Hall, 227 1/2 Yamhill St. Mass meeting. Speakers: Aaron Fierlman, District Organizer; F. Palm, Y.W.L. Comrade.

THE COMMUNIST

SEPT-OCTOBER ISSUE

Just off the press.

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TEN YEARS

THE working class of Russia, led by the Bolsheviks with Lenin at their head, took power on November 7, 1917.

The working class of Russia, led by the Bolsheviks, held power on November 7, 1927.

Peace, Bread and Land—All Power to the Soviets—these were the battle cries of the revolutionary Russian masses on November 7, 1917.

The Kerensky government, that short-lived instrument of a short-lived Russian capitalist class, fell before the onslaught of the Russian masses.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat was established on its ruins.

World Imperialism mobilized to smash it.

On November 7, 1927—today—the revolutionary slogans raised 10 years ago are welded into the political, economic and social structure of the Soviet Union.

There is Peace in the Soviet Union.

There is Bread for all.

There is land—for all the peasants.

The power is in the hands of the Soviets.

The Trade Unions—10,000,000 strong—are the foundation of the Soviet Power.

In alliance with the peasantry, the working class, with its party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, at its head, carrying out the policy of Lenin, is building Socialism in a country more than twice the size of the United States. These facts sound simple—and they are.

But these simple facts have altered the face of the world. They have brought about a new alignment of social forces.

THE conquest of power by the working masses of the Soviet Union on November 7, 1917, the maintenance and growing strength of the proletarian power, means that World Capitalism is no longer supreme.

Wherever Capitalism turns it is forced to meet the challenge of the Soviet Union and its Socialist Economy.

World Capitalism tried first to smash the Soviet Power by invasion, blockade, organization and financing of counter-revolution. It built a line of steel around the Soviet Union while inside the Russian capitalists, the nobility and their dupes, fought to overthrow the Soviet Power.

Epidemics of cholera and typhus took terrible toll.

Famine came to aid world capitalism, and its churchmen swore that the mighty arm of their Jehovah had smitten the social revolution.

Thru it all the Soviet Power stood—and struck back at the enemies of the masses.

Invasion was repelled on all fronts.

The counter-revolutionary armies of the capitalists and nobility were crushed.

The blockade was broken.

The famine was overcome. Cholera and typhus were wiped out.

Bleeding, tired, hungry—the Russian workers and peasants turned to the seemingly unsurmountable task of building socialist industry with fragments which had escaped the wreckage of imperialist war only to be torn and scattered by counter-revolution and invasion.

The imperialist world looked on and laughed. It had done its work well, it thought, and soon the Communists would be fleeing before the maddened Russian masses who would come then and beg to be taken back and reinstated as children of capitalism.

THE laughter has died down. Now only snarls are heard. There is no mirth in the glances world imperialism casts toward the Soviet Union—there is only fear and hatred.

There is good reason for this fear and hatred on the part of world rulers. They have seen a determined working class with a leadership unequalled in all history, take from them a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface.

The Russian Revolution did not take Russia merely out of an alliance of capitalist nations—it took Russia out of the capitalist system.

The Russian Revolution was not only a revolution in Russia—it was and is part of the world social revolution.

As the first victory of the social revolution the Soviet Power is the living proof for the world's working class—for the exploited rural masses, for the colonial peoples—that the teachings of Marx and Engels on the class struggle, on the role of revolutionary proletarian party—the Communist Party—on the dictatorship of the proletariat—are no unsupported theories but the unbeatable revolutionary strategy and tactics of the class war when backed by the might of the working class in this phase of capitalism-imperialism.

Can the working class capture and keep power? Can it build after it has fought and won?

The Soviet Union on its Tenth Anniversary, claiming proudly its title of the SOCIALIST FATHERLAND won on the field of battle with world imperialism, is the answer to these questions.

ANOTHER armed offensive against the Soviet Union is being organized. With Great Britain in the lead, world imperialism hopes by one more superhuman effort to wade thru seas of blood to the overthrow of the Soviet Power, the conquest of the Soviet Union, and to succeed in once more chaining the Russian masses to the chariot of capitalism.

But there are other weapons than the Red Army in the arsenal of the Soviet Union.

The proclamation of the 7-hour-day for the Soviet Union workers smashes thru the armor of imperialism.

Imperialism has no defense against such weapons. In the capitalist countries the wages and living standards of the masses are being beaten down. The burden of world war debts, the whole

THE FIRST RED DECADE

By Fred Ellis

Red Rays



AT LAST! At last! The government issued a warrant for a "malefactor of great wealth" and the trusting populace expected to see Abraham Lincoln's ideal of government of, for and by the people realized. Harry Sinclair, the oil mammoth, would be haled before the bar of justice just like a fellow caught stealing a bottle of Grade B milk, and kicked into the nearest prison cell for having dared to defy the majesty of the law by engaging in the purchase of a jury on the installment plan.

BUT the hopes of those who still believe that rich and poor are equal before capitalist law, were destined for a speedy disillusionment. Alas, no sooner was the warrant for the oil Mahatma issued than it was withdrawn and Sinclair is still in the open spaces. Sinclair has plenty of faithful servants who are willing to stand the gaff for him. In the civil war days, wealthy patriots hired poor men to take their bullets for them. Today, wealthy patriots can hire menials to take their jail sentences for them.

ALBERT B. FALL is still a slippery artist. He went thru Harding's cabinet like soup thru a sieve and stole the naval oil fields with as little inconvenience to his muscles or his conscience as a dip would feel in lifting your watch. Of course it must be admitted that "Barkis was willin'," Barkis in this case being the "Ohio Gang" that got into office for the purpose of loot and legitimate pillage. Even a bungler could make a good living under the benevolent regime of Warren Gamaliel Harding.

WHAT commends Fall's technique to us just now, is the nifty way he has of falling ill whenever the toils begin to wrap themselves around him. Juries have a conscience after all and it takes a mighty sturdy citizen to mete out appropriate punishment to a man who looks as if he might pass in his checks. When Fall heard the prison angels calling for Sinclair he decided to beat Harry to it by developing a serious case of congestion of the lungs. What can be done with a fellow like that? Of such is the kingdom of graft.

THE time will soon be ripe, says Coolidge (you still know whom we are referring to), for further discussion of the proposed treaty to outlaw war between England and France. And no doubt to continue to discuss the question of the French indebtedness to the United States. There is not so much enthusiasm for a pact to outlaw war between the United States and England or between the United States and Japan. Or even between the United States and Nicaragua. By the way, what happened to those treaties outlawing war that William Jennings Bryan was busily engaged framing, in the good old days when pacifists were in flower and when many professors believed that Denmark with a few ounces of radium could make the rest of the world look like Gene Tunney with his legs shackled?

MARSHAL PILSUDSKI is pretty darned tired of cleaning parliament of refractory members who will not do just exactly as they are told. This pestiferous assembly has been a terrible strain on Pilsudski's patience for a long time, but Warsaw correspondents see the end approaching. A few days ago the Marshal gave the elected representatives another chance but had to give them the bum's rush in exactly five minutes and a half. Let us might forget you are hereby reminded that the Poles are of those happy small peoples who won their freedom as a result of the world war.

THEY simply will not let William Hale Thompson alone. That patriot has been eating up his nerves with patriotic fever for years over the depredations committed on the reputations of our revolutionary fathers by unpatriotic historians. They made a booze-hound out of George Washington and even the sacred memory of Abraham Lincoln did not escape their scandalous pens. But until now they had stopped at defaming our heroic women, whose feats in song and story turned many an almost inanimate chunk of protoplasm into patriotic presidents of chambers of commerce.

ONE of the nation's most popular heroines is Barbara Frietche. Breathed there a youth with soul so dead who did not thrill with, "Who touches a hair of you grey head, dies like a dog. March on! he said" as Barbara leaned far out of the window and waved the flag that men hauled down. The darned historian seems to have a perfect alibi for his vile attack on Barbara's heroism.

HE declares she was 96 years old and bedridden at the time, that Stonewall Jackson's men did not march past her house and that they left the town at night anyhow. "But what the devil of it?" will be May's Thompson's retort. Perhaps Barbara never lived at all which makes her feat all the more interesting.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)
XV.

Romance and Reaction

IN the days of my youth, one of the triumphs of the literary season was a "romantic" novel, "Monsieur Beaucaire," written by a young graduate of Princeton. The word "romantic," as a book-term, means the fragrance of vanished elegance; and this young author, who had been born on the banks of the Wabash, had yearned himself away to the far-off, departed glories of fashionable society in Bath. How we did thrill with rage over the social snubs administered to the adventurous French barber; and how we shivered with ecstasy when it turned out that our dashing hero was no less a personage than His Highness Prince Louis-Philippe de Valois, Duke of Orleans, Duke of Chartres, Duke of Nemours, Duke of Montpensier, First Prince of the blood royal, First Peer of France, Lieutenant General of French Infantry, Governor of Dauphiné, Knight of the Golden Fleece, Grand Master of the Order of Notre Dame, of Mt. Carmel and of St. Lazarus in Jerusalem, and cousin

to his most Christian Majesty, Louis the Fifteenth, King of France. It was a liberal education simply to repeat such a list of titles.

So I learned to know Booth Tarkington, and for a generation have watched him interpret the well-to-do classes of the middle west, and make them gracious and charming for Colonel Lorimer. Once Mr. Tarkington fooled me—I thought he was on the way to growing up. He wrote a novel called "The Turmoil," telling some truth about our industrial squalor; but alas, the rebellious young hero performed the established fictional duty of marrying a pure girl of the leisure class, and living happy ever after upon the income of his father's greed.

And now Mr. Tarkington has apparently decided to enroll himself among the "die-hard" Tories. The girding of the "reds" at his prosperous and agreeable capitalist world has driven him into a sort of "To hell with you" mood. You remember, back in the old muckraking days, a cartoonist by the name of Opper, with his stock figure of "the trusts," fat and gross and wearing a checked suit with a dollar mark in every check? Well, Mr. Tarkington has taken this figure for the hero of a novel called

"The Plutocrat"; putting him on a palatial steamship and sending him over to Europe to do all those things which have made our name a by-word—bellowing and bragging, scattering his dollars about and jeering at the relics of ancient culture. The advertising men, needless to say, were enraptured with such a hero, and prepared for this best-seller a series of cartoons representing a "rah-rah boy" parading down the street, ringing a bell with one hand and waving an American flag with the other, shouting defiance to all enemies of Mammon. Needless to say, it is from the palatial establishment of Doubleday, Page & Company that this patriotic demonstration emanates.

As foil to his hero-plutocrat Mr. Tarkington provides a feeble-souled creature, alleged to be a New York editor; his collapse at the end serves as a warning to all young men who may be tempted to think or speak irreverently of a plutocrat. This editor is an "intellectual," and hundred percent literature makes plain that such persons have become a source of intense annoyance to our propertied classes. Colonel Lorimer can hardly get out an issue of his paper without a sneer at them. On the whole I should say that the editors of the "New Republic" have cause to be well pleased with their achievements to date.

And Major Rupert Hughes—another military title. He has been a gracious host to me, and I am pained to have to point out the economic implications of his writings. Major Hughes also goes in for "romance," the aristocratic elegance of our ancestors. If he strives to prove that the morals of these ancestors were the same as those of Hollywood, you are not to assume that he means impoliteness to our ancestors. "The Golden Ladder" is a lively tale about an adventurous lady who rose from the gutter to vast wealth, and intimacy with Gertrude Atherton's royal-souled hero, the "Conqueror," Alexander Hamilton. And then "Souls for Sale," very shrewdly disguised propaganda for the glories of high-salaried Hollywood; it made a marvelously successful picture, and in the middle of it you saw the film queens parading, one after another in their own persons, each one duly labeled. Never was there such a box-office rush!

Not must this discussion of romance omit Elinor Glyn, who has succeeded Ouida as high priestess of luxurious love. Like Ouida, she adds a touch of preachment as a sop to the censor. These preachments take place upon tiger-skin rugs and silken couches; and when they are made into pictures, Madame Glyn personally supervises the local color. I had the honor of sitting next to her at a dinner-party in Hollywood, and she explained to me gravely the high philosophical aims of her sex writings. I was duly impressed; but for some reason, when I went home and told my wife about it, I was not able to communicate the impression. I cannot understand why the ladies are so "reptilian of one another; so it will be better if I confine my discussion to our male romancers.

For example, Wallace Irwin; an old-time newspaper man from San Francisco, who came to New York and was introduced to high society by Robbie Collier. In those old days he wrote about a Japanese schoolboy who was jolly fun; also he was permitted by young Robbie to write vigorous satiric verse exposing the brutality of big business. But now, alas, Robbie is dead, and the art of satire has died with him; Colonel Lorimer

has taken his place as paymaster to Wallace Irwin, and the poet makes pitiful efforts to be funny white-knocking before an idol of Cal Coolidge. Also he makes his bow as a serious novelist—and of course the thing he is serious about is the efforts of the fashionable rich to solve their sexual problems. "Lew Tyler's Wives"—you can see that they have to make "several tries; and "The Golden Bed"—could anyone imagine a more fetching title for a best-seller? Could anyone imagine a heroine more romantic than this delicate, soft, wayward, impulsive but lovable rich Southern girl? She is adored by a great plutocrat of candy, but does not appreciate his rugged heart, and so ends in tragedy; but do not let that worry you, it is the conventional fate of beautiful queens, in modern plutocracy as in ancient aristocracy. "Why are they called dynasties?" the professor of history once asked me, and I answered, "Because that is what they always seem to do."

And then Major Stewart Edward White—another military man, you note. When I was young Major White made his great hit with "The Blazed Trail," and I, in my capacity as socialist agitator, wrote him a letter asking if he had stopped to realize the social implications of his story to the lumber-camps. The workers had exhausted themselves to make a name for the triumphant young owner—some had actually got themselves killed in excess of loyalty; and at the end of the book we leave them cheering themselves hoarse over the marriage of the triumphant young owner to the lovely rich heroine—and never one hint that there is anything coming to the workers, that they have any claim to share in the wealth they have created.

Major White took my criticism with politeness to our ancestors. "I reported what I saw," he wrote me—the stock defense of the novelist. Is it true, or merely a way of fooling yourself? Time passed, and the truth which was so apparent to me, began to reach the slower brains of the toilers in the lumber-camps; then Major White saw a new set of phenomena—these laborers stopped cheering for their rich young owner and his bride, and took to organizing and working out a social philosophy, and publishing papers and magazines, and preparing themselves to take over the social heritage out of which they had been cheated in "The Blazed Trail." We saw the owners bring in their spies and private detectives, their sheriffs and militia, and proceed to crush that movement by a campaign of savagery combined with wholesale bribery. We saw the American Legion, of which Major White is a proud member, set out to mob a hall of the I. W. W. and lynch its inmates, and we saw the entire power of the press of America turned to lying about the incident, and the entire power of the capitalist courts set to jailing the victims for life.

Here was a full-sized theme for a great novelist; here was something Major White might have "seen," by the simple process of turning his eyes in that direction. Did he do so? He did not. Would I be too crude if I should point out that Colonel Lorimer would have turned down his thumbs on a story telling the truth about the Centralia massacre? The major went off to hunt lions in Africa, and prove that they could be killed with a bow and arrow; an expensive and aristocratic thing to do, and a sure-fire hit with the colonel. I grant you that to kill the lions of Africa with a bow and arrow is a man-sized job; but what about killing the lions of organized greed with a pen?

(To Be Continued.)

weight of capitalist reconstruction—"rationalization"—is placed upon the workers and farmers of the capitalist nations.

Their hours of toil grow longer, their wages smaller.

Yet these same workers are asked to believe that to give their lives to smash the Soviet Union is to advance the cause and better the conditions of the working class.

THE masses of the Soviet Union whom Lenin and the Bolsheviks led to victory have peace within the territory of the Soviet Union.

They raise again the slogan of Peace against the war imperialism which is plotting against them.

The workers of the world want Peace.

But Peace can come only thru relentless struggle in defense of the Soviet Union and against imperialism. In this way alone can the Socialist Fatherland be defended and in this way alone can the world's workers win thru to the peace which prevails in the Soviet Union.

The peace the imperialists want is the peace of death. They want peace for their class—the ruling and exploiting class.

We want peace for our class—the working class.

The Soviet Union wants peace—to build socialism for the masses.

Defend the Soviet Union—that is the way to peace.

Build the unions, free them from the agents of the capitalists in official positions. Organize the unorganized.

Build a powerful labor party.

Support all struggles of oppressed peoples against imperialism.

Join the Workers (Communist) Party, section of the Communist International—the leader of the world revolution under the banner of Leninism.

Fight against the war danger.

Defend the Soviet Union, the Socialist Fatherland, against all imperialist attacks.

MIGHTY in its Tenth Year, the Soviet Union marches down the road to Socialism. It stands as a monument to revolutionary teachings of Marx and Engels and to Lenin, their greatest pupil, the master theoretician and strategist of the class struggle in the final stage of capitalism.

The strength of the Soviet Union is the strength of the working class and its allies. Around the Soviet Union, as the imperialist attack threatens, there must be and will be rallied the proletarian armies of all countries.

The gift of the working class of the world to the Soviet Union on its Tenth Anniversary is the pledge to defend it against all enemies.

Defend the Socialist Fatherland.

Fight against imperialism for the world revolution.

Long live the Communist International, the leader of the world revolution.