

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

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TRADE UNION DELEGATION ASKS RECOGNITION OF WORKERS' SOVIET REPUBLIC BY UNITED STATES

COLORADO MINE PICKETS DEFY THREAT TO KILL

"We Are Peaceful but Will Defend Ourselves"

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 20. — "If they rule that picketing is a violation of the law, then the county commissioners will have to keep us, because we all will be in jail," declared Fred Seidler, secretary of the strike committee of the Colorado coal miners, in answer to two members of the State Industrial Commission who walked into a huge meeting of strikers here and declared the walkout illegal, with the state using force to prevent its extension thru picketing. "We intend to continue this strike peacefully," said Seidler, "but if strikers are killed, we will have to defend ourselves."

They Remember Ludlow.

The mining field in Colorado is the scene of the Ludlow massacre where men, women and children were slaughtered several years ago by gunmen of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., owned by Rockefeller, and one of the employers whose men are on strike today.

The twenty pickets were arrested Tuesday and are held in jail at Trinidad, near here, eight automobiles loaded with pickets started this morning for strike headquarters and started for the picket lines.

Pickets Effective.

Officials of the Rouse mine, twelve miles south of here, complained today that about thirty pickets evaded their guards yesterday and got among the miners, some of whom speak no English and do not yet understand the strike. When the situation is explained to them, they usually come out, and

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Window Cleaners May Settle Strike Soon; Union Asks Support

Possibility that the window cleaner's strike would be settled soon was indicated when unofficial overtures to the Window Cleaners' Protective Union by the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association were continued yesterday. More than 1,000 men are now on strike for a \$3 weekly wage increase and recognition of their union.

So far the only bar to peace is the personnel of the arbitration board. Each of the contending parties agrees to a representative each but cannot agree on the third mediator. The union wants Hugh Frayne, organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and the employers want William Karlin, lawyer and socialist party member. Karlin was formerly employed as counsel by the union but left under unfavorable circumstances.

Will Continue Strike.

Members of the union yesterday voted to continue the strike, until the company union, the Affiliated Window Cleaners, is destroyed. "We appeal to the members of your union for such moral and financial support as you may be in a position to give us," a letter from the Window Cleaners' Protective Union to all other local unions in New York yesterday said. "We need not remind you, we are sure, that the fight against company unionism is the fight of all sincere trade unionists."

Joseph Leks was arrested at 110 W. 4th St. and charged with "felonious assault" while picketing a non-union shop yesterday. Michael Hatt was arrested at Spring and Mercer Sts. and charged with obstructing traffic. Both were taken to the Tombs and held for a hearing today.

Swears Millionaire Cruel

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 20.—Reports of a marital rift in the home of Walter L. Hill, son of James J. Hill, big railroad man, were confirmed today when it became known that Mildred Richardson Hill, former Follies beauty, had, on the grounds of cruelty, brought suit for separate maintenance against her millionaire husband.

Mexican Troops March to Quell Reactionary Outbreak in Durango

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Counter-revolutionary movements in Mexico were reported in dispatches received here today.

Captain Jose Ruiz and 100 soldiers are rumored to have marched out of the garrison at Durango and joined the movement in Durango state. Troops have been sent against the garrison and the outbreak will be quelled within a few days, it is expected. Although friends of Governor Jiminez of Oaxaca deny he is in rebellion.

RUHR MINERS MAY JOIN STRIKE IN LIGNITE FIELDS

BERLIN, Oct. 20.—That the anthracite miners of the Ruhr Valley will join the walk-out of more than 70,000 lignite miners of central Germany appeared likely today when their demand for a wage increase was refused by the operators.

The lignite miners walked out Sunday night when they were refused a 6 and one-half per cent wage increase. The lignite miners work a ten hour day, and their daily wages average less than \$1.50.

Rush Police to Ruhr.

The German Government has ordered several hundred heavily armed police into the lignite districts. Preparations are being made to rush several hundred more into the Ruhr Valley. Government officials remember the general strike that swept the Ruhr several years ago.

State Dept. Backs Water in Squabble Over French Tariff

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The last United States note to France on the tariff question insisted that France suspend discriminatory duties which became effective on September 6th, the State Department declared yesterday.

The note declared that the State Department will overlook discriminatory duties enacted before that date pending negotiations for a permanent treaty, the State Department said.

This position is more conciliatory than that taken in the previous note to France (September 20th) which demanded a blanket suspension of all "manifest discriminations against American products."

Cal. Reprimands Fess Softly for Saying He Did Not Mean to Quit

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Senator Fess of Ohio, who has been tearing the country for Coolidge for president was called in today to the White House, ostensibly to be reprimanded for doubting that the president did not choose to run. Reports after his emergence were that he admitted he was "called down." Later however, Fess declared he still believed Mr. Coolidge would be the nominee. He admits there is considerable sentiment among the farmers against Coolidge.

Diehl Case Before Jury

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—The case of Capt. John H. Diehl on trial in federal court for negligence in handling his vessel, the City of Rome, and for leaving another vessel in distress after collision, went to the jury this afternoon.

Capt. Diehl was master of the City of Rome when it crashed into the submarine S-51 off Rhode Island in September, 1925, with a loss of 27 lives. It developed during the trial that the lives of the men on the submarine were risked by placing the U-boat in charge of three untied commanders.

WITNESSES ARE THREATENED IN KU KLUX PROBE

Falling Out Among Klan Leaders

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 20.—That the Ku Klux Klan has been threatening witnesses with violence in the investigation of Klan terrorism in Crenshaw County was charged yesterday by Attorney General Charles H. McCall. McCall, who was himself a Klansman, resigned after a falling out with other leaders.

"Not only have the homes of the witnesses been visited," McCall declared in a statement issued to the press, "and not only have threats of physical violence been made by the night riders, but the Klan has caused many of the men, many of whom have families, to be thrown out of employment."

Threaten Labor Organizers.

One hundred and two indictments and forty-two arrests have already been made in the investigations. Most of the victims of the floggings have been poor farmers or union organizers. The reign of terror has been particularly directed against Negro workers who have been making an attempt to organize unions.

Witnesses are afraid to offer testimony for fear of Klan terrorism, officers in charge of the prosecution declared.

Charge \$15,000,000 Graft.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 20.—A bitter fight is raging here in the courts between two groups of the Ku Klux Klan, in which extensive fraud, amounting to \$15,000,000 is charged, besides numerous riots, floggings, murders and kidnappings.

The group of Klansmen recognized by the national office of that organization began it by suing five "exiled" members some time ago for \$100,000 collected by these five after they had been "exiled" or expelled. No intention was vouchsafed to give the \$100,000 back to the dupes who originally possessed it, but it was desired to take it away from the five "deportees" from the "Invisible Realm."

Ask Injunction.

The five have now, thru Van A. Barnickman, an attorney and one of the "exiled" defendants, filed an answer in which they declare that the group calling itself the regular Klan should be prohibited from doing business in Pennsylvania because they have collected \$1,000,000 ostensibly for philanthropic purposes, but instead have spent part of it to create a fund of \$20,000,000 to build a palace for the Imperial Wizard, and have taken between \$30,000 and \$50,000 to buy a diamond tiara for the Imperial Commander, or head of the women of the Klan, and have used other parts to finance the above mentioned riots, murders, kidnappings and floggings.

Civilian Acquitted of Guilt in Shipwreck of Submarine Run by Youth

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—A verdict of not guilty on two indictments was returned by a jury in federal court this afternoon in the case of Captain John H. Diehl, master of the steamship City of Rome, which collided with the submarine S-51 off Block Island, in September, 1925, with the loss of 27 lives.

The verdict practically convicts the U. S. Navy of negligence in the handling of its submarine, which evidence showed was in charge of inexperienced youths of the upper caste in the service.

Building Contractor Is Guilty of Forgery

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A jury sitting before County Judge William F. Bleakley today found Wilfred R. Hess, White Plains building contractor, guilty of forgery in the second degree. The verdict was returned by the jury after it had deliberated one hour. Hess faces a maximum term of ten years in Sing Sing.

"Russia Can Go On; We Are Convinced"

Secretary of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.



ALBERT F. COYLE

Mining Concession Given to American Firm by the USSR

MOSCOW, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—The following foreign firms have lately been authorized by decision of the Chief Concessions Committee attached to the Council of People's Commissaries of U. S. S. R. to carry on operations in the Soviet Union: The German firm "Industrie Bau" up to January 1st, 1929, for the purpose of conducting negotiations with state organs receiving orders for building works. "Siemens Bau Union," also a German firm, till January 1st, 1928, to conduct preliminary negotiations with Soviet institutions and organizations re orders for engineering and building works, technical advisership on building projects and the composition of same.

Fiat Concession.

The Italian automobile manufacturing firm "Fiat," for a year's term to supply state organizations with information on all questions referring to goods manufactured by the firm and technical advisership. The French firm "Menachet et Cie," for fulfilling the contract entered into with the Cooperative Industrial Union of the U. S. S. R. for a goods exchange deal.

American Mine Concession.

The German firm "Braun Bowerl," till January 1st, 1929, for opening an office in Moscow to execute works which the firm is fulfilling in accordance with orders placed by the Trade Representation of the U. S. S. R. in Germany. The American firm "Stuart, James Cook and Co." for concluding a contract with the South Mines Trust for composing a schematic project and presenting special report, as advisers, on mines mentioned in the contract.

Flier Stinson Hits Wall

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 20.—E. Stinson, Detroit aviator, narrowly escaped injury today when his plane in which he is touring the country struck a stone wall while he was taking off from a muddy field at Marion, N. Y.

Coyle Speaks to Reporters, Tells of U. S. S. R. Success

Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the unofficial Trade Union Delegation to Russia, told New York newspapermen the story of the delegation's journey to the U. S. S. R. Coyle met the newspapermen at the Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St. "The Soviet Union is a workers' government whether you like it or not," Coyle said.

(Continued on Page Five)

Fascists Call Off Bronx Parade When Labor Here Objects

"The calling off of the parade is a plea has called off a parade scheduled for Sunday in the Bronx, the league announced yesterday. Commenting on this, Carlo Tresca, president of the Anti-Fascist League of North America, said, "The fascists undoubtedly realize the Italian workers are opposed to black-shirts carrying out their activities openly in this city."

"The calling off of the parade is a victory for the anti-fascist forces," Tresca added.

When Thaon di Revel, president of the Fascist League, announced the parade last week he said motion pictures would be taken and sent to Mussolini in Rome. At that time the Anti-Fascist League pointed out that the parade was sanctioned by Mayor Walker out of "courtesy" to Mussolini, who banqueted the mayor while he was sightseeing in Europe last summer.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

BUT GREAT GAINS OF LIBERATED WORKERS WILL BE MORE RAPID, SAYS REPORT, IF SOVIET UNION GIVEN FREE INTERCOURSE WITH OTHER NATIONS. WOULD PAY CZARIST DEBTS, SAYS DELEGATION, BUT MAKES COUNTER-CLAIMS FOR INVASIONS BY IMPERIALISTS.

The immediate recognition of the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States government is demanded by the first American Trade Union Delegation which returned from Soviet Russia, in its report to American labor.

The delegation will deliver a verbal report in speeches by its leading members at a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in New York City next Sunday afternoon, October 23, at 2 o'clock, and the printed report will at the same time be distributed in book form at the Madison Square Garden meeting and elsewhere throughout the country.

The report indicates the belief of the delegation that the workers' government, if recognized by the United States government, is ready to make an agreement for paying claims of United States capitalists within certain limitations for old debts contracted by the czarist and bourgeois governments of Russia which preceded the revolutionary workers' government. Counter-claims for damages sustained by America's participation in the invasion will be put forward.

Commending the successes in economic construction in the Soviet Republic, and pleading for "understanding and forbearance abroad," the report declares:

"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 lies 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

EXPERTS AT OIL GRAFT TRIAL TO DENY 'DRAINAGE'

Fall Lawyer Implicates Theodore Roosevelt, Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Claims of the defense in the old conspiracy trial that the lease on Teapot Dome naval reserve given Harry F. Sinclair by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was prompted by knowledge and fear that the reserve would be drained by borderline wells if it was not operated are due for an onslaught. Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, and other technicians will go on stand to testify there was no danger of drainage at the time the fraudulent lease was consummated, and that such knowledge was available to Fall.

Try to Shift Blame.

Today was spent in attempts of the defense attorneys to prove that some one else suggested the Teapot Dome lease, that some one else made the lease, and that some one other than Fall ordered secrecy, and that Fall did not hide the lease and refuse information to congress about it.

Former Secretary of the Navy Denby and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., were named by Littleton, counsel for Fall and Sinclair, as more to be blamed than Fall.

At one time during the proceedings, Fall took the case out of the hands of his counsel and threatened the judge that unless Judge Finney, then on the stand, answered a certain question, the case would be reversed if a conviction was secured.

Fall Concealed Lease.

However, of the defense, tried to establish that although Fall had "locked up" the Teapot Dome lease in his desk drawer, at that very time the secretary of the navy and the Mammoth Oil Company both had copies, but Finney knew about only the one that was locked up.

Roosevelt Wriggles.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., scheduled to depart from New York for Washington tonight as a witness in the Fall-Sinclair trial, plaintively denied this afternoon that he had ever had any part in the deal by which the Teapot Dome oil reserves were turned over to Harry F. Sinclair, and others, by Albert B. Fall, former secretary of the Interior.

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.

The report then shows an entire failure to grasp the disruptive nature of the activities of the Trotskyist opposition in the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. by saying that "the dread possibility of war also weakened the attempt of the opposition within the Communist Party to democratize the party machinery."

Capital Needed.

Recognition would also be advantageous to American investors, says the report. "The Russian government is eager to build new factories and to outfit existing plants with the most improved equipment. But this requires enormous amounts of capital. Capital is now being supplied from the profits of industry and from state savings, but in order to develop Russia into an industrial nation, literally billions of foreign capital could be used, with profit not only to the investors, but also to the American manufacturers of machinery and mechanical equipment, with whom most of such a loan would be spent. German banks have recently loaned \$15,000,000 for five years to Russian industry for the purchase of German equipment. Sixty per cent of this was underwritten by the Deutsche Bank.

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Dovgolevsky Declared "Acceptable" By France; Will Succeed Rakovsky

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The appointment of Valerian Dovgolevsky, formerly Soviet Ambassador to Japan, as Ambassador to France in place of Alexander Rakovsky, is acceptable, the French government informed the Soviet Union yesterday. Rakovsky was withdrawn as the result of the protest of the tory French government, inspired by the British Royal Dutch Shell oil interests.

Trade Union Delegation Demands Recognition of Soviet Russia by U. S.

(Continued from Page One)
but the prices charged were so high that a handsome profit was made by the German firms. An ironical feature of this transaction is that American credits to Germany made possible this loan to Russia and the consequent profits to German rather than to American business houses. It also served to employ German rather than American labor.

Loana F. berfered With.
"Constructive loans to Russia would be difficult and perhaps impossible to make under the present policy of our government. In the first place, it is not unfair to the state department to say that it would in all probability discourage such investments were they submitted to it for approval, as they necessarily would be."

Referring to the question of recognition as a reassurance to prospective investors, the report says:

"Such solicitude for the profits of American capitalists may seem somewhat incongruous on the part of a delegation of American workers. We are not concerned about the gains of American capitalists. They are quite able to take care of themselves, and many of them openly favor the recognition of Russia as a direct benefit to their own economic interests. Yet American labor has even a greater interest in this question than the capitalists, involving not profits for a few but employment for thousands. Every intelligent worker can see that a large loan to Russia to finance the purchase of American machinery would directly result in giving a bigger pay envelope to American labor and would stimulate the prosperity of the primary industries of the nation.

"Finally, we believe that nearly all Americans want to live in friendship with the people of Russia."

Continuing, the delegation reports: "The Russian government has been in existence for ten years, and has repelled many attacks upon it, while life is more secure there than in some parts of our own country. If our traditional policy of recognizing de facto governments be correct, then surely the present government of Russia merits recognition."

The issue of "Compensations."
"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 carpet-baggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation."

Favor A Conference.
"We believe 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."

The report as a whole in the exact words of the delegation will be published in The DAILY WORKER, the first installment appearing on another page in this issue.

Defense Clubs in Soviet Union Are Growing Rapidly

MOSCOW, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—The Society for Promoting the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Industry of the U. S. S. R. has taken stock of its activities up to the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution. The society actually has 33 aviation and chemical museums, 33 clubs, 1,178 aviation and chemical circles, 1,942 libraries, 1,283 rifle circles, 202 chemical laboratories, 27 permanent exhibitions, 3,068 circles for military studies, 4,207 rifle shooting circles, 617 medical circles, 836 stands for shooting, 300 aviation and chemical detachments and 7,466 experimental agricultural plots for probing mineral manuring.

3 Shot Dead in Chicago
CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—Two young women were shot to death and their bodies thrown from a speeding automobile here early today. One hundred yards from the spot where the bodies lay, the automobile crashed into a telegraph pole and was demolished. In the wreckage of the machine was found the body of Wilfred Winters, 21, who had been shot through the head. One of the girls was identified as Frances Martin, a student. Efforts are being made to identify the second body. There have been many such murders in Chicago.

Junker Plane Waits
HORTA, Azores, Oct. 20.—The German Junkers seaplane "D-1230" in which the Viennese actress Lilli Dillenz is attempting a Germany-to-New York flight will not attempt the last leg of its flight from the Azores to New York tonight. Continued adverse weather conditions over the Atlantic were responsible for the further postponement of the flight.

Killed at Station Crossing
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Struck by an express train today as she was crossing the New Central tracks at the station here, a woman believed to have been Mrs. Jane F. Williams, 57, of 3308 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, was instantly killed. There were no guards provided at this crossing.

Industry in Ukraine Shows Twenty-four Per Cent Increase in Year

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—The industry of Ukraine shows an increase approximately of 24 per cent in the last year. In the coming year, the pre-war level will be exceeded in the Ukraine. The coal industry will exceed the pre-war level 16 per cent; margarine 115 per cent; machinery 140 per cent; the leather and shoe industries 50 per cent and the paper industry 85 per cent.

Governor Smith Pardons Grafters; Petty Larceny May Mean a Life Term

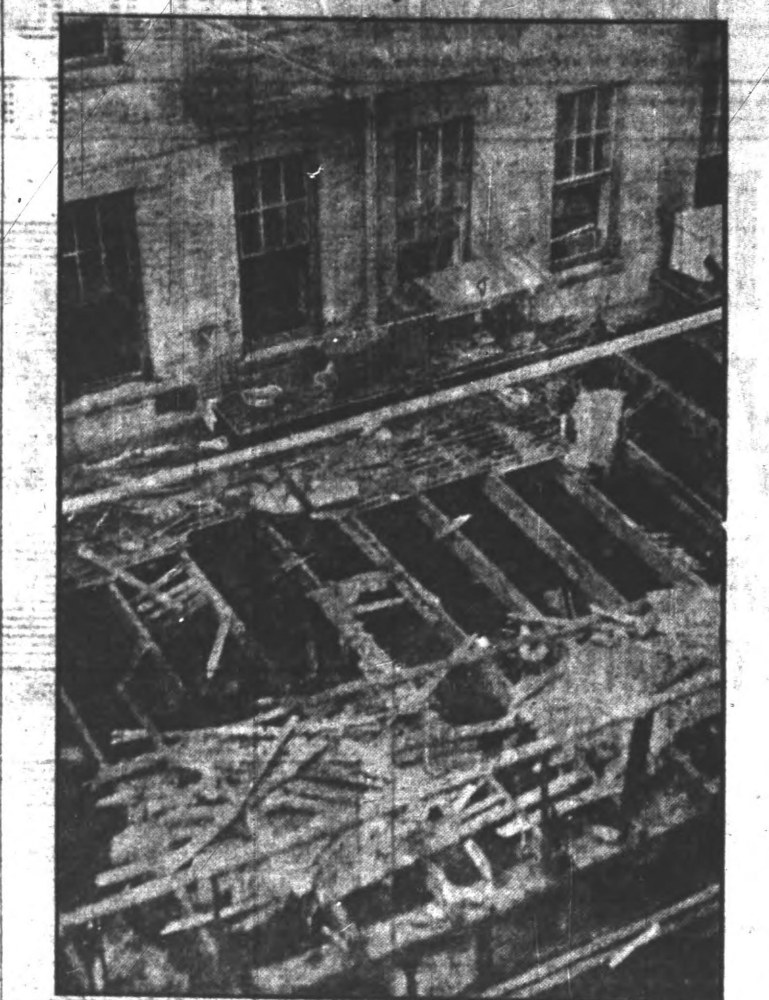
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Smith today commuted the two-year prison sentence of T. Forrest Brown, of Amsterdam, former County Treasurer of Montgomery county. Brown was convicted of misappropriating several thousand dollars of county funds. He was sentenced in November, 1926, to a minimum term expiring Sept. 21, 1928.

The governor said he had received a letter from County Judge George C. Butler, who imposed sentence on Brown, urging executive clemency. This is in the same estate where men are sentenced to life imprisonment for petty larceny if it is the fourth offense.

Rich Woman Loses Husband
GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20.—The May-December romance of Mrs. Estella M. Woodward 65, wealthy resident of South Deerfield, and her chauffeur, Herman Letourneau, 22, of Turners Falls, which was shattered a few weeks after their marriage at Kingston, N. Y., was officially dissolved in probate court here today.

Lita, Now Rich, Praises Cal.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—"He's pretty nice," so said Lita Gray Chaplin, after a call upon President Coolidge today. Lita married Charlie Chaplin some years ago and then sued for divorce and heavy alimony, threatening to blacken his reputation unless he yielded.

Lives of Poor Endangered by Flimsy Fire Traps In Which They Must Dwell



SCORES FLEE TENEMENT FIRE!—Two-alarm fire that started in rear of tenement at 3d Avenue and 108th Street last night drove many occupants to street. Photo shows damage caused by blaze. Firemen had narrow escape from injury in collapse of wooden flooring.

ENGINEER FIRMS CONSIDER ENDING ALL ARBITRATION

Technical Congress Has Motion to War on Labor

YORK, Pa., Oct. 20.—The congress of Engineering societies opened here today with the introduction of a resolution which recognizes a state of war on organized labor in the building trades. This coincides with the recent attacks by New York building contractors on the union scale. Among a list of subjects relating to better highways, changes in the national government so as to concentrate the contracting power in the Department of the Interior, of which Albert F. Fall was lately the head, and patent office suggestions intended to make less valuable the holding of a patent by the inventor, comes a motion to recommend liquidation of the national Board of jurisdictional awards in the building industry.

Line Up With Boss.
The engineering and architectural firms represented here are sometimes themselves contractors, and even when not are the high-priced technical men, who draw up plans and estimates for building. Their adhesion to the newly developed policy of aggressiveness by building contractors in New York and other cities against the building trades, and the present hardly concealed open shop drive, was expected. The presiding officer at the congress is Dean Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell University.

The building trades department of the American Federation of Labor has already withdrawn from the national board of jurisdictional awards joint committee of arbitration, because of the crudely unfair decisions it has rendered. Until now, however, the board has been kept running by the employers, apparently as a part of their campaign for public sympathy in the impending period of lock-outs and strikes.

Don't Want Settlement.
The members of engineering firms gathered here, however, appear to be back of the resolution, sponsored by Rudolph P. Miller, of New York, representative of the council on the board, of which he is also chairman, which will recommend to the American Institute of Architects, the Associated General Contractors of America, and the National Association of Building Trades Employers, that the whole plan of settling labor disputes within the building industry through the board be abandoned.

Want New U. S. Department.
Formal announcement was made today of the adoption by the council of a new plan of U. S. government reorganization, under which the entire public works functions of the government would be transferred to the Department of the Interior, in which a major division of public works would be created. The plan has been embodied in a bill to be introduced at the coming session of Congress by Rep. Adam M. Wyant, of Pennsylvania.

Costes Over Montevideo
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 20.—Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le Brix, French airmen who are making a flight from Le Bourget, France, to Buenos Ayres, passed over this city at 11:55 a. m. (local time). They had hopped off at Pelotas, Brazil.

Roosevelt Brothers Are Sued for \$215,000 By Agent in Guatemala Grab

Archie Roosevelt, son of the late president, faced a suit for \$215,000 filed against him, his brother, Kermit, and George L. "Tex" Richard and the Richard Exploration Company by Humberto Blanco-Fombano.

Machine Invented Which Will Work Mathematics

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—A much improved computing device which can solve intricate mathematical problems and will therefore replace a considerable number of employees of engineering firms has been invented.

"Into this mechanical mind can be fed the condition of a mathematical problem too complex for the human brain to master, and it will promptly grind out the answer and write it down, as efficiently as a machine takes in lumber and chemicals and produces finished boxes of matches," read an astounding announcement from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

The "thinking machine" was invented by Dr. Vannevar Bush, Professor of Electric Power Transmission, and a staff of research workers including F. G. Kear, H. L. Hazen, H. R. Stewart and F. D. Gage. It is called "The Product Integrator." Work was begun on it several years ago to meet the need for a machine which would automatically solve problems of advanced electrical theory rapidly and accurately.

Engine Crew Dies As Track Is Weakened

HALLSTEAD, Pa., Oct. 20.—The Lackawanna tracks were not either built heavy enough to withstand the fall rains nor inspected often enough to prevent a passenger train from running into a washout. So Newton L. Easterbrook, engineer on the Binghamton local and Luke P. Monroe, fireman, are dead. Their locomotive went over the embankment. They threw the airbrakes and stopped the rest of the train in time to prevent any other cars than the mail car from leaving the tracks.

Bootleg The Fight Films

BUFFALO, Oct. 17.—Attempts to censor the Dempsey-Tunney fight films continue. There is a federal statute against transporting them outside of the state in which the fight took place. But they are shown. The case of theatre owners will come before the grand jury tomorrow, and an agent of the New York Film Booking Co. is ordered to be there.

Say Ford Gyped Partners

DETROIT, Oct. 17.—A suit of Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland against Henry and Edsel Ford to force the Fords to carry out an alleged promise to reimburse original stockholders of the Lincoln Motor Company is contemplated. In a letter sent to all old stockholders of the Lincoln Motor last week, the Lelands ask for power of attorney and agreement to start suit. It is estimated the suit, if started, will involve about \$4,000,000.

FOUR BOSTON CAPMAKERS SENT TO PRISON ON "ASSAULT" FRAME-UP

Three Sentenced to 90 Days Each at Deer Island; Were Active in General Strike

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)
BOSTON, Oct. 20.—J. Korshun, chairman of Local 7, Capmakers' Union, William Futerman and Max Finer, active members of the same organization, were each sentenced today to serve three months at Deer Island by Judge Hayden of the Superior Court of Boston on trumped-up assault charges. Max Walkin, also prominent in union activities, was sentenced to 30 days on the same charge.

Active in Strike.
The workers are among the most active in the Local, and aroused the enmity of the bosses, especially during the last general strike which won for the Boston capmakers a 40-hour week and an increase in wages. Every means conceivable was utilized by the bosses to break that strike, and the "assault" frame-up was but one of their desperate moves to break the ranks of the striking workers.

Evidence Weak.
The three capmakers must serve prison terms despite the fact that they furnished convincing alibis to prove that they had nothing to do with the assault. The conviction was not a complete surprise to the workers who were aware of the Massachusetts hysteria following upon the ex-

Bootleg King Calls Cabinet Member in His Murder Trial

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 20.—The Remus trial is taking on a serious aspect for some government officials, including one member of President Coolidge's cabinet. The former "bootleg king" is desperate, with his back to a prison wall and his face to the gallows, and he is carrying out his threat to expose a lot of things about prohibition enforcement if he is put on trial.

Want Evidence On Agent.
The cabinet member is Attorney General John H. Sargent, whose deposition is now sought. In addition, Mrs. Mable Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of criminal prosecution, Edgar T. Hoover, Chief of the Department of Justice, Dr. E. L. Doran, in charge of the nation's liquor forces, former Prohibition Commissioner David H. Blair, and many other minor officials have been subpoenaed and are expected to give important testimony.

According to Attorney Elston, the purpose of taking depositions from Sargent and others in Washington is to have advantage of the information gathered by Tom Wilcox, agent in charge of the Detroit office of the Department of Justice during the government's investigation of the activities of Franklin L. Dodge, Jr., former ace of the Department of Justice, and Imogene Remus, the murdered wife.

Dodge Got Away.
Already it has been charged by George L. Remus from his cell in the Hamilton County jail that those responsible for the enforcement of law in Washington have been lax in meting out justice to Franklin L. Dodge and Mrs. Imogene Remus. Remus has charged that someone high in the office of the United States Attorney General is responsible for the apparent immunity of Dodge and Mrs. Remus.

City Rail Ownership Pays
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17. (FP).—During the past 14 years the city of San Francisco has made a profit of more than \$5,500,000 on its Municipal Railway, says a report from Local Union 151, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the official Journal of that brotherhood. The city took over the Geary Street line in December, 1912, and the figures quoted are for the period to January, 1927.

In these 14 years, despite every possible form of opposition from the private companies, the city lines have maintained the 5 cent fare and yet have taken in \$34,332,090, while operating costs have been \$28,307,615. It is estimated that, by keeping fares at 5c, the city lines have saved San Francisco \$50,000,000—which is 10 times what the roads cost the people. Wages and conditions on the city lines are union, and are better than on the private competing system.

Mrs. Lillendahl Hires Defender.
MAYS LANDING, N. J., Oct. 19.—Robert H. McCarter, who was chief of the Hall-Mills case defense counsel, confirmed reports yesterday that he had been retained to defend Mrs. Margaret Lillendahl, who, with Willis Beach, a neighbor, will go on trial here November 28th for the alleged murder of her aged husband, Dr. William Lillendahl.

Cadet Strike Beats General

LEXINGTON, Va., Oct. 19.—The strike of 720 students of Virginia Military Institute was settled today. Alumni intervened and promised to investigate charges that Brig. Gen. W. E. Cooke, superintendent, had summarily dismissed W. F. E. Griffith of Washington.

Fuller, Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti, Up for Vice Presidency

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 20.—Governor Fuller, whose cat and mouse game with the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti added so much misery to their last days, and whose brutal anxiety to get them killed in an impressive manner has shocked the civilized world, today admitted that he had been offered the republican nomination for vice-president.

The governor remarked that Governor Ralph O. Brewster, (R), of Maine informed him yesterday that he had talked with the governor of Connecticut and other New England governors and that all were impressed with the idea of going to the Republican National Convention with a united New England behind Fuller for vice-president.

Fuller made the usual protestations that he sought no such honors and would rather stay home and take care of his children.

Electricians Pay Pensions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. (FP).—Any member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who has reached the age of 65 years and has been a member of the union for 20 years in continuous good standing, up to the time of application for this pension, is to receive \$40 a month plus the amount of his union dues. These dues, for pensioners, will amount to \$2 a month. The sum drawn will thus be \$42 per month, of which \$2 will go back to the international union.

Members so retired on union pensions will not be permitted to do any work at their trade, for anyone, either for pay or without pay.

Neckwear Strike Continues

The campaign to organize the open-shop neckwear factories in New Haven, Conn., is continuing according to the United Neckwear Makers' Union office here.

A large picket line will be out next Monday morning. Several Yale students have said they would participate.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the first 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 American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union was organized as a result of the visit to America of A. A. Purcell, then president of the British Trade Union Congress and of the International Federation of Trade Unions, as fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in the fall of 1925. Mr. Purcell visited twelve cities urging that American labor send a delegation to learn at first hand labor and economic conditions in Europe. Under the chairmanship of President L. E. Sheppard of the Order of Railway Conductors (who was unable at the last moment to go with us), the delegation as an unofficial group of trade unionists invited fourteen expert advisors in economics, sociology and education to join in the research. Several members of the research staff left the United States in June, others the first of July, and the delegation itself July 27th, returning September 26th, after spending a month in Russia.

The delegation planned to observe labor conditions in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Poland, with a detailed investigation of economic and social developments in Soviet Russia. Dictator Mussolini and Fascist Italy refused to permit the delegation to conduct research in Italy, but in all these other countries of Europe we received a fraternal welcome by the national labor movements, the International Transport Workers Federation and the International Federation of Trade Unions, by labor party and cooperative leaders, and in several cases by members of the government. We can not adequately express our appreciation to these friends and brothers for their courtesy, their hospitality and their efforts to give us full information about the economic life of their respective lands. We are especially indebted to the Polish Railwaymen's Union for entertainment and transportation across Poland, and to the All Russian Trade Union Council, whose guests we were during our entire stay in Russia.

The delegation also owes much to the many workers and liberal friends in the United States whose contributions, supplementing a nucleus from the Purcell fund, made possible its research. These contributions were made wholly by sympathizers in the United States. The further fact that various members of the delegation paid part or all of their own expenses helped to make this mission possible on a very modest budget.

The delegation gathered much material on labor and industrial conditions in Western Europe, but we do not feel that the time spent in these countries warrants a report on their economic situation. It was impossible not to discover, however, that wages in several of these countries are exceedingly low. Most of them lost a large part of their economic surplus by the world war and lack abundant raw materials for industry. All of them face a serious problem of unemployment. An understanding of the difficult position of labor in the rest of Europe is essential to a fair appraisal of the position and policies of the trade unions in Russia.

The delegation realizes that it could not

learn "all about Russia" in the time at its disposal. Yet the fact that each economic specialist covered a particular field in which he was well-informed and put his research at our command; that the group divided into five parts, each traveling almost continuously for several weeks, covering thousands of miles—partly through country untouched by railroads; that we went where we wanted to go and saw what we wanted to see; that we visited Moscow, Leningrad, and seven other large cities as well as the great industrial center of the Donetz Basin, the Caucasus, the Upper Volga, the Ural mountains, the Crimea, the Ukraine, including Odessa and Kherson; that everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister; that we talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government; that we had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully—lead us to believe that we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually.

We must record the fact that the Russians made no apparent effort to hide the bad, although they displayed pardonable pride in showing us the best. Indeed, almost invariably, the officials who most impressed us with their ability and sincerity were anxious to hear our criticism of the weak points in the Soviet regime. There was no objection to our talking to any one, either through interpreters or in languages we understood. There seemed to be real readiness to help us get the facts. The request was repeatedly made by workers and officials that on our return home we simply "tell the truth about Russia." This duty we shall strive to discharge conscientiously.

A line running roughly through Berlin and Vienna divides Eastern Europe from Western. It marks off two civilizations. One is industrial, tidy, clean, composed. The other is agricultural, untidy, alternating a lavish splendor with down-at-the-heel drabness. In the latter area fall the Baltic and Balkan states, Turkey, Poland and Russia. To one who knows only western civilization, the east is strange, uncouth, frequently unpleasant. It is a long, long way from Main Street.

It is therefore difficult to judge modern Russia honestly. Prejudices will be colored by many considerations which have nothing to do with the revolution; which are implicit in the East, whatever the form of government. It is well nigh impossible to discount those prejudices, unless one knows the East, or has lived in Russia under the czar, and can thus soberly judge what is with what was, or compare what is with a like civilization next door—say Poland.

Most of us did not have this advantage. Two days in Poland were not enough to change the outlook of a lifetime. We came suddenly into a strange land. In France, Germany, Belgium and Holland we recognized a certain basic kinship, but Russia was a different world; its people lived differently from our people; its ways were not our ways.

Measured by the standards of such a city as Philadelphia, Moscow, with an equal population, is at once more gorgeous and more ramshackle. Noble spires and peeling stucco, cobblestone streets, swarms of booths and peddlers, motors one to the block instead of



JAMES MAURER.
Chairman of American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union and president of Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

fifty, few vivid window displays, no smartly tailored people, cheap hats and cheap clothing, not a soda fountain in the town, nor a decent cigar, men in blouses, bare-legged peasant women in shawls, ragged urchins with incredibly dirty faces, soldier boys in rusty khaki singing magnificently as they march, regal palaces slightly mildewed at the corners, an opera house across a flowered square, immense, spotless and shining, a disfigured beggar mumbling for bread, brown naked men swimming in the river or leisurely sunning themselves on the banks, noble park ways and uncut grass, great busses crowding ancient droshkys, and over it all a faint yet remorseless odor not as vivid as that of Constantinople or Cairo, but alien and unpleasant to Western nostrils.

Granting that it is the East, Russia as we found it—over many thousand miles of territory—was emphatically not a doomed or disordered country. The people were on the whole adequately if not fashionably dressed. There was plenty to eat, and from the standpoint of sheer biological well-being, the urban population seemed far better off than that of London or of Paris. It is a hardy, healthy race. There was plenty of evidence of poverty, and in Moscow terrible overcrowding, but on the whole little to compare with the blighted slum districts of many Western cities. Everywhere we went we saw evidence of building activity, repairs and renovations to many old houses, new apartments, new cottages, sometimes a new industrial town. Gayety was at a discount, except in certain areas in the south; but then have the Russians ever been gay in the sense that the Parisians are? Certainly there were no signs of any collective sullenness, bitterness, or resentment.

The city streets were full of people. The majority of stores were open with goods on their shelves and plenty of business. Street cars were running regularly; in nearly every

case the railroad trains were strictly on time. Streets were lighted at night, the telephone service in Moscow was excellent, theatres and opera were well attended—often crowded. Moving picture houses were frequent and busy, crews were rowing on the river, aerials were stretched from many housetops, bands were playing in the parks, women shrieked as they coasted down the shoot-the-chutes in Leningrad's White City, museums and picture galleries were everywhere open and extensively patronized, and everybody smoked cigarettes—in incredible quantities.

Above all, the country seemed alive; a little shabby amid its splendid relics, but vital, arresting, and in some, indefinable way, disciplined and strong. No one of us left Russia without the phrase escaping us: "Heaven help the nation, or nations, that try to conquer this people." Mingled with the strength was a vague atmosphere of fear which made us sense that for this discipline a price had had to be paid.

But no one of us during our entire stay saw any act of violence, any breach of the peace, any cruel or unusual behavior. Russian chauffeurs when showing Americans that they also can twirl a wheel, do their utmost to run over their comrades and brothers, but, to our infinite astonishment, they never quite succeeded!

In brief, Russia, today, is carrying on the business of living in a reasonably normal and orderly manner. It is as far from a hell of degeneracy and wretchedness as it is from a Utopia. Few Westerners would passionately desire to live there, but who of us is planning to move to Constantinople or to Reval.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

The standard of living in Russia is far below the American average. It is not, however, below the Russian pre-war average. Late in the year 1926 total industrial production reached the level of 1913. At the present time the output per capita of population is slightly ahead of the 1913 standard for all industry combined, measured both in physical volume and in pre-war rubles.

This is a very creditable showing. Following the disorganization of the war—which still handicaps production in the rest of Europe—Russia, from 1917 to 1921, plunged into the abyss of revolution, civil war, foreign invasion on a dozen fronts, and to cap it all a devastating crop failure and famine. In 1921 production had collapsed to a tenth of the pre-war output. Factories, public utilities, railway lines, harbors had been gutted and destroyed. The whole mechanism of trading, exchange, and credit had been wiped out, partly by the application of certain unworkable theories, partly by the relentless course of material events.

In this dark hour Lenin declared the New Economic Policy (NEP), which modified the more visionary theories and set up a qualified form of socialism which had some chance of functioning. From that zero point economic recovery has been phenomenal. Industrial production has increased by leaps and bounds, with agricultural production following behind. From a state of utter disorganization and ruin, the economic structure has come back to normal in six years. This is an achievement for which history records few parallels. For the West it would be a seven days' wonder; for the East it is a miracle.

The present volume of industrial goods, while surpassing the 1913 output in money, is of a different character. It comprises more machinery, more necessities, fewer comforts and luxuries than the pre-war total. Moreover, the quality of these goods, generally speaking, while markedly better than for any year since the revolution, is still decidedly below the 1913 level.

The present output is primarily addressed to building of new industrial plants, including transportation facilities, new housing for the workers, food products and plain necessities for the workers and peasants. As a result, the urban workers are undoubtedly better off than in 1913; the peasants are not quite so well off, in respect to the amount of industrial goods which they receive, while the industrial plant in the form of new capital outlays is growing at an unprecedented rate. About the beginning of 1925 the new capital put into industry began to exceed the annual rate of depreciation, and to show a net increase in the value of the nation's fixed assets.

Meanwhile the amount of new capital and its division between the various industries is decided by what is probably the most interesting technical body now functioning in the world, the Gosplan (Government Planning Commission). The guiding principle of this board of industrial strategy is to build up those industries—such as coal, iron, water-power, machine making—upon which the other industries depend, financing this development, so far as may be, from the surplus earning of the more profitable industries, such as oil, textiles, rubber. In this way a balanced national economy can be achieved, overextension in certain lines prevented, the business cycle eliminated, with an enormous saving of economic waste and loss. Only time can measure the final success of the Gosplan in this stupendous undertaking, but its tangible effect on industry already, is far-reaching, and as far as we could learn, effective.

According to the very latest estimates (published September 10, 1927) total production for the current fiscal year, ending October 1, 1927, will exceed that of the previous year by about 15 per cent. On the Gosplan basis substantially the same increase is planned for the coming fiscal year.

On the whole then, the economic structure is functioning as well as one might dare to expect, considering the utter chaos from which it started. Poverty is far from eliminated, unemployment is a very serious problem, new capital, credit, housing, an adequate supply of needed imports, power development—are all pressing and urgent challenges to the present economic administration. But at least a normal level has been reached and each year shows a gain.

At the present tempo, failing foreign war and "Acts of God," the Gosplan five-year program calls for a 78 per cent increase in industrial production and a 30 per cent increase in agriculture by 1931. That there is a more than fighting chance to realize such increases is evidenced by the close correlation of the actual figures to the plans, as achieved in the first year of its operation.

If they are realized, a delegation visiting Russia five years hence may perhaps forget the East, and begin to apply some American standards in its judgment of Russian eco-

(To be continued tomorrow)

NATION-WIDE STRIKES SWEEP OVER GERMANY; GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY

Over 70,000 Miners Rebel Against Starvation Wages; 60,000 Textile Workers Out

By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The threatened revolt of German industrial workers against the low standard of living forced on them by the victor's peace terms comes at a time when the strategic situation is more favorable to labor than at any time in recent years.

Reports that 70,000 miners are on strike, that 60,000 textile workers are locked out and that these skirmishes prove forerunners of a general strike come simultaneously with statements that the number of unemployed has fallen to 472,000 compared with 1,965,000 in February 1927. General trade is booming, prices are rising and production is at a high level.

The first outbreak in what may become a general conflict between labor and capital occurred in the brown coal or lignite mine area of central Germany. But reports indicate that collieries in the great Ruhr district are demanding wage increases with the threat that unless these are granted they will join the strike. The Federated Press European correspondent suggests that the coming

conflicts may be more severe than any in Europe since the British general strike.

Low Wage Level.

A glance at the level of wages now being paid in German industry indicates that there is plenty of fuel to feed the flame once it has started. The miners in the brown coal pits receive only about \$1.50 for a day of 9 to 10 hours. Their demand for a 75 per cent increase, which would raise their daily wage to about \$1.60 seems modest enough.

Skilled Workers Get \$11.72.

The average wage for skilled workers employed in all German industries June 1, according to the federal statistical office, was 49.15 marks per week, \$11.72 at the present rate of exchange. For unskilled workers the average was 36.65 marks or \$8.75. Weekly wages of German workers in the separate industries were:

Industry	Weekly wages
Skilled	\$11.72
Unskilled	\$8.75
Mining	\$12.76
Metal	11.65
Chemical	10.76

Killed Petlura



Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish watchmaker, who was decorated for bravery during the World War and who confessed killing General Petlura, White Guard bandit, who murdered thousands of workers and peasants in the Ukraine.

Building	13.53	11.00
Wood working	11.70	10.75
Paper making	8.38	7.52
Textile, male	7.66	6.55
Textile, female	6.05	4.74
Brewing	12.26	10.84
Sugar, Confections	10.20	8.81
Printing	11.78	10.25
Cardboard, male	8.86	7.53
Cardboard, female	5.83	4.80
State railways	10.68	8.55
Average	11.72	\$8.75

WHITE GUARDIST MURDERS BARED AT PARIS TRIAL

PARIS, Oct. 20.—While a heavy force of gendarmes surrounded the court to "prevent race riots," White Guard witnesses were called today in the trial of Samuel Schwartzbard, Jewish watchmaker, to "testify" that Gen. Simon Petlura, Ukrainian reactionary who murdered thousands of workers and peasants, opposed pogroms.

Schwartzbard had admitted assassinating Petlura, declaring that he did it out of revenge for the pogroms in Ukraine, in which thousands of Jews were killed during Petlura's control of the Ukraine government.

White Guard officials in the Petlura regime "testified" that Petlura had issued public manifestos "condemning" pogroms and warning the people against them. The contention has been raised by the defense that these manifestos were insincere subterfuges issued to cover the wholesale murder of Ukrainian Jews.

The counsel for the defense has a list of thousands of victims of the White Guard pogroms. In one case the names and the addresses of 860 victims, half of whom were women and children, are listed.

Tory Scheme to Split China Urged by Bingham

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—That China be split into five or six sections and be dealt with separately was the suggestion made to Secretary of State Kellogg by Senator Bingham of Connecticut.

Such a move has long been contemplated by imperialist Britain which has cast hungry eyes at the Yangtze valley.

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Cook, Mine Leader, Can Attend Warsaw Meeting After All

LONDON, Oct. 20.—After having been refused a visa for his passport by the Polish Consulate here, A. L. Cook, Secretary of Great Britain, will be permitted to attend the miners' international executive meeting after all.

Permission to enter Poland was granted him yesterday when the Polish Consulate received a message from the Polish foreign office granting Cook a visa. Cook will proceed by airplane direct to Warsaw.

Await Cook's Arrival.
WARSAW, Oct. 20.—The miners' international executive meeting has been postponed pending the arrival of Secretary Cook of the British Federation of Great Britain. The meeting will open Friday when Cook is expected to arrive.

BOOKS

A SMUT HOUND OF THE LORD.

ANTHONY COMSTOCK, by Heywood Broun and Margaret Leech. Albert and Charles Boni, \$3.

Anthony Comstock may not have degenerated into the kind of an adult his mother expected but we believe he grew up the kind of a man she hoped he would be.

With a nose constantly cocked for what he considered impure, Comstock prowled like a homeless tomcat thru the labyrinths of society.

But indignant the Mr. Comstock was against those who retailed sin from one dollar to ten per sin-unit he fairly burned against those who put beautiful photos on paper or transferred beautiful pictures to canvas.

Comstock was as illiterate as "Elmer Gantry" and as big an ass as John Roach Straton.

Like most persons who believe they have been picked out by nature for an exalted purpose Comstock kept a diary. Excerpts from this diary lead one to believe that Anthony was hard put at times to preserve his virtue.

"Again found wanting. Sin, sin. . . Seemed as the Devil had full sway over me today, went right into temptation. . . This morning were sorely tempted by Satan and after some time in my own weakness I failed." Draw your own conclusions.

We shall leave Mr. Comstock to the devil. We are in the midst of a biography epidemic and a life of Comstock may be the least of our afflictions, while the plague lasts.

-T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BRIEF REVIEW.

GOD AND THE GROCERYMAN (Appleton Co.), is just another novel by Harold Bell Wright, a literary gentleman who has made as much money out of his deity as Billy Sunday made out of his devil.

From what I gather from the first, 121st, and the last five pages of the book, Wright's hero puts religion on a business basis in a picked town, lines up the bankers on the side of god, and with the aid of the bankers drives purveyors of evil spirits out of business and brings prosperity to the god-fearing petty bourgeoisie, and at the same time connubial happiness to many into whose domestic lives the javelin of discord was inserted.

Our book review editor is in the market for an unemployed volunteer who will essay to explain the why, what and wherefore of Harold Bell Wright and similar complaints. He is perturbed over the depths to which the reading public of our country has fallen in purchasing as many as one million copies of many of Mr. Wright's fictionalized sermons.

But there is a story connected with this which takes a bit of the load off the literary shoulders of the book-reading public. Mr. Wright might still be a voice in the desert and a hissing in the market places where the wicked gather but for an accident. Speaking to a godly audience in the godly city of Los Angeles Mr. Wright was accosted by a go-getter who admired Harold Bell's flow of spiritual lingo.

COMMENT.

"The case is not ended. In a sense it has just begun," says Eugene Lyons in the concluding chapter of "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti," just released by International Publishers.

While the main facts of the dramatic seven years' fight in the courts are all included, the human side of the story gets first place in this book. The childhoods of the labor martyrs in Italy and their early struggles as immigrants in America are fully recounted.

The questions which the author sets out to answer are: "What was it that made of two simple workers a flaming symbol of class persecution? Why the ground-swell of protest that sent diplomat and churchmen and lawyers and professors—the complacent, respectable people—into a frenzy of fear or of confused conscience?"

He answers by a simple, direct account of the two men from their births to their deaths. The characters who appear in this story are depicted in sharp unsparring words. Judge Webster Thayer is described at one point as "a small, shrivelled man lost in the folds of a black judicial robe; thin lips that rarely smile though they sometimes bend into a sneer; sharp features and small nervous eyes in a pinched gray face."

The outstanding events, and particularly the unprecedented world-wide demonstrations, are recorded with the same terse, dramatic vigor. The book contains excerpts from the more important letters and speeches of Sacco and Vanzetti, and is illustrated by a number of photographs and cartoons from all parts of the world.

"The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" will be reviewed in this column at an early date.

It is generally believed that a book which causes a violent sensation immediately on publication will not have a long life as a "best seller." This has been proved to be untrue with Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry." Six months after publication, Harcourt, Brace and Company announce that it is still a "best seller" and that they are running off still another printing—the 19th.

Mass Militarization, American Legion and the Labor Movement

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

UNIVERSAL conscription of "labor and capital" in time of war will be advocated energetically by the American Legion, according to a recent announcement by its newly elected chairman.

The vicious purpose of this measure, and the light in which legion spokesmen regard it, can be gleaned from some of the statements made by the legion head. "Led there be no more of one man serving for \$30 a month risking his life in battle, and another risking his clothing at \$30 a day," says Edward E. Spafford, who succeeds Howard P. Savage as the leader of the legion.

"Let labor and capital be conscripted at a sacrifice as well as men," is another pearl of the Spafford wisdom.

The Connection With The War Department.

There is considerable significance in this proposal of the American fascist spokesman if it is taken in connection with the ceaseless drive of the army, navy, aircraft and other official sections of the government, supported by powerful civilian organizations for huge increase in armaments and militarization of the American masses.

United Front With Reaction.

For the rank and file of the labor movement it raises an important question i. e. the united front of the American Federation of Labor officialdom and the leaders of the American Legion. This unity of purpose was re-affirmed at the recent A. F. of L. convention and was first consummated at the Seattle convention of the American Federation of Labor, 1919, while the legion was meeting in San Francisco.

George L. Berry of the Pressmen's union was the liaison officer who, leaving the legion convention to address the A. F. of L. delegates, was given a thunderous ovation. Patriotism in this period was still running high—even among the rank and file.

The Johnson-Capper Bill.

The head of the legion does not say in his published interview whether the legion will continue its support of the Johnson-Capper bill or have drafted and introduced a measure of its own.

Whatever procedure it follows it will find itself in opposition to A. F. of L. policy which so far, thru pressure from the rank and file, is opposition to the Johnson-Capper bill and other forms of conscription. Doubtless the official labor leadership is embarrassed by having to oppose such a patriotic measure but as farmer organizations, peace organizations and other middle class groups are also in opposition it is well able to avoid being singled out.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

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

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

What have you been doing to help this work?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of The DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

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Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City. William W. Weinstein, 108 East 14th Street, City.

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as an opponent of legislation for "defense of American institutions."

How Will They Fight?

In view of the public announcement by the legion spokesmen, fired, since the trip to France and the clash with the French workers on the Sacco-Vanzetti issue, with a holy desire to make it tough for the "reds" and the labor movement which harbors them in spite of all the "genuinely American" leaders can do, that they intend to press the issue of a national militarization law, the questions arise as to the influence the united front of labor officialdom and legion heads will have on the struggle against this legislation that must be made by the labor movement.

No action was taken on the Johnson-Capper bill by the last congress and the A. F. of L. executive council lists the failure of this bill to become law as one of its achievements for 1927.

Provision of the Bill.

The Johnson-Capper bill, if it becomes law, will empower the president to decide upon and declare a national emergency and authorize him: "to determine and proclaim the material resources, industrial organizations and services over which government control is necessary to the successful termination of such emergency."

The bill further provides that "all persons drafted into service between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, or such other limits as the president may fix, shall be drafted without exemption on account of industrial occupation."

There is another clause which empowers the president to "take such steps as may be necessary to stabilize prices of services and of all commodities declared to be essential, whether such services are required by the government or by the civilian population."

"The Enemy Within."

The Johnson-Capper bill, as are the statements of the American Legion in this respect, is based on the vicious theory that when workers are forced to give life and limb, and capitalists simply to contribute more than usual to the common war fund of the whole national capitalist class, that the sacrifice is equal.

Furthermore, the proposal of the sponsors of this kind of militaristic legislation do not even give the usual excuse of "defense of the nation against a foreign enemy." The lobbyists for the bill, according to the testimony of those who have listened to their arguments, quite frankly speak about the necessity for "defense against enemy within our gates" and lay very little stress upon invasion.

When the spokesmen of the ruling class in an imperialist country begin to talk about the "internal ene-

my", it is always the working class that is meant. "A national emergency" can mean anything, from a strike in steel, on the railways, or in the coal industry, to a revolution.

The Primary Purpose.

Primarily, however, the purpose of this proposed legislation is to centralize the government power in advance of an emergency—so that when a great strike arouses the workers, or a war threatens them, the ruling class does not have to juggle with its legislative machinery at a time when millions of workers are thinking politically and the labor movement is in a strategic position.

The ruling class wants to be able to clamp down the restrictions it thinks necessary and to put the suppressive machinery in motion before the masses are fully aware of their danger.

Since the world war such legislation has been hanging fire and the pressure for it now is indicative of the increasing intensity in international relations.

The Reactionary Handicap.

How will the officialdom of the labor movement fight effectively against these attempts to legalize the militarization of the American masses, when its ally, the American Legion, is fighting militantly for it, backed by the most powerful industrial and financial interests?

The American labor movement must either break completely this disgraceful alliance, without precedent in labor history, formed from above with labor's enemies, or it will be able to put up only a sham fight against a measure which is only part of a whole process of militarization that has already gone much farther than the average worker thinks.

Demand the End of Alliance.

In every local union the demand for severing relations with the American Legion should be made. Labor officialdom must be made to cut the bond which binds it to this particular section of militarist reaction.

The labor movement and the legion have nothing in common and the fiction on which the alliance was based at its inception i. e. that the world war was fought "to make the world safe for democracy," has been so thoroughly shattered that not even that super-patriot, Matthew Will, would dare to defend it.

On the issue of militarization of the working population the legion and the labor movement must part company.

Any labor official who opposes this break shows that his loyalty to American fascism is superior to his loyalty to labor.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- Rose Savage, Edgemere, L. I., N. Y. 1.00
Mrs. Saul Levine, Edgemere L. I., N. Y. 1.00
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Joe Motsin, Willard Ohio 1.00
S. J. Hegeduz, Willard Ohio 1.00
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Regina Nerad, Willard, Ohio 1.00
Joe Colobrio, Willard, Ohio 1.00
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S. Joswick, Bayonne, N. J. 5.00
V. Kiroff, Lorain, Ohio 4.00
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Frank Kutlas, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
Peter Demos, Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00
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Fred Miller, Detroit, Mich. 5.00
S. Korton, Detroit, Mich. 10.00
St. Nucleus No. 6, Detroit, Mich. 4.00
C. R. Roy, Detroit, Mich. 3.40
Leonard Auberger, East Liverpool, Ohio 5.00
Worker, Youngstown, Ohio 1.00
E. H. Shuman, Buffalo, N. Y. 3.00
San Diego Granite Worker, San Diego, Calif. 1.00
M. Sienitsky, St. Nucleus, Wheeling, W. Va. 5.45
John Kasper, Shop Nuc. No. 1, E. Pittsburgh, Pa. 4.50
R. Horowitz, St. Nuc. No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.75
Res. Dieter, St. Nuc. No. 6, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.50
J. Zille, Shop Nuc. No. 4, McKeesport, Pa. 4.25
I. P. Ta'ff, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
Wm. Schmitt, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
John Enz, Pittsburgh, Pa. 5.00
Alex Mad'vic, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
Joe Marcelli, Pitt-burgh, Pa. 1.00
W. H. Scaville, Pittsburgh, Pa. 1.00
Max Spancer, New York City 2.00
Sidney Smith, Denver, Colo. 1.00
M. Bahl, San Bernardino, Calif. 2.00
Eucinio Segritt, Washington, Pa. 1.00
Salvatore Faglia, Washington, Pa. 1.00
B. Belcastro, Washington, Pa. 1.00
Benedetto Audia, Washington, Pa. 1.00
John Nicollelli, Washington, Pa. 1.00
Sam Billots, Washington, Pa. 1.00
Samuel H. Borstein, New York 1.00
Harold Robins, Bronx, N. Y. 5.00
Mr. Kudler, Bronx, N. Y. 1.00
A. J. D. L. D., Rochester, N. Y. 10.00
M. Byrus, Hancock, Mich. 1.00
V. Vasanen Hancock, Mich. 5.00
Fanze Cincinnati, Ohio 1.00

DRAMA

A Yiddish Tragedy

"Greenberg's Daughters" Is a Mellow and Realistic Play Directed by Maurice Swartz

BELA LUGOSI



Plays the title role in "Dracula" at the Fulton Theatre.

"Greenberg's Daughters" (By M. Aderschlager), now playing at the Yiddish Art Theatre would be dismissed as a shabby bit of bathos were it performed at one of the Broadway theatres.

The traveling salesman, so serviceable in the telling of the American folklore, is a strategic character in the story of the two daughters of the Monroe Street butcher.

Greenberg, a Talmudist and scholar, came to America as an immigrant from Tsarist Russia. Instead of going to work in a sweatshop as thousands of his fellow-countrymen have done, he became a butcher. There are two daughters, Essie, the younger, is a flapper and a "shpringerke;" Esther, the older is conservative and home-loving.

Came the awakening! Pitiful scenes in Greenberg's home. Gossip on several fronts. Disgraced before the whole world, he believes, Greenberg draws the blinds of his store and decides to sell out.

Brot home by the wife of the militant salesman, whose previous activities had already reconciled her to a secondary role in his life, the erring daughter is received joyously by her mother. Her father, however, remains sullen and brooding.

The play closes on the scene showing Greenberg and Levinson, the practical-minded and disagreeable ("paskudnick") father of David bargaining with the former about the dowry expected, and Esther breaking out into a mad, sudden hysteria.

Anna Appel as Greenberg's wife is extremely attractive and dignified. Lazar Freed, as Aaron, (Greenberg's uncle) the custodian of the tiny Hether book shop adjoining the butcher shop where he sells, at distant inter-

vals, a "talet" or a "soifer," is delightful. A perfect example of the good-natured "schlimahsel," Lazar, a lover of the Talmud, and possessed of a Heinean wit, is an excellent foil for pregnant observations on all the current absurdities of contemporary Jewish-American life in Washington Heights, Flatbush and other havens of successful "alreitnikes." Bina Abramowitz, as Aaron's wife, is excellent.

For the benefit of Jewish-Americans with Nordic pretensions the management of the Yiddish Art Theatre has provided a program which contains a comprehensive synopsis of the entire play, in English.—Sender Garlin.

Screen Notes

"High School Hero," a picture of collegiate life, featuring Sally Phipps, Nick Stuart, John Darrow and the famous sprinter, Charles Paddock, will open at the Roxy Theatre this Saturday.

"The Little Corporal," will have its first New York showing at The 55th Street Cinema, starting this Saturday. The film was made in France by the Unione Cinematografica Italiana and has for its thread an episode in the life of Napoleon. The featured player is Madame Alda Hesperia and the photoplay was made by Count B. Negrone from the story of Emile Moreau.

The screen entertainment announced for the Capitol Theatre beginning Saturday will be Marion Davies' latest vehicle, "The Fair Co-Ed," which Metro pictureized from the stage play of the same name by George Ade.

AMUSEMENTS

HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Theatre, 434 St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday 2:30.

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Duxell 11th Month 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING-REX CHERRYMAN Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING:

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14 St. & 5 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE Tonight—"LA LOCANDIERA" Sat. Mat.—"THE CRADLE SONG" Sat. Night—"THE GOOD HOPE"

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

LITTLE HELEN MacKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in "Romancing 'Round" Popular Prices: Best seats \$2.20. COURT THEATRE, 49th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

NEW YORK'S NEWEST SHUDDER DRACULA SEATS 50c ADVANCE

The New Playwrights Theatre

"The Theatre Insurgent" 36 COMMERC ST. Sheridan Square Sta. West Side Subway

THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!

THE BELT

An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON. Other plays to be selected from SINGING FAIRBIRDS by Upton Sinclair THE CENTURIES by Em Jo Basche HOBOKEN BLUES by Michael Gold PICTNIC by Francis Edwards Farquhar AIRWAYS, INC. by John Dos Passos and a play by John Howard Lawson.

Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Read The Daily Worker

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS HOIST RED FLAG!



At the opening of the season of the New Playwrights Theatre, 40 Commerce St., the entire company of stage insurgents took part in the ceremony. "The Belt," a satire on the Ford factory in Detroit, by Paul Sifton, is now being played.

Coyle Tells Reporters of U. S. S. R. Success

(Continued from Page One) Free To Criticize.

The workers of Soviet Russia have full freedom to criticize the officials of the government," Coyle continued in his address to newspapermen. "In fact, they do it daily. Thousands of worker correspondents write letters complaining about various situations they are not pleased with.

The workers living in the Soviet Union have more economic freedom than the workers in any other country on the face of the earth.

The workers pay no rent or very little. Ten per cent of the profits of all government trusts go toward the building of new homes for the workers. In the oil industry, 30 per cent of the profits are used for building new dwellings for the workers. In Moscow, 72,000 workers are living in homes built recently by the cooperatives.

Spikes Green's Gossip.

Coyle told his hearers, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor had been spreading a story to the effect that the labor delegation had received "\$50,000 from Moscow" to pay the expenses of the delegation. "Green has a diseased mind," Coyle said.

The secretary of the delegation said instead many of the members of the delegation paid their own expenses.

"We had complete freedom in our trip through Russia," he continued. "We had ample opportunity to see and visit all the places we desired. The Russian trade unions took charge of all arrangements as we did not wish to have any direct connection with the Soviet government."

Delegates Visit Prisons.

Coyle told of visits paid by the delegation to prisons and of their talks with counter-revolutionists they found in them.

"In this we spoke to several prisoners," he continued, "who had been arrested for working with British of-

Sues Circus for Theft Of Two Negro Boys to Use for Side Show Fake

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—Charges that two Negro boys were abducted and held in virtual slavery by Ringling Brothers circus were contained in attachment suits for \$100,000 on file here today. They were filed by T. W. Messick, Roanoke lawyer.

He charged that Willie and George Muse of Roanoke were exhibited as freaks, as "ambassadors from Mars," and were held against their will by the circus. Action was brought on behalf of their mother, who recognized the boys when the circus was showing in Roanoke. The suit charged that she tried for several years to find the boys after their alleged abduction by the circus.

Officers against the Soviet government. "Anyone who says that the delegation was taken sight-seeing by the Soviet government is a pure and simple liar."

Coyle told also of conditions in the villages, where he said members of the Young Communist League were educating the peasants and playing a leading part in all affairs.

"Industrially the Soviet Union is progressing more rapidly than any other country in Europe," Coyle stated. "We checked figures of the trade unions with data obtained in individual factories. Some of the charts are remarkable in the way in which they show the progress of production. I have brought some of them back to America with me."

"The workers in the Soviet Union do not read baseball scores. They are interested in more serious problems, such as politics and economics. The newsstands in any Russian railroad station have more periodicals than those in the United States. The ordinary rank and file workers are reading newspapers and books to an extent that is amazing."

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

Anthracite Dinner Bosses' Conspiracy To Cut Mine Wages

SCRANTON, Pa., Oct. 20.—An "Anthracite Dinner" was held here last night at which plans were made to reduce wages in the coal mines and conduct a more aggressive selling campaign for anthracite.

The principal speakers were former United States Senator George Wharton Pepper and Samuel D. Warriner, Chairman of the Anthracite Operators' Conference and President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. Colonel Louis A. Watres, former Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania, was toastmaster.

After a recital of alleged grievances of the coal operators in Eastern Pennsylvania, the head of the operators' conference stated:

"Our engineers must meet the inventive developments of our rivals; our salesmen must be merchants of service and not distributors of production; our labor must expect to give a full day's work for a full day's pay; our railroads must adjust their rates into the uttermost confines on anthracite consuming territory as to make these rates truly competitive with other fuels; and, above all, anthracite communities must back the product by the use of it themselves as a weapon of trade."

This was followed by an argument by Pepper for arbitration of labor disputes.

Wolger, Arrested on Socialist Complaint. Fined Fifty Dollars

Solomon Wolger, left wing trade unionist, arrested July 7th, when the police with the cooperation of the socialist party broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square, was convicted of felonious assault in special sessions court Wednesday morning. Judges Solomon, Herbert and Ely sentenced him to 10 days in the workhouse on a fine of \$50.

S. Levy, active socialist party member, brot the charges against Wolger. The International Labor Defense paid the \$50 fine. Jacob M. Mandelbaum was the attorney.

Vincent Leates and Max Levine, progressive workers arrested at the same time, were discharged several months ago. At the time of their arrest scores of workers were beaten by the police. A. N. Weinberg, campaign manager of Judge Jacob Panken, socialist party candidate, and August Claessens, local secretary of the socialist party, aided the police by identifying left wing workers who were marked for assault.

MEMBERS OF U. S. COOP. DELEGATION PRAISE THE USSR

MOSCOW, Oct. 8. (By Mail).—Two representatives of American Cooperatives, who attended the Congress in Stockholm, also visited the U.S.S.R. In their statement re impressions of the U.S.S.R., published in "Labour Letter," they declared they did not find in the Soviet Union that difference between poor and rich which is so glaring in America. An average norm of life has been established in the U.S.S.R. with which everyone is satisfied. They were particularly struck with the physical fitness and "joy of life" of the youth.

The delegates inspected several hundred works and factories and declared that they are much cleaner and more hygienic than works and factories in America.

In regard to Cooperatives, the delegates say that some of the cooperative institutions, which they inspected, are certainly the best of their kind which they have ever seen. They also laid stress on the fact that U.S.S.R. Cooperatives operate with a total profit of 12%, coupled with an expenditure of 8%, whereas in America, private enterprises operate with a profit of 18-20% coupled with an expenditure of 15-18%. U.S.S.R. employees working eight hours and American employees ten hours per day.

The delegates said that one can judge of the magnitude of cooperative activity in the U.S.S.R. by the fact that 11,000,000 families are members of Cooperatives and that 48% of the whole trade of the country is done through Cooperatives. Such gigantic development was only possible as a result of close collaboration between Cooperatives, trade unions and the State, which is utterly impossible in capitalist countries.

Appoint Lazansky As State Court Justice

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Smith yesterday announced the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Edward Lazansky of Brooklyn as presiding justice of the appellate division, second department, to succeed the late Judge William J. Kelly.

Justice William B. Carswell was designated by the governor as an associate justice to succeed Justice Lazansky.

Justice Lazansky recently returned from Russia with a favorable report on conditions there, giving particular attention to conditions among the Jews.

Morgan Dough May Restore Temporal Crown to the Pope

ROME, Oct. 20.—With the aid of a \$3,000,000 loan which the pope expects to negotiate with J. P. Morgan Company, the vatican intends to purchase a piece of land over which he will be permitted to exercise sovereignty under the agreement now in the process of negotiation between the holy see and the Fascist government. Other demands made by the vatican on Mussolini as given out today by a high prelate are:

- 1.—Recognition of Papal jurisdiction in places now occupied by vatican offices or officials. 2.—Recognition of papal sovereignty over pontifical territories, such as shall be outlined in later negotiations between the vatican and the Italian government. 3.—Construction of a seaport which shall be recognized as papal territory.

N. Y. Labor Will Greet USSR on Their Jubilee

Plans for the sending of jubilee greetings by the revolutionary workers of New York to their comrades in Moscow are being formulated by the Workers (Communist) Party, District 2.

The workers of this city will thus have an opportunity to send greetings for the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Names are to be signed to a message to be printed on special parchment. A red silk banner will be sent to the Moscow workers at the same time.

Each signer will pay 50 cents, his share of the cost of the parchment and banner.

Freiheit Chorus to Sing on Anniversary

The tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be celebrated by the Freiheit Gesangs Verein of New York and Paterson with a program of choral music at Mecca Temple, 130 West 56th St., Saturday evening, Oct. 29th. Tickets are on sale at the Freiheit Office, 30 Union Sq., and the club rooms of the Freiheit Singing Society, 135 Second Ave.

Imperialism At Work.

An issue of \$20,000,000 of 5 1/2 per cent one-year gold notes of the Commerz und Privat Bank of Hamburg-Berlin has been purchased by the Chase Securities Corporation, Blair & Co., Inc., and Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. This institution is the fifth largest commercial bank in Germany, has more than 7,500 employees and conducts domestic and foreign business with offices in 200 cities.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER!

COLORADO MINE STRIKERS TOTAL OVER 7,000 NOW

(Continued from Page One) The number of men involved is thus constantly growing.

The strike is called by the I. W. W., and is for an increase of wages from the \$6.50 that the companies have been paying to the \$7.50 scale of union fields. In spite of this, the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers, who have very little membership in Colorado, and some of the state federation officers have lined up solidly with the state industrial commission and call upon labor to scab in the strike.

DENVER, Colo., (FP) Oct. 20.—More than 7000 coal miners are known to have walked out in Colorado's three fields following a strike vote taken by the Industrial Workers of the World and reaffirmed by a statewide conference of miners held Oct. 16 in Pueblo.

In the northern field 4000 miners met on the 17th at Lafayette and voted for strike the next day. I. W. W. organizers in this section claim a 100 per cent shutdown. In the southern field, in the vicinity of Aguilar and Walsenburg, even the companies admit, 3000 workers failed to report for work Tuesday morning. This is more than half the workers in the mines of the district.

Large Strike Vote.

The strike has assumed much larger proportions than most observers anticipated although the I. W. W. has consistently stated that most of the miners would turn out. The strike has been brewing the past month during which time the I. W. W. has conducted a strike vote in every camp in the state. The vote went for a strike by a large majority and in favor of demands for a \$7.50 per day minimum.

In an attempt to forestall the strike, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. recently granted a 12 per cent increase to their company men, but only 4 cent boost for those on a tonnage basis. This appears to have had small effect upon the walkout.

Gunmen and Legionnaires.

Company gunmen led a mob of American Legionnaires and local business men in an attack upon the Walsenburg strike headquarters of the I. W. W. Oct. 15 with the threat of provoking a repetition of the tragedies of Centralia and Butte. The escape of the lone member, John Kitto, who was in the hall at midnight when the attack took place, prevented physical violence. The raid ended in the burning of the building.

Prior to the raid at Walsenburg, notices were posted by company controlled "citizens' committees" at both Walsenburg and Aguilar, centers of strike activity. City and county officials endorsed the action of these anti-labor vigilantes and are cooperating with the coal companies and the state industrial commission in an effort to break the strike. The miners thus far have shown that they are determined not to be intimidated and are paying no attention to the threats.

Elect Strike Committee.

The state-wide conference at Pueblo elected an executive committee to supervise the strike and determination to walk out was reasserted by a unanimous vote. The chairman of the executive committee is K. Zsanuni and includes the following miners: Nemsro, Edilla, Noriega, Seidler, Meta, Bell and Nesboit.

The state industrial commission composed of three members has declared the strike illegal on the ground that the required 30 days notice has not been given. A number of weeks ago the commission had objected to the strike on the ground that the I. W. W. did not represent the men. But since the meeting of the state-wide conference and the strike vote that has been taken the commission found it necessary to look elsewhere for reasons why the strike should not have been called. The strike leaders claim that the notice required was duly given.

Judge Bausman Cuts Loose on England In McAndrew Trial

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—England, employing nation-wide pro-British propaganda rather than bombs and bullets, is now engaged in a war with the United States, declared former Supreme Court Justice Frederick Bausman of the State of Washington, who testified here in the trial of Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew, suspended by Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago for alleged insubordination and fostering British ideas.

McAndrew is a martinet and an aid to big business control of schools, but belongs to former Mayor Dever's faction.

Bausman praised the stand taken by Mayor Thompson, who has frankly charged McAndrew with being "King George's stool pigeon."

Other than his commendation of Thompson, Bausman did not once allude to the alleged conditions in Chicago schools but confined his address to a tirade against England and English ideas present in the United States today.

Campaign Material for Democrats in Mrs. Knapp Inquiry

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Election campaign material for the New York state democratic party continued to develop here today in the inquiry into the administration of the \$1,250,000 state census fund by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp in 1925.

Mrs. Knapp was secretary of state and a republican. Governor Al Smith's democratic administration through an appointed commissioner is attempting to show relatives of Mrs. Knapp received \$25,000 of the state fund without performing any work for the state.

Democrats have charged that other beneficiaries of the fund were half-pint creditors of the republican state committee.

Support Madame Schwimmer

The Women's Peace Union in an open letter protests to Federal Judge Carpenter in Chicago for his action in denying citizenship to Madame Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian pacifist. In answer to a question from the judge Madame Schwimmer had said she would not take up arms for the United States.

Sacco and Vanzetti Conference Giving "Moana" to Pay Loss

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The Sacco-Vanzetti Conference is showing on October 19th a moving picture "Moana of the South Seas," selected primarily because it is a splendid pictorialization of the primitive Polynesian life and also because, although it ran for nearly three hours before the exhort showing in Chicago.

The occasion for the showing of his picture is that the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference must make good a large deficit which it incurred during the last days before the expiration of Sacco and Vanzetti. This deficit was due to the closing of the halls by the police, the expenditures of advertising for these meetings and the heavy expense due to the wholesale arrests made by the Chicago police in connection with the demonstrations.

The conference urges all to sell tickets and tell their friends of the picture, and bring them on the night of the showing, October 28th (Friday) at Douglas Park Auditorium (Ogden and Kedzie). There will be two showings—7:15 p. m. and 9:00 p. m.

Former Congressman of K. K. K. District Franks a Magazine

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Wm. D. Upshaw, for many years a member of Congress from the Atlanta district of Georgia and a prohibition, leader, suspected member of the Ku Klux Klan, and author of an advertised speech on "All-Embracing Americanism" has been reported to the postal authorities for misuse of a government frank.

He is accused of using official envelopes, such as are provided congressmen for mailing out their speeches, to send his personally owned magazine postage free, and to solicit subscriptions for it.

The following little notice was pasted on the leaf of the sample copy of the magazine, and a copy of the "All-Embracing Americanism."

"Requests for sample copies can be supplied; \$1 per year for membership in groups of 150; 50 foot lot as premium. For groups of 200 or 300, lake front lots will be given as premiums."

At the time this state of things was reported to the Republican Postmaster General, Upshaw was making some democratic speeches in the Far West.

Donation For "DAILY."

The Hancock, Mich., division of the Womens Clubs of Upper Michigan has donated \$10 to The DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund. Another \$6 collected at San Jose, Calif., at the monthly "DAILY WORKER Sunday" of Street Nucleus 1, Workers (Communist) Party has been received.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUB-CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER

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

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to The DAILY WORKER DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

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

NAME... ADDRESS... SUB RATES Per Year \$4.00 Six months \$2.50 Three months \$1.00 In New York Per Year \$4.00 Six months \$2.50 Three months \$1.00



Invention increases continually the practicability of the airplane. Here is one that can be launched from a city street—it was sent on its trial flight at 31st St. and East River, (shown above) New York. It is called the Loening amphibian plane.

PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA Inauguration of the ITALIAN PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTE 1208 Tasker Street Two-Day Festival and Bazaar Saturday, October 22d, 2 P. M., until Sunday midnight Addresses by well-known speakers. DANCING ON SATURDAY. All workers cordially invited. ADMISSION FREE.

THE COMMUNIST SEPT-OCTOBER ISSUE Just off the press. Table of Contents: The Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti By ROBERT MINOR. American Militarism By A. G. BOSSE. The Convention of the Pan-American Labor Federation By ARNOLD ROLLER. Whither Wuhau By SE-TON-LI. China and American Imperialist Policy By KARL BROWDER. With Marx and Engels By AVROM LANDY. Address, after Oct. 23th: 43 E. 125th St., New York, N. Y. New: 1112 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE on newsstands in New York, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Pisco, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, etc. SUBSCRIPTION: Single Copy 25c 6 Months 1.25 1 year 2.50 Foreign and Canada 2.50

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"THIS IS MORE LIKE IT!"

—By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty



The Issue of Soviet Union Recognition—Defense Against Imperialist Aggression

Recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States government is once more a major political issue.

The wide publicity given to, and the sympathetic hearing accorded the telling argument for recognition contained in the report of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, together with the sharpening struggle for oil as one of the central points of the conflict between British and American imperialism, coupled with the approach of a presidential campaign year, will inevitably focus the attention of millions of people in the ranks of the workers, middle class and capitalists upon this issue.

The workers' and farmers' movement in defense of the Soviet Union can and must be broadened and strengthened during this period.

The coming celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Soviet Union on November 7 shatters the fiction of the instability of the Soviet government. A workers' and peasants' government which pursues its revolutionary policy for a decade and grows stronger every year, cannot be jeered out of existence.

Invasion, blockade and imperialist-inspired attempts to foment successful counter-revolution against the Soviet power have served only to show the unshakable mass foundation of the Soviet government. Imperialist invasion is the only threat to the safety of the Soviet Union.

Production in the Soviet Union is now above the pre-war level and shows a rapid and steady increase from year to year.

Soviet Union purchases abroad are now an extremely important factor in the world markets and Russian currency is established on a firm basis.

The conditions of the Russian masses, contrary to the situation in other European countries, are on an upward curve. While the standard of living of the workers in every other European country is on the downgrade, the workers in the Soviet Union, because of socialist construction carried on by THEIR government, are being better fed, clothed and sheltered and educated every year.

The announcement by the Soviet government of the establishment of a 7-hour workday is a crushing answer to the calumnies of the capitalist class and their agents relative to the hopeless chaos of Soviet Union industry and the "oppression" of the Russian working class.

It is certain that no less than 20,000 workers will jam Madison Square Garden Sunday afternoon to hear members of the Trade Union Delegation and other well-known labor men and sympathizers, give reasons why the Soviet Union should be recognized, and open the campaign for recognition which will be brought into congress when it convenes.

The opponents of recognition, including the heads of the American Federation of Labor, as the principal reason for their opposition, state that normal diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, similar to those had with every other government in the world, would mean that a flood of "Communist propaganda" would deluge, and perhaps submerge, this glorious land of the free.

We, of course, would be heartily in favor of such a result and would be overjoyed if the non-recognition of the Soviet Union was the only obstacle in the way of the social revolution in the United States. This, however, as every sane person knows, is not the case.

The Workers (Communist) Party is the source of all Communist propaganda in the United States. Our task of revolutionizing the American working class could be made easier in only one way by recognition of the Soviet Union—by the fact the elimination of all legal barriers to intercourse between the Soviet Union and the masses of the United States would facilitate an estimation of the stupendous achievements of the Russian masses and lead finally to a full appreciation of their meaning for the world's working class.

But the class struggle in the United States does not spring from any other source than the exploitation and oppression of the American working class by the capitalist class and their government, retarded or intensified, of course, by the general status of the international class struggle.

We are for recognition of the Soviet Union first, because it is a government of workers and peasants which, because other nations still are ruled by capitalist governments, has to establish and maintain relations with these governments instead of with working class governments like itself.

Second, we are for recognition because the abolition of legal restrictions will make easier the securing of credits and the purchase of the commodities the Soviet Union needs.

Third, recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States would tend to normalise the formal relations between the two countries and make more difficult a sudden and arbitrary decision by American imperialism to take a more active part in the war on the Soviet Union which British imperialism is trying to organize.

The struggle for the recognition of the Soviet Union in its new phase will set new currents in motion in the labor movement. It will stimulate the left wing movement by reason of the fact that recognition of the Soviet Union cannot be discussed by workers without at once raising the whole issue of world class struggle. The American labor movement will be made more conscious and therefore stronger. Comparison of the social, economic and political status of the American and Russian masses will be made by wide circles of workers and this inevitably will strengthen the bond between American labor and the Soviet Union.

American workers and farmers will gain a new insight into and understanding of class relations and the revolutionary role of the labor movement in the struggle for the recognition of the Soviet Union, the fatherland

Japanese Workers Fight New Capitalist Offensive

By HAJAMA.

The economic crisis which Japan has been passing through since 1920 and which had begun to assume a milder form in 1925 and 1926, has again become more serious in the past few months and assumed extremely alarming proportions. The general cause of the crisis in Japan is the disproportion between the gigantic development of Japanese industry and the demand for Japanese wares. Japan is now a gigantic factory working up foreign raw materials into marketable goods (Japan possesses no raw materials of her own.) These goods are exported to countries in which they have to face severe competition on the part of other industrial countries which out the Japanese goods.

The crisis in Japan has lately been intensified by the revolution in China, which considerably affected the Chinese market, the most important one for Japanese wares.

Bank Failures. In the last few months, a number of banks in Japan (about 30, large and small ones), as well as commercial and industrial undertakings linked up with them, have collapsed.

Textile Workers Fired. The concern "Rokugokai," possessing 60 factories in various branches

of the world's working class, comes before recognition. Neither will recognition of the Soviet Union end the need for continual and unqualified support of the Soviet Union against the attacks of world imperialism.

The struggle for recognition must be carried on so that it will be not only a campaign for establishment of diplomatic relations but in essence a mighty movement which enlists the American workers in the proletarian army for joint struggle against the enemies of the working class and the Soviet Union, and defense of the socialist fatherland.

The Battle Lines in the Colorado Coal Fields

The Colorado coal fields are once more the scene of struggle. In 1912 it was the United Mine Workers which challenged the tyranny of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Louis Tikas, a Greek miner, was murdered by the thugs of this Rockefeller subsidiary under a flag of truce, by national guardsmen mobilised to drive the miners back to slavery. Wives and children of the miners were shot and burned to death by the forces of "law and order" in Ludlow.

In 1927, organizers and members of the I. W. W. are in the forefront of the struggle. Fifteen years seems to have brought but little weakening of the control of the Rockefeller interests for we read that 18 pickets have been thrown in jail without charges against them, that the sheriff of Walsenburg, a notorious Rockefeller stronghold, has "investigated reports that the I. W. W. had received a carload of rifles and ammunition...."

The president of the State Federation of Labor announces that his organization will not support the strike and calls the I. W. W. "renegades."

History seems to be repeating itself. Scare stories designed to inflame the patriotic citizenry to whom Rockefeller is a god, are being circulated and the head of the official labor movement is careful to let the bosses and their gunmen know that this is not a "regular" strike.

Nevertheless, 4,000 miners whom the United Mine Workers have failed to organize are out on strike and reports state that others are coming out daily.

Two thousand miners attended a meeting called by I. W. W. organizers and pledged themselves to fight for the Jacksonville scale.

It looks like the miners were tired of waiting for the Lewis machine of the U. M. W. A. to do something and are ready to go into battle under any leadership that shows it will fight.

We doubt that the I. W. W. have the "carload of rifles and ammunition" the Walsenburg sheriff says he is trying to locate and which he seems to think they will need as they needed it at Ludlow.

In the meantime the labor movement must watch developments in Colorado and be ready to furnish the aid that must be forthcoming if the miners of Colorado are to break thru the Rockefeller front and build a militant union

among them big concerns such as Susuki, Kawasaki and others. The crisis continues to rage and is constantly spreading to new branches of Japanese industry, such as the cotton industry, cement, sugar, paper and other industries. The number of industrial undertakings which have collapsed is constantly growing.

Wholesale Dismissals. The Japanese proletariat is suffering above all from the wholesale dismissal of workers which is taking place in almost every branch of industry. The following facts bear witness to the extent of these wholesale dismissals.

The industrial concern "Dainichon Dzenkoku Boseki Rengokai," which embraces 80 percent of the whole of the Japanese textile industry, resolved to cut down its production by 15 percent and closed a number of factories, whilst in the others production was reduced to a far greater extent, in some factories even to as much as 50 percent. Thousands of workers of both sexes lost their means of livelihood.

Street Car Workers. Even very profitable undertakings, such as the tramway system of Tokio, are making use of the general offensive of capital against the working class and are proceeding with wholesale dismissals in the course of rationalization. At the end of July 250 workers were dismissed.

The employers, however, do not confine themselves to the dismissal of workers. They are also reducing wages, prolonging the hours of work whilst at the same time they reduce the number of working days, introducing piece-work, keeping back the wages or paying once a month instead of twice, worsening all the conditions of labor, etc.

Workers Fight. How does the Japanese proletariat react to this offensive of capitalism? In general the Japanese workers offer a fairly active resistance to the attack of the capitalists. Unfortunately, the Japanese proletariat is still weak as regards organization and, owing to political disunity, its organizations, both the political and trade union ones, are split up into three groups hostile to one another. These are the Right, the Left and the Centre parties. The absence of a united front is very detrimental to the struggle of the Japanese workers.

As was to be expected, the Left revolutionary wing of the Japanese proletariat, the "Workers' and Peasants' Party" ("Rodonominto") and the revolutionary trade union league ("Hyogikai") display the greatest activity. They responded to the attack of capital by organizing a mass movement on a large scale with a view of forming factory committees in the factories and calling conferences of factory delegates in the towns and districts.

Police Terrorism. Although the Reformist and Centre trade unions opposed the movement of the factory committees on the grounds that this movement was not in accord with the trade union movement as a whole, was a competitor of the latter and threatened its destruction, all the workers of some concerns who were members of the Centre and even of the Reformist trade unions joined in the movement of the factory committees and took an active part in the conferences of the factory delegates.

The employers and the police who assist them are carrying on a violent struggle against the factory committees' movement and against calling conferences of delegates. The police dispersed the delegates, arrested their leaders, etc. Thus, for instance, in the big industrial centre of Osaka, the police twice broke up the conference of the factory committees. The same thing happened in other places. The reprisals of the Government did not, however, deter the Left trade unions and the Workers' and Peasants' party from continuing their struggle. These organizations called a conference of all proletarian organizations of Osaka on August 8th, at which the methods of repulsing the offensive of capital were discussed. They intend to call a conference of all proletarian organizations throughout the country at which the same question is to be dealt with.

Child Endowment. PERTH, Western Australia.—Some time ago, the Western Australia State Executive of the Australian Labor Party appointed a special committee to report on the question of child endowment. The committee has now drawn up a report, which has been adopted by the executive of the A. L. P. The report urges the labor government of the state to insist on a child endowment system in accordance with the following principles:

- 1.—That wages be so computed to ensure a reasonable standard of life, having regard to the domestic obligations of the average worker—a man, wife and two children.
- 2.—That endowment be assured for each child in every family in excess of two.
- 3.—That it be recognized wages are an economic charge on industry, and endowment a social obligation on the community.
- 4.—That endowment is related only to the extent of the family, and is not to be regarded as corrective of arbitration deficiencies, but as the right of the child, and that child endowment should be entirely independent of wage-margins for skill.

Our Australian Letter

Appeal to Foreign-born. MELBOURNE, Australia.—The executive of the Australian Labor Party has decided to circularize Italian and other immigrants, in their own language, respecting labor conditions and the trade union position in Australia. The A. L. P. executive is seeking the cooperation of the various labor councils on the matters, and generally in making a closer approach to foreign immigrants now coming to Australia.

Sugar Strike. BRISBANE, Queensland.—A serious strike has broken out in the sugar industry, owing to the action of sugar-mill employers at South Johnstone, in the north of Queensland, employing non-union foreigners instead of union labor, despite the fact that under a ruling of the state arbitration court the unionists were to be given preference, in view of their previous experience of the work and employment in the industry.

Following upon the picketing of the mills, a union picket named Jack Hines was shot dead by a foreign gunman on July 4. The foreigner has not yet been located, being shielded by the employers. After the shooting there was a general rush to clear out the foreigners and for a time things looked serious, as everybody was armed. The police intervened, and the Queensland state government ordered the disarmament of all persons while the defense department called in all service rifles and ammunition.

The unionists are strong on the field and are picketing the works. Non-unionists brought to the mills are given a rough handling and sent back—the unionists stopping the trains and dragging the "scabs" off, then beating them up. There is every likelihood of the strike extending as the unionists are determined to carry on the fight till every non-unionist is driven out of the industry.

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, the patriot who was chief legal counsel for the notorious Lusk committee that started out to save the country from radicalism immediately after the world war came to an end, is now chief counsel for Messrs. Fall and Sinclair, also patriots, who almost succeeded in stealing the greater part of the United States government's naval oil supply while Harding was occupied with a crap game. Needless to state, Mr. Littleton insists that his hijacking clients were animated by the highest patriotic motives in taking unto themselves their country's oil resources.

THE radicals that Mr. Littleton "exposed" and helped to get lodged in Sing Sing would socialize the national oil resources and use the mineral wealth of the country for the benefit of the producing section of the population and their dependents. The gentlemen that Mr. Littleton defends for big money would also socialize the national oil resources with the difference that the society benefited would be confined to the thieves and their families.

MR. Littleton in his anxiety to get his clients out from under the dilemma in which they now find themselves, because of the political exigencies of the democratic party and the importance of oil in the national economy (as well as the importance of Standard Oil in the national government) finds it expedient to squirt some crude petroleum on Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., the young man who essayed to douse the glim in Tammany's "red light" windows. It appears that Mr. Roosevelt's part in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy was that of hush man. He was the precocious fellow who insisted that the less the public knew about this patriotic business the better for the conspirators. Which proves that young Ted is a worthy son of his father. Was it not old Teddy who once said that the constitution meant little or nothing between friends?

IN accepting in behalf of the federal government the statue erected in honor of General Meade of Civil War fame by the state of Pennsylvania, president Coolidge hinted that in some respects at least the famous general possessed qualities akin to those which enabled Mr. Coolidge to rise to the presidency from the lowly position of bill collector on a commission basis. Mr. Meade was a "gallant soldier and a christian gentleman." Mr. Coolidge is no soldier, but he is a christian gentleman and he may have soldierly qualities too. We learn from the president that Meade did not believe in "leading hopeless charges." In other words he did "not choose to fight" when the other fellow had the drop on him. Just like Cal.

ANOTHER go-getter was "Dr." Franklin, alias Kock, alias Katz. He got them too. His plan was to visit housewives and inform them that he was a physician sent by their husbands to examine them physically with a view to prescribing treatment for some suspected disease. His theatre of operations was the Bronx. Most of the "Dr.'s" involuntary clients did not stop to question the legitimacy of the "Dr.'s" professional visit so they did as they were bid, and while undressing, the "Dr." departed with whatever jewelry he found laying around. But most adventures have an end as well as a beginning, and the "Dr." met his nemesis in a woman who was not sick. He is now on his way to Sing Sing.

REASONING correctly that the quickest way to acquire wealth and the easiest way to make a living is to do as little physical labor as possible and make others do as much as possible, "Dr." made a careful note of feminine vanities, particularly in the matter of clothes and went into training for his chosen profession. He hung around the haunts of doctors and watched their mannerisms. A prospective patient has as much chance of escaping from the attentions of an experienced doctor as an unarmed diver from the tentacles of an octopus. Not only could the doctors, observed by the faker, convince the average person that he was ill, but they could also convince him that a cure was possible. This convinced the faker that there was money in the profession.

NO matter how ill a doctor may be he manages to create an atmosphere of salubrity around his personality. If he cannot do this he might as well take down his shingle and become a chiropractor. So "Dr." Franklin developed a way of holding his hands as well as those of his "patients" and learned the art of stringing medical terms together in a convincing manner. Most people are afraid to admit they don't understand synthetic chunks of vocabulary lest they might be considered ignorant. Human gullibility helps to make life easy for persons of easy virtue. Well, the curtain goes down on the go-getting "Dr." and for the time being Bronx housewives may be permitted to harbor their ailments without outside interference. But "Dr." Franklin has proved that there is money in that there borough and pioneering spirits will follow the lead of the yellow man.