

Current Events

By M. J. O'Flaherty

ROSH-HA-SHANAH opened here last Monday night and there are great doings in the immediate vicinity of our editorial rooms. We wish to gratefully acknowledge the many New Year greetings we have received from orthodox descendants of the missing tribes. In this part of the world Rosh-ha-Shanah ushers in the 5,628 year of earthly existence, and they may be right at that. Business was so brisk on Monday night that temporary synagogues were opened and there was a big rush on Third Avenue pawnshops until the regular closing time at 6 p. m.

It was impossible to locate a needles trades labor leader who like ourselves on St. Patrick's Day, take advantage of all the breaks no matter from what source they emanate. A holiday is a holiday, but why such a rebellious people as the Hebrews should tolerate the exorbitant admission fee of \$10 to hear a cantor roar in a synagogue when they could have as much noise for nothing in our print shop when The DAILY WORKER is being gotten ready for the press, is beyond my understanding.

NATHAN Strauss, the banker and philanthropist, who is behind the soup kitchen industry in Jerusalem, delivered a Rosh-ha-Shanah message in which he claimed that Henry Ford's reformation was one of the greatest victories scored by the Jewish people in the past year. Now if the Jewish moving picture magnates will call in the movies that grate on the patriotic sensibilities of the Irish people in America, we may look forward to an era of peace outside of a few world wars. Nathan Strauss did not mention the victories scored by his fellow capitalists in the needle trades unions when, with the aid of the Sigmans, Beckermans and Hillquits they partially destroyed the unions rather than permit the Left Wing leadership elected by the workers to retain control.

BIOGRAPHIES are the rage in literary circles nowadays. Paxton Hibben, the insuppressible captain, has written a life of Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher. According to Hibben, Beecher was a regular fellow and sinned as much as he was sinned against. But about Beecher more anon. Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt was another man who had no more idealism in his soul than a weasel. He became rich by grabbing the main chance and developing a conscience like a fox. When his father remonstrated with him about marrying the girl of his choice, the founder of the House of Vanderbilt is alleged to have said: "There ain't nobody alive kin talk to me like that. Find some one else to feed ye." The commodore became religious in his late years but he never allowed it to interfere with his business.

PRESIDENT Coolidge is said to be annoyed because his beneficiaries refuse to take his "I do not choose" for an answer, and insist on trying to organize a spontaneous mass movement that would demand a reconsideration of his Rapid City decision not to run for re-election. Canny Calvin is said to be slated for a \$100,000 job with the Steel Trust. In this job he can retain all the reminders of his happy South Dakota (Continued on Page Six)

FRAME-UP OF TWO WORKERS CAUSED BY DUCE'S AGENT

Count Ignazio Thaon di Revel, head of the Fascist League of North America, appointed by Premier Mussolini, is the moving spirit behind the frame-up of Cologero Grecco and Carrillo, anti-fascists whom the supporters of Mussolini and the New York police authorities want to send to the electric chair.

Revel has been warmly received by leading business men of America, holding many secret conferences at which he propagated the principles of fascism. It is said that many of his listeners have been very sympathetic to his message, drinking in every word eagerly.

Caused Indictment. Wielding his great influence with prominent individuals in this country it can be easily seen that it was not difficult for Revel to cause the indictment of two men who are opposed to the fascist regime in Italy.

A vivid example of how the frame-up of anti-fascists is conducted is the case of Philip Nardone of the Bronx. Nardone was arrested together with 13 other men charged with murdering Carisi and Amoroso, secret agents of Mussolini. He was held in jail for 27 days. After that (Continued on Page Five)

U. S. NAVY MENACES CHINESE AT SWATOW

Workers Party Opens City Election Drive

SIGNATURES FOR LOCAL BALLOTS TO BE GATHERED

The District Call Urges Campaign Saturday

The local election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party will get under way this week-end, when hundreds of party workers will gather the signatures which are necessary to place Communist candidates on the ballot in the coming election. The district organization has issued a call urging all members to obtain signatures this Saturday and Sunday. The local nominating convention will be held at the Irving Plaza, Irving Place, and 15th Street, on October 9. It has been postponed from October 2, so all party members can devote their time in obtaining signatures. At the convention, in addition to naming the local ticket, the party program for the election will be drawn up.

Members Must Register.

All members of sections 2 and 3 are instructed to report to the headquarters in the neighborhood in which they live and help get signatures. The members must register when they report Saturday or Sunday as a record will be sent to their units.

The headquarters are located at 2075 Wilkins Avenue, the Bronx; 81 East 110th Street, the Bronx; 46 Ten Eyck Street, Williamsburg, and 63 Liberty Avenue, Brownsville. They will be open all day Saturday and Sunday. If the Workers Party candidates are to appear on the ballot, all members must help to the utmost.

WALKER RETURNS TO FACE SCANDAL ON HONOR DANCE

55 Per Cent Commission Paid for Program Ads

After kow-towing to Mussolini and the Pope, causing the ejection of several Negroes from a night club in Rome, announcing himself as a fascist and addressing his fellow-fascists at the Paris convention of the American Legion, New York's butterfly Mayor James J. Walker returned yesterday on the Ile de France from a trip to Europe, where he was supposed to have studied municipal problems.

The stench of a sordid graft scandal connected with the ball arranged in Walker's honor, spread over the city with the announcement of the withdrawal of Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee and District Attorney Banton.

Big Profits.

The discovery that a huge commission of 55 per cent was being paid to the expensive advertisements for the ball program caused the withdrawal of McKee and Banton.

The "Mayoralty Ball," which will be given at the Hotel Astor on December 1, is being arranged by Miss Martha Maynard, 425 Fifth Avenue, a "specialist" in arranging affairs of the sort.

McKee Withdraws Name.

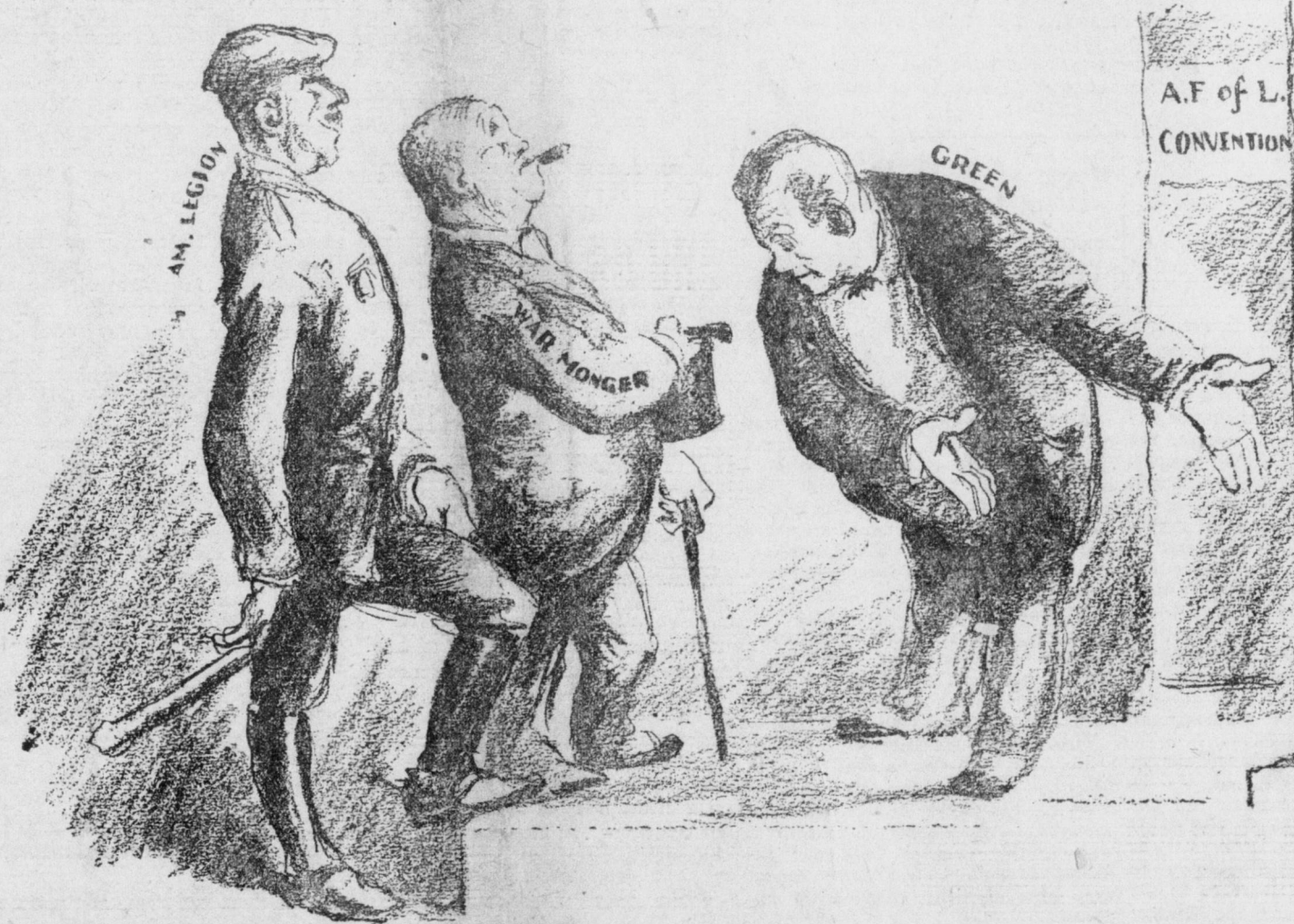
Acting Mayor McKee had originally consented to the use of his name because he was told that the proceeds of the affair would go to the Bellevue Hospital Social Service and the Art Theater, he said in a letter to Miss Maynard yesterday. When he discovered that the firm to which the contract had been let for the program was to receive 55 per cent of the proceeds, he demanded the withdrawal of his name.

Will Let Prisoners Starve.

THOMASTON, Me., Sept. 27.—Forcible feeding was not likely at this time as a means of frustrating the hunger strike of Benjamin H. Turner, Alberta, Iowa, accountant, who continued adamant at states prison today, according to prison officials.

Turner was beginning the first day of a life sentence for the murder of James D. Hallen, disbarred lawyer and confidence man.

"GREETINGS!"



By Fred Ellis

A. F. L. MAY GET RESOLUTION FOR USSR DELEGATION

Fitzpatrick, Just Back, Likely To Be Sponsor

It was learned yesterday that a resolution calling for the appointment of an official American Federation of Labor delegation to visit the Soviet Union would probably be introduced at the convention to open at Los Angeles, October 3, by James W. Fitzpatrick, of the Associated Actors' and Artists' Federation, who returned Monday with the American Trade Union delegation.

This is likely, it is said, despite the fact that Fitzpatrick declined to sign the preliminary statement issued by the Delegation praising Soviet economy, and declaring that it was "impressed by the hopeful spirit with which the workers were participating in the life and activities of their country."

Maurer Laud Workers' Condition. James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, who headed the delegation, declared that "in spite of the post-war destruction, the blockade and the backward technique of the Soviet Union, socialistic forms of economy have proved their vitality and their advantages over capitalist economy."

Maurer, together with his wife and son, who came to New York to meet him upon his arrival from Soviet Russia, left for Reading, Pa., where workers there were planning a reception in his honor.

John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America, also left the city for Pittsburgh. Frank Palmer, member of the Denver typographical union and former editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, left for the west. Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the delegation and executive secretary of the all-American Cooperative Commission, took the train for Cleveland.

Journalist Praises U.S.S.R. Housing. Housing conditions in the Soviet Union were enthusiastically praised yesterday by Upton Close, lecturer at the University of Washington and writer on problems of the Near East, who returned Monday with the American Trade Union delegation which spent more than a month studying economic, political and social conditions in the U. S. S. R.

Close, who was not an official member of the delegation, but joined it in Soviet Russia traveling by way of Manchuria after having spent (Continued on Page Two)

Lithuanian Fascists Sign Concordat With Pope to Rule Workers

ROME, Sept. 27.—Premier Waldemaras of Lithuania today signed a treaty of concord between Lithuania and the vatican. The population of Lithuania, except for the territory of Memel, which is peopled principally by protestant peasants, is 85 per cent Roman Catholic, according to the way the church calculates membership, that is, all baptised children are considered catholics, whether they want to be or not.

The workers of Lithuania, most of them, have abandoned their fathers' religion, and like the church no better than they do the fascist rule of Waldemaras. They regard the present concordat as merely an alliance of their enemies against them.

BRITISH SPIES CONFESS GUILT; ADMIT FAILURE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—That they acted from despair and under fear of death should they refuse, that their efforts were wrong, needless and senseless, that in Communism and not in monarchism lies the hope of the masses, such are the penitent confessions of the four condemned monarchists now facing execution in Leningrad for terrorism and espionage in the U. S. S. R. under the direction of the white monarchist generals and the Latvian secret service backed by British gold.

The five men are Balmassov, Solzki, Stroeve, and Somolov. A fifth, von Aderkass, has been acquitted of terrorism and espionage, but will be condemned to ten years solitary confinement for entering the Soviet Union as a secret monarchist courier, but he was ignorant of the fact that his organization was in the employ of the Latvian secret service.

"Ideals False." Before the court retired to consider the verdict, Balmassov, made the following confession:

"When I joined the anti-Soviet organization, I sincerely believed that I was serving the interests of the Russian fatherland. But all I have seen here proves my ideals false."

"Tactics of Despair." Stroeve, a former mid-shipman in the czar's navy, made a bitter speech revealing the depths to which the monarchists have sunk. "I worked not for money but for ideas," he asserted. "Mine were the tactics of despair. My past life was shattered. (Continued on Page Two)

FRENCH POLICE CONTINUE FRAME UP BOMB RAIDS

U. S. Fascists Ignored By Italian Workers

NICE, France, Sept. 27.—French police are boasting today that they have found anarchist literature in the homes of well-known Italian anarchists who are refugees in southern France from fascism. It is doubtful, however, if this will seem extraordinary to anybody above the mentality of a French policeman. The raids on the houses of the Italian refugees and the arrests of scores on frame-up charges in connection with the bombing of the French southern railroad over which trains, loaded with American legionnaires, were about to pass, are part of the French government's plot to drive all progressive labor elements out of the country or to bury them in the French jails. Even before the frame-up of the Italian workers it was known that the French intelligence and secret services had received explicit instructions to stop at nothing in persecuting, imprisoning or deporting workers. The police action was at first alleged to be an answer to the French workers mass protests against the murders of Sacco and Vanzetti. Hundreds of workers were deported at that time and the leaders of the Communist Party were thrown into jails.

The present frame-up charges against the Italian workers grew out of the bomb explosion which tore up a few feet of track on the southern railway three days ago and out of a second "discovery" by the police of another bomb at La Baccio. A third "attempt" against the Legion was also reported by the police when large boulders were found across the southern railway tracks, but these later proved to be the work of a landslide.

Italian Workers Hostile. GENOA, Sept. 27.—In spite of the efforts of the blackshirts to make the arrival of their colleagues in the American Legion a gala occasion, the legionnaires have expressed themselves as amazed at the hostility showed them by the Italian workers. A large delegation of the blackshirts was on hand at the station to greet the "veterans" but their salutes were so theatrically official as to seem forced and the legionnaires, in their joy at escaping the sullen contempt of the French workers were telling "the whole world" a few hours before that "Italy is all right," are (Continued on Page Two)

Boy, 10, Confesses to Slaying Sister; Clears Uncle of Murder Charge

The confession of ten-year-old William Saltarelli, according to the police, that he had accidentally shot and killed his younger sister, Angeline, yesterday brought exoneration to his uncle, Braggio Assenio, who had been arrested, third-degreed and practically convicted by the police for murder.

HOUSE OF MORGAN AND B.-M.T. FIGHT FOR N. Y. SUBWAYS

Untermeyer Scheme to Boost Fares

While New York toilers continue to ride in over-crowded and badly-heated trains and subway workers continue to receive pitifully low wages for working long hours, the Morgan interests, represented by Samuel Untermeyer and the B.-M.T. continue to wrestle over the Untermeyer's "unification" scheme.

Officials of the B.-M.T. announced yesterday that they would continue to fight against the Untermeyer scheme. The B.-M.T. is earning about 7 per cent on an enormously inflated stock and it is fighting tooth and nail to prevent the recapture of its subway lines by the "city." The "unification" plan includes as one of its provisions the recapture of the Sea Beach and Brighton subway lines.

Also the Untermeyer scheme is played up as an attempt on the part of the city to operate the subways it is believed to be a smoke-screen for a ten-cent fare. It calls for a board of control composed of six business men and three city representatives.

MILLINERS MAKE 3,000 BEAUTIFUL HATS FOR THE BIG RED BAZAAR AT MADISON SQ. GARDEN

Millinery workers and dressmakers, living at the United Workers Cooperative House, 2700 Bronx Park West, will make three thousand hats and hundreds of dresses for the giant Red Bazaar at Madison Square Garden, October 6-7-8-9th.

A millinery shop has been opened in one of the houses, where millinery workers are putting in their best efforts evenings, holidays, Saturdays and Sunday in making hats for the Bazaar. The best materials are being used for the hats which will sell

COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL AT DAIREN AS REVOLT GROWS

Yeh Ting Army Moves Into Big City

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The state department is greatly worried over the situation at Swatow. It was thot here that the Chinese revolution had simmered down into "safe" channels, in which military leaders, ready to "listen to reason" would divide the country among them, and foreign capital be fully encouraged. However, alarmist reports of the "capture of Swatow by Communists" have caused pessimism and anger among the Chinese section of the department.

Well authenticated news that with the peasant army commanded by General Yeh-ting in control of the city, Communist propaganda is widely distributed and labor organization rapidly continuing, has greatly displeased the secretary of state. Department officials are conferring on the question of sending additional naval forces to Swatow. At present the cruiser Ashley and five British torpedo boats are there, as is also a Japanese war vessel.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—A part of the peasant detachments acting jointly with Yeh-ting have entered Swatow. Yeh-ting's regular army occupied Chauchow on the 23rd of September and started the march on Swatow the same day.

DAIREN, Sept. 27.—On Sept. 19th, the Dairen district court opened its hearing in the trial of sixteen Chinese who, together with Teng-ho-koo, are accused of organizing the local Dairen committee of the Communist Party. As stated in the act of accusation, the organization connected with the Dairen committee had 32 branches, to which were affiliated over 220 Chinese workers chiefly from the Dairen railway shops, the south Manchurian railway, and students.

Commuters on Long Island R. R. Revolt Again; Ask for Seats

Straphangers on the Long Island Railroad rebelled again yesterday when a shortage of trains on the Port Washington division compelled hundreds of men and women bound for Manhattan on the 8:11 from Brooklyn, Flushing, to stand. The 7:49 train had failed to appear and 250 boarded the train at the station.

Trainmen recalling the incident of the day before, when straphangers indignantly refused to pay their fares, announced that they would collect fares from all passengers, even if they were standing.

On the 7:49 train Monday eighteen straphangers locked themselves in the baggage compartment and delivered the ultimatum: "No seats, no fares." The train was stopped on the Flushing meadows and did not move until all fares were collected.

at prices under \$5; many of the hats are worth more than \$15. The milliners are cheerfully devoting all of their spare time to building the Red Bazaar.

Dressmakers are making dresses of material turned into the offices of the National Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York City.

Housewives in the Cooperative are working with the dressmakers and milliners and are making various articles for the Bazaar. A rich and varied assortment of white goods will be sold cheaply at numerous booths.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS THREE IMPORTANT LABOR STRUGGLES

Bosses War on Trainmen, Upholsterers

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 27.—Minneapolis, once famous for her well-organized trade unions and her militant working class; Minneapolis, center of the state that cradled the Farmer-Labor Party; Minneapolis, home of many valiant fighters in the Shopmen's Strike—has been seized by a strike fever, a veritable revival of determination on the part of the workers not to lose the conditions already achieved and to resist the wage cuts with which they are being pelted.

Some four weeks ago, the upholstery workers in the Brooks Parlor Furniture Company walked out one hundred per cent. The upholstery workers are among the poorest paid in this region. Last January a cut in wages ranging from 10 per cent for the highest paid—(65 cents an hour) to 20 per cent for the lowest—(50 cents an hour) found the workers resentful but helpless. Winter months are a bad time for striking when families of workers need fuel to keep them from freezing to death in a Minnesota winter.

Strike Against Wage Cut. The shop was unorganized, but a small group of workers belonging to the union began a drive for membership in June and in a few weeks every worker in the factory, which employs about 200 workers, was organized. In July came a ten-day lay-off and when the workers returned to the bench, they were given the glad news that, having been rested by their unpaid vacation, they were to receive another wage cut whereby a worker who formerly could earn \$2.25 by making up a nicely upholstered chair for a petty bourgeois lady to sit upon, would in future only earn \$1.75, and so on down the line.

Good Support For Strike. Mr. Brooks, who is known in Minneapolis as having for a long time posed as a "left winger" (hollow laughter from anaemic workers' children) and member of the Jewish Labor Lyceum Association, had just returned from a month's vacation in the Black Hills, and was heard telling a fellow-employee that the "horses" in his factory had paid for his vacation. This added to the joy with which the workers greeted the news of the second cut.

Their joy, however, was as nothing compared to the joy with which Mr. Brooks hailed news of the fact that the "horses" had walked out on one hundred per cent strike. The walk-out came about the second week in August and the workers are still out, determined that they will not return but fight it out all winter, if necessary.

Splendid support is forthcoming from all labor organizations, and all local unions will soon be in full swing gathering strike relief funds. A commissary department has been opened and the strikers are provided with groceries, etc. Various organizations are arranging dances, parties and meetings, where funds for relief will be taken up.

Demand Union Recognition. Mr. Brooks ceased to laugh so heartily as his profits began to dwindle. On one occasion he weakened and called the Strikers Committee to discuss with him. However, the notorious Citizens Alliance, of which Mr. Brooks is also a member (he seems to be a genuine "joiner") hustled up to Brooks and stiffened up his spine, if any. When the strikers Committee appeared, Mr. Brooks in-

AMERICAN STUDENTS FIND SOVIET UNION HAS MADE BIG CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL ADVANCE

Moscow, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—The American Students' Delegation which has been visiting the Soviet Union, before departing from that country, left the following statement for publication with the Central Bureau of Proletarian Students in Moscow:

The declaration says: that the national minorities of the U. S. S. R. possess a political and cultural autonomy which seems extraordinary when compared with their position in the past. Much energy is expended in the Soviet Republics towards the creation of groups of national intellectual officials so as to establish closer connections between the workers and peasants of the respective nationalities. We found great efforts in the sphere of industrial construction and technical perfection. Our visit in the Ural district showed us that many mills and factories which were greatly destroyed during the Civil war are now working at pre-war capacity and in many places even above that. The workers manage and control industry directly.

The delegation was surprised over the extent of development of social insurance—unemployment doles, sick benefits, etc.

Having investigated rural life the delegation became convinced that the peasants have better living and working conditions than they had before.

The Soviet Union has also made enormous progress in education as compared with tsarist days. The broad masses of rural and urban youth can now receive an education to an extent greater than ever before.

The delegation is of opinion that the Soviet Union is not a mere experiment in a political and cultural respect, but that the Soviet system as such has firmly established itself.

In conclusion, the delegation expresses the hope that before long a group of Soviet students will be invited to make a study of students' life in the United States.

solently told them to "go to play ball." Very well, say the strikers, we'll show him we can play ball better than he can.

Stagehands and Operators Strike.

The strikers demand revocation of the wage cut and recognition of the union.

The second disturbance in this city came last week. Going into a movie house in the evening, if you had the price of admission, you saw a sullen-looking cop associating with the ticket-taker in the lobby. Inside, the house looked remarkably empty. Why?—The stage hands had struck, one hundred per cent. What they demand is one day's rest in seven. Their average work day is fourteen hours. But the theatre owners believe that the horses should work seven days in seven—too bad there aren't eight days in a week—imagine the profits! This, however, created a situation not so serious for the theatre owners; they simply cut off the acts on their bills requiring the services of the stage hands.

But on Tuesday night, the motion picture operators walked out, whereupon the managers had to run the films themselves. The population of Minneapolis didn't seem to be enthusiastic at all about this—it's easy for an inexperienced operator to set a theatre on fire—and the theatre houses began to look like a clearing in the forest where a capable crew has been hewing down timber.

To crown all, the musicians' union has announced a sympathy strike, starting on Saturday night. And Messrs. Finkelstein and Rubin, together with the other theatre owners, can furnish their own music. We suggest to them an overture entitled "No workers, no profits."

Trainmen Challenge Soo Line.

The third event is the announcement by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen that unless a satisfactory settlement is made of several grievances, there will be a general strike over the entire Soo Line of conductors, brakemen, baggage men, and yardmen. About 2,000 men will be affected. The grievances involve various violations on the part of the Soo Line Railroad of the labor contract. The General Committee of the Brotherhood has met to discuss the situation. The statement was sent to the vice-president and general manager of the road, A. E. Wallace, and was signed by A. F. Whitney of Chicago, Vice-President of the Brotherhood, who is now in Minneapolis. It is authorized by the general committee of 16 representatives from workers over the entire Soo Line Railroad and has the full backing of practically all members of the union.

"The Soo Line reported August earnings of \$420,226, an increase over \$320,384 of the same month last year," says the Minneapolis Tribune this morning. If the strike goes into effect, September figures will have another story to tell.

Five Millionaires on Republicans' 1928 List

How completely Wall Street is dominating political life in the United States may be estimated roughly by a review of the republican possibilities for the 1928 candidacy. Even so reactionary a sheet as the Philadelphia Public Ledger, is moved to point out the dominance of the financiers, who it attributes it falsely to the dying out of "political prejudice" rather than to the wholesale occupation of the government by the American capitalists.

"How much more common millionaires are than they used to be says the Ledger, and how the political prejudice against them has died away is indicated by the situation that will confront the republican party in the campaign for nominations to the presidency in 1928. The five leading possibilities are Lowden, Hoover, Dawes, Longworth and Hughes. At least 4 of them are millionaires, and it may be that the fifth is also a millionaire.

"With changing standards of wealth the millionaire in politics has come to stay. We have never had a millionaire president. But we are going to have one before another decade goes by."

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Lawrence Babbitt, 18, of Viroqua, Wisconsin, is dead today from injuries received when he fell 200 feet while climbing Storm King mountain near Cornwall-on-Hudson. He had arrived here Saturday to enter school.

Victim's Wife Had Map of Murder She Blamed on Negroes

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 27.—

State troopers visiting the home of Willis Beach, of Vineland, who was recently questioned in the murder of Dr. William Lillendahl, found Beach absent today and were informed by neighbors that he had left in a blue sedan earlier in the day.

Beach had admitted a clandestine correspondence with the aged doctor's wife, Gertrude, who was thirty years her husband's junior.

Another startling development in the ten-day investigation came today with the announcement that detectives had found two road maps, one in Mrs. Lillendahl's pocketbook, which bore a series of dashes and crosses designating the spot where the murder was committed. The second road map was found in the side pocket of the Lillendahl car.

The Lillendahl woman now admits that it was not two Negroes, as she first said, who killed her husband, and now believes it was drug addicts. But she did not make this change of description until lynchers had terrorized numerous Negro citizens of New Jersey. She let them hunt the Negroes until suspicion was directed against herself, and the Negro story fell through of its own weight.

French Police Continue "Bomb" Frame-Ups

(Continued from page 1)

beginning to feel that the Italian trip is just another big disillusion. All along the route which the legionnaires had to traverse in their journey thru the city, hundreds of black-shirts stood on guard. The Americans were observed with curiosity by little groups of Genoese who stopped on the sidewalks as the automobiles full of train-tired legionnaires swept down the streets, preceded and followed by heavy fascist guards. But there is not even much curiosity. The Italians have seen too much real fascism in the last ten years to be very curious about the second rate American variety.

King Does Stuff.

PISA, Sept. 27.—Mussolini let King Victor Emmanuel of Italy out of the bag and permitted him to motor to Pisa today to greet the American legionnaires who have arrived here on their way to Rome. The King who is a pitiable figure in Italian national life, and a small unimpressive man, was hardly distinguished among the mass of American and Italian fascists as he began his speech, a few dry words of greeting. Howard P. Savage, the retiring commander of the Legion made the expected reply and added significantly: "We feel that we know the Italians. We love them and respect them." At these words the fascists of both nations applauded loudly.

Cause Traffic Tie-Up.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The only serious result of the presence of a small detachment of American legionnaires in London seems to have been an almost hopeless traffic jam when a procession of the "veterans," dressed in garish uniforms, tangled with the heavy lines of automobiles and trucks in the Square, and ended in a general mix-up of squawking horns, and cursing bobbies and drivers.

Prohibition Gunners Released on Bail

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The stage was cleared today for an early trial in federal court here of the four dry agents charged with the murder of Charles Gundlach, 77, on his lonely farm near Leonardtown, Md.

Over the protest of Philip H. Dorsey, State's attorney of St. Mary's County, Federal Judge A. Soper released J. Randolph Brewer under \$10,000 bond. Mrs. Gundlach, sobbing as she told her story, accused Brewer as the leader of the raid, of shooting her husband as he lay on the porch with bullet wounds in his body.

The three other agents, D. M. Jack, R. S. Cornett and John T. Fisher, already are under bond. Fisher is in a hospital in Washington.

Make Way for the Big Bazaar.

Negroes Hear Lau Tell Of Chinese Toilers' War Against All Exploiters

Speaking before a large and enthusiastic audience last Sunday at the regular weekly Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, Mr. P. T. Lau, Secretary of the Hands-Off China Conference, declared that the Chinese Revolution would succeed despite the treachery and dishonesty of the cheap military leaders of factional groups in China. "We have learned," said the speaker, "not to rely on any one leader; and we are developing leaders of the revolution from the ranks of the working and peasant class."

Mr. Lau's topic was "The Revolution in China and the Workers." He gave an interesting introduction covering the history of China in relation to foreign powers. It was pointed out by the speaker that China has a civilization older than that of Greece, Rome or Egypt. The traditional policy of China with reference to the exclusion of foreigners some three thousand years was reviewed by the speaker.

During the course of his address, Mr. Lau pointed out that the original nationalist aim of the revolution has developed into a working class movement with new slogans and new ideals. Seeing that the nationalist leaders were selling out to the imperialists and to foreign interests, the Chinese workers and peasants were compelled to broaden their demands for freedom so as to include not only freedom from foreign exploiters, but native exploiters as well. In other words, the Chinese workers and peasants have had to face the fact which other workers must face more and more in all countries: the class struggle as headed up in the opposing interests of employers and employees.

The discussion following Mr. Lau's address consisted, in the main, of an analysis of the lessons to be drawn from the experience of the Chinese workers and peasants as applied to the race problem in America. One speaker after another pointed out that the Negro should study the Chinese situation so as to get lessons for his own struggle against exploitation and oppression in the United States.

Four Peasants Lead 2,700 Prize Sheep From U. S. to USSR

Four Russian peasants, one from the middle of Siberia, have arrived in New York to escort back to the Soviet Union 2700 high grade sheep recently purchased in Utah, Montana, Oregon and Ohio by a purchasing commission sent by the Russian Commissariat for Agriculture, according to announcement yesterday by the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway. The sheep consist of 1550 prize stock Rambouilles, 1000 Hempsires and 150 Shropshires. Their cost, plus transportation and attendance, amounts to \$160,000.

According to V. S. Uniev, chairman of the purchasing delegation, the sheep will be used to improve the breed in the Soviet Union. Nearly 500 American sheep have already been shipped to the Soviet Union during the past two years.

Two of the four peasant herders had never been more than fifty miles from their villages before the present trip. They are very proud of their assignment and of their unheard of journey. They were selected from thousands of members of Russian sheep-herding organizations.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

Before the Whole Lot Is Sold Out

The case of **Sacco and Vanzetti** in **CARTOONS** from **THE DAILY WORKER** by **ELLI**

Send a dollar for 4 copies to give to your shopmates and members of your union—

Single copies 25 cents.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First Street, New York

Fall, Sinclair on Trial for Graft Soon for Oil Deal

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (F.P.).—Trial of Albert Fall, former secretary of the interior, and Harry F. Sinclair, oil magnate, on indictments charging criminal conspiracy to defraud the United States by the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Sinclair, is scheduled to begin Oct. 17 in the federal court in the capital.

In this trial the government counsel should prove that Fall received from Sinclair \$230,500 in Liberty bonds on May 3, 1922, as a bribe for Fall's handing over the oil lands of the government to Sinclair. Agents of the government, under direction of Special Counsel Roberts and Pomeroy, traced down the source of the bond coupons which mysteriously reached Fall's bank and were credited to his account. They found that Sinclair and other oil men had organized a corporation in Canada for the purpose of buying and re-selling oil at a profit, which profit was paid to Fall through the medium of Liberty bonds. One of the officials of a subsidiary company who fled to Europe and then to Africa when this deal was uncovered, has now been found in Europe and served with a summons to return and testify. This is H. M. Blackmer.

The prosecution has called 78 witnesses. Among them is Harry Daugherty, former attorney general, and Theodore Roosevelt, former assistant secretary of the navy, who had a prominent part in the lease arrangements.

Stepson Kills Express Co. Manager for Trying To Strangle His Mother

BERKELEY, Cal., Sept. 27.—"I am not glad I killed him, but if I caught him abusing my mother again I'd shoot him."

This was the statement made today by 13-year-old Jerome Frederick Cornell, who yesterday shot and killed his step-father, Charles D. Van Alderwell, 35, who, according to the boy, was choking his mother when he fired the fatal shot.

Van Alderwell was San Francisco manager of the foreign department of the American Express Company, and part-owner of it.

A.F.L. May Be Urged to Chose USSR Delegation

(Continued from Page One)

several months in China. "The government alone," declared Close, "owns land and houses. Each house is leased by it to a trade union or a cooperative group. These cooperatives and unions sublease the apartments in the house to their accredited members at a sum which is practically cost. Thus a Russian worker may get a beautifully furnished and finished three or four room apartment for \$10 a month."

Peasants, reports Close, are allowed to settle on land for the period of their lifetime, but not to own it. They have virtually no taxes to pay and receive the benefits of state insurance which provides them with a guarantee of livelihood for themselves, wife and children. If their crops fail during one year they receive aid from the government, while if a worker falls ill or dies his wife and children receive support from the Soviet government.

Close also praised the railroads and public works, which he said are well cared for. "Railroads are operated at an extremely low price, affording ready communication between all parts of the country." He said that the trains are well kept, well run, and very comfortable.

His real name is Joseph Washington Hall. The name of "Upton Close" he adopted as a pseudonym during the time when he was a war correspondent in China.

British Spies Confess Guilt and Failure

(Continued from Page One)

My present is the shame of a spy. I cry out to my comrades abroad that it is senseless, hopeless, unnecessary. We were very wrong."

From beginning to end of the trial the evidence has shown the activity of the British intelligence and secret services in attempting to overthrow the Soviet Republic. The name of Captain Sidney Reilly, a former member of the British air force, has recurred. He is the same English spy and terrorist who boasted, before he was shot on June 25, that he had first insisted to the white monarchist emigres on the importance of bombing the leaders of the Soviet Union, and the factories, if the present regime was to be demoralized. In this work he confessed that he had the "backing" of Winston Churchill, Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt, director of the British secret service and former General Kutepov, the aide of the former Grand Duke Nicholas.

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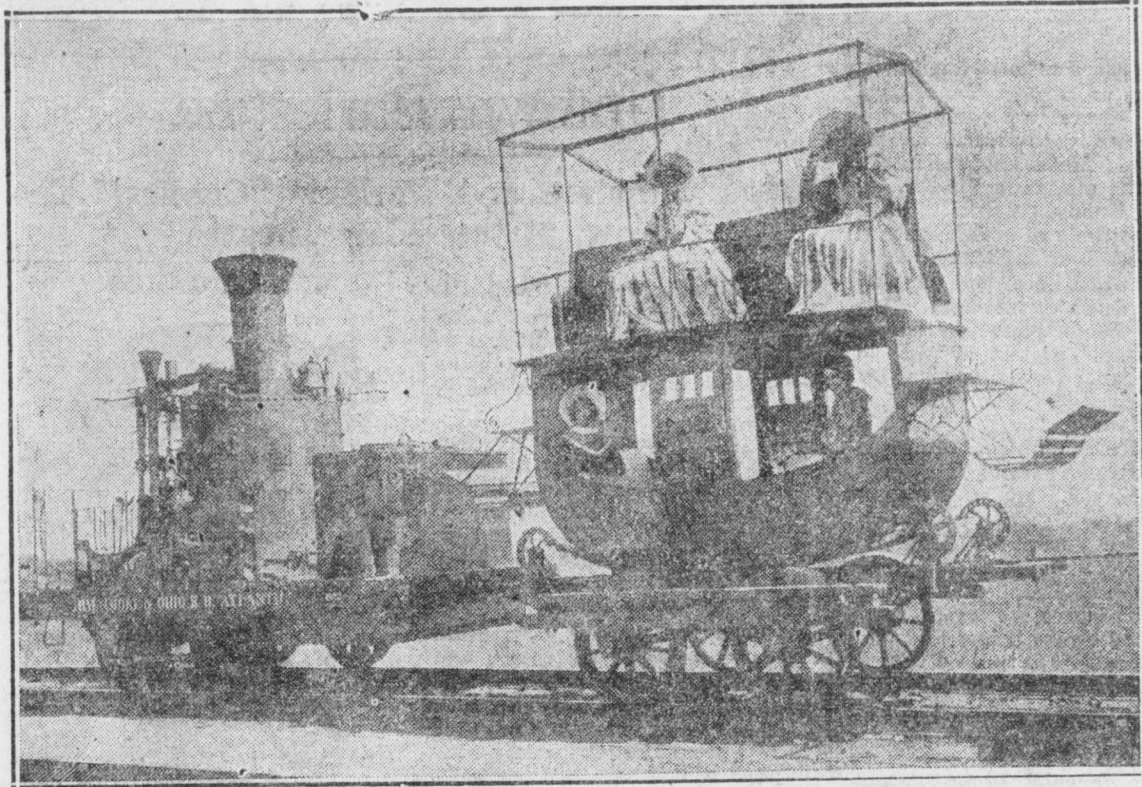
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CENTENARY of the B. & O. Railroad is being held at Baltimore. Photo above shows the Atlantic, first of the grass-hopper type of engines, a feature of the pageant.

Red Army Close to USSR Workers, Says Returning Visitor

While most of the members of the first tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc., are still in Soviet Union on extensions of stay granted for the purpose of visiting relatives or friends, or to study a specific phase of the Soviet culture, the second group returned last week. This group, numbering seven, expressed great satisfaction with their treatment.

Their spokesman, James Trushinsky, of 2907 West Division St., Chicago, Ill., stated that they found the morale of the workers of the Soviet Union greatly higher than that of the American worker. An inveterate traveler, he stated that in no country he has visited has he found the workers so content with their lot. They are inspired, he stated, by the knowledge that they are laboring for the betterment of themselves, by the fact that their efforts are directed, not to the monetary benefit of a small class of bosses, but to the cultural, spiritual and economic furtherance of their lives and that of the working class.

Trushinsky was especially enthusiastic about the Red army. The dominant difference between the soldiers of the Red army and those of the Tsarist Russia, with whom Trushinsky was acquainted, being by birth a Russian, is the wholesome interest taken by the Red soldiers in the life of the people as a whole. Those soldiers of the rank and file with whom he came in contact were well versed in the economic history of the Soviet Union and intelligently discussed the problems of the future. These soldiers feel themselves to be not a class apart and above from the general population, but of it, working shoulder to shoulder with it along productive lines. There is far greater freedom among these soldiers, and a self-imposed discipline rather than superimposed.

World Tourists announce that registration for their second tour, sailing October 14 on the S. S. Carmania of the Cunard Line, will close within a few days. The tour will last eight weeks, and will include visits to theatres and art galleries as well as the witnessing and participation in the tremendous celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution. This is a very rare opportunity, and all desirous of accompanying the tour must apply immediately at the office of World Tourists, 69 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dirt Road Record 92.42 Miles.
CLEVELAND, Sept. 27.—Frank Lockhart, 23-year-old auto race driver of Dayton, O., today held new world's records for all distances up to 100 miles, for one mile dirt tracks, following his sensational victory at North Randall yesterday afternoon. Driving a Miller special, Lockhart finished the 100 mile grind in 1 hour, 14 minutes, 14.4 seconds, for an average of 80.826 miles per hour. In the morning, Lockhart set a new non-competitive record for one mile tracks with an average of 92.42 miles per hour.

U. S. S. R. PROSPEROUS, PEASANTS CONTENT, AS OLD WORLD SUFFERS FROM CAPITALISM

By LAURENCE TODD.
(Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Impressions gained in a three months' stay in Europe, just ended, are due to talks with trade union, political and peasant spokesmen of varying degrees of authority. I saw these men in London, Moscow, a Russian village, Prague, Vienna, small towns in Austria and Bavaria, and in Munich, Freiburg, Basel and Geneva. Here, in brief, is what I found:

British Labor Strong.
Britain is slowly recovering industrial strength, and her labor movement is far more competent to resist today employers' attacks than press dispatches of the past year would indicate. Her labor party will almost certainly form the next British cabinet—either alone or with the assistance of the liberals. Her recent trade union act will be repealed. Germany is definitely settled on her republican foundations, and her working class is turning its attention once more to strictly class issues. Hitler, Ludendorff and their fascist groups are no longer dangerous; they are merely ridiculous.

Soviet Union Peasantry Content.
The Soviet Union is rapidly developing its industries, although still suffering from the economic blockade of the international bankers and the hostility of the British Tory government. Cost of living in Russian towns is high, and unemployment is about the same as in Germany and England, but the system of unemployment benefits in the Soviet Union is better than in western Europe. Russian peasants, harvesting their third good crop in three years, are relatively prosperous and are happier than at any time they can remember. The Communist Party is firmly established in control of government and of every cultural enterprise, and is now free of anxiety as to movements of discontent among the peasants. American business is beginning to flirt with Moscow.

Vienna, stronghold of the social democrats in the Danube basin, is giving to the world revolutionary lessons in taxation, in providing good housing for the masses, and in reform of the public schools. Surrounded by a conservative agricultural Austrian peasant population which takes its politics from the church, Vienna is a citadel of organized workers, fighting for a wage that will feed them and their wives and children. They have to face not only the employers, but also the walls raised by the Czech export tax on coal for Austrian factories and the other economic handicaps that are due to the peace treaties. Yet although they seem doomed to final starvation, these Vienna workers turn out, at a signal, 200,000 marchers in peaceful parades of protest or appeal. The riot of July was due to the fact that their leaders failed to arrange a formal demonstration, and a small group of hoodlums took advantage of a spontaneous walkout of factory workers who wanted to make a protest at the acquittal of men who had murdered three of their comrades. Vienna is supporting 50,000 unemployed by taxation of the rich.

Europe Wants Labor in Power.
Geneva is today, more than in any previous year, a world capital. Twenty-two ministers of foreign affairs, from as many nations, were in attendance at the sessions of the League Assembly when I was there. The league as an institution which enables powerful politicians to get together and reach agreements—at

minimum cost and with maximum glory at home—has been "discovered" beyond any chance of future oblivion. Then uprising of the smaller nations' delegates against dictation by Austen Chamberlain and the British die-hard Tories was a symptom of the growth of league prestige in Europe and Asia. A world-state is far off, but the tendency of these league discussions is to expose the hypocrisies of nationalism and militant imperialism. The league is capitalist because its component nations are capitalist states.

Europe is praying for two things: return of a labor or liberal government in England, in order that British support for Mussolini and the Hungarian dictators may cease; then, humbling of the pride of the American business world. The first prayer seems likely to be answered. The second will be forwarded by a trade war which is now taking form, and for which the French tariff gun is the preliminary signal.

Hallin, Ormsby Umpires.
CHICAGO, Sept. 27.—Officials of the American Baseball League here today announced the appointment of R. F. Hallin, of Frederick, Md., and E. T. Ormsby, of Chicago, to officiate as umpires during the world's series.

1,150 DELEGATES WILL CELEBRATE OCTOBER IN USSR

Trade Unions Send Many for Red Anniversary

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 27.—The various organizations in the Soviet Union have invited about 1,150 guests from different countries to attend the pending celebrations on the tenth anniversary of the October Revolution. The bulk of those invited will be delegations from trade unions invited by the Central Council of Labor Unions of the U. S. S. R. Delegations of 60 members each are expected from Germany and England, while 50 are coming from North America and 30 from France. Among those invited by the Central Council are labor delegations from the trade unions of India, South America, South Africa, Algeria and others who will make their first trip to the Soviet Union. The Central Council has invited, also for the first time, delegations from the organizations of agricultural laborers. The Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies has invited over 100 representatives from the peasant organizations of the various countries.

The delegates will stay about three weeks during which time the guests will be afforded an opportunity to visit interesting spots not only in Moscow but also in other big centers.

"Potemkin," Film of the 1905 Revolution, Now at 2 Theatres in Newark

"Armored Cruiser Potemkin," is playing this week in the Capitol Theatre, Market and Halsey Streets, Newark, and at the Rivoli Theatre, Paterson. So pleased were the officials of the company that they have already booked "Potemkin" for their Capitol Theatre, Passaic, and it will be shown there beginning October 24. In both the Newark and Paterson Theatre this sensational Russian film will continue for the remainder of this week, ending Saturday.

"Potemkin" is (as the National Board of Review stated) "the perfect cinematic recreation of the ill-fated Russian Revolution of 1905." It was directed by Sergius M. Eisenstein, a young 27-year-old Russian. Recent reports from Germany bring the message that this Soviet film was selected by the German critics as the best film of the year.

Chinese Liberation Movement Marches Forward

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE capture and occupation of Swatow, now admitted by the imperialist press, by the revolutionary workers' and peasants' army commanded by Yeh Ting, is the first decisive military success of the revolutionary forces since their reorganization.

It is too early yet to estimate the possible spread of the movement under revolutionary leadership against imperialism and the Chinese capitalist and middle class represented by the Nanking government, nevertheless it is clear that the mass liberation movement already has displayed tremendous vitality, recuperative powers, ability to develop leadership and technical command of military science.

THE defection of the leaders of the liberation movement is as yet relatively weak numerically. But it is equally true that the difficult march on Swatow, its capture and occupation, could not have occurred were two important factors lacking:

1. Sympathy and support from the worker and peasant masses and
2. Extensive demoralization in the ranks of the counter-revolutionary forces.

The tone of the dispatches to the imperialist press is a good guide in estimating the strength of the mass liberation movement. A Pekin dispatch to the New York Sun for September 26 says:

"The Communist general, Yeh Ting, who recently revolted against the Hankow government and departed owing to Hankow's anti-

Red program, now occupies and controls Swatow, threatening to bring Kwangtung province again under Communist sway."

SWATOW is some 200 miles north and west of Canton, the former seat of the Kuomintang government, and the center from which the northward drive started last year. There is a powerful peasant movement in Kwangtung province and the Canton workers, although their unions have for the most part been suppressed by the counter-revolutionary forces, are still in a position to render decisive aid to the revolutionary army.

The capture of Canton by Yeh Ting in the near future is by no means a far-fetched possibility.

THE peasant organizations in Kwangtung have their armed divisions and the same dispatch from which we quote hints at the obstacle this places in the way of the counter-revolutionary armies. It says:

"Canton reports the sending of two divisions against Yeh Ting, BUT NUMEROUS BANDITS ARE COOPERATING WITH THE LATTER'S ARMY through eastern Kwangtung and THIS MAKES DIRECT ATTACK DIFFICULT."

Armed Chinese peasants supporting the mass liberation movement and dispossessing the feudal landlords who form part of the base of the counter-revolution, are "bandits" in imperialist terminology.

In Hunan and Hupeh provinces also the peasant movements have again taken on a mass character.

IT is apparent that the mass liberation movement, correctly emphasizing the decisive role played by the masses, under revolutionary leadership, has taken up the two tasks that the reactionary wing of the Kuomintang abandoned under the pressure of the capitalists, compradores and landowners:

The defeat of imperialism and the abolition of landlordism and all feudal survivals.

These two tasks the Chinese liberation movement can carry out successfully only if it maintains the closest contact with the Communist Party of China and proceeds with the ut-

most energy against all who oppose the leadership of the Chinese working class and the alliance with the peasantry as the guarantee of the integrity of the liberation movement.

ALREADY new forces are being drawn into the struggle. The Chinese peasantry and the semi-proletarian elements of the cities and towns are realizing that the right wing of the Kuomintang, the enemy of these social categories, no longer exercises a hampering influence from within upon the liberation movement.

The mass murder of Communists, left wing Kuomintang leaders and organizers of unions and peasant societies, the merciless suppressions of the masses practiced by the Nanking government and its supporters while at the same time it made overtures to the northern militarists and the imperialists, the active participation in or tacit approval of these atrocities by the Wuhan "moderates," serve to disillusion millions of workers and peasants.

From this huge section of the Chinese masses the revolution will draw great forces.

AS it becomes clearer to the world's working class that the Chinese liberation movement no longer is dominated by doubtful elements who make peace with the imperialists at the moment the working class is gathering its international forces for support of the Chinese nationalists, there will be new sympathy, understanding and activity.

There will be a renewal of the pressure upon the imperialist governments for the withdrawal of troops and gunboats and the Chinese leaders will be able to show to the masses that the working class forces are mobilized for their support in all imperialist countries by revolutionary struggle and not by surrender to native and foreign reaction.

All indications point to a new series of big developments in the Chinese liberation struggle and here in the most powerful imperialist nation we must be ready to give every possible assistance to the Chinese masses who strike at the very foundations of world imperialism.

NAACP ASSAILS WALKER FOR HIS ROME BEHAVIOR

Call the Mayor's Action Contemptible

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Ave., yesterday issued the following statement on the report that Mayor Walker had objected to the presence of colored patrons on a dancing floor in a night club in Rome. The statement was signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the Advancement Association:

"We cannot believe without further confirmation that the mayor of a large city like New York has been guilty of such a petty and even contemptible action in a cosmopolitan city of Europe where good behavior and gentlemanly bearing, not race or color, are the passports in public places.

Did Not Need Censorship.
"However, if it should prove true that Mayor Walker did protest against the dancing of Brazilian gentlemen with white ladies, it might be pointed out that the women were doubtless of age and entirely capable of choosing their escorts without assistance or censorship from American visitors.

"Moreover, if the mayor of New York wants to see white and black citizens dancing together, he need not go to the city of Rome, in Italy. There are plenty of places in the city over which he presides where they so dance without untoward incidents of any kind.

"We resent the reported action of the mayor because it is an invasion of personal rights and the exhibition of a prejudiced state of mind utterly unbefitting the head of a great city."

Turner On Hunger Strike.
PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 27.—Benjamin H. Turner, the California clerk who travelled from Mexico to slay James D. Hallen, soldier of fortune, whom he claims duped him, continued his hunger strike in Cumberland County jail today. He has taken three glasses of water, but no food since Saturday when he learned that the Maine courts had dismissed his plea for a new trial and that he must start a life sentence in Thomaston prison this week.

Morgan Makes Grab for Czechoslovakian State Railways, Says Report

PARIS, Sept. 27.—A bid was made by J. P. Morgan and Company of New York to take over the Czechoslovakian state railways and negotiations relative to the project are in progress, it was learned today from an authoritative source.

The Morgan interests ask for the railways as a guarantee for a loan to the Czechoslovakian government. A commission operating along the lines followed for Germany in the Dawes plan would administer the railways, part of the profit going to Czechoslovakia and part to the bankers.

The negotiations struck a snag when the Morgan interests insisted upon a complete revaluation of the railroad property.

Death List Grows In Central Europe Storm and Floods

GENEVA, Sept. 27.—Between 30 and 40 persons were dead and thousands were homeless today in Eastern Switzerland, Western Austria and the principality of Lichenstein, as a result of torrential rains, cloudbursts and flood which were submerging the country.

The death list in the departments of St. Gallen, Cressons and Tessin, Switzerland, mounted to 24 today as the flood waters of the Rhine river continued their rampage.

Eight or more persons were dead at Innsbruck, Austria, following a cloudburst yesterday.

Most of the principality of Lichenstein was flooded, resulting in 5,000 being rendered homeless, and possible loss of life.

Railroad, telegraph and telephone communication in the whole area was partly or wholly paralyzed. One railroad train at Brenner, Switzerland, was hurled into the River Isargio by an avalanche.

Author of "Drake" Marries.
LONDON, Sept. 27.—Alfred Noyes, British patriotic poet, was married today in Brompton Oratory to Mrs. Weld Blundell.

BRITISH WORKERS RESENT FREEING OF CRUEL MASTER

Brutally Mistreated Injured Steward

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Deep resentment was expressed here today among British workers following the decision of the federal grand jury in New York which refused to indict Michael J. Crowley, captain of the American oil tanker, "Manataway," after gruesome evidence of brutal mistreatment of Fred Thomas, a British steward aboard the ship, has been presented.

Thomas charges that during a storm he was thrown against a steam pipe. Crowley gave him no medical treatment and as a result Thomas lost the use of his right hand. Irritated by screams and groans following the accident, the captain of the ship ordered Crowley handcuffed and beaten by other members of the crew.

The victim, who has since returned to England, preferred his charges before the British foreign office which protested thru the British ambassador at Washington to the American government.

Duel With Bull Whips a Feature of Film

(Shown For The DAILY WORKER)
A duel with bull whips—in which two men, bare to the waist, lash at each other, is the sensational novelty in "The Temptress," Cosmopolitan's thrilling filmization of Vicente Blasco Ibanez' novel of South America, coming Sunday, October 2 to the Waldorf Theatre. Antonio Moreno and Roy D'Arcy stage this duel, after the manner of South American plainsmen. Greta Garbo, famous Swedish beauty, plays the title role of the new production, directed by Fred Niblo at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios.

Lita Will Wash Herself.
BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Sept. 27.—Six baths and a private swimming pool are included in Lita Grey Chaplin's plans for a \$50,000 residence being drawn here, her architect disclosed today.

The new home for the former wife of Charlie Chaplin and her two children will be a two-story stucco structure, containing nine rooms.

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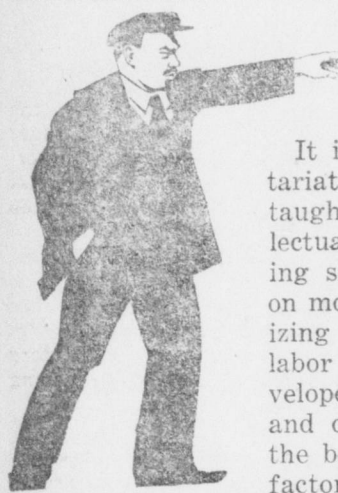
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LENIN SAID:

It is Marxism, the ideology of the proletariat educated by capitalism, which has taught and still teaches the wavering intellectuals the difference between the exploiting side of the factory (a discipline based on mortal fear of starvation) and its organizing side (a discipline based upon common labor united by the conditions of highly developed technical production.) Discipline and organization, which comes so hard to the bourgeois intellectual are thanks to the factory "school" acquired very easily by the proletariat.—LENIN ON ORGANIZATION, p. 167.

Relief, Defense, Organization of the Non-Union Fields and the Coming Official Labor Conference in Pittsburgh

The conference of union officials which will be held in Pittsburgh after the convention of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of aiding the miners' strike, will have two major problems to consider in this connection:

(1) The organization of relief and defense on a nation-wide scale and

(2) The organization of the important non-union fields.

Both questions deserve special attention and it is a debatable question if, action of this kind, especially an organization drive in West Virginia and Kentucky, having been delayed until the strike is in its sixth month by the official labor leadership, can be made effective now by the same leadership that shirked its task for so long.

In a longer article we shall deal with the question of coal production in connection with the unorganized fields. Here we will say only that the latest reports from all authoritative sources point to the inevitable defeat of the United Mine Workers of America unless the non-union fields are organized and the strike extended to them.

All plans for relief which the conference may endorse must therefore be based on the fundamental strategy of extending the fight to non-union territory on a huge scale.

Not only must relief be secured for the miners now on strike but plans must be laid for support of miners now at work in non-union districts but who can be drawn into the struggle.

The A. F. of L. conference will fail in its duty to the miners and the rest of the labor movement if it does not give first consideration to the two problems mentioned and if it does not work out a program which will unite against the coal barons and the government which backs them, all the forces in the United States that can be mobilized.

But no matter what the coming conference does or does not do, the fact that it has been called is proof that great numbers of American trade unionists have realized that not only the miners' union, but all unions, are faced with a relentless drive intended to bring about their destruction.

Every possible means must be utilized to bring pressure upon the coming official conference to make it act in line with the vital need for unity and militancy on the part of the American working class.

Britain Fails to Get French Consent for Her Offensive Against the Soviet Union

Reports from Geneva, relative to a "conversation" between Premiers Briand and Stresemann, confirm news from Paris indicating that Great Britain has failed for the time being to force France into her anti-Soviet Union bloc.

Rakovsky will not be given his papers, there will be no break in the relations of France with the Soviet Union at present and Austen Chamberlain will have to devise some new method of putting pressure on France thru Germany.

The Geneva correspondent of the New York Times reports the gist of the Briand-Stresemann interview as follows:

"Again, today he (Briand) was able to repeat that France contemplated no immediate steps to coerce Russia in any form; that for the moment the French position was that relations should not be broken and that he and also the Poincaré government had no concessions to make—there was no need to talk more now about further Rhineland evacuation in exchange for any Anglo-German proposition."

British diplomacy has suffered a great diplomatic defeat which this conference between the French and German ministers marks. Britain has failed to force a single European country to follow her example and break off relations with the Soviet Union. Altho the Poincaré government intensified the attack on Rakovsky and the Soviet Union immediately after the reactionary leadership of the British Trade Union Congress severed relations with the Anglo-Russian Trade Union Unity committee at the recent Edinburgh conference, it is evident that the French government does not dare at this time to break with the Soviet Union in the face of the militancy and power displayed by the French masses. Similarly, in England the imperialists know that the attitude expressed by the official labor leaders is not that of the masses and the French rulers also know this.

The European masses are not for war on the Soviet Union, they are against it—this is the principal meaning of the difficulties encountered by Great Britain in organizing the offensive against the workers' and peasants' republic.

There is also of course the inner imperialist conflicts (Great Britain and America, France and Britain, Italy and France, etc.) but it is the sympathy for and support of the Soviet Union on the part of the masses that is decisive.

The Election Campaign in "The Anthracite"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE coal miners of "the anthracite" in Pennsylvania are in politics. But it is the politics of the capitalist parties. They are not in politics for themselves.

It was somewhat startling to me to pick up a copy of the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Record on the morning of election day, Tuesday, Sept. 20, and there find two rather large advertisements, samples of the divisions in the ranks of the mine workers.

One advertisement contained a statement by Henry J. Mische, President of Local 1689, and carried the heading, "Mine Workers Swinging to Schuler," while the other contained a contradictory statement signed by five members of the same local union under the heading, "Just a Boomerang!" in which the rank and filers declared the union "is standing loyally for our friend and neighbor, Daniel L. Hart."

It is not unusual in other sections of the country for the old party politicians to organize their "Trade Union Committees," usually consisting of selections from the highest strata of the official family, the higher the better.

But in "the anthracite," as these two advertisements reveal, the poison seeps down into the masses, who feel called upon to champion in the capitalist press the candidacy of the old party standard bearers.

I did not learn who paid for these advertisements. They might have been paid for out of "the money barrels" of the old party candidates. Yet the workers might have been foolish enough to pay for them, hoping for their "rewards" after the election, if it terminated the right way.

The official regime of President John L. Lewis, in the United Mine Workers of America, has always paid considerable attention to the political situation in Pennsylvania. After supporting Cal Coolidge, the strike-breaker president, nationally in 1924, being a member of the republican national committee, Lewis turned to Gifford Pinchot, the alleged "progressive" in Pennsylvania, for governor. In fact, Lewis was hailed as one of the "possibilities" as republican vice-presidential timber in 1924, and later as a probable choice for secretary of labor.

The day that I arrived in "the anthracite," Lewis was being widely announced as the main speaker at a political demonstration being planned for Daniel L. Hart, mayor and candidate for re-election in Wilkes-Barre.

It is interesting to note that Mayor Hart was out to capture the nominations of both the old parties in the primaries. It did not seem strange in the coal fields that he should be running on both the republican and democratic tickets at the same time. Stranger still, he won both nominations by overwhelming majorities, thus eliminating all opposition to himself in the regular elections.

Lewis was announced as the main drawing card for a "testimonial meeting" conducted under the auspices of ten local unions of the United Mine Workers of America. Lewis didn't appear. He sent the usual telegram instead. A rank and filer from Local Union No. 2533, acted as chairman, and the usual keynote was, "that the mayor had given labor a fair and square deal and that labor, in turn, owes the mayor the same consideration in his campaign for re-election."

Among the speakers was John Wilkinson, president of District No. 21, of the United Mine Workers of America. This is the Oklahoma district, where the coal miners have suffered alike under the clubs of democratic and republican regimes. But Wilkinson "urged" the re-election of Mayor Hart. So did Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1, the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton district in the hard coal fields. Thomas Kennedy, of Hazleton, another hard coal center, who is international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of

America, lauded Mayor Hart with the usual campaign bunk, calling him "the most outstanding character in American politics." And so the story went.

The point is that some of the locals supporting this old party mass meeting had but recently endorsed "The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Conference of the Anthracite," that many of the miners in attendance at this bipartisan old party mass meeting had but recently joined in the protest against the legalized murder of these two workers. They had even faced the clubs of the State Police, the "Pennsylvania Cossacks," to register their protest in open air demonstrations held on Monday, August 22, when thousands went out on strike.

It was very evident, that the coal miners saw no connection at all between the capitalist state, that arrested, tried and convicted the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, under a democratic regime in 1920, and that sent them to death in the electric chair in 1927, under a republican administration, with the republican democratic regime of Mayor Daniel L. Hart in Wilkes-Barre.

It may be said that the Sacco-Vanzetti Campaign in "the anthracite" went thru three different stages:

First: When the protest wave swept the hard coal fields, resulting

in such a mass sentiment that even the president of District No. 1, Cappellini, with several old party politicians, were forced to march, for instance, or ride in automobiles in the Sacco-Vanzetti parade in Pittston.

Second: Monday, August 22, when the protest of the coal miners reached its highest level of militancy. This was the day when Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death at midnight. This day marked the complete desertion of the coal miners' protest by the old party politicians, while Cappellini ordered them back to work when they came out on strike.

Third: The political campaign when the workers cheered the candidates, like Mayor Hart, of the capitalist parties, the political allies of Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller, Attorney General Sargent, the supreme court justices and President Coolidge, those immediately concerned in putting Sacco and Vanzetti to death. The official regime in the miners' union could pat itself on the back. "The anthracite" was again safe for the reaction.

The Sacco-Vanzetti protest wave had left little or no trace of sentiment for independent political action in the anthracite coal field.

It will require the most intense and far-reaching propaganda for the Labor Party to arouse the coal miners to the meaning and the necessity for class political action.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

(Continued from last issue.)
Intellectuals in the Party.

I will say a few words about proletarians and intellectuals. Any intellectual who betrays his class, who goes away from the intellectuals, away from the bourgeoisie, and comes and gives service to the working class, is a member of the working class and should be accepted as such. And he who raises the slogan, directly or indirectly, covertly or overtly, of "Intellectuals and proletarians," who uses it in the name of unity or against unity, is hurting the Party, comrades.

I also can quote, Comrade Cannon. This time it is I, also, who can quote Comrade Lenin. Lenin has written a good deal about intellectuals and proletarians. But I appeal to you comrades who are speaking so much of proletarians elements, that these comrades of the needle trades, who have made serious errors doing Party work, when they correct them, we must treat them as proletarian elements, not as intellectuals, not as we treated Lore, but as good proletarian elements that should be developed to become an integral part of our Party work.

Union Bureaucrats.

Not a few words about the trade union bureaucracy: Comrade Zack has discussed the bureaucracy in the American labor movement. We never saw them, we never felt their heavy hand. Of course the comrades in the needle trades don't know what bureaucracy is! Comrade Zack and the comrades associated with him say that the practical work of the Party has been orientating itself towards the bureaucracy. Comrades, what are the facts? If you will examine the effectiveness of our Party for the past two years, you will find the major activities of our Party have been activities based on the masses. We base our policies on the masses. We are part of the masses. We try to win the masses.

Where do the bureaucrats come in? The bureaucrats play a very important part in the class struggle. We consider differences in the bureaucracy of the trade union movement as a factor which we must consider in the estimation of our policies. We say also that the bureaucracy has something to do with the masses. Much as we may not like it, today the reactionary trade union bureaucracy has more masses than we do, and we must try to separate the masses from them and win them over to us. If differences occur in the bureaucracy, we must utilize them to the fullest extent.

Comrades, it does the Party no good to say that because we speak of differences in the trade union bureaucracy, because we point out that we must utilize them more than ever before, we are neglecting the masses. Comrades, these are methods the Comintern has called impermissible. I am sure these methods will not recur; I am sure that they recur at this convention only as the last gasp of factionalism in our Party.

The Skilled Workers.

Comrade Bittelman has taken up and emphasized the importance of the developments of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Convention. I want to say a few words about the B. of L. E. The B. of L. E. has 90,000 members. The convention, held in secret, away from the workers, was a monumental convention, insofar as the present situation in the labor movement is concerned. I don't maintain and have not maintained that there was any conscious radicalism in the B. of L. E. convention. I even mentioned the fact that nobody at that convention would dare propose a resolution for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti. But what I did say was that that convention indicated the results of certain important objective developments.

What are those objective developments: 1) The skill lines, the lines of skill between the B. of L. E. members and the members of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen are disappearing. 2) I said also that the investments and real estate, have been a pioneer in labor banking, investments, and real estate, have gone wrong and that this going wrong is not to be taken merely as something of an act of devility or dishonesty though there was plenty on the part of the leaders—but that this shows the lack of soundness, the insecurity to the basis of these labor banking schemes resorted to by the reactionary sections of our working class. 3) I pointed that out as a sign favorable to the development of the radicalization of the masses of this country. If the situation should develop whereby 90,000 organized workers, native American elements, who have had years and years of schooling in working class, organization—and let me tell you the B. of L. E., despite its recent years of reactionary policies, is a working class organization (I am not defending those policies) but I will fight for those 90,000 members, whether they are skilled or not. If we could have as an accretion to the Communist movement, these workers, it would be a big step forward and the very unorganized workers would be tremendously encouraged when they would see their brothers in this highly organized section of the working class, in this powerful organization, stepping forward.

(To Be Continued.)

Three Lumberjacks Killed.
KLAMATH FALLS, Ore., Sept. 27.—Three lumberjacks working on the Klamath River reservation were killed instantly when the automobile in which they were riding was struck by a Southern Pacific limited train at Modoc Point near here.

DRAMA

Uptown Burlesque

Messrs. Shipman and Perkins' "Creoles," Too Slow, at the Klaw Theatre

"CREOLE" at the Klaw Theatre is labeled on the program, "A Romantic Comedy Drama"; with a good cast it might be taken for a melodramatic farce, but as is, it is simply terrible.

One thing did amuse the audience. A fairly indecent collection of risqué jokes has been culled from all the censored farces as far back as Moliere, or maybe farther, and thru some understanding with the police, apparently, they get away with them on the stage at the Klaw.

But even that cannot compensate for the weariness of the theme, and its unindulgent absurdity. The authors, Samuel Shipman and Kenneth Perkins, seem to have sensed that there was something the matter with their product, and have laid the scene in the French quarter of New Orleans; which is partly Spanish also, so that the characters are able to speak some of their lines in an unintelligible patter of mispronounced Spanish or French, thus providing a guessing game for the wearied audience, if nothing else. This enables the yawning spectators to forget for a moment the ranting, posturing, raving and mumbling of all the 34, strutting before them.

This is the situation—judge for yourself. You have the widow, Mme. Hyacinthe, Creole lady, (played abominably by Princess Matchabelli) running a combination brothel, saloon and gambling hell in her ancestral mansion, to support her daughter, Jacinta (Helen Chandler), the chaste heroine, in a convent school. Enter the heavy-weight villain, M. Merluce (Geo. Nash) little black mustache and all. He has Mme. H. in his power, financially, and she agrees to sell him the chaste Jacinta. Chaste Jacinta detests villain, and in order to prevent marriage, conspires with Colondrina (Natcha Rambova), the villain's discarded mistress, to be compromised with a pirate who happens to be handy, one El Gato by nickname, incidentally, the hero. She passes a night in his room, but the audience is told by El Gato himself that she is as pure in the morning as at night, because when she faints in El Gato's arms, he undresses her and puts her to bed, and then spends his time in

GRETA GARBO



Starred in "The Temptress," Blasco Ibanez' sensational film play, which will be shown at the Waldorf Theatre next Sunday night for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER.

prayer beside it, because of a vow he has made. Good pirate. El Gato is acted by Allan Dinehart, who apparently regards as the height of drama his trick of resoundingly slapping his hands around over his rather awkward anatomy, as he describes how "the hot blood mounted" in the parts so slapped when he saw the snow white limbs of the chaste heroine.

Well in the morning, and leaving aside extraneous detail, the marriage with Merluce is off, but he has been trying all along to combine business with pleasure by betraying El Gato to the king of Spain. This fails also, because the pirate brig, there having arisen a flood overnight, sails thru the streets of New Orleans I guess, and menaces the house of Hyacinthe with a few cannon shots (thumps on the big bass drum).

So Merluce, good fellow, takes back Colondrina; El Gato pays the widow's debt and marries the chaste heroine.

It's awful. But anyway, it is now understood why Valentino left Natacha Rambova. He must have married her before he saw her acting. Probably she could dance all right; the audience couldn't tell, as in her solo on the table she wore such a voluminous hoop skirt that whatever artistic wriggles took place beneath it left its surface placid and calm.

Speaking of wriggles, the whole cast has been taught when expressing hatred, lust, fear or allied emotions, to brace both feet well apart, and by tensing the muscles shake like aspen leaves. Perhaps you might consider that is worth seeing. If so, go to "Creoles." But if I were a slandered Creole myself, one of that respectable group of French fishermen in New Orleans, I would come clear to New York to shoot Messrs Shipman & Perkins.—V. S.

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RECENT STRIKE EVENTS PROVE NEED FOR LABOR PARTY IN CITY

Statement of Agitation-Propaganda Department
of the Workers (Communist) Party

In the article printed in The DAILY WORKER on Monday, September 26, entitled: "Labor Party Class Need as City Voting Nears," the necessity of a labor party for the workers of this country in general and of New York City in particular was shown. The next question that logically arises is "How should the matter of building a labor party in New York City be approached?" "How can workers help to build up the movement for a labor ticket in this?" The present article will simply point out a few of the facts in connection with the solution of this problem.

The recent experiences of workers in this city, especially in the past year or two, furnish the basis for and the approach to the labor party question. In that period of time, the furriers and cloakmakers, the subway workers and paper-box makers, the painters and plumbers, the bakers and shoe workers have had much experience about "how workers should proceed to improve their conditions."

Administration With Bosses.
Whether it was a matter of resisting wage-cuts and lengthening of the work day, whether it was a fight for union recognition or protection of rights hitherto won—the workers have learned that it was not a matter of only fighting against the employers. No matter how small the strike, no matter if only a few shops were involved or a whole industry—the workers learned that the government was a direct participant in the struggle between themselves and the bosses and that the government was always on the side of the bosses. Clubbed heads, prison sentences, courtroom fines, protection to gangsters by police—these are very concrete and effective teachers.

Need For Labor Party.
Workers are beginning to realize that the government is not a force that does not directly and immediately affect them; they feel its impact day in and day out on matters in which they are directly interested. They know that the democratic party and the republican party make up that government that aids the bosses, it makes no difference which one is out or in. They both represent the employers. The workers need a labor party to represent them and fight for their interests.

Sections of workers not affected by a strike should be acquainted with action taken by the government against strikers—this means a broadening of the movement for the Labor Party. The shop, the factory is the important center for this litigation. Antagonism against the boss must be extended to antagonism against the class of bosses, against the government that represents the bosses. The unions must be the basis of

Coolidge Wants Big Navy; Will Refuse to Cut Hage Personnel

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—President Coolidge is flatly against any cut in navy personnel in order to save money, it was announced at the White House today. He is more deeply interested in building up the biggest possible navy for imperialist America.

This is the Coolidge's reaction to the recent charges of Rear Admiral Thomas P. Magruder that the navy is "over-organized" and that about \$100,000,000 annually could well be lopped off.

Coolidge was represented as disagreeing with Magruder's opinion that the navy has entirely too many officers with only minor tasks to perform.

His view is that the navy in peace-time is really a "skeleton" establishment designed to be quickly expanded to a war-time basis.

mands and necessities of the American workers and that its roots must be in the unions and other working class organizations, political, fraternal, cooperative, etc.

Vote Communist Ticket.
There is no better way to further the movement for the development of the Labor Party in this country than Party and its work. Every worker to support the Workers (Communist) who wants to aid in the formation of a labor party in New York City as in other American cities should vote for the Workers (Communist) Party, should read its organ, The DAILY WORKER, should read its literature, should contribute to its election campaign fund, should influence other workers to do the same. The best way to help is finally by joining the Workers (Communist) Party.

In this way the worker would be strengthening that force which is today the most virile and the most important factor in the process, would be enlarging the spear-head directed at the capitalist class and its government that is in front of the working class and which is directed at the very heart of the capitalist class and its capitalist government.

All energy to the present election campaign in New York City, to help carry thru the first stage of this movement for the building up of a labor party, thru the building up of a labor ticket!

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Celebration of New Year By Jews Will Conclude Tonight

Tonight will see the close of the Rosh Hashonah, or New Year, which was observed in New York by about 1,650,000 Jews.

The celebration which commenced at sundown on Monday resulted in the closing of hundreds of factories, stores and shops.

Yesterday Acting Mayor Joseph V. McKee issued a statement "felicitating" the Jewish population on the occasion of the holiday. "There is a special occasion for thankful prayer," McKee said, "that the forces of bigotry and prejudice have found no sympathy."

Mayor Walker arrived in New York yesterday from his trip abroad, but has not as yet officially denied that he caused the ejection of several Brazilian Negroes from a cabaret in Rome where he was a guest.

Frame-Up of 2 Toilers Caused By Mussolini

(Continued from page 1)
length of time Nardone was released, the authorities finally coming to the conclusion that he had no connection with the murder.

Evidence Is Weak.
While the evidence against Greco and Carillo is just as weak as that on which Nardone was held, they were indicted and will soon be tried for murder in the first degree.

That an attempt was made to implicate other leading anti-fascists in the case, is related by Mario Buzzi, another of the 14 anti-fascists arrested originally. Buzzi was asked by Detectives Casso and Repetti if Carlo Tresca and Dr. Fama, enemies of fascism, were in any way connected with the case.

With the entire force of the Italian government in action to legally murder Greco and Carillo with the help of the Tammany Hall administration of New York, the American working class must be on guard to prevent another Sacco and Vanzetti case.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
14th St. and 8th Ave. Speakers: C. W. Bixby and Nat Kaplan. Intervale and Wilkins Ave. Speakers: Joseph Brandy, M. Weich and Ida Dailes.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.
Second Avenue and 10th Street. Speakers: Sylvan A. Pollack, Solon de Leon, Julius Cockkind, I. M. Glazin. Ninth Avenue and 40th Street. Speakers: Bert Miller, G. Pitpan, John Malicanico. Bergen Avenue and 149th Street. Speakers: Pat Devine, Charles Mitchell and G. E. Powers.

Section 2 Meets Tuesday.
A general membership meeting of Section 2 will be held Tuesday, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. It is very important that all members be present.

FD 4 2-A Meets Thursday.
F. D. 4 2-A will meet Thursday, 6:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. This will be a special meeting to take action on The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar. All members must be present.

Brownsville Meeting.
The International Branch of Section 6, Sub-Section C, meets tonight at 63 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn. A discussion on China will take place. All workers invited to attend.

Sub-Section 1-D.
Sub-Section 1-D will meet next Thursday, 7 p. m., at 108 East 14th Street. All members must attend.

Morning International Branch.
The Morning International Branch meets today in Room 24, 108 East 14th Street. Preparations are to be made for participation in the election campaign. A class in "The Fundamentals of Communism" for night workers, under the direction of the Workers' School, will be formed. Members are advised to be on hand 10:30 a. m. sharp.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

Drunken Policeman Shoots Up Store in Brooklyn; 1 Wounded

James Madigan, 25 years old, a policeman, early yesterday morning, shot a man in a Brooklyn drugstore when he was refused a bottle of whiskey.

Entering Zalb Brothers 51 Brooklyn Avenue, after finishing eight hours work on duty, Madigan demanded the booze. When he was refused, Madigan drew his revolver and fired three shots, the first of which entered the ceiling of the store, the second entering the floor and the third striking William Boston, a deputy sheriff.

Journalism Course at Workers School

The course in Labor Journalism to be given at the Workers School on Wednesdays from 6:45 to 8:00 p. m. is designed to help meet the ever-growing needs of the American working class for labor journalists and worker correspondents. Art Shields of the Federated Labor Press, who is one of the best known labor journalists in this country and who taught the course in Labor Journalism at the Workers School last year, will again be the instructor.

This course trains workers in shop, mill and factory to report the news of the industrial struggle in its everyday phases. The technique of simple, direct newswriting, of organizing, editing and managing shop papers and of preparing material for use in the labor press—is its main object.

This class will begin on Wednesday, October 12. Registration is now going on every afternoon and evening, at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street. For a copy of our Fall catalog, write to Bertram D. Wolfe, Director of the School.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cleaners' and Dyers' Union.
The Cleaners' and Dyers' Union will hold a special meeting Thursday, 8 p. m., at 151 Clinton St. Election of five members of the executive board and a business manager will take place between 5 and 9 p. m. All members are urged to attend.

Grand Spotlight Dance.
The Young Progressives will hold a grand spotlight dance Friday, 8:30 p. m. at Finnish Hall, 50 West 126th St. Admission 40 cents. Everybody welcome.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting.
A conference of all councils of the United Council of Working Class Housewives for the Daily Worker-Freiheit bazaar will be held next Thursday, 6:30 p. m. at Room 237, 80 East 11th St.

Sew For Bazaar.
Volunteers wanted to sew for Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar at Comrade Gross' house, 1562 Minford Pl., the Bronx, all day and evening Saturday and Sunday.

Hungarian Needle Trades Workers.
The Hungarian Needle Trades Workers Club will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Gold, Hyman, Mencher and Gravitiz.

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place — Madison Sq. Garden.

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—A. I. RYKOV.

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Young Sculptor Begins to Express the Aspirations of Revolution in Marble

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE Bolshevik Revolution has placed its stamp of change upon practically every activity throughout the Union of Soviet Republics. There is nothing sacred, if it can be improved on.

Thus, for instance, the new buildings that are going up in Moscow follow a peculiar type of architecture that give a maximum allowance of window space as one of its chief characteristics.

It is as if a supreme effort was being made to let in all the daylight and sunshine possible.

This is by way of introduction to writing something about the pleasant meeting that I had with the young sculptor, Mitiofun Rukevitchukov, at the Marx-Engels Institute, the spacious halls and stair landings of which are decorated with some of his work.

It is felt that sculpture, up to the present time, has not been able to follow, nor fully respond to the influence of the Bolshevik Revolution. The works of sculpture that have occupied the squares of Moscow since the revolution have failed to show any considerable strength. They have had, therefore, very little influence on the masses.

But there has been a change even here. It is felt that a period of renaissance for sculpture is opening within the Soviet Union. Recent works are beginning to show a more healthy state of sculpture, which is enriching itself with a new revolutionary content.

One of the sculptors, therefore, who is coming to the

Jean Paul Marat "The Man of the People"



This is a reproduction from a photograph of the bust of Jean Paul Marat, the French revolutionist, done by the young Russian sculptor, Rukevitchukov, whose work is now creating considerable attention in the Soviet Union. The original is to be found in the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow.

front is Rukevitchukov. He impresses one deeply with his youth and sincerity.

He is 32 years old, born at Nijni Novgorod, which is looked upon as Maxim Gorki's town, on the River Volga. He went to Rome to study the fine arts, but returned to Russia with the beginning of the war in 1914. One of his first successful efforts was "A Longshoreman of the Volga." Since the Russian Revolution he has devoted himself almost entirely to the making of busts of the outstanding figures of the French Revolution, in addition to one of Karl Marx.

In these works the young Russian sculptor reveals himself as a realist. The maximum of reality is not doubt displayed in the bust of Marx. Without a model, the young sculptor carefully studied the biography and all available details of the life of Marx. He has sought to give in the face of Marx an impression of the whole revolutionary epoch in which this philosopher of the working class lived.

The bust of Louis Blanqui shows this French revolutionist as an ascetic, a man thoroughly devoted to his ideals. One reads into the face the sufferings of many years' imprisonment. The bust of Marat reveals the theatrical in his nature. Danton is shown in a passive mood.

The difficulties of the Russian sculptors are revealed in the fact that they are not enabled to work in marble, this material being still too expensive. The bust of Marx alone, of those produced by Rukevitchukov, is hewn from a solid block of marble.

While sculptors are just beginning to come into their own in the Soviet Union, it may be pointed out that newspaper cartooning and caricaturing have reached a high stage of development with the work of such artists as Deni and Moor. Their work, from Pravda and Izvestia, the two great Soviet dailies, is being reproduced by the capitalist press in all parts of the world, especially in Great Britain and the United States. This is particularly true of the political cartoons by Moor and the caricatures by Deni.

But while sculpture and painting have responded more slowly to the revolution than poetry, the drama, fiction, drawing and even music, there is no doubt that they are now quickly taking their important places under the new regime of the workers and peasants.

For while the "old regime" commemorated in sculpture its czars, its imperialist statesmen and its grand dukes, the rule of the workers has much more to commemorate.

At the Museum of the Revolution the guides carefully and conscientiously repeat, day in and day out, to new throngs of interested visitors, the story of the centuries-old upward struggle of the once down-trodden Russian masses. Much of this has already been done in pictures that hang upon the museum's walls. One of the most popular pictures in the Soviet Union today is that of

(Continued on column 6)

Morrow - - A Friend in Need

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

The appointment of Dwight Morrow, partner in the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., to be U. S. ambassador to Mexico, sets the seal of the House of Morgan upon the foreign policy of the United States government in such unmistakable fashion as to leave the innocents gasping.

Morrow's appointment, we are told, had nothing to do with business. During all these years when the diplomat-to-be was a Morgan partner he has also been on extraordinarily friendly terms with Mr. Calvin Coolidge, and it is because he is a friend of the president that he has been made ambassador. President Coolidge should be given due honor. Rare indeed is the statesman who knows how to cultivate such friendships!

It is characteristic of our epoch that the appointment comes at a time when everybody is talking about the big Morgan-DuPont-Steel-General Motors merger on the industrial field. As American trustification makes new headway its control of government becomes simpler and even more direct. The appointment of Andrew Mellon to the cabinet was part of the same process—which will not end with the selection of the president's friend, Morrow, as ambassador to Mexico.

President Coolidge himself flaunts the phrase: "A Businessmen's Administration"—and at this stage of American imperialist capitalism "a businessmen's administration" can mean only the administration of big business, or finance-capital.

Nevertheless, although there is nothing new in the general course indicated by the fact that Wall Street now expresses a need, and an ability to secure, its direct ambassador to Mexico armed with governmental functions, the Morrow appointment is a reckless and bold step. In addition to its immediate practical purposes, it constitutes a demonstration of might and scornful defiance which the working class in this country—face to face with the swollen trust-government power in every labor struggle—can no more afford to ignore than can the people of Mexico, or of Latin-America in general.

As far as Latin America is concerned, it will understand the action only too well. In the Monroe Doctrine Zone below the Rio Grande everybody knows that U. S. foreign policy is imperialist policy, with investment profits as one of the basic objectives. And now, while the U. S. State Department continues to explain hypocritically that U. S. policy is based exclusively on humanitarian motives, a member of the greatest investment-banking firm in America is appointed as ambassador to Mexico!

Mexico is still stunned by the blow. Few of the newspapers know what to say about it.

However, here is the far-from-revolutionary point of view of the Mex-

ico City Financial and Mining Bulletin:

"Mr. Morrow is a banker and a member of the Morgan firm, which is the soul of the committee of bankers interested in Mexico and which has arranged most of the Mexican loans. That is a salient fact of the new ambassador's biography.

"It is well known that the United States, contrary to the custom in Europe, chooses diplomats not from the service, but men prominent in private life. But that does not do away with the significance of the fact that President Coolidge has picked precisely a banker interested in the service of Mexico's foreign debt. For some time it was rumored that the White House would leave the post unfilled until after the next American election but the falling away in Mexico's income directly affecting the foreign service became accentuated, and President Calles in his recent message to congress stated the executive's intention to pay such service 'as long as the country's economic situation did not indicate a necessity for other action.'

"Immediately thereupon the White House changed its opinion and is sending here an ambassador who is a specialist on financial questions and likewise a specialist on the matter of foreign indebtedness. Is it not logical to conclude that the new envoy's principal mission will be to watch over the foreign debt and that a financial expert has been chosen with the most probability of being able to conclude negotiations to that end successfully?"

American workers who still believe that the U. S. government's foreign policy has something to do with their interests instead of those of imperialist finance-capital, can learn something from this incomplete but adequate statement.

Workers will remember that the conflicts that have raged intermittently for years between the United States government and Mexico have not been unconnected with the debt question, linked up as it is with the question of investment as a whole. Numerous crises have been created by headlong assaults upon the Mexican government and the Mexican revolution. The persistent drive behind these separate assaults takes momentum from the general expanding movement of American imperialism, but in practice the points at issue in each case have been connected with questions either of the Mexican government debt or of oil and mining interests.

Hitherto, as the Federated Press points out in its news story on the Morrow appointment, the Morgan orders to Mexico have been delivered by Thomas Lamont, another member of the firm. It was Lamont who signed the present debt service agreement with the Mexican government, on behalf of the International Committee

of Bankers. It was Lamont who dictated the terms under which the Harding administration recognized Obregon's government in Mexico.

Under the agreements negotiated by Lamont, covering the national debt and the Mexican National Railways debt, the Mexican government was obliged to pay the bankers a total of \$13,050,000 during 1926. Now that Mexican finances are weakened, due to the drains upon them owing to the reactionary catholic rebellion, the U. S. government again puts forward its face as implacable interest collector for the House of Morgan. If pressure is required it will be applied.

The very appointment of Morrow is in itself a threat. Lamont acted as a "private citizen." Morrow is to be official representative of the United States government.

Interpretations of the Morrow appointment must take into account the fact that Mexico is now in the midst of a presidential election campaign, and Wall Street has always played an important and sinister role in Mexican politics. Former President Obregon is again a candidate. Remembering that he was obliged to satisfy Lamont before his first government was even recognized by Washington, Obregon will have a wholesome respect for the power of Dwight Morrow and the demands he may put forward. That there will be "demands" and that they are likely to play their part in the influences marshalled to determine the outcome of Mexico's election campaign, no one familiar with the past policy of Wall Street and Washington in Mexico can doubt.

It may be thought in some quarters that if President Coolidge wished to follow an aggressive policy toward Mexico he would have appointed not a Morgan man but someone more closely associated with the oil and mining interests. However, James R. Sheffield, Morrow's predecessor, who was also appointed by Coolidge, was a relentless defender of oil and mining interests. Coolidge's attitude in this respect is therefore clearly enough established.

Differences in policy do exist between the bankers on the one hand and some of the oil and mining interests on the other but it is a mistake to assume that the bankers' policy in Mexico is a conciliatory one, while that of the oil and mining men is belligerent. Nor is it wise to forget that the bankers involved are not simply bankers but finance-capitalists, and that Wall Street is essentially a unit.

Coolidge's appointment of Morrow, representative of the "financial" interests, has undoubtedly been approved by Secretary Mellon, representative of the "industrial" interests (altho himself a banker).

It is a powerful and ruthless combination that American workers and Latin America as a whole must face.

The New Wave of Struggle in the I. L. G. W. U.

By JOSEPH ZACK.

ON September 10th, 15,000 ladies' garment workers responded to a call of the New York Joint Board for a mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York's largest indoor meeting place.

This happened 10 months after the Sigman gang thru its expulsion policy and the resulting internal war had annihilated the conditions in the shops won thru years of struggle.

Breakdown of the Union. The conditions in the ladies' garment shops at present are of a kind that can only be compared with what prevailed about 15 years ago and in some respects they are worse. A great number of operators who made \$55 per week as a minimum scale now make \$32 to \$36 per week. As to hours of work there is practically no limit—50, 60, 70 hours per week. Piece-work, standard of production, no overtime pay, arbitrary discharge—this is the way things are going. Some shops that have moved out of Manhattan for cheaper production are now giving up business out-of-town as the exploitation in New York is such that they cannot stand the competition. Thus it seems that one dream of the bureaucracy is coming true. The industry is returning to New York!

Chaos in Industry.

The breakdown of the union created a condition of break-neck competition amongst the employers in which the dozen or so jobbers that control the ladies' garment market are the chief beneficiaries. There is a dog-eat-dog competition amongst the contractors. The inside manufacturers are being driven to the wall more than ever. Amongst the jobbers things are not hunky-dory, either. All around—it's a case of big dog eats small dog.

The union, which could have fully utilized this division amongst the employers in an industry which is still in a highly competitive stage was unable to do so because of the corrupt class collaboration policy of the Schlessinger-Sigman-Forward bureaucracy. As a result the standards were breaking down and the jobbing capitalists were becoming the over-lords of the industry. Now with the union broken down completely by Sigman, the union which could have been like a steel-rod in the situation and utilized the weaknesses of the employers

to build its strength has been disorganized to such an extent that at this time it is not the major factor it used to be.

Employers Want A "Suitable" Union.

Quite a few of the employers effected would like to see the union back on its feet, but under safe direction, for with all the support Sigman got from the employers he could not subjugate the workers. Thus the bosses are disappointed. Schlessinger is spoken of as the possible new Messiah by the employers and this has its effects amongst the bureaucracy. Sigman is a failure, let's get Schlessinger as a peace-maker and president with the good safe old clique of Breslauer-Ninfa-Dubinsky, etc. But who wants them? The workers are beginning to talk reconstruction of the union. There is unity talk even amongst the right wing registered

workers. These are the signs of the new times. It is but natural that the left wing gave expression to this new development by getting the workers together once more, as the first expression in the campaign to reconstruct the union.

There is new hope glimmering amongst the workers. There must be a union! There will be one—and it will not be with the left wing on the outside, because in this industry such a thing is impossible. Inside the A. F. of L. if possible, outside if necessary. But the most important lesson is that the Madison Square Garden meeting, brought out the masses even to the extent of 15,000, which shows that after 10 months of fighting the left wing is still as strong as ever and preparing for a fresh struggle.

What's What in Washington

FASCIST CIRCLES RAVING BECAUSE OF TROUBLE OVER NATURALIZING MUSSOLINI'S FOLLOWERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 (F.P.).—Fascist circles are astonished and angry because the issue as to whether "absolute" loyalty to Mussolini is consistent with an oath of allegiance to the United States has been raised by a federal official in the case of some Italians who were contemplating their naturalization in a federal court in Baltimore.

True, the questions were asked by a minor official—Jesse M. Thomas, director of naturalization for the Baltimore district. But when an attempt was made to have the naturalization bureau at Washington repudiate his action, it was discovered that Commissioner Crist saw no harm in finding out what the Italians understand by the Fascist bond.

"Blood Oath."

The terms of the Fascist oath of obedience and loyalty to Benito Mussolini were recently published in a newspaper at the capital, and so came to the attention of the commissioner. While he says that his bureau has no legal authority to interfere with the gaining of citizenship—since this is a matter for the court—the bureau

does question the applicants in court in order that they and the judge shall understand each other before the applicants swear allegiance to the United States.

The only conditions under which the alien must be refused citizenship, after other tests are met, are deliberate intention to violate the oath of membership in an anarchist group or belief in the use of assassination as a political weapon here or abroad. In the questions asked at Baltimore—as to whether the applicants were Fascists or intended to become Fascists—there was just a hint that one or both of these clauses might be invoked.

Frazier on Indian Committee.

Senator Frazier of North Dakota, expelled by the Old Guard from the Republican organization three years ago as a La Follette Progressive, now occupies the spacious quarters of chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. The Old Guard needs his vote in organizing the new Senate, and it has restored him to full rights as a Republican.

FAMILY OF VICTIM IN NEW SACCO-VANZETTI CASE



Wife and children of Donato Carillo, who is being framed-up along with Calagero Greco for the death in a street fight of two fascist thugs, one of whom was a person of some importance in the black-shirt movement. Both Carillo and Greco are imprisoned in New York tombs, awaiting trial.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

vacation days, including his cowboy suit, his Indian regalia and his embalmed worms. He can leave the white house as Jack Dempsey can now leave the ring without a knockout on his slate. And Wall Street may decide to install an all-star cast in the white house next time. The appointment of Dwight Morrow to the Mexican ambassadorship indicates that the House of Morgan is tired using second-hand men in first class positions.

It is not surprising that experts should be at odds over who won the Dempsey-Tunney prize fight, since it is not yet settled who won the famous battle of Jutland, where a German fleet met a British fleet twice its weight and gave battle. The British lost twice the tonnage of the German losses but Britain won the war, swiped Germany's colonies, robbed her of the greater part of her merchant fleet and reduced her to navy zero thru the peace of Versailles. Dempsey won the Chicago fight but lost the decision. It seems to us that Dempsey and the Germans are in the same boat.

THO the bottom had fallen out of the movement for the amalgamation of craft unions into industrial unions the need for such a development has not decreased. On the contrary the increasing tendency on the part of giant financial and industrial corporations to merge, makes it more than ever a necessity on the part of the workers to combine their forces for greater effectiveness in the never-ceasing struggle for a greater share of the necessities of life produced by their labor.

THE latest thing in combinations is the proposed merger of gas and electric public utilities under the control of the Morgan, Mellon and Drexel interests. Those giant financial octopuses will unite the power companies of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, into one super-power system. When the big financiers are pooling their interests to their greater profit and glory the labor leaders are busily engaged making war on the progressives in the trade unions and insisting on craft autonomy rather than on solidarity on the lines of industrial unionism.

ACCORDING to a report made by the New York Trust Company, "we" have 4 1/2 billions of dollars invested in Latin America, fifty per cent more than Wall Street has invested in Europe. This tremendous investment in Latin America accounts for the presence of American marines in Nicaragua and for the appointment of Dwight Morrow as American ambassador to Mexico. In order to protect this mighty investment and enable it to increase and multiply and fill Wall Street's coffers with profits the government of Mellon, Morgan and Drexel will sacrifice thousands of American lives to slaughter thousands of Latin Americans should the latter rebel against being shackled by the dollar fetters of American imperialism.

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

LABOR CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVING.

The position of the workers in the U. S. S. R. is continuously improving. The average monthly wage per worker was, in 1924, 37 roubles 80 kopeks; in 1925, 44 roubles 17 kopeks; in 1926, 55 roubles 58 kopeks and in 1927, 61 roubles 77 kopeks. Out of every thousand workers the number receiving

	1924	1925	1926
up to 30 roubles per month was	431	306	153
from 30 to 50 roubles per month was	342	330	325
from 50 to 70 roubles per month was	144	181	247
from 70 to 100 roubles per month was	67	90	176
over 100 roubles per month was	16	33	94

In 1917 the supply of iron ore was 2,410,000 tons for the U. S. S. R. and in 1927, 6,195,000 tons. The rate of growth in procuring iron ore, which up to 1921 was continuously declining, is expressed in the following figures: in 1921-22 about 184,000 tons were procured; in 1922-23, 454,000; in 1923-24, 948,000; in 1924-25, 2,162,000, and in 1925-26, 3,315,400 tons. In 1926-27 the figure will be about 4,828,900 tons and in 1927-28, 6,152,200 tons. In 1925-26, 2,206,800 tons of cast iron were smelted. This year, the figure will be 2,923,500 tons and in 1927-28, 3,416,000 tons. In 1925-26, 2,895,000 tons of steel were produced; in 1926-27, 3,466,100 tons and in 1927-28 the output will be about 3,863,700 tons.

RATIONALIZATION OF PRODUCTION.

An investigation of the rationalization of industry has been made in the largest Moscow factories and great achievements have been recorded. Thus the "Metallo-Lamp" has introduced during the first half of 1926-27 23 new time-saving appliances. The "Krasny Proletary" has installed 29 new appliances. As a result of these improvements from 20 to 60% of time is saved. The "Krasnoholmsk Factory" has raised its productivity 25% as a result of rationalization. The productivity of the "Krasny Fakel" has increased 12%. Rationalization does not reduce wages, but on the contrary all factories which have been rationalized show higher wages. Wages of the "Krasny Proletary" have increased 12.8%, in the "Krasny Fakel" 13.5%, etc.

TURKISTAN-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

The Kazakhstan population gives every assistance in building the railway line. Cases have been observed where the organized poor peasants of Kazakhstan built and repaired bridges on their own initiative and with their own material in the southern district where work is in progress in order to facilitate the transportation of building supplies.

TEA PLANTATIONS IN GEORGIA.

The tea business has extensively developed during the last few years in Georgia. Under the Menshevik government the tea plantations were reduced by one third and had no access to the market. This year tea plantations embrace 2,000 hectares.

The "Chai-Gruzia" Company has 6 tea factories with a capacity of 2,600,000 pounds of green tea. It is planned to build another 24 tea factories.

THE REVOLUTION IN MARBLE

(Continued from column 1)

the Second World Congress of the Communist International.

In the days ahead the sculptors of the new regime under the Soviet Union will hew in marble the heroism of labor's martyrs in days past, an inspiration to generations yet unborn, who will come to complete the building of the new social order, the beginnings of which are now being laid.

Instead of the statue of a czar, the sculptor in the Soviet Union now moulds the likeness of a Babeuf, who first raised the banners of proletarian revolt in the French Revolution of 1790. Thus the new life shakes off the old, with all its mould, and dust, and cobwebs. The sculptors in the Soviet Union join in bringing the so-called "fine arts" to a more useful and higher purpose than they have served under the social systems that have gone before.