

## Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MAYOR James (Jimmy) Walker is in Paris and in a generous mood. Indeed who would not under similar circumstances? With the franc looking up at the dollar and champagne looking down at the franc there is no reason why a New Yorker in Gay Paree should not be willing to give things away, even those things that he hasn't got, unless he be one of those gloomy mortals that scorn joy and good cheer.

It appears that our "Jimmy" likes the big guns of Europe as much as he likes the big guns of the United States. There is gold in them that big guys for those who know how to dance to the right tune. And Jimmy is nothing if not a good glider. Walker liked Mussolini and therefore it is not surprising that he likes Poincare. Benito is a legalized Fascist and Poincare is one in spirit. Jimmy would not make a good "duce" but he admires the duces.

WHILE talking to Poincare our mayor was reminded by the French premier that France was being sued by the City of New York for \$400,000, the value of land France purchased from the city during the war days when every day was Christmas Day. France spent a lot of money buying guns and poison gases for her little allies, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia and also in punishing the Syrians and Moroccans for their impudence in insisting that the self-determination point in Wilson's famous collection of 14 should be put into operation. They thought that after thousands of them were massacred with the sanction of the league of nations and christian civilization in general.

ANYHOW France spent a lot of money and is used to borrowing, that paying debts is now a rather disagreeable task. When the matter was broached to Jimmy—the \$400,000 debt—he flicked the ashes from his cigarette and said that he was willing to forgive and forget but that other members of his cabinet insisted on collecting. It is no wonder that Jimmy is popular in Paris. But we venture to say that if the employees of the city of New York desired a small raise to help make life more pleasant for themselves and their dependents Jimmy would not be so willing to relieve the treasury of financial congestion.

THE demands of 40,000 New York longshoremen for an increase in wages were turned down by the employers. The papers say that president Joseph Ryan of the I.L.A. has a substitute proposal to make. We fear that by the time Mr. Ryan gets thru exhausting the possibilities of "peaceful" settlement that the employers will have the men licked. We are decidedly of the opinion that the example set by the truck drivers a few weeks ago, in calling a strike without long-drawn-out negotiations is the best and surest guarantee of victory in an industrial dispute. The longshoremen should give the em-

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Low Paid Teller Held Without Bail. William F. Brown, 27, Brooklyn teller in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, 112th Street and Liberty Avenue, Ozone Park, Queens, was held without bail for the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny when he was arraigned today before magistrate Daly in Jamaica, Queens. Poor wages are that to be the cause.

Fascists Grant Tenor Medal. BOME, Sept. 22.—Beniamino Gigli, New York Metropolitan opera tenor, was honored today by the award of the order of Saint Gregorius Magnus Command. The order was bestowed by Pope Pius.

## Convention of Calif. Labor Demands Troops Withdrawn from China

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Sept. 22.—The California State Federation of Labor at its convention here today adopted resolutions demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U. S. military forces from China, and the recognition of China "as an independent sovereign nation."

Resolutions against the "present high tariff" were also adopted, claiming that the highest protective industries such as the silk and sugar industries, are the worst from the standpoint of the workers.

A resolution, proposed by delegate S. Gliberman calling for the appointment of a delegation by the American Federation of Labor to investigate conditions in Soviet Russia was defeated only after prolonged discussion.

The convention made no changes in the administration.

## Philippines' Boss



F. A. Gilmore, acting governor general of the Philippines since the death of Major General Wood. Picture taken in his palatial office in the Arguimento, Manila.

## Air Racers Reach Spokane; Several Killed in Europe

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 22.—With two sections of the triple-cross transcontinental aerial derby already arrived at their goal, all eyes turned eastward today for first sight of the two giant Class C plane, racing westward in a non-stop flight from Roosevelt Field, N. Y.

C. W. Holman of St. Paul, won first prize of \$10,000 in the class A event. A few minutes after Holman landed, J. S. Charles of Richmond, Va., and C. W. Meyers of Detroit, sailed down from the clouds practically in a dead heat for first prize money in the class B event.

Charles was the first to land, but Meyers probably will be declared the winner of the \$5,000 purse on elapsed time, about 19 hours.

Nungesser Fell in Channel? PARIS, Sept. 22.—Two new developments today revived hopes that the mystery of the disappearance of Captains Nungesser and Coli in their trans-Atlantic airplane White Bird, might yet be solved.

A message to Le Petit Parisien from the Hague reports the finding of a bottle on the beach near Kikduin, Holland, containing a message written in blue ink and purported to have been signed "Nungesser and Coli." The message reads:

"We have come down in the channel."

Third Fails Again. ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Stephen Lacey, who was prevented from starting in the non-stop New York to Spokane air race yesterday by a broken skid, got under way today, only to be forced to return within twenty minutes by engine trouble.

Test Ruth Elder Plane. CURTISS FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 22.—An altitude test flight probably will be made today with the Sikorski amphibian plane in which Miss Frances Grayson, of Forest Hills, is planning to make a trans-Atlantic flight with two men as pilot and navigator.

19 Miles Upside Down. BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Gerhard Fieseler, German aviator, established a new world's record for flying an airplane upside down today when he flew 19 miles from Cologne to Bonn in this position at a height of 2,100 feet.

SAALEFELD, Thuringia, Sept. 22.—A pilot and one woman passenger were killed, and two other women passengers severely injured here today, when their plane crashed to the ground.

## Ritchie for President to Save Little Business From Trust's Government

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—A 1927 campaign slogan for the democrats was advanced here today by Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. It was:

"Less government in business." The steady encroachment by the federal government into the state fields, the development of federal bureaucracy and the growing tendency of the government to get into business are problems which must be faced squarely by the voters, he told the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies. Unless this trend is checked, he said, the states and business will be swallowed up in an era of "excessive federalism."

Significance was attached to Ritchie's views because he is regarded in influential democratic circles as a possible legate of the political strength of Governor Al. Smith of New York should the latter fail to receive the presidential nomination next year.

## U. S. TARIFF ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE COOLS THE OFFICIAL LEGION FETES

### Incensed at Insult to Poincaré When Legionnaires Leave Hall Before Speech Ends

#### BULLETIN.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Gen. Pershing's declaration that the United States would come to the aid of France if "the enemy stood again at her doors," provoked another attack against the American Legion today. Tagliche Rundschau, the journal of Stresemann's national party, headlines its attack with the charge that the legion is a "nationalistic, militaristic, chauvinistic organization which far surpasses similar organizations in other lands in its extravagances."

PARIS, Sept. 22.—"Here is another proof that one of the indelible characteristics of American temperament is never to mix sentiment with business," the newspaper Le Journal declared today in commenting on the Franco-American tariff negotiations.

#### U. S. ACTION VICIOUS.

"While Paris, its chief government ministers and its populace are feting the American Legion," the paper continues, "at Washington the functionaries of the department of commerce ignore the legion parade and signify their intention of engaging in a commercial war which can only be disastrous to both countries."

## Drunken Legionnaires In Paris Gloat Over Freedom From Wives

PARIS, SEPT. 22.—"We've got no wives with us, 'We've got no wives with us, 'With some of you guys, 'But we've got no wives with us."

Fitting these mocking words to a sing-song tune, American Legionnaires, unencumbered with better halves, are rubbing it in on their less fortunate comrades whose wives accompanied them to the convention.

While the "Bachelor" contingent regales itself with all the stimulants in sight, the unfortunates sit disconsolately in the cafes under the watchful eyes of their wives and the police guards, sipping France's questionable substitute for coffee.

## Poison Charge Does Not Stop Legion's Endorsing Tunney

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The American Legion Convention today unanimously adopted a resolution to send a cablegram offering the convention's "heartly good wishes to Comrade Gene Tunney" in his fight to retain his title tonight at Soldier Field, Chicago. The vote of the resolution was taken amid a tumult of cheering. Tunney backers are accused of poisoning Dempsey at the Philadelphia fight, but the Legion cares nothing for that.

Weighting In. CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Altho surrounded by a guard of police, a hilarious Tunney fan nearly put his champion out of the fight when the latter entered the Illinois Athletic club tonight by knocking a screen from an upper window on him. The screen missed the boxer and crippled a newspaperman.

Jack Dempsey tipped the scales at 192½ when he weighed in officially at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Illinois Athletic club. Gene Tunney was to weigh in privately at the same place at 2:30 o'clock.

Bandits All at Fight. Not a machine gun has been fired since the out-of-town fans began swarming into the city. One lone stick-up was the sum total of Chicago's banditry record from 6 P. M. last night until 6 A. M. today.

"We expect the visitors to go away saying Chicago is the driest town they've been in," said Deputy Prohibition Administrator Alexander Jamie. It was observed, however, that some hilarity prevailed last night at a number of the prominent hotels. The stupendous spectacle is expected to draw a record gate of \$2,500,000, of which Gene Tunney will receive \$1,000,000 and Jack Dempsey \$450,000. The Federal Government will profit to the extent of \$227,273 in taxes and Illinois will receive a like amount. Throughout the country it is estimated that \$10,000,000 has been wagered on the outcome. From all indications the weather will be clear and cool.

Rumor Butler Out. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Persistent rumors that former Senator William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, close personal friend of President Coolidge, will shortly resign as chairman of the republican national committee, were denied today by an administration spokesman. Butler will remain as titular head of the committee, it was said.

## Jail Three Coal and Iron Police for Gun Flourishing in Eensburg

EBENSBURG, Pa., Sept. 22 (FP).—"There has been too much gun-toting," said County Judge McCann imposing sentence of 5 days in jail on 3 coal and iron policemen employed as special officers at a non-union coal mine in Cambria county. The men—C. J. Zimmerman, S. J. Brande and L. L. Weber, were arrested for pointing firearms at strikers. Judge McCann was elected on a coalition Labor Party-Democrat ticket.

## STONECUTTERS REFUTE CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT

### Union Officials Take Stand at Trial

The government's case against the Stone Cutters' Association was considerably weakened yesterday when several union witnesses denied the charges of conspiracy leveled against it by the federal government.

Peter Miller, former president of Newark Local of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, was a witness yesterday.

Miller was questioned in regard to an alleged bribe said to have been paid to Edward Dillon of the Newark Local in connection with settling the strike of the Pavonia Branch Library in Pavonia, N. J. He said he had no knowledge that Dillon got any money.

The next witness was Peter McNulty of Harrison, N. J., business agent for the Newark Local. He said Dillon was not a member of the Local now. McNulty stated neither he nor his organization made any threats or interfered with the library job or the Orange, N. J. High School job. He said the stone was made out of town, delivered, and the jobs completed, that his local never interfered on any job in New Jersey where the stone was made elsewhere.

McNulty stated he told a Mr. McCarthy, secretary of the Board of Education of Orange, N. J., that the stone that was to be delivered on the Orange High School job was "unfair."

Edward Griffin of Jamaica, business agent of Local 84 of bricklayers, plasterers, masons and derrickmen of New York City, was the next witness. He said his organization had no jurisdiction outside of New York City and Long Island and never interfered on any jobs where stone made outside of the metropolitan district was used.

## Thousands Jobless As Fascists Make Italy "Prosperous"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Vice Consul Evans, at Naples, has reported to the Commerce Department that unemployment in Italy in May of this year had reached a total of 216,441 persons—this figure being 120 per cent more than the total for May, 1926.

Beside these totally unemployed, there were 59,091 persons officially reported to be only partially employed, as compared with 8,600 persons partially employed a year earlier. Metal manufacturers and textile mill owners have been laying off workers during the year at an increasing rate. The textile workers thrown out of employment in April and May numbered 25,686.

## Child Slave in Chicago Found Killed: Clothes Torn; Was Only Age 14

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Edna Miller, 14, was found brutally slain on a vacant lot at the western fringe of the city today.

The girl had been missing since shortly after eight o'clock at night when she returned from her first day's work in Chicago, as a housemaid. A large wound had been made on the girl's head. Her clothing had been torn, and her neck bore bruises, indicating she had also been strangled.

Suicides In Turkey. LONDON, Sept. 22.—An epidemic of suicides is causing grave concern to the authorities of Constantinople, according to a central news dispatch from that city today. Thirteen persons, including several women, have taken their lives in the last twenty-four hours.

## GENERAL TANG SHEN-CHI DESERTS NEW NANKING RULE; HOLDS HANKOW

### Mutiny and Splits Thruout Traitors' Army as Armed Laborers Clash With Troops

HANKOW, Sept. 22.—The right wing Kuomintang regime, after having been painfully patched together by the treacherous leaders of Nanking and Hankow who united in a single government last week on the basis of a fight against labor and the peasantry, has been split into fragments again today by the sudden declaration of independence of General Tang Shen-chi, stationed at Hankow, and actually occupying with his troops Hupeh and Hunan provinces.

Tang it was, whose armies on their entrance into Kankow a short time ago completed the ousting from official position of all labor and liberal elements, forced the vacillating middle group of Kuomintang officials into a war of extermination against the Communists, and appeared as the "strong man" of the right wing. Now he has betrayed the Sun-Fo, T. V. Soong combination, and proved to all honest elements in the Kuomintang that the split with the labor and peasant elements was a fatal blunder.

## DEBT AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND FRANCE

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 22.—The Soviet Union and the French government have come to an agreement on the debt question, Maxim Litvinoff, chief of the Soviet legation abroad, announced today.

Interviewed by Tass, the Soviet Union news agency, Litvinoff said: "I emphatically affirm and authorize you publicly to report that between the Soviet and French delegations a full agreement has been reached on the debt question. The general agreement has not been signed only because the French have not yet accepted our proposals in the matter of credits."

Payment Ready. "However, all doubts will soon be set at rest when the French public will learn that the Soviet government will use publicly to report that he to deposit in an agreed bank the first half yearly installment of 30,000,000 gold francs (about \$6,000,000) from which the first payments can be made to the French holders of Russian securities immediately after the ratification by both governments of the general agreement on debts and credits as we authorized Rakovsky (Soviet ambassador to France) yesterday to declare to the French delegates."

Soviet Union Victory. Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Union, commenting on the debt settlement with France hails it as a victory of Soviet Union diplomacy, stating that it undermines the ground beneath the bitter anti-Soviet elements in France by settling a much aggravated problem.

After stating that Ambassador Rakovsky had been instructed to notify the French delegation of the readiness of the Soviet government to deposit the first payment of 30,000,000 gold francs, the balance to be paid in annuities of 60,000,000 gold francs for sixty-two years, Izvestia says: "Evidently this compromise means a concession on our part as well, but with this agreement, which substantially is advantageous to us, we knock the bottom from underneath the elements of the French bourgeoisie which incite the masses of petty French bondholders hit by the annulment of the czar's debts."

Strikes Develop. SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—The strike movement is developing rapidly. In addition to several thousand workers striking in Japanese textile mills, 1,000 metal workers have gone on strike in British enterprises. Over a thousand dock workers have also joined the general walk-out, in both the latter cases as a protest against the dismissal of several workers.

The Extraordinary Committee of the Kuomintang elected at the Nanking Conference resolved to take under their control all departments of the Central Committee, and to place at the head of each department a special commission. The Presidium elected an Extraordinary Committee consisting of Wang Ching-wei, Tsai Yuan-pei, and Hsia Shi. It also proposed to abolish the Political Bureau and its local branches.

The Extraordinary Committee composed an address to Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei, Hu Han-min, requesting them to withdraw their resignations and return to their posts.

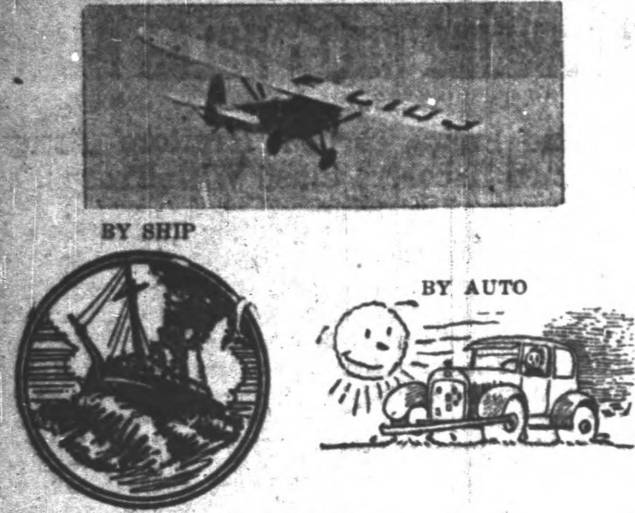
The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party Calls Upon All Party Units and Sympathetic Organizations to Rally Behind Bazaar Week, Sept. 23 to October 1, for The DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT

The Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party considers the Joint Bazaar arranged for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit for October 6-7-8-9 at Madison Square Garden, in New York City, an event of highest national importance. At this particular moment of the fight of the left wing against the labor bureaucracy, and of the growing war danger and the menace against the Soviet Union, the maintenance of our Party's central organ, The DAILY WORKER, and our party's largest mass paper, the Freiheit, becomes most vital to the growth of our Party's prestige and influence. The bazaar has been arranged to supply much-needed funds for our two Party organs.

The Central Executive Committee has therefore decided to set aside September 23 to October 1 as the National Bazaar Week. We ask all units of the party, thruout the country, as well as all sympathetic organizations to lend every effort to make the bazaar a success. The Bazaar Committee reports that they are in need of articles for sale, of names for the Red Honor Roll for the Souvenir Program and advertisements. In view of the fact that this bazaar is the first affair of a national character, which has yet been arranged by the party, it becomes of the utmost significance, as a demonstration of our ability to mobilize the entire forces of the party, in one supreme effort, for a big enterprise of this kind. We are confident that the party will respond to the test enthusiastically, and that it will do everything in its power to make the bazaar not only a success for our two party organs but also a real achievement for our party.

JAY LOVESTONE, For the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist Party).

Send—ARTICLES NAMES ADVERTISEMENTS For Sale For the Honor Roll At \$75.00 Per Page By AIRPLANE



BIG RED BAZAAR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT to be held on October 6, 7, 8 and 9th at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN THE BIGGEST HALL IN THE WORLD. ADDRESS NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE 30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y. ALL GOODS, NAMES AND ADVERTISEMENTS MUST BE IN NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 1.

R. R. Unions Join Tenn. Federation In Election Fight

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Railroad brotherhoods have joined with the Tennessee State Federation of Labor in a written pledge to fight Finis J. Garrett and support Sen. Kenneth McKellar in the Democratic primary battle in Tennessee next year. Text of the signed announcement of the organizations to this effect is published in "Labor", organ of the standard rail labor unions of the United States and Canada. Garrett, now democratic leader in the House, is described by the leading officials of labor in Tennessee as having actively supported, ever since he entered Congress 23 years ago, "every measure that would oppress the great mass of common people and favor the predatory interests." McKellar, on the other hand, is credited with "splendid service" to the workers.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

Defective Engine Cause of Wreck of "Bargain" Plane, Asserts Expert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Crash of the Fokker "bargain-ride" airplane in a New Jersey field Saturday, with the loss of seven lives and injuries to several other persons was due to "engine failure," Major Clarence Young, director of aeronautics for the department of commerce, reported here today. Immediately after the accident eye-witnesses reported that the monoplane was seriously overcrowded. Neither the pilot nor the mechanic had ever used the machine before the day of the accident.

Study German Loans Here. WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Germany, whose loans from foreign capital exceeded a billion dollars in the past three years, is studied as the only highly developed industrial nation that has resorted to foreign borrowing on a vast scale, in a new Institute of Economics book entitled "American Loans to Germany." In the past, the author, Robert Kuczynski points out, such obligations have been incurred only by developing countries possessed of unexploited natural resources.

The Labor Temple School 242 East Fourteenth Street, New York City

Founded 1921 by DR. WILL DURANT EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, Acting Director PROF. HARRY OVERSTREET Educational Adviser DR. E. C. LINDEMAN 1927 Fall Announcement Schedule of Courses Course 1. Literature—Books, New and Old Compared. G. F. BECK, Ph. D. (Marburg). Sundays at 5 P. M. Beginning Sept. 25. Single admission, 25 cents. Course 2. The Plays of Shakespeare. JOHN COWPER POWYS. Five Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M. beginning Sept. 21. Single admission, 50 cents. Course tickets, \$2.00. Course 3. Philosophy—The Early Greek Thinkers. DR. G. F. BECK. Five Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M. beginning Oct. 26. Single admission, 25 cents. Course tickets, \$1.00. Course 4. Music. Important Chapters of Music Appreciation. ALFRED A. KUGEL, M.A. B. Six Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M. beginning Nov. 16. Single lectures, 50 cents. Course tickets, \$2.50. Course 5. Science. Modern Science and How It Progresses. JOHN PATRICK SOMERVILLE. Five Tuesdays at 8:30 P. M. beginning Oct. 11. Single admission, 25 cents. Fee for course, \$1.00. Course 6. Sex and Reproduction. DR. ABRAHAM STONE. Thursdays at 8:30 P. M. beginning Oct. 11. No class Thanksgiving Day. Five lectures. Fee for the course \$1.00. Single lectures, 25 cents. Course 7. The Dance—As a Medium of Creative Expression. DON OSCAR BECQUE. Five Saturdays afternoons at 4:30, beginning Oct. 15. Single admission, 50 cents. Fee for course, \$1.50. Course 8. Speech Improvement. MISS BEATRICE BECKER. Mondays at 7 P. M. beginning Oct. 17. and continuing for 12 weeks. Single admission, 25 cents. Course tickets, \$2. Course 9. Economics. Details concerning this course to be announced later. Course 10. Current Events. Conducted as a forum discussion. ED- MUND B. CHAFFEE, LEON R. LAND, MOALSTER COLEMAN. Every Thursday evening at 8:30, beginning Oct. 9. Open to all. No admission charge. Course 11. Poetry. A Contemporary Poetry Forum. LEADER, AN- TON BOMATKA. Every Thursday at 8:15 P. M. First session Oct. 6. Single admission, 25 cents. No course tickets. REGISTRATION for the above courses may be made in person or by mail at the office of the Labor Temple, 242 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

Bootleggers Do Better



HIS ONCE extensive wardrobe dwindled to a single suit, and the fortune he made on the stage dissipated. William Faversham (above), one of the foremost actors a number of years ago, is broke, according to a plea of bankruptcy which

Needle Trade Defense

Nine Days of Joy. There is a Jewish custom to have nine days in which to commemorate the loss of the old Jewish homeland. The workers, however, do not mourn their losses—they celebrate their victories. The New York workers will therefore have nine days of celebration. This will be during the week of September 24 to October 2nd, and which will take place in Camp Nitzegdaigt. Various entertaining features are being arranged for each day and night. Some of the features will be camp fires, with contests for the best stories told; a special Olgin Day, with Comrade Olgin speaking on literary subjects; a concert and dance and a masquerade ball on Saturday night, October 1st, athletic games, etc. Camp Registration Proceeding. It is very possible that in a day or so registration will have to be closed on account of an overflow. Whoever wishes to be sure of getting a place at the camp must immediately register at the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, room 714 and at the office of the United Workers' Cooperative, 69 Fifth Ave. Prices are the same as usual, \$3 per day and \$17 for the week. \$78 From Los Angeles. A check for \$78 was received from the Cloakmakers' Relief Conference of Los Angeles, \$50 of which is a donation and \$28 as dues for the Workers' Self Defense. The Workers' Self Defense is growing more and more daily. There are already defense branches in many industrial centres. Every worker must become a member of the Workers' Self Defense. Help deliver the last blow to the reactionary bureaucrats, and help build up a stronger union for the workers. If you have not yet joined the Workers' Self Defense, do so immediately at the various branch offices and at the office of the Joint Defense, 41 Union Square, Room 714. Sends Donation for His Friends. Nathan Zabor brought in \$3 for the defense as a donation from his friends, Nevins, Blau and J. Workman. \$20 Collection at Wedding. R. Pomerant sent in \$20 that Schartz, Yabeck and he collected at a wedding of M. and L. Kazan. Oscar Milleaf Makes a Collection. Oscar Milleaf, the young furrier who was recently released from jail where he served 6 months on a framed up charge brought in \$5 to the office of the defense which he collected among the diners of Markowitz's restaurant. Other Contributions. The Joint Defense Committee acknowledges receipt of the following contributions: \$1 from M. Bernstein of the Bronx Workers' Club; \$15 from Yetta Greenblatt which she collected in her shop after the right wing tried to organize her shop and beat up all the workers.

"Temptress" Shown For The Daily Worker Benefit on October 2

The readers of THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit have often expressed a desire to have the opportunity to attend moving picture showing a character far superior to the films shown on Broadway. Recognizing this desire THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit have bought out almost the entire house of the Waldorf Theatre, at 60th street, east of 7th avenue, for an extraordinary production of "The Temptress," Ibanez' thrilling story of adventure in Argentina. Sunday, October 2. This picture will be shown only on Sunday, October 2. Tickets will be sold at a special price of 65 cents. Advance sales at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St. and the Freiheit, 30 Union Square. An additional feature of the program will be a revival of Charlie Chaplin's "Champion," one of the most remarkable of the showings of the inimitable genius. The entire picture program will be accompanied by a high class musical program rendered by the Moscow Trio. Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

NEWS IN BRIEF

Meaneest Man. ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Police uncovered another "meaneest man." C. J. Deans pleads guilty to stealing \$35 from a blind man and is sentenced to ten months with chain gang. Arrest Pittsburgh Police. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—Several police lieutenants and patrolmen have been arrested as a result of violence which preceded the recent primary election. For Relations With Soviet Union. BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Urging audience not to be "misled by British stand" on Russia, United States Senator Tydings, in address before Advertising Club of Baltimore, suggests appointment by business associations and chambers of commerce of committee to make investigations in that country with view to resumption of friendly relations. String of Titles Dies. LONDON, Sept. 22.—Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, provisional grand master of Middlesex and former British First Lord of the Admiralty, died at his home here today at the age of 82. Lord Hamilton had been prominent in political and educational circles for many years. For several years he was under-secretary of state for India. DeForest Receiver Sues. Charging breach of contract, Arthur D. Lord filed suit as receiver of the DeForest Radio Company against Paul Crosley, Jr., president and a director of the DeForest Radio Company, for \$1,500,000 in state supreme court here yesterday. Crosley is a large stockholder of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati and one of the leading figures in the radio industry. The DeForest Company was a co-complainant with Lord in the suit which alleged that Crosley had failed to live up to the terms of a contract entered into last December. They Want a Boy. CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Dr. W. D. Glendinning, Baby Specialist, today was completing an examination on the basis of which he hopes to give some testimony when hearings in the perplexing "Baby Smith" case are resumed in common pleas court here tomorrow. Mrs. Smith gave birth to a baby August 22nd. The attending physician told her it was a boy, but several days later hospital attendants brought her a girl. They now say the mother was misinformed and that her child was really a girl. The parents, however, are unconvinced and have brought suit demanding that the hospital produce "George Smith" which was the name they originally decided to give their "boy."

Building Trade Workers Get Increase Despite Contractors' Struggles

(By Federated Press.) Despite contractors' propaganda against higher wages for building trades workers, 9 trades have received substantial increases in the past month. Cincinnati stone masons get \$1.50 instead of \$1.25. Houston, Texas electricians and sheet metal workers won an advance from \$10 to \$11; bricklayers and lathers are raised to \$13 and hoisting engineers to \$10. Down South the Nashville, Tenn. electricians boosted wages from 75 cents to \$1. Seattle bricklayers forced a \$12 scale, and St. Petersburg, Fla. plumbers, an increase from \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Farmer-Laborites Won't Be Swindled by Shrewd Receiver for "Star"

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—A movement among stockholders of the defunct Minnesota Daily Star to resist the 25 per cent assessment levied on them by the receiver is under way in Minneapolis and St. Paul. "Many stockholders," says the Minnesota Union Advocate, "feel that they have little to lose and absolutely refuse to pay a penny into what they consider a huge swindle." Several years ago when the double liability of stockholders was considered by creditors of the defunct Farmer-Labor daily as means of raising money the Minneapolis Central Labor Union took steps to defend the stockholders. There are almost 7000 stockholders, mostly farmers and trade unionists.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Crash Kills Two Air Derby Flyers



WHEN ENGINE FAILED! Richard E. Hudson and his mechanic, Jay Radtke, flying a biplane in the Class A division of the New York-to-Spokane air race, were killed when the plane crashed to the ground on a wooded mountainside near Long Valley, N. J., yesterday soon after they left Roosevelt Field. Farmers reported hearing the plane, flying low, and then, after the engine stopped suddenly, they heard the plane crash into the side of the hill. The farmers who found the plane are shown above examining wreckage.

CONDITIONS OF UNORGANIZED SEAMEN FRIGHTFUL AS CREWS ARE CUT AND COLLEGE BOYS GET SHIP JOBS

By J. HORN (Worker Correspondent) This morning I went up to Pier 41 of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. with the hope of shipping on the S.S. Manchuria. She had only a skeleton crew "standing by," which meant that there were plenty of jobs unfilled. On me I carried a discharge book and other certificates required by the ship-owners, and having nine years experience at sea, I was justified in my hopes of competing successfully with my fellow slaves. Slaves In Fierce Competition A little group was already outside the door when I arrived at 8 o'clock. Some had been there as early as 6 A. M. Gradually the handful of men grew to a crowd, sharpening the competition to the keenest I have ever been thru in all my nine years on the water-front. The door opened at nine o'clock and in less time than it takes to tell, the large room was filled and far too small to hold us all. It looked for all the world like a cattle-pen, for we were roped in by a bannister, keeping us away from an open square in front of the office, which square I could rightly call the slave-market. Look "Human Cattle" Over The gamblers' hearts on Wall Street never beat so anxiously as did the hearts of these slaves behind the railing. We were waiting patiently when suddenly there was a commotion. I turned to see the cause. From one side entrance uniformed men were filing in, the mate, the boatswain, first assistant engineer, and chief steward. There was a strain on the bannister as the slaves pushed forward. Then there was silence. The officers stood in front of the bannister and looked us over. I could see their smiling faces change to their professional hardness. They could very well afford to be themselves this morning as the pen was filled to capacity. What Price Muscles As we stood there in suspense it seemed to me that we were growing smaller and smaller and that the officers grew bigger and bigger, until they loomed menacingly above us. Their steel-cold eyes were piercing thru our garments; they were looking for muscle. I looked around at my fellow slaves. They stood tense, with blank faces, eyes staring in one direction, and opened wide, soft and docile as cows in a market-place. They represented every race and nation on the face of the earth. Suddenly the mate's lips curled in a little sneer and the silence of the men was broken by his thunderous voice: "All you men that come around on the Manchuria, come in here." There was a scramble for the narrow opening in the rail, and our hopes dimmed as we watched the men file in in front of the railing. They will eat now and sleep in bunks. Need 6; 30 Want Job There was a role-call. Yes, six men were needed. So the mate told the boatswain to pick them. Then the fun began. The boatswain called: "All you A.B.'s, come in here." We formed a line as he paraded in front of us, looking us over. We numbered thirty. He needed six. As he picked his men he sent them to the doctor. The ordinary seamen, who require no previous experience, were picked in this manner. Their names were called out. They were all young well-dressed college boys going to sea in quest of adventure. They were introduced to the mate who shook hands with each and everyone of them. This method of shipping ordinary seamen is an old story. But the laying off of the crew, with the exception of a few is a method of economy adopted by the ship-owners. This means that the little money the seamen earn while at sea is used up in keeping them alive in port. Winter Hardships Frightful Conditions will be even worse with the coming winter. The boards of directors of these shipping trusts will

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By RICHARD SCHULLER.  
(Continued.)

But the greatest expansion and deepening of the work of the Young Communist Leagues has taken place in the struggle against militarism. That which existed only in its first beginnings before the war, and was the work of only a small group of revolutionists, has now developed into systematically organized activity, reaching all the great imperialist armies of the world, and disintegrating them. We need only point to the brilliant work accomplished by the German and French Young Communist Leagues among the French troops in the Ruhr valley and in occupied Germany in 1923, the work of the French League in the French army during the war in Morocco, the propaganda carried on by the Y. C. L. among the imperialist troops in China, the agitation made by the Young Communist Leagues of the Baltic states on the occasion of the visit of the British fleet, the work done by the British League during the strike and during the shipment of British troops to China, and to the really magnificent efforts of the French League in general.

permeates them with the proletarian spirit, with hatred against the capitalist system, against militarism, and against imperialism. Communist nuclei are formed in the regiments, in the barracks, and on the warships, and spread the spirit of revolution. The whole organism of the imperialist army is penetrated with the spirit of Bolshevism. In some countries we are only just beginning, in others we have already made great progress. It is not for nothing that the French government and the bourgeoisie are raising alarmed outcries against the activities of the Communists in the army and fleet.

This permanent and unwearying work in the armies and fleets of the imperialist states is a real and effective method of struggle against imperialism, war, earnest work for the defence of the Soviet Union against the attacks of the imperialist powers. And the Young Communist International, in celebrating today its International Youth Day and the 20th anniversary of its foundation, does not intend to content itself with demonstrations. This Day is to be the point of departure for an intensification of our practical work against militarism and against imperialism war. This is real international solidarity, and real support for the Soviet Union, in the spirit of Lenin and Liebknecht.

## RABBI SILVER FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

CLEVELAND, Sept. 22. — Rabbi A. H. Silver, the well known liberal rabbi of this city, who has just returned from a trip through Europe and to Palestine, declared that official trade relations should immediately be established with Soviet Russia, to be followed by full diplomatic recognition by the United States government.

The rabbi has his scruples as to the speed with which the latter relations should be installed, for he recommends a probationary period for the Soviet Government.

His argument is not based upon full sympathy with the Soviet Union. He believes that the best way to weaken Communism is through the exchange of goods. "This would eventually result in the abandonment of the radical dogma already compromised by Russia's new economic policy."

"American interests, notably those in the oil industry, are already entering into trade relations with Russia and will continue to do so without our state department's sanction. . . . A struggle is brewing within the ranks of the Communist Party. Official trade relations with Russia would strengthen the "conservative element in the party, who would be glad to come to terms with capitalist Europe and America."

Silver declared that the "Russian people entertain friendly feelings toward America, and he himself was treated with unfeeling courtesy by Russian officials. . . . The physical welfare of the people is better than under the czar's regime. . . . The government is stable and a change might bring another debacle," he said.

It is obvious that the rabbi saw Soviet Russia through his liberal American spectacles. He cannot understand what has taken and is taking place in Soviet Russia, and judges by American standards. One thing, however, must be emphasized. Unlike Wm. Green, Silver has visited Soviet Russia, and has returned with the same impressions that every one obtains: he realizes the stability of the government, he sees fruitful ad-

vantages, in commercial and diplomatic relations, and he admits, though grudgingly, that conditions are vastly superior to the time of the czars. Silver wishes the stamp of the department of state to be placed upon what is being done by the Standard Oil Co., and other concerns. Better late than never.

## Southern Workers Must Unionize as Industry Grows, Says Professor

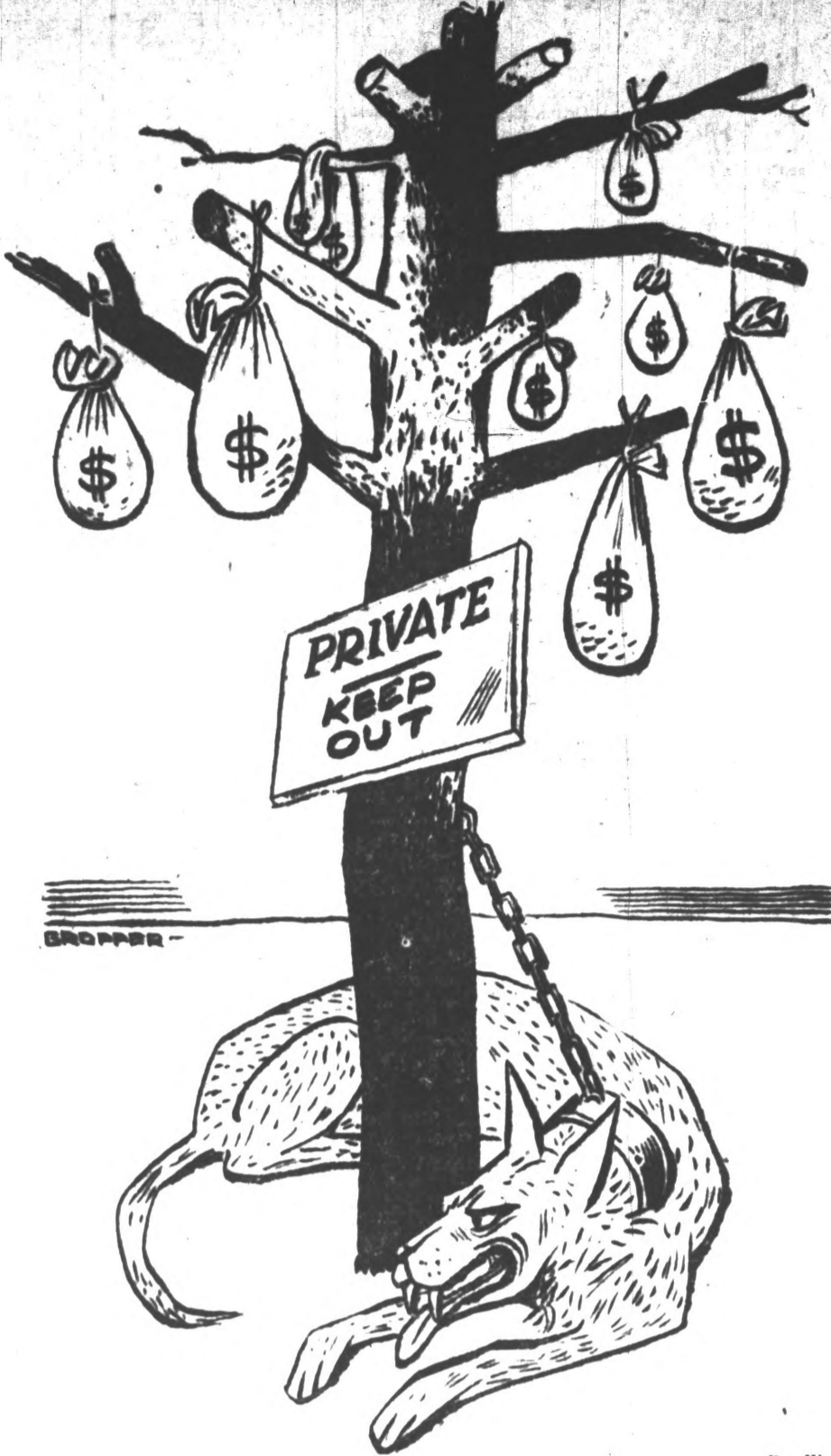
(By Federated Press.)

GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 21. — Industrialism will bring trade unionism in its wake into the Carolinas and into the new south. The movement is inevitable. That is the conclusion reached by Dr. Earl R. Sikes, of Dartmouth College, after a summer of investigation through the textile, tobacco and furniture centers of the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. "Some time with the next decade," he predicts, "the problem of unionism is going to be before the people of the south. The industrialism of this section will necessarily bring the problem, for as capital becomes more concentrated the need for labor organizations becomes keener."

"The question, the answer to which will be of great interest, is what attitude will North Carolina take toward the inevitable rise of unionism?" The problems of low wages, long hours of labor and bad working conditions are public problems in essence, Dr. Sikes maintains, and cannot be fenced off from discussion by assertions that they are the private concern of industrialists. Thus the state is fully justified in devising protective legislation and social insurance for the badly exploited workers of North Carolina. Similarly, the principles of democracy and equality of opportunity become meaningless on the industrial field, Dr. Sikes argues.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

## "In America Money Grows on Trees"—TRY AND GET IT!



—By Wm. Gropper.

## "Legion For Peace" But Jingo's Wives Attack Pacifism

By WALTER SNOW.

In spite of all the whitewash statements that the purpose of the American Legion invasion of Paris is not to revive the spirit of militarism, "the cat has been let out of the bag."

Mrs. Adaline Wright Macauley, national president of the Legion Auxiliary, let it out at the convention of that body in the Continental Hotel Monday. The greatest job the auxiliary has, Mrs. Macauley is quoted in the New York "Times", is "combating pacifism and communism, especially as they affect the youth of America." She called upon the wives of the American Fascists to especially attack the Young Pioneers of America.

This statement came on the same day that Sir Philip Gibbs, "Times" war correspondent, wrote columns about being certain that "the American Legion now in Paris will not revive the spirit of militarism."

And it was printed on the same page as another story in which Col. F. L. Minnigerode, D. S. C., D. S. M., declared the unknown war dead appeal for peace:

"There is but one way to recompense us for the deaths we died. It is this: You must swear by the crosses above us that, God helping you, you will never again let the world be at war. . . . If you would honor us who died, you have no further to go than to keep peace. Do that, and we dead will rise up and call you blessed."

Is peace kept by combating pacifism, Mrs. Macauley? Or should we infer that, in spite of all our flower dropping at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, you really do not wish to honor the war dead and don't give a hang whether they call you blessed or not?

There is a name for you, Mrs. Macauley, and it applies also to the wives of the dollar-a-year patriots and your fellow auxiliary members. It is Mrs. Tartuffe.

Constance Divorces Captain.

LONDON, Sept. 22. — Constance Talmadge, American film picture star, today filed suit for divorce from Captain Alastair William MacIntosh, according to advices received here from Edinburgh.

The suit was filed in the Edinburgh courts. Lord Fleming will hear the case, the date of which has not yet been scheduled.

The grounds upon which Miss Talmadge seeks her freedom were not learned.

## U. S. TARIFF ULTIMATUM TO FRANCE COOLS OFFICIAL WELCOME GIVEN AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from Page One)

New York City to the head of the fascists. Spafford, who has the strong backing of Tammany Hall, has already proved himself eminently qualified to do the bidding of the American imperialists upon which a successful commandership is largely dependent.

Shortly after the election of the labor-baiters' new heman, a resolution was introduced into the convention recommending that the president of the United States be authorized to suspend immigration from any country when, in his own opinion, the circumstances warrant such action. The resolution further demands that all aliens entering the United States illegally be subject to immediate deportation.

Foreign Workers Attacked. The determination to force the resolution was so strong that votes had to be taken twice and, in the end, the resolution was referred to a committee. Other resolutions resisting all efforts for more liberal immigration legislation were immediately introduced.

Lady "Veterans" Pious. The women's Auxiliary of the Legion also had a busy day attacking the "red menace" which is ever present to the good women's minds and which they hold responsible for the numbers of young American workers who are entering the ranks of the American Communist Party. In an effort to offset the work of "Moscow agents" and "the hundred thousand hidden hands in high places," the lady patriots passed a resolution calling "for a more universal reading and renewal of the study of the Bible." Knowing that religion is the done with which the bosses in the United States keep the workers meek and submissive, the zealous wives and sisters of the labor-baiters are terrified by the growth of atheism among the working class. Later in the session General Pershing repeated his usual generalities mentioning, especially "the home and fireside," "our reputation as a free people," woman's "patriotism and moral grandeur."

Woman's "moral and grandeur" is hardly a consideration with the legionnaires about whose adventures in various quarters of Paris Red Cross and first aid depots attached to the Legion, are becoming seriously concerned. All efforts are being made to check the spread of diseases among the legionnaires many of whom are habitually drunk at present, and more than usually careless. Special lectures, such as were given in all training camps and army centers during the late war, are again being offered gratis to the "veterans."

The bulk of the legionnaires never having been outside the United States before are making the most of this first opportunity and their actions have proved neither hygienic nor discreet.

The wire-pulling, log-rolling and recrimination which has characterized the political campaigning for the American Legion's new commander have ended for the present with the election of Edward E. Spafford of



Prince Carol of Roumania who finds Paris a much healthier (and livelier) place than his own country in which the Bratiano brothers are the rulers behind the throne.

## PLAN MEMORIALS FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI YEARLY

### Anthracite Coal Miners Will Not Forget

(Special to the Daily Worker). WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 22. — Annual demonstrations in memory of the martyrdom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti will be held throughout the anthracite coal fields.

This was the decision of the coal miners who turned out for the series of Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings just held at Old Forge, Jessup, Luzerne and other mining centers.

Among the speakers was J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, who urged at the meetings he addressed that the coal miners continue their struggle in memory of Sacco and Vanzetti by strengthening their union, by developing the campaign for the Labor Party, by building the struggle for the protection of the foreign-born workers, by aiding in the relief movement in support of the striking coal miners in the soft coal fields.

### Miners Want On Strike.

The memorial meetings were held in centers that had seen huge protest strikes of the coal miners on Monday, August 22, the day that Sacco and Vanzetti were put to death at midnight in the electric chair at Boston, Mass.

The anthracite coal field was the only spot in any basic industry where the workers came out in any considerable number in the Sacco-Vanzetti protest strike. Parades were held in several towns, some being allowed to proceed peacefully, while others were broken up by the state police, the infamous Pennsylvania cossacks.

### Parade Is Broken Up.

One of the processions that was attacked by the police was held by the miners at Jessup. Thousands of miners were in line. Suddenly at the head of the procession, appeared a miners' wife, with a brilliant red tablecloth attached to a pole. It was an improvised Red Flag that immediately inflamed the police who refused to allow the parade to proceed.

The miners' ranks were broken, but they soon reassembled again, a little way down the road, and again continued marching in orderly array. The procession was again attacked by the police, who declared they would only allow it to proceed if the American flag was substituted for the Red Flag. This the workers refused to do, rather permitting their demonstration to be smashed by the coal cossacks.

### Engdahl Urges Labor Party.

At the memorial meeting held at Jessup, Engdahl urged the workers to develop the movement of the workers for independent political action against the republican and democratic parties of the mine owners.

Engdahl pointed to the lack of workers' political action in the anthracite coal field and thruout the entire state in the election campaign that was at that moment in progress.

"It was the government of the employers," said Engdahl, "that slaughtered Sacco and Vanzetti. They were arrested under the Wilson-Palmer democratic regime in Washington and murdered with the Coolidge-Sargent republican administration in power. The blood of Sacco and Vanzetti reddens the hands of every supporter of these two old parties of the exploiters."

Engdahl also stressed that every effort would be made, during the next

session of congress, that opens in December, to secure the adoption of legislation hostile to foreign-born workers. The protest of the whole working class, he said, native and foreign-born, must be developed immediately against this move.

Great enthusiasm was shown at all the meetings over the resistance being offered to the American Legion convention, in Paris, as part of the protest of the French workers against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

## Thousands of British Textile Workers Expect Strike Against Pay Cut

(By Federated Press.)

250,000 British woolen workers may be thrown into a strike after November 26. The employers' organization, the National Wool Allied Textile Industrial Council, has notified the union that the agreement terminates on that date and this action of the bosses is supposed to be the first step in a wage reduction move.

Two years ago the union won a hard strike against a 10 per cent wage cut and an agreement was entered into, expiring on January 1, 1927. Since that date it was continued on a month to month basis.

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## More Attention to the Present Election Campaign

By WM. W. WEINSTONE

In discussing the coming election campaign, it is necessary to repeat once more the Party's policy regarding participation in election campaigns. This necessity springs from the fact that there is still too great a skepticism and even opposition on the part of large sections of our membership to participation in parliamentary elections. The fact that our membership is largely foreign-born in composition is by no means the complete explanation for our shortcoming in election work. Our language comrades in many instances participate wholeheartedly in the work, though by no means to the extent that this work requires.

**Skepticism Regarding Election Work.** Skepticism affects larger circles than our foreign-born comrades. This is due to the fact, on the one hand, that our Party is weak, and on the other that the Party has in the course of the last few years recruited a new membership. It is not far-fetched to say that one-half of our Party membership since 1923 are new members.

**New Membership.** These members have come in as the result of our intensified trade union work, our work in organizing the unorganized, etc. They have been drawn to our movement because of disgust with the labor bureaucracy and because they believe that our Party has a real program for rebuilding the trade unions and conducting a militant struggle. Many of these new members tend to look upon our Party as an "industrial" party. The collapse of the Socialist Party has also tended to discredit parliamentary work and prejudice these workers against it. For that reason much of the education that we have done on the question of parliamentarism since 1919, and the lessons that our Party has drawn from it, have not been acquired by these new members.

**Re-statement of Policy toward Parliamentarism.** A re-statement of the fundamental policy of the Party towards parliamentarism therefore becomes urgently necessary if we are to mobilize the entire Party for more intense work on the election campaign field. Many members accept our participation in election campaigns as a sort of necessary evil. They are in favor of agitation and education of the workers and they regard the election campaign as a means of reaching the masses, but they do not like the idea of putting up candidates and a program of "immediate demands" and thus fall into the error of what Lenin criticized as "active abstentionism."

What is the Party's attitude toward Parliamentarism? Our Party is opposed to parliament (Congress, Senate, etc.) as a means of transforming the capitalist system into Communism. Parliament and bourgeois democracy, which it represents, are a veil behind which is concealed the bourgeois dictatorship. We favor the proletarian dictatorship based upon the system of Soviets. We recognize that the workers will be compelled to utilize force in order to overthrow the capitalist state. However, our Party as a revolutionary party, in order to win the masses for the proletarian dictatorship and for the establishment of Soviets, participates in all fields of struggle of the workingclass: in the trade unions, co-operatives, and in the election field. It recognizes that participation in election campaigns affords a means of rallying the workers to the ideas of Communism and that the candidates of the workers can, by utilizing Congress itself, speak to larger masses and to the most backward masses (who believe in Congress) in order to expose the dictatorship that rules the country.

**Differences with S. P.** It is true that the Socialist Party and other parties also engage in these activities, but we differ from the Socialist Party and reform parties generally in that our participation in these fields of activities are directed toward mobilization of the workers and preparation of them for overthrowing the capitalist state and for establishing the proletarian dictatorship. The Socialist Parties and the reform parties generally work within the framework of the capitalist system, accommodating themselves to it and in the end serve to maintain the capitalist system. The Socialist Party wishes to change the capitalist system by peaceful means. They do not recognize that the financial oligarchy which rules America will not give way to the workingclass without the severest struggle—a struggle which will compel the workingclass to resort to all their strength and to open combat in order to defeat the imperialists and the counter-revolution. Because of these peaceful reformist illusions the Socialist Party in the day to day struggles does not arouse the workingclass, does not build up its morale, does not unite it and does not prepare it as a real fighting body for the revolution.

**Parliament and Class Power.** On the other hand, the Communist Party, because it realizes that in the period of imperialism it will be possible to conquer the capitalist state only by throwing the full weight of the working class against capitalism, participates in the daily struggles, favors industrial unions, the unity of the workingclass, engages in mass action, utilizes all issues small and large in order to approach and win over ever new sections of the workingclass, and thus prepares the workingclass for revolutionary struggle. Many of our members knowing this believe, however, that because we fa-

vor proletarian dictatorship, participation in parliamentarism compromises the program and these tactics. What these comrades fail to understand is what Lenin has said: that it is not only necessary for the Communist vanguard to understand the need for establishing proletarian dictatorship in place of the bourgeois republic, but the downtrodden and ignorant millions must become convinced of this also. These backward masses believe in parliamentarism. Misled by the capitalist press, the church, the school and by all the agencies of publicity the American masses believe that democracy affords them a way out of capitalist oppression to their emancipation. It is necessary to work among these masses in order to educate them that only through proletarian dictatorship can the workers be emancipated from capitalism. This cannot be done by mere general agitation but must be done by utilizing bourgeois parliamentarism itself, by putting up our candidates against the candidates of the capitalist class, by demonstrating through the actual experience of the workers that parliamentarism cannot serve the workers and through the concrete experiences of the workers preparing them spiritually, politically and practically to accept the soviet regime and disperse the bourgeois democratic republic.

**Are Immediate Demands Reformist?** Are not immediate demands reformist? Are they not cut out of the same reformist pattern as those of the Socialist Party? Are we not duplicating the tactics of the Socialist Party if we put up our candidates and run in the elections? Quite the contrary. The fundamental doctrine of Leninism is stated with the greatest clarity by Lenin in his *Left Communism*. Lenin pointed out that the masses cannot be gotten to fight for the proletarian dictatorship merely by agitation of the slogan, but only the day to day struggles, fighting for increased wages and better working conditions, fighting against war, etc. will the masses be educated to the fact that these struggles alone are not sufficient and that it is necessary to overthrow the capitalist system in order to solve the problems affecting the workingclass, and this conviction will be gained only from their own practical experience. The program of the Communist International states these tactics as follows:

"In its struggle for the ultimate goal of the proletarian movement, the party must take into consideration concrete circumstances, the correlation of class-forces; the degree of capitalist strength; the degree of proletarian preparedness, the attitude of the intermediate strata, and so on. The Party formulates its slogans and the manner of its struggle in conformity with these circumstances. While advancing a whole series of transitional slogans and partial demands, which are determined by the given circumstances, the party must subordinate these demands and these slogans to its revolutionary goal of the capture of power and overthrow of bourgeois-capitalist society. Hence, it is inadmissible for the Party either to hold aloof from the everyday needs and everyday struggles of the workers, or to limit its activities to these everyday needs and everyday struggles. It is the task of the Party, while starting out from these needs, to direct the thoughts and action of the working class beyond these limits, i. e., to lead the working class to the revolutionary fight for power."

"To neglect the formulation of the partial demands and transition slogans is incompatible with the tactical principles of Communism, for it unavoidably leads the Party to passivity and destroys its connection with the masses."

**Difference between S. P. and W. P. Immediate Program.** An examination of our immediate program as compared with that of the Socialist Party will reveal the fact:

- (1) That our program really meets the needs of the workers;
- (2) That it is of a character that can appeal to the workers and get them to struggle for these ends.
- (3) That it helps to strengthen the class-consciousness of the workers, to build up their morale and to strengthen their organizations, thus preparing them for greater struggles. Our attitude toward immediate demands and immediate struggles differs from that of the Socialist Party also in that even where our program may be similar on a specific issue as, for example, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Socialist Party will be found wavering, vacillating and betraying, and in the end fearing to develop mass movements, resorting to purely legal measures (because of fear of the masses and of clashing with the capitalist forces). Finally withdrawing from the struggle or sabotaging the movement. This has been the experience with the Socialist Party in the recent Sacco-Vanzetti case, and generally characterized the attitude of the anarchist committee in control of the campaign. This was illustrated with striking force in the attitude assumed by the Socialist Party in Germany on the question of the confiscation of the royalists' estates, and is a commonplace today in the tactics assumed by the bureaucracy in the labor movement.

**Local Issues.** Not less immediate demands and immediate struggle, but more atten-

tion on the part of the Party to local issues, as well as national and international issues is a burning need if we are to carry out the fundamental tasks outlined by Lenin of getting the workers into motion as a class and developing their class consciousness and separating them from the capitalist parties and capitalist influences.

Through election campaigns and parliamentary victories we will not be able to overthrow the capitalist state, but during election campaigns and through our parliamentary representatives we can expose the chief enemy of the working class—the capitalist state. The election campaign affords us the possibility of greater exposure of the tactics of the capitalist class in keeping the workers in suppression and of demonstrating to millions of workers the necessity of fighting not merely the employers but the executive committee of the employing class of the country—the capitalist state. The American workers, more than any other working-class in the world (because of their literacy and because of their "democratic" traditions) participate in the election campaign, swallow the flood propaganda poured out by the capitalist press and other institutions, and have their minds poisoned against class-conscious activity.

**Trade Union Work Not Sufficient.** It is necessary to carry on the widest and most intense election campaign in order to counteract these influences that work among the broad masses of people. It is not sufficient merely to do trade union work. This inadequacy is brought home with striking force when we note that in New York City, where we have been able to rally tens of thousands of workers behind the militant Communist leaders in the trade unions we nevertheless see that in the elections our vote is only several thousand. This means that we have not yet won over these workers to the banner of the Communist Party. It is our task to overcome this disparity between the trade union successes and our parliamentary failures. And only when our members become convinced of the necessity for more intensified activity on the election field, only when they overcome their prejudices against immediate demands and begin to work for the election of our candidates, only when they abandon their half-heartedness toward this field of activity (which attitude in the end amounts almost to a boycott and to pure and simple anarchism), can we advance to a political power and help build the mass Communist Party.

The capitalists every year are imposing more and more reactionary laws against the workers. Because of the lack of a strong political party to combat the capitalist politicians, these lackeys of the bourgeoisie have a free hand in fastening the chains of oppression on organized labor. In this election campaign we find issues of the greatest importance to the workingclass which call for the utmost effort of our membership for a successful campaign. These issues we will discuss in the next article.

**Fascists May Lose Citizenship.** BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Foreign-born citizens in Baltimore who are members of Italian fascist groups may lose citizenship, according to Jesse M. Thomas of United States department of labor, district director in charge of naturalization, because, he believes, fascist oath holds interests of Italy above those of any other nation.

**Theatre Guild to Do Another O'Neill Play This Season**  
The Theatre Guild has acquired a second play from Eugene O'Neill, "Strange Interlude," and which they will produce sometime in the Fall. The other O'Neill play planned by the Guild is "Marco Millions." "Strange Interlude," goes the announcement is one of the longest plays ever written. It is in nine acts and of such length that when it is produced performances will probably start about 6 p. m.

The Children's Classes which have always been an important part of the work of the Neighborhood Playhouse will continue this season even though the theatre itself will be used by another organization. Registration dates for former members of the classes are Sept. 24 and Sept. 26; for new members, Sept. 29th and 30th from 4 to 6 p. m. The classes begin next Saturday morning, October 1st.

S. N. Behrman's "The Second Man," now current at the Guild Theatre, has just passed its 150th performance.

Lee Shubert has acquired for American presentation the London comedy, "And So To Bed," by James B. Fagan. The play, based on the diary of Samuel Pepys, will include the original English cast headed by Mary Gray, Yvonne Arnaud, Fred O'Donovan, A. H. Stone, Byron Shaw, Giles Isham and Emyln Williams.

Dorothy Donnelly, who wrote the book and lyrics of "My Maryland" is at work on a libretto based upon the life of Richard Wagner. The story centers about his love affair with Liszt's daughter, Cosima.

# DRAMA

## A Sing Sing Philosopher

The Gas House Gang in "Four Walls" at the John Golden Theatre

BENNY HOROWITZ, was the leader of the east side gas house gang before he made a bum steer and drew a five year stretch up the river. There he read books and did some thinking, two forms of mental exercise that disqualified him for the kind of life he formerly lived. But Benny did not blossom forth as a "Bald Jack Rose" as a psalm singing evangelist. He was a decent chap. He became a cynic, a form of degeneracy it is true, but a rather tolerable dissipation provided those concerned can afford the luxury.

While Benny Horowitz was serving time in the Ossining university, another strong man took his place as gang leader. Monk Eastman not only stepped into his shoes but he ogled his way into the affections of Benny's sweetheart, Frieda. Here is the makings of a feud.

Another girl who enters Benny's life, tho not very far, is Bertha, who is as homely as Frieda is comely. But Bertha is good while Frieda is bad. Which means in real life that because Frieda is comely and full of vitality, she finds it almost impossible to be chaste in the rough environment of the gas house, while Bertha would be safe on board a battleship. Needless to say Bertha hates her rival.

Shortly after Benny's return from Sing Sing to his mother's home he receives a visit from the gang which has now reformed and changed its name to something like "The East Side Political and Social Club" with Monk Eastman as boss. The Monk impresses on Benny the wisdom of going along with the gang and cutting in on the profits. Benny decides to get his profits out of his pay envelope and things look promising for an ordered and respectable life for him when the charms of Frieda and the seductive wailing of saxophones in Tom's restaurant captured his wandering soul.

With half a dozen shots of Tom's hootch under his belt Benny decides to get square with the Monk. While the "Black Rats" are disturbing the slumbers of the neighborhood with a fusillade of shots directed at the members of the Eastman gang, Benny carries Frieda up to the roof after weakening her into again admitting her love by sheer force of muscle power. "You talk awful nice" says the soft and silky siren and indeed Benny squirted some up-to-date ideas into the moonlight. The whole world is a prison, he thinks. Those factory



A leading player in J. Frank Davis', "The Ladder," now in its eleventh month at the Cort Theatre.

Then Monk Eastman appears on the roof with a drawn gun. Benny, the strong, sends his business and love rival over the roof to his death.

The women in Benny's life shield him. Bertha and his mother altruistically, but Frieda would use her inside knowledge as a club to shackle Benny to her. Benny sees nothing but gyves of one kind or another in front of her so he gives himself up to the police and is on his way to Sing Sing and perhaps the electric chair.

Muni Wisenfreund, as Benny Horowitz, plays the leading role excellently. Indeed the acting on the whole is on a high level and is a tribute to the Yiddish Art Theatre from which most of the cast sprung. If "Four Walls" does not make money for its owners, it will be because it is not sufficiently loaded with hokum.—T. J. O'F.

## Municipal Judge Issues Baltimore Injunction.

Baltimore goes most cities one better in viciousness against labor. No matter how insignificant the office or how puny the judge, any of that gentry can issue injunctions against labor in that place. One James P. Gorter, a municipal judge, has just issued an injunction against the upholsterers' union prohibiting its officers and members from picketing and in other ways conducting a strike against a combination of petty manufacturers whose impositions upon the workers became unbearable.

Without a chance to defend themselves or even to state their case the injunction was, as is usually the case, issued by the kept judge.

This is a typical example of class oppression and ought to reveal to the workers of Baltimore, who for the most part support the political parties of capitalism, the class nature of the courts. They ought to learn that one of the most effective methods to use in fighting against injunctions is to create a labor party that will challenge the political agents of capitalism in the old parties.

In this particular instance they should do as an ever-increasing number of strikers are doing—defy the injunction and continue the fight in spite of it.

## Deceptive Twaddle About the War Guilt.

A number of prominent American monthly magazines are conducting symposiums in an effort to determine the responsibility for the last war. One set of writers, educators, historians and philosophers contends that the evidence is against Germany as the aggressor, while other equally profound savants and publicists place the blame upon Britain, France and Czarist Russia. With a diligence that would serve a better purpose the learned gentlemen have all proved their cases to their own satisfaction at least. They have marshalled an imposing array of facts that prove conclusively the contentions of Communists that the world war was the result of imperialist conflicts.

However, none of them reach the Communist conclusion—which is the only historically correct and scientific conclusion—that all the nations were aggressors. In an imperialist struggle for power there is no such thing as good and bad nations. Such concepts belong in the realm of bed-time stories and other nursery tales.

Regardless of the wordy battles of the two conflicting camps, it is essential that workers of all imperialist countries understand that the question of placing the war guilt is plain clap-trap, unadorned piffle, and that every imperialist nation involved in the war, including the United States was an aggressor and is guilty of the slaughter of its own workers in order to defend its imperialist interests. This understanding is necessary in order that workers may come to perceive the Bolshevik principle that instead of working for the victory of its ruling class it is the duty of every working class to consciously and aggressively strive for the defeat of the imperialist government of its own country.

This principle holds good in case of all wars between imperialist powers. However, it is not applicable in case of an imperialist war against a workers' and peasants' government. In the case of the present conspiracy of imperialist powers against the Soviet Union it is, of course, essential for the workers of that country to defend their own government, which in every sense of the word is in reality theirs and for the workers of the imperialist countries to aid them in every way. Also it is necessary that workers of colonial and semi-colonial countries defend the country against imperialist attacks and strive aggressively to combat the minions of imperialism. Only in such cases can one really speak of defensive war and only under such conditions is there justification for the shedding of a single drop of working class blood.

But there can never be such a thing as a defensive imperialist war, regardless of the spectacular brain contortions of the pen valets of capitalism who are now holding post-mortems on the last war in order that workers may be deceived into participating on the side of the imperialists in the next war that is now in preparation.

## Another Crude Anti-Soviet Forgery.

The reptile press has again been raving about "Soviet conspiracy." This time its fury is aroused over a report to the effect that the recent uprising of natives of Bolivia was a Communist plot originating in Moscow. The Bolivian government is in possession of a document purporting to prove its charge. The falsity of the thing is obvious from reading the press reports of its contents as well as from the fake signatures. It is signed by some non-existent individual called "Salkind," who is supposed to be general secretary of the Communist International. There is no such person as Salkind. The signature of the "president of the Comintern" is also false, because that office has been abolished since the seventh plenary session of the Executive of the Communist International.

The information bureau of the Communist International states that this latest forgery is the invention of a group of white-guard conspirators who recently operated a forgery factory in Paris, which was liquidated last June by the arrest of Salovsky, chief of the forgers. It is a known fact that representatives of South American governments purchased such documents from that source.

No matter how often these forgeries are exposed the capitalist press continues to publish them as authentic. The fact that such documents contain signatures of people who do not exist is a trivial matter as far as these hack editors are concerned. They have their orders to publish as many lies as can be concocted against the Soviet Union and the Communist International and they do so.

Read The Daily Worker

## AMUSEMENTS

**Little Theatre** GRAND STREET  
41th St. W. of B'way  
Evs. 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY, 2:30 FOLLIES

**National Theatre** 41 St. W. of B'way  
Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
A. H. WOODS Presents  
"The Trial of Mary Dugan"  
By Bayard Veley, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

**The Desert Song**  
with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell  
11th Month  
CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

**The LADDER**  
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.50. CORT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

## The Temptress

A Motion Picture by V. BLASCO IBANEZ  
Revival of Charlie Chaplin's "THE CHAMPION"  
The funniest of his productions  
at the  
**WALDORF THEATRE, 50th St., East of 7th Ave.**  
**SUNDAY, October 2, 1927**  
Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.  
Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

## BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Especially for the Railroad Worker  
Three Books That Should Be In Every Worker's Library

**THE WATSON-PARKER LAW**  
By WM. Z. FOSTER  
The vicious scheme to restrict the Railroad Unions—part of the present nation-wide boss attack on Labor. —15

**THE RAILROADERS' NEXT STEP**  
By WM. Z. FOSTER  
An analysis of the problems of the railroad workers with a program for action. —25

**AMALGAMATION**  
By JAY FOX  
The burning problem of the railroad workers—and of all Labor. —15

All for 40 Cents

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

Story As It Appeared

WALKER VISITA UN TABARIN E PROTESTA PER LA PRESENZA DI ALCUNI NEGRI

(Copyright by Il Progresso Pubb. C. S. Inc. 1927)

ROMA, 12. — Il Sindaco di New York, on James Walker, sabato scorso, dopo aver visitato varie località della Capitale, accompagnata da alcuni amici si recò nel noto Tabarin Bragaglia.

Tra gli spettatori che affollavano la sala del cabaret l'on. Walker notò alcuni negri. Subito manifestò il desiderio che i negri venissero allontanati. Gli si fece osservare che in Italia non esistono pregiudizi di razza e che i negri erano dei cittadini brasiliani. In seguito alle insistenze però dell'on. Walker i negri vennero gentilmente invitati ad allontanarsi.

I negri però dopo poco ritornavano di nuovo nella sala. L'onorevole Walker avendo notato che i negri erano stati riammessi nella sala protestava di nuovo ed abbandonava il Tabarin.

L'episodio è variamente commentato e non molto favorevolmente.



GEO. M. OLVANY

Tammany Hall leader of candidates in New York primaries.

Opera mayor, the politician who admits he knows nothing of the science of politics, to show sooner or later that he does know something about race prejudice.

Have Sought Negro Votes.

The political looters who elevated him to the mayorship of the world's largest city have since the days of Charles F. Murphy, been making overtures to the Negro residents of New York City. Some inroads have been made in the usual solid block of republican voters. In Harlem the masses of Negroes have gained nothing, and can gain nothing from this gang of Wall Street tools. But one or two of the so-called leaders of Harlem have been sent to the assembly at Albany, there to vote as the masters dictated.

Tammany Revealed.

Now the Tammany tool of Wall Street exposed his 100 per cent Americanism in Rome where he resorted to the tactics of the true American 'democrat' and demanded that some respectable members of a cafe be excluded because they were Negroes. In all probability one or two other Tammany henchmen were with him, or perhaps a lily-white from the solid south which Tammany is trying to win over for its presidential race-horse, Al. Smith.

This is a most excellent manner in which to proceed. The only kind of statesmanship the south will applaud is the Negro-baiting variety. It is hoped that this exhibition of race prejudice will awaken the Negroes of this country to what they can expect if Al. Smith goes to the White House.

Republicans the Same.

Of course the republican party is no better. Allied in many parts of the country with the ku klux klan, it has nothing to offer the Negro in the mass, and little more than party-flunkey to offer the so-called leaders who are lured to its ranks.

The Negro must strive for the arrival of a Labor Party, for only under its victorious banner will he come into his full status as a citizen. The American Negro Labor Congress has been preaching the doctrine of class solidarity. The Negro salvation lies in an alliance with militant labor, organized in solid phalanx against the common enemy.

Walker Ends Tour.

PARIS, Sept. 21.—Mayor James J. Walker terminated his junketing tour of Europe at four o'clock this afternoon when he boarded the boat train for Havre where he will board the French liner He De France, enroute back to New York.

J. L. Engdahl Speaks in Passaic Next Sunday

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 22.—The opening lecture of the open forum will be given by J. L. Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER this Sunday, 7:30 p. m., at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Engdahl will speak on "War Danger and the American Workers." No admission is charged. The lecture will be followed with questions and discussion.

TAMMANY MAYOR REVEALED AS "JIM CROW" ADVOCATE BY HIS ACTION

Demanded That Brazilians Be Ousted from Rome Cabaret; Denounced by Negro Congress

While Tammany Hall loudly proclaims its "democracy" and disapproval of the "klan spirit" and racial discrimination, its New York mayor, James J. Walker, recently revealed his Negro-hating spirit when, during his visit in Rome, he demanded the ousting of a number of Negroes who were eating in the cafe in which he was present.

The incident took place while Walker was making a tour of amusement houses and cabarets in the fascist capital on the evening of Sept. 10. During the course of the evening he and his party visited the famous Cabaret Bragaglia, among the patrons of which at the time were several Brazilian Negroes.

When the mayor entered the place and saw the Negroes seated quietly at tables, he immediately lodged a protest against their presence and demanded that they be ejected at once. This the management hesitated to do, but the "democratic" mayor continued his protestations. In an effort to placate him he was told that the Negroes in question were Brazilian citizens of high standing in the community, but this failed to satisfy "His Honor."

Later, in deference to the wishes of the visiting mayor who had been showered with compliments by Mussolini and his fascist henchmen, the management politely asked the Brazilians to leave the hall. They did so at once.

As the evening wore along the Negroes were permitted to return to the cabaret, but immediately upon their reappearance Mayor Walker renewed his protest, and failing to have them ousted the second time, he left the cabaret in disgust.

Elsewhere on this page will be found a photographic reproduction of the original account of the Jim Crow incident which appeared in the form of a copyright dispatch to Il Progresso Italo-Americano, an Italian daily newspaper published in this city. A translation of the dispatch is as follows:

Walkers Visits a Cabaret and Protests the Presence of Some Negroes.

ROME, Sept. 22.—The mayor of New York, Honorable James Walker, on Saturday last, after having visited various localities of the capital, accompanied by several friends, he went to the noted Cabaret Bragaglia.

Among the spectators present in the hall of the cabaret, the Hon. James Walker noted some Negroes. He immediately manifested his desire that the Negroes be dismissed. He was told that in Italy there is no existing race prejudice, and that the Negroes were Brazilian citizens. On the Honorable Walker's continued insistence, the Negroes were gently asked to leave the establishment. The Negroes after a while were allowed to return, and the Honorable Mayor Walker, noting their reappearance, renewed his protest and abandoned the cabaret. The episode was variously commented on, and not very favorably.

Negro Congress Denounces Walker.

Commenting on the brazen action of Mayor Walker, William L. Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Congress, last night issued the following statement: "Those who are members of the American Negro Labor Congress have long expected New York's com-

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLICIES

General Membership to Meet in District No. 1; Need Signature Takers

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The following call for a General Membership Meeting of Boston and vicinity to hear the report of the Fifth Party Convention in New York City has been issued by G. S. Shklar, District Organizer. Comrade Shklar also makes an appeal for unemployed comrades to collect the signatures necessary to place the Communist candidates on the ballots in the coming Boston city council elections.

All Party and League members are requested to attend the General Membership meeting of Boston and Vicinity to hear report on the work of the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party.

The meeting will take place Friday, Sept. 23, 7:30 P. M. at the Credit Union Hall, 62 Chambers Street, Boston, Mass. In addition to the report of the Party Convention the question of Boston City Elections will also be taken up. Come on time and bring your membership book.

Signatures Necessary

The following candidates will go on the ballot in the coming Boston City Council Elections providing they can secure the required number of signatures, before Sept. 27th, 5 P. M. Louis Marx, Ward 14—Harry Cantor, Ward 1—Fred T. Douglas, Ward 8 and Enfield Dwyer Ward 12.

All Party and League members are requested to devote their entire time between now and Sept. 27th in collecting signatures. League and Party members are requested to report at the following headquarters between 6 and 8 on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and also all day on Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 24th and 25th, and finally between 6 and 8 on Monday, Sept. 26th: Freiheit Office, 36 Causeway Street. New International Hall, 42 Winona Street, Roxbury. Dudley Street Opera House, 113 Dudley Street, Roxbury.

Also all comrades who are unemployed and can do this work during the day should report at the Party Office or at 113 Dudley Street, any time during the day. Only energetic work of all Party and League members will place these candidates on the ballot. Let us go to work.

Reiss, Organizer of Daily Worker Clubs, to Address Chicago Group

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Paul Reiss, national organizer of THE DAILY WORKER BUILDERS will speak at a special meeting of the Chicago local of the Daily Worker Builders Club Monday night, Sept. 26th, 8 P. M. at 19 So. Lincoln St.

Every member of the Builders Club and every Daily Worker and literature Agent in Chicago is expected to be present.

Paul Reiss is making a national tour for the Daily Worker and on his way to Los Angeles will visit every city of importance for the Daily. Do not fail to come to this very important meeting Monday night, Sept. 26th, 8 P. M.

Dr. Lilliendahl Murder Yet Unsolved by Police

HAMMANTON, N. J., Sept. 22.—The authorities continued at a loss today for a solution of the "mysterious" murder of Dr. A. William Lilliendahl of Vineland, N. J., who was beaten and shot to death while seated at the side of his wife, Mrs. Margaret Thompson Lilliendahl, in an automobile last Thursday. Meantime they announced that several witnesses, not named by them, will be questioned soon in connection with the murder.

FURRIERS' UNION HOLDS ELECTIONS FOR ALL OFFICERS

Elections for all Joint Board delegates, local officers and paid Joint Board officers took place yesterday and today in the office of the Joint Board, 22 East 22 St. Balloting will start at 5 and end at 8 p. m.

Calling upon all members of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15 to participate in the election, the Joint Board has issued a statement pointing out the past struggles of the organization.

It reads in part, as follows:

"In the years of 1922 and 1924 the fur workers were confronted with the same tragic conditions with which they are confronted at this time. In those years the same band who have now organized the scab union had held in their paws our union and its membership. Then, just as now, their strong-arm henchmen loaded over the workers in the shops. Then, just as now, the contractors tore the bread out of the mouths of the fur workers. Then also wages were slashed down to the under level. Then, just as now, thousands of furriers were wandering around in the market in search of jobs while hundreds of learners filled the fur shops.

"In those years the left-wing of the Furriers' Union called upon the downtrodden furriers and urged them to organize themselves, to drive out the gangsters and grafters from the union. Already then the furriers knew that the left-wing were their friends and that the left-wing would liberate the workers from their suffering.

"Thanks to the fact that the furriers had organized themselves they succeeded not only to drive out the band of parasites but also enabled the left-wing to build up the union and increase the wages.

"The situation at the present time is very much similar. Now also this band of betrayers through their scab union managed to plunge the thousands of fur workers into unemployment, merciless exploitation, need and hunger. These agents have made a deal with the bosses and the contractors on the account of the fur workers. At this time also furriers are suffering because of the treachery and the gangsterism of the "Forward" henchmen."

PLAN HUGE ANTI-WAR PROTEST AT UNION SQUARE

Union Square, the scene of tremendous protest demonstrations for Sacco and Vanzetti during the past few months, will be the center of a huge anti-war meeting being arranged for next Saturday, International Youth Day, by the Young Workers League of this city.

The demonstration, scheduled for 1 p. m. will be addressed by leading members of the league and prominent representatives of the Workers (Communist) Party, including William W. Weinstein, secretary of District 2, Benjamin Gitlow, and others.

Among the speakers for the league will be Sam Don, organizer of District 2; Carl Weissburg, of the Liberal Club of C. C. Y.; Leon Platt, Phil Frankfeld, Al Schaap, Herbert Zam, Nat Kaplan and others.

Paul Crouch to Talk on War Danger at Phila. Anti-Imperialist Meet

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—Paul Crouch, the ex-soldier who is touring the country under the auspices of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, speaks in Philadelphia on September 23rd and 24th. His address will drive home the developing danger of war and will stress the need of intensifying the campaign for the withdrawal of all American military and naval forces from China.

Crouch's tour, which began in Los Angeles and took him across all the Pacific coast and the Western and Middle States, has been an exceedingly successful one. Even larger meetings are expected in the East. On leaving Philadelphia, he will go to Washington, D. C. where he is to speak on September 27th. From there he will go to New York.

Boston International Labor Defense Starts Big Membership Drive

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Boston English Branch of the International Labor Defense, at the first meeting of the new Executive Committee, decided to conduct a broad membership campaign and adopted a very interesting program for the coming winter season. The following members were elected: Dr. Artoinette Komikow, director of women's and children's activities; Helen Douglas, Social Director; Wen Yu Ying and Weufield Dwyer were elected delegates to the City Central Committee.

It was definitely decided to hold the Regular Branch Meetings on the first Thursday of every month at 113 Dudley Street, Boston, Mass., at 8:00 p. m. The next regular meeting of Boston English Branch will be held at the above address October 6th at 8:00 p. m. Members and sympathizers are invited to attend.

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

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

HEARING WILL BE HELD ON SIGMAN'S FRAME-UP CHARGE

Court Given Copies of Freiheit Editorials

Morris Sigman's attorney submitted English translations of the alleged libelous articles on which he has hailed the leaders of the needle trades workers of New York to court to Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court Wednesday morning. After receiving the documents, Magistrate Brodsky announced that he would soon set a date for a hearing. He also told the defendants what issues of the Freiheit and Unity are submitted by Sigman as containing the articles named. The editors of the two working class papers will give the judge authorized English translations of the disputed articles before the hearing takes place.

Among those who appeared in court charged with slandering Sigman, arch-union wrecker, were Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, Ben Lifshitz, R. Saltzman, Melich Epstein and William Gropper. Joseph R. Brodsky and Louis B. Boudin were their counsel.

All active cloak and dressmakers should report at 16 West 21st St. this morning ready to do picket duty. It is necessary that strong committees be sent to the shops in which strikes have been called. This is very important work that all militant members of the organization should participate in. Instructions will be given before the committee leaves for the shops.

DETROIT, ATTENTION! Annual Autumn Festival and Ball SATURDAY, SEPT. 24th, 8 P. M. NEW WORKERS HOME, 1343 E. Ferry Av. Auspices WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY Everybody will be there. Admission 50c.

DETROIT, ATTENTION! Lecture on: REVOLUTION IN CHINA By EARL R. BROWDER Recently returned from a 6 months' tour of China SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 8 P. M. MCCOLLESTER HALL, Forest (Near Cass) Admission 25c.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUBSCRIPTION DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER

IN connection with the preparations being made for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and the establishment of the First Workers' and Peasants' Republic, THE DAILY WORKER has decided that the name of each new reader will be sent to the committee in charge of these preparations, in the Soviet Union, as revolutionary

greetings from the workers of America, and as an expression of the fact, that the workers of America are aligning themselves alongside of the Russian workers and peasants in their struggle against the international imperialists.

DO YOUR BIT!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to THE DAILY WORKER. DAILED WORKER, 23 First Street, New York, N. Y. Enclosed you will find \$... in payment for my subscription for... months to THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary contribution to the workers' struggle for the world's liberation on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Name... Address... City... State... This subscription was secured by...

# The Soviet Government Helps the Countryside Solve Its Many Problems

**Government Aid to the Countryside.**

In pre-revolution times, Russian peasants used to give up to the czarist treasury and to big landowners up to one-third of their revenue. The land-tax alone constituted the enormous sum of 665 million roubles, i. e., about 14% of the entire annual revenue of the peasantry. The Soviet government was confronted with the task of helping the fundamental mass of the peasantry, the poor and middle peasants, to improve and develop their homesteads.

The Soviet government initiated a big campaign which took the form of advancing seed to the peasants. In the course of the last eight years about 2 million poods of seed were advanced to the peasantry. Two-thirds of this amount went to the poor homesteads and one-third to the homesteads of the middle peasantry.

The legacy of the past was: bad land management (fields separated from each other by strips of land belonging to other proprietors, strips of land a long distance from the homestead, etc.), which impeded the development of the productive forces of agriculture. In the period between 1919 and 1926, 105 million desiatins of land, i. e. about 30% of the European part of the Soviet Union, have been modelled on an up-to-date basis. The first to benefit by this modelling were the homesteads of the poor and middle peasantry.

The villages are at present much more adequately provided with agricultural implements than prior to the revolution. There are at present throughout the U. S. S. R. 27,000 tractors, most of which (90%) are in the hands of middle and poor peasants.

Credit co-operatives play an important role in regard to raising the level of poor and middle homesteads. In the course of two years—from October 1924 to October 1926—the membership of agricultural credit co-operatives increased nearly three-fold (from 1 1/2 million to 4.3 million). Most of the members (up to 90%) are poor and middle peasants.

Up to 25% of peasant homesteads have been exempted this year from the agricultural tax. The greatest percentage of this tax has been transferred to the sulak sections of the peasantry.

The price reduction campaign leads slowly, but surely to the elimination of the disproportion between prices for manufactured goods and those for agricultural produce.

This is a general outline of the policy of the Soviet State in the countryside.

**Wage-Rises Thruout the Moscow Gubernia.**

The average wage-rise per head in all the industries of the Moscow Gubernia is shown by the following figures: in 1925—68 roubles 68 kopeks; in 1926—77 rbls. 97 kps.; in 1927—60 rbls. 40 kps. The railwaymen's monthly wage was in 1926—68 rbls. 75 kps. and in 1927—71 rbls. 1 kp. These wage rises are guaranteed by real price reductions, which has led to the reduction of the cost of living provided for in the budget, (cost of forty necessities of life on January 1, 1927—25 roubles, 98 kps. on August 1st—24 rbls. 40 kps., which means a reduction of 6.1%).

In regard to unemployment an improvement has taken place during the last seven months. There has been a 25% reduction of unemployment between April 1st and August 1st throughout the Moscow Gubernia.

**Opening of Another 18 Kilowatt Radio Station.**

Another 18 kilowatt broadcasting radio station has been opened in Leningrad.

It is proposed to raise the power of this radio station to 30 kilowatt by January 1928. It will be possible to have its transmissions received by the simplest and cheapest radio apparatuses.

**A Working Man's Invention.**

On the Tver station of the October Railway two powerful cranes for lifting coal onto locomotives are in the course of construction. These cranes are the invention of a worker employed in the railway workshops, Comrade Rudakov. Engineers think that these cranes are very economical.

**American Savants on the U. S. S. R.**

Prior to their departure from Moscow to Leningrad the delegation of five American savants gave their impressions of their tour to representatives of the press. Professor L. Dunnington said: "The first thing that strikes one when studying the life of the U. S. S. R., which is being constructed on entirely new principles, is the high social development and also the development in all enterprises. In all the places and institutions which we visited we were asked to transmit to America a protest against the sentence of death on Sacco and Vanzetti. In one of the villages near Moscow, where the delegation found itself quite unexpectedly, we met in the fields an old peasant, who, on learning that we were Americans, started us by the question: How is it that the American people have not yet torn Sacco and Vanzetti out of the hands of their executioners?"

"As we had full opportunity to convince ourselves, the Soviet government does not only take measures for improving the economic position of the workers, it also pays considerable attention to everything connected with education and culture." "Here," said Professor A. Wood, "labor, science, education and culture work hand in hand."

"In the U. S. S. R. there are no national or racial prejudices which are still so strong in other countries, particularly in South America. The populations of all the republics of the Soviet Union feel themselves full-fledged citizens. Confidence in human nature and labor is the foundation of Soviet construction."

In answer to the question: What are the causes which prevent rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and the American people? Professor L. Dunnington said:

"In the course of a conversation which we had with one of the leading members of the Soviet government, he remarked that the main reason preventing rapprochement between the U. S. S. R. and America is that here life is being constructed on principles which lead to Socialism whereas life in America is based on capitalist principles."

"We have been able to see for ourselves that Socialism is really being constructed in the U. S. S. R., and we are convinced of it. Another impediment to rapprochement is the political ignorance of America in regard to everything which is being created in the Soviet Union. Even those classes of American society which are very near to the U. S. S. R. are very badly informed about your country."

"On our return home," said Professor Dunnington in conclusion, "we will do our utmost to dispel all prejudices concerning the Soviet State which are the result of false information spread by a section of the foreign press about conditions in Soviet Russia."

Professor Spider expressed his conviction that more frequent mutual visits by social delegations of the two countries will greatly help to bring about a rapprochement. He said: "To judge by my own feelings, I am pretty sure that such mutual visits will break down all barriers erected by that section of the press which is hostile to the U. S. S. R."

# "The Brain Institute" in Moscow Plans to Solve the Mysteries of the Human Mind

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THERE is so much to be seen and studied, so much to be discussed in Moscow, that one feels continually before an avalanche of things to be accomplished.

Thus I switched in a two-hour visit to the Institute for the Investigation of the Higher Nervous System between an interview with Mrs. Henrietta Derman, head of the Library of the Communist Academy, and a hearing called by the Organization Department of the Communist International to discuss the problems of our American Party.

"The Institute" is a part of the Communist Academy. In short, it is called "The Brain Institute," and Comrade Derman had emphasized, "You must visit our 'Brain Institute.'" You will find it very interesting.

It is hoped some day, soon, to assemble all the activities of the Communist Academy at one spot. Comrade Derman had pointed out that that would be possible if the imperialist powers do not soon plunge the Soviet Union into another war. At present, however, the Library is located at No. 11, Snamenska Street, while "The Institute" is some distance away at No. 1, Marx-Engels Street, with the Marx-Engels Institute, of which I have already written, as its close neighbor.

The building is not very impressive, but this is forgotten as one seeks to grasp the tremendous work that is being attempted within its walls. The director of "The Institute" is Fursikov, a pupil of Pavlov, of Leningrad, and its general secretary is Salmonson.

It is the aim of "The Institute" to apply the ideas inherent in the works of the great Russian physiologist, Pavlov, to the mentality of man. Pavlov has succeeded in sketching out a physiological theory of certain states in the dog known as sleep, hypnotism, unconscious cerebration and suggestion. These states are usually regarded as having something to do with the "mind." If it is so, then Pavlov has succeeded in giving a physiological explanation of certain "mental" phenomena. Now physiology deals with matter, and in so far as mental states can receive a physiological explanation, they can receive a materialistic explanation.

In his book, "Conditioned Reflexes," just issued in English by Oxford University, in England, Pavlov makes no reference to any animals except dogs. He is not himself concerned with the reasonable implications of his experiments for animals other than dogs, such as man. Though Pavlov himself refuses to draw any such conclusions, there is no reason why others should not. That is exactly the task of this "Brain Institute" in Moscow. The great conclusion is simply this:

If certain "mental" states of the dog can be given a physiological explanation, is it not likely that some, and perhaps all, "mental" states in man can be given a physiological, i. e., a materialistic explanation.

As a result, therefore, of the work that is here being carried forward, with energy and enthusiasm, many of the less complicated common "mental" states of men may soon receive fairly complete physiological explanations, and a great deal of the mysticism associated with the operation of the "mind" and "spirit" of man will evaporate.

Pavlov has directed an extensive research for the last 25 years into the physiological activities of the cerebral cortex, i. e., of the top part of the brain in the highest animals, such as men and dogs. He has carried on this work in Leningrad and the results have been published in about 150 papers nearly all written in Russian. Owing to the language difficulty and the Bolshevik Revolution, Western European and American scientists were temporarily cut off from a detailed knowledge of the results of this extensive research.

This condition is now being remedied and as a result much interest is being shown in the work of "The Brain Institute" in Moscow, which is being visited not only by

European but by American scientists, as well.

Pavlov was world-famous before he commenced his cerebral cortex researches, as he had laid the foundations of the modern theory of the physiology of digestive processes.

Dogs, like men, salivate at the suggestion of food. Obviously such "psychic" reflexes have to be investigated in researches on digestion. Instead of speculating why the dog should suddenly start thinking about food, he began to record all the external stimuli falling on the animal at the time its reflex action was manifested.

Among the inborn reflexes is the alimentary reflex, one factor of which is salivation at the mouth. In newly-born puppies this reflex acts only when they actually have things in their mouths, they do not know that meat is food until they have tasted it, they cannot "recognize" it at sight. After they have learned that meat is good food, they always salivate on seeing it. If a buzzer is started just before meat is presented to them which they are subsequently allowed to taste, they ultimately come

to salivate at the sound of the buzzer alone.

This is a simple example of what Pavlov calls a "conditioned reflex"; the inborn alimentary reflex has been "conditioned" to respond not only to food, but to a noise.

This may not seem very extraordinary at first, but consideration soon shows how important is the principle involved.

Consider a man reading a political pamphlet. He sees print, he reacts to the print as if he were denouncing the injustice described, yet it is the print he is seeing, not the injustice.

He has a "conditioned reflex" based on his fundamental social reflexes or instincts. It is due to conditioned reflexes that words may be more stimulating than the experiences of the events described, and conditioned reflexes are one of the factors that sometimes makes the pen quite definitely stronger than the sword.

Pavlov considers that the desire for freedom is based on a complex of physiological reflexes, i. e., it is instinctive. He was experimenting with a dog that refused to be placed under the slightest restraint, and after much

elucidatory experiment and reflection he decided that its desire to be free was instinctive and reflex. On looking up the list of instincts given by William James in his treatise on psychology, he found no reference to the freedom instinct.

Accepting Pavlov's view that the desire to be free is based on a physiological reflex, it follows that the thwarting of that desire must lead to reflex defense-actions.

The worker who feels that he is not free will make reflex defense-actions, however comfortable his mere conditions of work may be. Thus it is not necessary for the American worker and farmer to be reduced to the misery and agony of the Russian worker and peasant in 1917, the third year of the great war, in order to cause him to rebel against the ruling class that forces intolerable conditions upon him.

The standard of living of the American worker may be reduced to a point still considered "comfortable" by some, in comparison to conditions in other countries, and yet result in widespread discontent driving toward a social upheaval.

The work of "The Brain Institute" was thus explained to me thru an interpreter, a comrade who had learned English as a worker with Hoover's American Relief Administration at the time of the famine. Wherever we went there were cages filled with dogs under observation. Some of these were very lively, barking lustily. Others were quiet, in a stupor, as a result of the anaesthetics that had been administered to them. There was one cage of monkeys. "The Brain Institute" seemed well equipped with instruments, also there was the Bolshevik impatience that declared the equipment could be much better. The chemical laboratory was an attractive place.

Fulop-Miller has written a book called "The Mind and Face of Bolshevism," in which he seeks to attack these scientific researches. But he has attracted little attention.

On the other hand a well-informed scientific authority and scientific writer, giving his views in "The Plebs," the organ of the Plebs League in England, says:

"The recesses of the human mind will be seen to be no more and no less mysterious, though certainly much more complicated, than the recesses of a coal-scuttle. It is certain that the elimination of mysticism from the explanation of the behavior of man will assist in the elimination of mysticism from the explanation of the nature of his social institutions."

## Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

ployers to understand that they will drop their trucks and park their hooks on their shoulders until their demands are complied with.

THE big moguls of the American Federation of Labor are to meet in Los Angeles in the early part of October for the annual talk-fest. Jewelry will gleam from the persons of pompous and prosperous labor leaders. After all a business that pays its executives anything from \$7,500 to \$25,000 is not to be sneezed at. There will be little said about the class struggle. The "wicked employers" and the still more wicked Communists will be flayed. The good employers—those that recognize the usefulness of the labor leaders in the capitalist scheme of things—will be praised. And nothing will be done by the reactionary labor leaders to organize the unorganized.

AS predicted in THE DAILY WORKER a week or so ago, the Irish election was a neck and neck race between the government party and the Republican Party led by DeValera. The Labor Party representation was cut almost in half and for the first time a Communist was elected to the Irish parliament. Granting that the farmers and independents will support the government and that the Labor Party and the few National League deputies and Larkin will vote for DeValera as against Cosgrave, the returns to date would give the government party only a majority of six. The election has not settled anything, but the British government will insist that Cosgrave carry on until such time as Downing Street is thoroughly convinced that DeValera is safe.

PRESIDENT Von Hindenburg of Germany now thinks it can be told that Germany was not responsible for the world war that burst upon the world in the year 1914. And Hindenburg is correct. Germany was no more responsible than England, France and Czarist Russia. In fact England was the chief war-wire-puller and used France and Russia as tools to crush her mighty commercial rival, Germany. Of course all the bandit powers were to blame and from our point of view there is no good purpose to be served in giving any of them a conditional clean bill of health. It is interesting to note that shortly after Germany is accepted as a respectable member of the league of nations Germany kicks one of the clauses of the treaty of Versailles in the slats, and the treaty of Versailles is a part of the league.

# BOOKS

EDITOR OF "WORLD" DISCOVERS SOME GREAT MEN.

Men of Destiny, by Walter Lippmann. Illustrated by Rollin Kirby. Macmillan, \$2.50.

Thruout this whole book there is an atmosphere of promiscuous cheerfulness. Written by the man who dictates editorials (not policy) on the New York World, the volume contains embalmed political and semi-literary essays which have appeared in the Atlantic Monthly, Foreign Affairs, Harpers, the Saturday Review of Literature, the Yale Review, and the New Republic.

The book is pleasant. Its themes dealing with the "principles" of state rights, majority rule, referendum and recall—and the other political fictions of an earlier decade in the present century—bring back vividly the innocent school courses on "civics," with its chapters on "The Electoral College" and "How We Choose Our Public Servants."

For Lippmann, the former editor of the New Republic, the fiercest winds which blow in world politics now seem to concern themselves largely with the subject of (1) censorship; (2) Bryan, and "the dogma of majority rule"; (3) the causes of political indifference.

The leading piece in the book is on Al. Smith, one of Lippmann's men of destiny. "Governor Smith is the first man of the new immigration who by every professed standard of American politics is completely available as a candidate for president. He cannot be attacked as an alien bent on destroying American institutions, or even as a revolutionist, like the elder La Follette, for example, who would undermine the rights of property and the power of the courts."

Smith can't win, however, Lippmann laments. Not because he's a catholic, nor because he is the darling of Wall Street—a reason the author fails to suggest—but because "there is an opposition to Smith which is authentic, and as poignant as his support. It is inspired by the feeling that the clamorous life of the city should not be acknowledged as the American ideal."

Another "man of destiny" is Borah of Idaho, who, as state prosecutor, escaped the political isolation of his home town by yelping for the blood of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone when an attempt was made to frame them for murder in 1907, and who voted against the child labor amendment. Lippmann says that Borah is independent: he reached the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations under the rule of seniority. Since there are only 75,000 voters in his state to whom Borah has to truckle in order to keep his job, Lippmann argues that he is "independent" and is "under no compulsion to regard himself as the mere mouthpieces of a president or a secretary of state."

This is a curiously provincial view of political "independence." Were Borah content merely to remain a senator from Idaho, then he would have to ingratiate himself (apparently) with the voters in his state and (actually) with the lumber, mining, railway and waterpower interests of that territory. But Borah, like the other man of destiny, Al. Smith, would like much to attain to the birthright of every American lad. And here his "independence" becomes more dubious than ever.

In his essay entitled "The days of Our Nonage Are Over," Lippmann reveals a directness and an apparent honesty seldom found on the editorial page over which he presides. He discards, for the moment, the vague and ingratiating generalities made familiar in the Woodrovia Era, and returns to the logic and bluster of the Big Stick:

Says he: "Americans must make up their minds to recognize the fact that they are no longer a virginal republic in a wicked world, but they are themselves a world power, and one of the most portentous which has appeared in the history of mankind. When they have let that truth sink in, have digested it, and appraised it, they will cast aside the old phrases which conceal the reality, and as a fully adult nation, they will begin to prepare themselves for the part that their power and their position compel them to play."

Walter Lippmann has progressed much since the time when he was secretary to the ex-socialist mayor of Schenectady, George R. Lunn. He has been an editor of the New Republic. He served as assistant to the secretary of war from June to October, 1917; as captain in the U. S. Army Military Intelligence, and was a member of Wilson's Peace Commission in Paris. During that time he has achieved a reputation as a "publicist." A publicist is a cross between a magazine sociologist and a prophet. Hence his minor genius for applying his doubtful "analyses" to the most obvious facts and situations, and his eagerness to describe a spade as a sharp, shiny instrument hungry for the soil.

## COMMENTS.

Mr. Fortune's Maggot, by Sylvia Townsend Warner. Viking Press. \$2.

Mr. Fortune, a London clerical worker of piety and good will, got a maggot in his brain—the notion that he should be a missionary to the heathen. The particular heathen selected were, unfortunately for Mr. Fortune's state of mind, not the Esquimaux. Life on a South Sea island became a delightful idyl of laziness, good nature, swimming and flower picking. Poor Fortune rapidly degenerated—from a christian point of view.

He struggled to make himself sufficiently hard and severe to lash these dancers, these swimmers, these fishermen, into clothing themselves, going to work, and destroying their idols. Out of friendship, one boy consents to wear garments—the result is laughable, and worthless, from a christian point of view. When this boy loses his idol he tries to commit suicide, not even geometry can prevent him.

Finally Mr. Fortune, christian missionary, whittles the lad another idol, and finally realizing that he is out of place, resigns.

—V. S.

## BOOKS RECEIVED—TO BE REVIEWED LATER.

Rise of American Civilization, by Charles and Mary Beard. Macmillan. Chains, by Theodore Dreiser. Boni & Liveright.

Memoirs of a Revolutionist, by Vera Figner. International.

Life of Tim Healey, by Liam O'Flaherty. Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Fancy Lady, by Homer Croy. Harcourt, Brace & Co.

Gallion's Reach, by H. M. Tomlinson. Harpers.

Daughters of the Revolution, by John Reed. With an introduction by Floyd Dell. Vanguard Press.

Upton Sinclair: A Study in Social Protest, by Floyd Dell. Doran & Co.

## Crashes to Earth



Louis E. Royal of Flint, Mich. (above) whose plane was wrecked by dropping into a street in Chicago. Royal was No. 16 in the Spokane Derby. He and his passenger, James Patten, escaped without serious injuries.

(International News)

# Militancy Grows Among the Textile Workers in the Anthracite Regions

By VERA BUCH.

The growing militancy of the textile workers of the anthracite, as witnessed by the recent strikes of silk workers involving in some places as many as seven or eight hundred employes, mostly young girls, draws attention forcibly to the textile industry of that region. Silk and knit goods mills, producing goods of tremendous value, and paying unbelievably low wages, are scattered throughout the entire anthracite territory.

These textile mills of the anthracite are an illustration of a light industry following a heavy one. They came into that territory in the wake of the coal mines. Two considerations drew them there; first, the closeness to fuel, the source of power; second, the existence there of plenty of cheap labor, which means, in plain terms, the women and children of the coal miners' families. When we consider that the textile employers of this region pay their help seven and eight dollars a week, and in some cases as low as five or six dollars, we readily see what inducement led them to locate in that part of the country.

Two varieties of textile mills predominate in this region, knitting (including underwear, stockings, sweaters and bathing suits) and silk. In the southern anthracite strip reaching from Lehigh to Shamokin and including the cities of Shenandoah, Pottsville and Mahanoy, it is the knit goods mills which are more numerous, with some silk mills. In the upper anthracite, on the other hand, the district which runs from Carbonate to Nanticoke, and includes the cities of Scranton, Pittston, Plymouth and Wilkes-Barre, it is silk which predominates, with a few knitting and other sorts of textile mills. There are, according to Davison's Textile Blue Book (1926), 54 knitting mills in the counties of Carbon, Schuylkill, and Northumberland, the southern anthracite counties, and 35 silk mills. In the upper anthracite region, comprising the counties of Lackawanna and Luzerne, there are 140 silk and 16 knitting mills. The only considerable textile mills outside of these two branches are the Scranton Lace Co. in Scranton, employing 800 people and the Wilkes-Barre Lace Mfg. Co., with a capital of \$1,500,000 and employing 1250.

The anthracite is not only a silk center, but is in fact the most important center of the entire country for one branch of the silk industry, namely, silk throwing.

To understand the significance of these facts we must look a little into the various processes of silk manufacture.

The first stage of broad silk manufacture is the importation into this country—chiefly from the Orient—of raw silk. This means silk, in long, fine, strands, wound just as it comes from the cocoon onto spools, threads from several cocoons being combined together. There are certain silks, like pongees which are made directly from this raw silk. In others, raw silk is used for the warp. However, most silk cloths require the silk to be first "thrown" or twisted before weaving. Throwing is a process by which several of the long, tenuous cocoon fibres (which are already several of the original ones combined) are twisted together. This process gives greater durability to the silk and in some cases, as in crepe, by an extra hard twist imparts a special texture. Of all the raw silk imported into the country—which means all the raw silk used—65 per cent is thrown.

For the most part, this throwing process is a separate industry, carried on in mills especially equipped for it, which do nothing else. Most broad silk producers buy raw silk themselves for their orders (because they can better judge of the quality before the silk is thrown) and give it out to throwing mills to be thrown on commission.

These silk mills are scattered over the region, not only in the cities but in the smallest towns and villages. Sixty-one mill units of Lackawanna and Luzerne counties are found in towns of less than 10,000 inhabitants and 51 towns of this class possess at least one silk mill. Outside of Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, only 22 mills are located in towns of over 10,000. There is hardly a village of the anthracite big enough to cluster a few hundreds of families together around its coal mine, which has not also a silk mill, generally small and dingy.

The greatest number of workers in these mills are young girls, and most of them are daughters of coal miners. While the wives of the miners do not as a rule go out to work, except in cases of sickness or long unemployment of the husband, their daughters as a regular thing go out for a job at the age of fourteen. There are not many industries in the anthracite. Outside of the large cities, the silk mills are almost the only places where girls can work.

The conditions under which these young girls are working are poor, their wages unbelievably low. The speed-up has been universally introduced. The nine-hour day or longer prevails. As for wages, let us look at the U. S. Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 190, "Wages and hours in the cotton, woolen and silk industries." This bulletin gives as the wages of doublers in silk throwing mills for 1914 the magnificent sum of \$5.80 per week. These figures are an average for the industry at large. Figures are not available for the present time and for the anthracite region specifically. The writer would place at about \$8 a week there—judging from personal accounts

The U. S. Tariff Commission report mentioned above speaks of the "peaceful labor conditions" and lack of labor "troubles" as one of the inducements for the silk mills to locate in the anthracite. This may have been true in the past; but recent indications would show that these glorious (for the employers) days of workers' "peaceful" submission to outrageous wages and conditions are about over. Witness the fine militant fight lasting for many weeks put up this summer by 300 girl employees of the Klotz Throwing Co.'s plant in Carbonate (a powerful \$2,000,000 corporation with branches in twelve different localities). Witness the snappy struggle of 700 young workers of several silk companies in Wilkes-Barre within recent weeks, a struggle which won recognition of their union and better sanitary conditions and was followed by a strike of eight or nine hundred more silk workers in Kingston.

These are American young girls and youths who work here. Whether their parents were born here or in Europe, they themselves are American bred, with the American pep and push, with higher standards than their parents. They are showing their appreciation of organization and their readiness to struggle to wipe out the miserable conditions now prevailing in these mills.

## SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.