

# CHINESE PEASANT ARMIES WIN ON FIVE FRONTS

## Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

THAT Chiang Kai-shek was a much over-rated hero is the gist of an article written for a London magazine by the Chinese correspondent for the New York Herald-Tribune. Chiang drew his strength from the masses says this correspondent and his popularity was created for him by the Communists whom he used as long as they were of service to him in his aim to be dictator of China. When he felt that he could dispense with the radicals and with the Soviet military and political advisers of the Kuomintang he massacred the leaders of the former and maneuvered to have the latter sent back to Russia.

CHIANG is now a discredited politician, depending on the favor of Japan and other imperialist powers for support. Even though he may be able to again play a big role in China it will only be temporary and not as the beloved leader of the masses, but as the militarist tool of foreign imperialism. The writer of the article referred to, states quite frankly that the exploited coolies and the peasantry were the backbone of the revolutionary movement and that they trusted the Communists and that Chiang collapsed like a stuffed shirt when the Communists withdrew their support from him. This is what THE DAILY WORKER has been telling its readers right along.

WE are glad to be able to state that the Chinese revolution has entered a new phase with the revolutionary workers and peasants the head as well as the backbone of the movement. Already they have captured several important cities. In the meantime, another discontented general is marching on Peking and Chang-Tso-lin is debating whether to buy him or fight him. The Japanese are said to be strengthening their position in Manchuria and preparing to move against the Soviet Union. There are rumors that Japan will soon recognize the robbery of Bessarabia by Roumania.

ANOTHER interesting bit of foreign news is the ratification of a non-aggression pact between Persia and the U.S.S.R. Great Britain and the Czar once parcelled this country between them. The war upset that apple cart. Even then Standard Oil had its finger in the petroleum and an American financial expert was engaged to set the Persian house in order. When the Russian workers and peasants overthrew the Czar's government one of their first acts was to cancel all the unfair treaties forced by the Czar on weaker countries. Persia was one of the beneficiaries of this policy. Since then Great Britain has been active in Persia trying to make trouble for the Soviet Union. But honesty is on the side of Soviet diplomacy and strange though it may seem, honest diplomacy is proving effective for the U.S.S.R.

DIPLOMATIC relations between Poland and the Soviet Union seem to be steadily improving. When Peter Volkoff, the Soviet minister to Poland was assassinated in Warsaw by a Russian monarchist, it looked as if relations would be strained.

## TOULON SAILORS MUTINY AT TIME OF PRISON FIGHT

TOULON, Oct. 2.—The struggle of the 64 political prisoners in the Toulon naval prison was followed immediately by the mutiny of the crew of the French warship, Ernest Renan, in Toulon harbor. Refusing to eat the rotting meat being sold to the sailors by the commissary department of the Ernest Renan, the sailors abstained from mess while their officers threatened them with shooting and imprisonment. The mutiny, which is one more in the series of outbreaks among the land and sea forces of the French imperialists, and which the government is attempting to meet with force and indiscriminate reprisals has not been ended with the arrests of four leaders and imprisonment of fifty sailors, but is expected to spread to other vessels in Toulon harbor and various units of the Mediterranean fleet.

Andre Marty, who led the naval mutiny in the Black Sea fleet against the bombardment by the French warships, is now in prison.

## A. F. of L. IN CONVENTION TODAY

### DAVIS, JOHNSON TO SPEAK; OPEN SHOP HEAD WON'T

#### Departmental Officials Mostly Re-elected

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 2.—All departments of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in pre-convention conferences are finishing their deliberations, and the Forty-Seventh convention of the federation opens tomorrow, without, however, a welcoming address from the head of the chamber of commerce of Los Angeles, as had been promised.

Open Shopper Declines. The chamber of commerce is definitely committed to a policy of the open shop and anti-unionism. Invitation of the president of the chamber was much opposed by the rank and file unionists here, as much as was the selection for convention headquarters of the scab Hotel Alexandria.

Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis and Senator Hiram W. Johnson are scheduled to speak to the delegates either Monday or Tuesday.

The tenor of the convention is bitterly reactionary. Outside of the fight centering around metal trim, and class collaboration policies, such as labor banking and insurance, the only live issue is the attack on the left wing. Friday, President William Green of the A. F. of L. and Secretary Frank Morrison addressed the Los Angeles Labor Council, and devoted their time to a rhapsody of their own leadership and furious attacks on the progressives, who are not represented in the convention, as it is made up of the upper strata of union bureaucrats. "What a miserable death," said Green to the council, "we would all have if we listened to critics in our ranks."

The elections in departments make few changes. The building trades department has re-elected as president, McSorley, and the other officers, including Vice President Hutcheson of the carpenters' union. The metal trades department has re-elected Jim O'Connell as president, but has chosen William Spencer of the plumbers' union to succeed Tracy as secretary. John P. Frey is elected to the office formerly held by Berres.

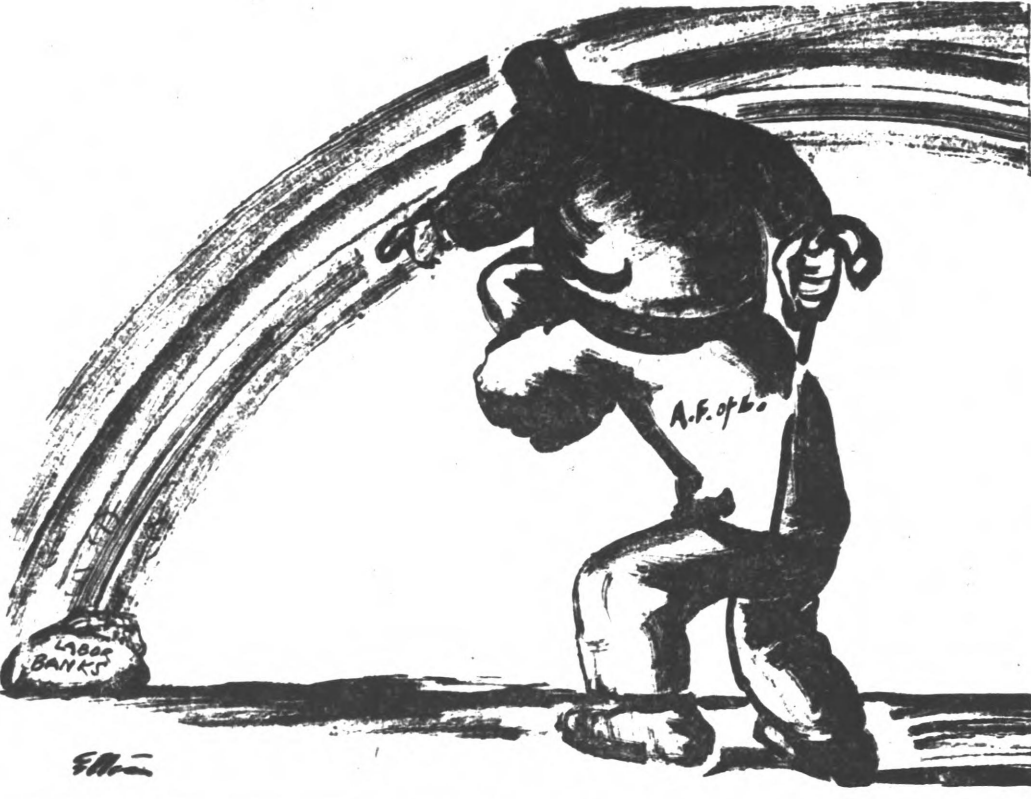
The label trades have re-elected all officials. Matthew Woll opened yesterday the convention of the printing trades department.

It became known here today that when the Carpenters' Union was readmitted into the building trades department, it did not surrender its position on its right to jurisdiction over the work of installing metal trim, which is the subject-matter of dispute that caused the split between the union and the rest of the department six years ago.

The convention will probably be addressed by delegates of the German unions who made a plea before the building trades department during its meetings, stating that industrial conditions had made necessary the reorganizing of the trade unions of Germany, and pleading that the American unions would send assistance.

### THE DELUSION

By Fred Ellis



## COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL STATES REASONS FOR TROTSKY-VUYOVITCH EXPULSION FROM EXECUTIVE

### Cites Secret Anti-Party Printing Plant of the Opposition; They Have Continuously Flaunted Bolshevik Discipline

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 2.—Pravda, the official organ of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., today published the declaration from the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International and the International Control Commission to all sections of the Comintern regarding the expulsion of Leon Trotsky and Vuyovitch from the executive committee of the Communist International.

"The eighth plenum of the executive committee of the Comintern," it says, "which met in May of this year to consider the question of the actions of the Opposition passed a resolution which categorically prohibits Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch from continuing their factional struggle and instructs the Presidium of the executive committee of the Comintern, in conjunction with the International Control Commission, to formally expel them from the executive committee if this struggle did not cease. Facts which have become known since the meeting of the plenum in May have shown that warnings given Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch have gone unheeded, and that the Opposition retaliated to the categorical prohibition of the factional struggle by intensifying it to an unparalleled degree by a broad attack on the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and the Comintern, and by fresh attempts to disrupt the unity of the Leninist ranks both in the U. S. S. R. and throughout the world.

### Strike of 5,000 in Window Glass Mills

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 2.—Production of window glass will not go on when the whistle blows tomorrow. The strike of 5,000 cutters and flatteners has practically paralyzed the industry throughout the United States. The chief employer against which the walk-out is directed is the American Window Glass Company, but numerous small independent concerns are also affected. Two unions are working together, the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Protective Association and the Window Glass Cutters and Flatteners Association. The demands are for a return to the old scale (cut ten percent on January first) of 42 cents per single strength 100 foot box and 47 cents for double strength. The American Window Glass Co. argues that prices are cut to compete with foreign competition. The unions reply that the cut in selling price of glass was slight, and was not so great along the seaboard where this competition existed, if at all, as it was inland.

### Celebrations for Hindenburg Fizzle

BERLIN, Oct. 2.—As thousands of workers demonstrated in the streets of this city against President Von Hindenburg, whose 80th birthday was being celebrated by the steel helmets and other fascist and semi-fascist organizations, more than 500 Communists were arrested and placed in jail.

Despite wholesale arrests, the demonstrations against Hindenburg and his government are continuing. Thousands of truck drivers, waiters and food workers have walked out and have refused to have anything to do with the fascist celebrations for Hindenburg.

Drivers of brewery trucks have gone on strike and have refused to deliver beer for the parties organized throughout the city.

The celebrations fizzled miserably. Thousands of workers demonstrated against Hindenburg or else stayed at home and completely boycotted the celebrations held in his honor.

### Gave Promise to Cease.

Continuing, the statement says: "Called to account at the August plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., the Opposition once again as in (Continued on Page Two)

## DRIVE SOUTH AND WEST OF SWATOW CAPTURE SIX DISTRICTS IN HUPEH

### Reactionaries Murder More Communists; British Organize Fascisti in Shanghai

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 2.—South Chinese peasant detachments after a fierce battle have occupied Chenghai, forty-five kilometers south of Swatow, the latter city having been captured two weeks ago by the revolutionary army commanded by Yeh-tung.

Peasant detachments are simultaneously besieging Puning, a town fifty kilometers west of Swatow in the direction of Canton. The defense of Puning is organized by one Fang, a big local landlord whose estates were confiscated by the peasantry.

The news appearing in the Chinese and English press of Shanghai, and Hongkong that the revolutionary army has successfully maintained its control of Swatow is confirmed. On the night of September 29 an attack by sea was made. Warships of the right-wing Kuomintang government at Canton, conveying transports loaded with soldiers, were repulsed by the strong and well defended coastal fortifications at Swatow. The attacking force has sailed away.

## UNION OFFICIALS SIGN TRUCE WITH ILLINOIS OWNERS

### Agree to Break Strike Pending Arbitration

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—An agreement for a separate peace ending until next February the lock-out of between seventy and eighty thousand coal miners in Illinois, permitting them to mine coal and break the defense of the union against a similar lock-out in other states affecting nearly a hundred thousand more miners, has just been signed by the officers of District No. 12, United Mine Workers of America.

### Temporary Truce.

By the term of settlement, the miners in such mines as the operators choose to reopen within the state will resume work on the basis of the Jacksonville scale of wages, except for work around machines, but without any assurance that the scale will last beyond the date of Feb. 7, 1928. On that date a meeting will be held of the joint wage scale committee provided for in the existing contract, to hear the report of a joint commission made up of Rice Miller, president of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association, H. C. Perry, his vice-president, representing the operators, and District President Harry Fishwick of District 12, U. M. W. A., together with State Senator (Republican) Wm. Sneed, vice-president of District 12.

### To Cut Wages.

This joint commission is charged in the agreement just signed with the task of investigating "demands, claims and contentions" of both the operators and the miners. It is specifically agreed to that the joint commission shall look into the wage scale, and working conditions in Illinois mines, and that its report shall be the foundation of a new district agreement on wages and conditions of work to be drawn up by the joint wage scale committee in February, and to take effect on April 1.

### Arbitrate Machine Wages.

In the matter of wages paid men who work around coal cutting and (Continued on Page Two)

## ARM THE WORKERS.

All eastern Kwantung province has been occupied by revolutionary troops numbering twelve thousand. Well armed peasants are assisting the revolutionary armies. In all villages and cities occupied, the revolutionary armies proceed at once to arm the peasants and workers.

### Peasants Win in Hupeh.

Hankow papers received here admit the successes of the peasant movement in all the southern part of Hupeh province. The peasant red army there, organized under Communist direction, has occupied six districts.

### Brutal Executions.

The local Hainan government has, however, executed a lecturer who recently arrived from Canton to lecture on Communism.

### Shanghai Fascisti.

The process of reaction is aided in Shanghai by the founding of a recent meeting here of a fascist society, organized, provided with money, and under the direction of the local English reactionary circles.

### British Leader.

The English press publishes in full the speech of a certain English merchant named Firch, who has been elected chairman of this organization. Firch's speech froths with animal hatred against the liberative struggle of the Chinese masses and the Soviet Union. He calls upon the foreign residents in China to unite under fascist banners and act at their own risk, "opposing force to force."

## Boston Young Workers To Have Course in Elementary Communism

BOSTON, Oct. 2.—An elementary course on the theory and practice of the Communist movement, including the special problems of the youth will open on Saturday, October 8th, 1927, 7:30 p. m. at 62 Chambers St., Boston. Only selected students will be admitted to the course. The league agit-prop calls upon all units of the league to make recommendations for their students. New members of the league will be obliged to attend this course. The course will be given in 10 lessons, under the instruction and direction of Comrade Pat Kay. (Continued on Page Three)

# The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

By SZ-TOH-LI

THREE months ago Wuhan was still the centre, the heart of nationalist-revolutionary China. Wuhan was the only centre that could boast the support of the masses, the toiling masses of the workers and peasants—the decisive factor in every revolutionary movement.

Three months ago Wuhan could easily be distinguished from Canton, where Li Chi Hsin, the reactionary tupan inaugurated his bloody dictatorship and appointed himself with the best blood of the Cantonese proletariat and peasantry. Three months ago Wuhan could also be distinguished from the military dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek who came to the fore as the champion of the big bourgeoisie and the feudal elements of China, who were willing to compromise as easily with the Northern militarists as with the imperialist powers.

SZ-TOH-LI of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Central Bureau has furnished THE DAILY WORKER with four articles describing the betrayal of the liberation movement by the Wuhan leaders and the horrible butcheries and suppression which followed their surrender to Chiang Kai-shek and the other militarists.

By documentary evidence the writer shows that the Wuhan "moderates" took the same attitude toward the labor movement and the peasant organizations as did imperialists and their militarist allies.

Written the first of August, the general predictions made by the writer have been confirmed fully by subsequent events.

THREE months ago the voice and authority of the Wuhan Government commanded the fear if not the respect of even the most venomous enemies of the Chinese Revolution.

At home the reaction dared not raise its head; abroad the imperialist powers were already beginning to reconcile themselves to the idea of the permanence and stability of the Nationalist Government.

Three months ago the Wuhan Government still enjoyed the unqualified support and solidarity of the international proletariat and of the exploited peoples throughout the world.

THE First Workers' Republic of the Soviet Union occupying one-sixth of the globe and representing a mighty revolutionary nation of 140 million workers and peasants, lent every ounce of their phenomenal energy and revolutionary fervor in support of the Chinese Revolution and of the Wuhan Government.

Three months ago the workers, peasants, soldiers and students, and even the merchants were taught by the propagandists of the Kuomintang that the Chinese revolution constituted an integral part of the World Revolution.

WUHAN, as the heir of Red Canton, promised fairly to become the second Mecca of the World Revolution. Labor delegations and trade



# BOSTON AND CHESWICK

By JAMES P. CANNON.

HARDLY had the executioners of Boston completed their work of burning to death the two victims of capitalist justice, Sacco and Vanzetti, than their prototypes of Pennsylvania were already at work stirring the children of a new frame-up in which 20 miners of the little coal town of Cheswick have already been indicted and await trial. The connection between the two cases is an even closer one, for the arrests in Cheswick arose out of the attack made by state cossacks upon a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting held by the workers of Cheswick in solidarity with their two comrades in Boston. With the brutality for which they are notorious, the troopers charged into the meeting, dealing blows to men, women and children with their clubs, blinding them with tear gas and trampling under the hoofs of their horses those who came in their way. Scores of workers were severely injured and wounded in the course of this bestial attack. And in addition, one of the state troopers was shot and killed.

It is not known who killed the trooper. What we can be pretty sure of, however, is that every effort will be made to victimize the arrested miners who have already been indicted on charges of inciting to riot, resisting an officer and unlawful assembly. It means that another Sacco-Vanzetti case is being cooked up, and in black Pennsylvania there are many expert hands for such a job.

The International Labor Defense, which so ardently fought for life and freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti, which was the organizing and driving force in the protest movement, quite naturally takes up the defense of the Cheswick miners, who have already been indicted on three counts for their part in the fight for Sacco and Vanzetti. It is all a part of our task of fighting with all our resources and might against the imprisonment or torture or death of any worker who is a victim of the infamous American capitalist institution of the frame-up system. The I. L. D. is providing legal defense for the arrested miners and will conduct a vigorous campaign, with all the means at its disposal, to prevent the success of this new frame-up, to prevent making Cheswick another Boston.

# HERESY HUNT ON IN YORKVILLE; IS LED BY STRATON

## Uldine Does Not Lisp, Says Divine

The Rev. John Rosch Straton, the chief holy man of New York City, has appeared in Yorkville court with a complaint against Charles Smith, president of the American Society for the Advancement of Atheism.

Adjournment of the case was had for a week after Magistrate Gottlieb to all intents and purposes constituted himself the defender of this city's greatest publicity hunter and insisted that former Judge Leonard Snitkin, acting for Smith, should use the title of "doctor" in addressing a question to the harassed business agent of God.

### Fained by Pamphlets.

Straton, who professes to believe all the ancient dogmas and who preaches the fearsome religion of the most revolting sections of the old testament, claims that he has been outraged in an intolerable manner by the receipt and perusal of atheist literature sent him by the defendant.

Remarks referring to Uldine Utley, the girl evangelist who is a protegee of Straton's, in an uncompromising manner, and attributed to Mr. Smith, seem to have irked the holy man beyond endurance. His defense of her before Magistrate Gottlieb was almost as impassioned as have been his assaults upon those heretics who scoff at the story of Jonah and the whale.

### Is Strong for Uldine.

Relating an alleged conversation with the president of the atheist association relative to the merits and demerits of this inspired and personable young lady, the staunch defender of amphibious christianity told the court:

"I denied to him that Miss Utley lipped, that her utterances were parrot-like, as he had claimed, and that she was being commercialized by religious exploiters."

### An "Impartial" Magistrate.

Magistrate Gottlieb evidently was impressed by the demeanor of the

great dervish of baptistry since he told the lawyer for the defense that "he was to be respected in this court." The magistrate also upheld the contention of the plaintiff that an article in one of the magazines introduced by the prosecution which referred to the holy ghost and the Virgin Mary might well have shocked the sensibilities of the shaman of the Calvary Baptist Church.

"There are millions who believe in the bible and its tenets," said Magistrate Gottlieb. "To those, such an article as this most surely would be shocking and outrageous."

Judge Plays Up to Parson. When Attorney Snitkin objected to some of the questions asked Straton by the assistant district attorney as "leading to conclusions," he was promptly informed by the magistrate that "men of the calibre and intelligence of the plaintiff could not be led."

Attorney Snitkin, in arguing a motion for dismissal of the case, pointed out that it has taken "six months for the literature and blasphemous material to outrage the sensibilities of Mr. Straton."

### May Set Bad Precedent.

Speaking in front of the Yorkville court after adjournment, the president of the Association for the Advancement of Atheism stated that next Saturday he would produce some material from the pen of the pastor that "will match in obscenity any the complainant can offer."

In newspaper circles the charges preferred by Straton are regarded as another limelight stunt planned by that assiduous publicity-seeker. It is believed, however, that the case may have serious consequences for the defendant and for the freedom of expression on religious questions, by establishing a precedent of punishment for "violating sensibilities" of those who claim to hold the key to celestial truths as does the chief medicine man of New York's tribal religionists.

### Two Fight, One Killed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 26.—A man known only as "Springfield White" is dead of a fractured skull and Edward Gannon is in a local hospital with a fractured leg following a street fight between the two men Saturday night.

No charge will be made against Gannon until he is able to leave the hospital. Coroner Costello is investigating the case.

# COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL STATES REASONS FOR TROTSKY-VUYOVITCH EXPULSION FROM EXECUTIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

This promise was given under the direct threat of expulsion of the leaders of the Opposition, Trotsky and Zinoviev, from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. But only a very few days later this August promise met the same fate as the declaration of the 16th of October. The Opposition in the most contemptuous manner violated the promise it gave to the whole Party and to the whole International, and thereby made the continuation of Trotsky and Vuyovitch as members of the Executive Committee of the Comintern absolutely impossible.

### Violate Pledge.

"Notwithstanding the promise it gave to the August plenum of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission, the Opposition continued to form its organizational centers which in fact represent nothing more nor less than an attempt to form embryonic nuclei for a second Trotskyist party parallel with the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. At the same time it continued to maintain and strengthen its connections with various renegade groups abroad, including the Maslov-Fischer group in Germany, Souvarine in France, etc.

"The disruptive work in the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. was supplemented by disruptive work in the Comintern. To the menace of a formation of a second party outside and against the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. was added the menace of the creation of a new 'Fourth International' put side by side with and against the Comintern.

"Fraternize with Enemies of Labor. "At a time when the international position of the U. S. S. R. has become extremely acute and when imperialist intervention hangs directly over the first proletarian state, the Opposition openly allies itself with the groups which represent the worst dregs of the international labor movement and which stand on the verge of direct counter-revolution; which spread venomous slander about the U. S. S. R. among the European proletariat and strive to paralyze the will of the European proletariat to defend the U. S. S. R. with talk about 'Thermidor,' 'Degeneration,' 'becoming Kulakized' (boss peasant orientation) etc.

"Notwithstanding the utter collapse of these groups which is particularly illustrated by the results of recent elections in Altona, where the ultra-left allies of the Opposition of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. obtained little more than 300 votes, the Opposition continues to

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., OF THE DAILY WORKER, PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 3, 1927. State of New York. County of New York. Before me, a Notary Public, and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Bert Miller, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of The Daily Worker and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of said publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 4117 of the Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are, respectively: Publisher, The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First St., Editors, J. Louis Engdahl, and William F. Dunne, 33 East First St., Managing Editor, J. Louis Engdahl, Business Manager, Bert Miller, 33 East First St.

2. That the owner is: If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member, must be given. The Daily Worker Publishing Co., 33 East First St., New York City; Loveston, 33 First St., New York City; Wm. Z. Foster, 33 First St., New York City; Max Bedacht, 33 First Street, New York City; James P. Cannon, 33 First St., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are (if there are none, state). None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation by whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief of the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, bondholders and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the circulation of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 29,427.

(This information is required from daily publications only.) BERT MILLER, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of September, 1927. J. L. PERILLA, Notary Public. My commission expires March 31, 1928.

claim that these bankrupt philistines represent 'the only genuinely revolutionary Leninist organization as distinct from the 'degenerate' Communist International.

### Spread Slanders.

"While employing Maslov and Souvarine as megaphones of the ultra-left and right apostles of Communism abroad, the Opposition within the U. S. S. R. continued with growing persistence and growing effrontery to scatter deliberate lies concerning the leadership of the Comintern and the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. It spread deliberately and avowedly false assertions that the Central Committee of the Communist Party intends to abandon the monopoly of foreign trade; it consciously spreads deliberate slander regarding the position of the Central Committee on foreign debts, regarding alleged concessions to the Kulak (boss peasant); regarding the policy of the Comintern in China.

"Notwithstanding the resolution of the August plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. to which the Opposition undertook to submit concerning the opening of discussion for one month prior to the Fifteenth Party Congress, the Opposition demands that discussion be opened immediately, and in every way tries to force immediate discussion in violation of party decisions.

### Secret Printing Office.

"The discovery a few days ago of a secret printing office of the Opposition demonstrates with exceptional clearness how far the Opposition diverged from the Party and the Comintern. At the same time it was revealed that in organizing this printing office the Opposition unhesitatingly employed the service of non-party bourgeois intellectuals connected with shady, politically suspicious and avowedly anti-Soviet elements, the opposition thus becoming, consciously or unconsciously, not only ideologically but also organizationally the center for the crystallization of all strata hostile to the proletariat and which find the proletarian regime irksome and strive to overthrow it.

"Called to account at a meeting of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern held on September 27, Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch made declarations which in themselves represent long steps away from the Comintern, away from Leninism and towards the Maslov-Souvarine group. When charged with maliciously violating Party discipline Comrade Trotsky openly declared that the discipline of the Bolshevik Party is not obligatory for him.

### Flaunts Discipline.

"In his written speech he stated that 'the bureaucratic discipline based on a false line of policy is not an instrument for consolidating but an instrument for disorganizing and disrupting the Party.'

"It goes without saying that Comrade Trotsky refuses to submit to proletarian discipline so appreciated and characterized. He therefore considers it unnecessary to defend Comrades Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov, who, as they themselves admitted, were organizers of the anti-Party printing office.

"Comrade Trotsky squarely declared at the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International that 'Serebriakov, Preobrazhensky and Sharov, in their policy stand two heads above those who screen their crimes behind Party discipline.'

"People organizing illegal offices against the Party with the aid of bourgeois intellectuals are proclaimed as standing politically two heads higher than those who at the instruc-

tions of the Party fight in defense of its unity, who guard the elementary principles of its discipline without which the Party and Comintern as military organizations of the working class exist,—such an attitude towards Party discipline is of course connected with a definite attitude towards the Party and the Communist International. Neither the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. nor the Comintern as such figured in Comrade Trotsky's speech as the supreme organ of the revolutionary proletariat.

### Comintern Reviled.

"The world organization of the revolutionary proletariat, namely the Communist International and its leading section, the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., is described in unison with the whole yellow bourgeois press as a crowd senselessly and dumbly following various leaders. "At the present time," said Comrade Trotsky in his speech, "not a single organization discusses or decides. They merely carry out instructions. Even the presidium of the Comintern is no exception." The Opposition declaration made at the August plenum against the Opposition abandoned its theory of the so-called 'Thermidor.'

"This, however, did not prevent Comrade Trotsky from once again uttering venomous phrases such as 'Thermidor course,' and 'Bonapartist forgeries.' Moreover, leading bodies of the Comintern and the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. were directly charged with being 'usurpers.'

### Advocate Party Disruption.

"The authority of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern," said Comrade Trotsky, "lasts only one year. The arbitrary prolongation of this authority is a usurpation. Above all questions stands the question of the organizational self-preservation of the Stalin-Bukharin group." In this way is estimated the present acting leading organs of the Communist movement; in this way trying to explain their open refusal to submit to Party discipline. Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch have warned beforehand that they will not regard the Fifteenth Party Congress and the Sixth Congress of the Comintern as in any degree authoritative to them.

"The apparatus," declared Comrade Trotsky, "is now preparing a congress of their own preliminary-appointed workers who must authorize upper stratum apparently to conduct this work in the future."

"The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern does not regard it as necessary to deal again in detail with the renegade political arguments repeatedly condemned by the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. and the Comintern as social-democratic deviations which Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch tried to develop. But the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Comintern cannot ignore the contemptuous references to the organizations of the Communist proletariat as a voting crowd, it cannot ignore the fact that disrupting Party discipline is proclaimed as the highest virtue. It cannot ignore the open justification and the promise of further continuance of the practice of organizing secret anti-Party printing offices.

### Further Membership Impossible.

"The Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International considers impossible the further membership of Comrades Trotsky and Vuyovitch on the Executive which they proclaimed as usurpers and against whom they conduct rabid fights with the aid of renegade papers abroad and secret printing offices, the organization of illegal centers of malicious slander in the U. S. S. R."

# PRAVDA DENOUNCES UNPRECEDENTED CRIMES OF TROTSKY-VUYOVITCH OPPOSITIONAL METHODS

MOSCOW, Oct. 2.—Emphasizing the fact that the organization of an illegal printing office to carry on a campaign against the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., is unprecedented in the history of the organization, Pravda points out that "this is the work of the whole Trotskyist opposition whose leaders are entirely responsible for this crime."

The opposition leaders show no intention of disclaiming this responsibility, it continues. Preobrazhensky, Sharov, Serebriakov, three of the opposition leaders even openly declared in official documents addressed to the Central Committee that they are "politically responsible for this action" while Trotsky took upon himself their defense. Pravda continues:

### Must Account to Party.

"After this it is impossible to have any doubt that the Party will call to account the audacious leaders of the opposition." Referring to documents of the opposition of 1923 to show that the opposition is carrying on a struggle against the regime established by Lenin and under Lenin's direction, Pravda declares that the Party will with full unanimity welcome the decision of the Executive Commit-

tee of the Comintern regarding their expulsion from that body. People taking liberty to do what is essentially incompatible with membership in the Party affiliated with the Comintern, declares Pravda, certainly can no longer remain in the leading organs of the Comintern.

The Communist Party of the U. S. S. R., it says, was founded, educated and stamped by Lenin, who established the Party regime which fundamentally came into being many years before Trotsky was accepted as a member of the Party; it came into being not incidentally but in a fierce struggle against Menshevism, and particularly against Trotskyism.

"The Communist Party," continues Pravda, "will allow nobody to change its Lenin regime. One cannot enter our Party with one's own statutes. Those for whom 'Lenin's shoe' is too tight must choose: either to carry on sectarian work against the Bolshevik Party, thereby foregoing the right to call themselves Bolsheviks, or remain in the Party unconditionally, submitting to all decisions of the Party and its leading organs and immediately cease all factional activities."

# UNIONISTS FROM ALL OVER WORLD TO ATTEND ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE IN THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 30.—Over 1,200 foreign guests are expected to come in connection with the October celebrations. This number includes about 20 workers' delegations in which 600 people are participating. These delegations will attend October celebrations in Moscow, Leningrad and other big centres of the U. S. S. R.

Unity Committees have been formed in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Belgium for the organization of workers' trips to the U. S. S. R. The delegations will begin to assemble here in October. Some of them will make a tour through the U. S. S. R. and will return to Moscow for the Jubilee celebrations.

# Toulon Sailors Mutiny Union Officials Sign Truce with Operators

(Continued from page 1)

ships of defenseless Russian towns, is the idol of the French sailors, soldiers and workers, and the brutality of his treatment by the French ruling class courts has aroused a resentment which cannot be accurately gauged at present but whose consequences are dreaded by the capitalists.

### Defenseless Prisoners Unafraid.

TOULON, Oct. 2.—The story of the struggle of the 64 Communists, soldiers and sailors imprisoned in the naval prison at Toulon, against an overwhelming force of prison guards and the full complement of the naval gendarmes stationed at the jail, assumed heroic proportions today, as details began to come across the cables.

How the workers and imprisoned soldiers and sailors, fearfully crowded into the tiny cells of the foul, damp jail for their refusal to fight for the French imperialists in Syria, Morocco and China, persisted in their protests against the sentencing of Marty and Duclos by shouting "Down With War! Long Live Marty!" now forms one of the high points in the recent history of the struggle of the French sailors and soldiers against the imperialists.

The battle in the naval prison began when, to the threats of the prison guards, the uncowed workers and imprisoned soldiers and sailors made the dark corridors ring with the strains of the International.

### Resisted With Tools.

The workers seized their prison tools and, resisting step by step, gained the second floor of the jail and there barricaded themselves. During the struggle scores of other prisoners broke from their cells, in order to come to the aid of their comrades, and throwing themselves upon the guards succeeded in gaining a temporary victory.

Seeing that they were defeated by the unexpected courage and strength of the workers, soldiers and sailors, the gaolers called upon their victims to surrender. The demand was met by a tremendous burst of laughter, followed immediately by a renewed and mighty singing of the International. But the trapped prisoners realized their impossible position and, in order to inform the Toulon workers of their plight, many comrades opened their veins and dyed their prison rags in the blood. They waved the red flags, thus formed, from the loop-holes of the prison walls where they were seen by the crowds of workers who had already heard rumors of the fight and had gathered in the courtyard below. A shout rose from the masses and at the sight of the bloody signals, the fury of the assembled workers could scarcely be held in check by the rifles and machine guns of the naval reserves who had arrived.

### Struggle Wrecks Dungeons.

With the arrival of reinforcements, the guards made another attempt against the prisoners. The prisoners defended themselves courageously, but outnumbered ten to one, they were overpowered. The entire interior of the jail was wrecked however, before the end of the struggle.

The outbreak did not end until the struggling soldiers and sailors mercilessly beaten by the clubs, swords and gun-butts of the naval police, and bleeding from the gendarmes' brutality, were handcuffed and chained in lines to the prison wreckage. As the jail was too badly wrecked, for incarceration, the authorities, fearing that the remaining prisoners might revolt, determined to remove the injured workers to Fort Malbousquet.

As the manacled and bleeding workers, soldiers and sailors were dragged, forced and led into the prison yard for loading on the trucks, the crowds of French workers, who had gathered in hundreds around the jail, attempted to interfere with their transfer. The naval police beat a path thru the excited masses with their clubs and swords and, with great difficulty, loaded the bound and gagged men into the camions. The workers tried to prevent the departure of the trucks by making a wall of their bodies, and falling in that, as the camions charged at full speed thru their ranks, broke into the International and followed the trucks along their route to the fort with long shouts of "Down With the Army! Long Live Marty! Long Live Duclos!"

The workers, soldiers and sailors, thrown into the dungeons of Fort Malbousquet, are reported to have undergone more terrible police tortures than those they endured at the Toulon prison.

The port and all the public buildings of Toulon are under heavy armed guard and reinforcements are being concentrated in the town. The mutiny on the warship Ernest Renan and the heroic resistance of the 64 workers, soldiers and sailors in the naval prison have enraged the French bourgeoisie.

(Continued from Page 1.)

loading machines, the use of which is spreading rapidly thruout Illinois as in other coal fields, the miners have no assurance that even the present wages will continue in force. The joint commission is empowered to establish a temporary scale, when it gets around to it, to endure from Nov. 1, 1927 to March 31, 1928, and in case it cannot agree on this scale, it is to add one more member to its number, and abide by the majority vote.

In any event, since there are no restrictions or reservations in the present contract by the contrary, the unity of the miners' union is definitely smashed, unless the miners themselves repudiate the settlement. The settlement will be on the basis of districts, comprising a state or a part of a state, and there is no arrangement for the terms of contract to expire simultaneously.

### Lewis Glad of Defeat.

John L. Lewis, international president of the U. M. W. A. has issued to the public thru the press his assurance that the separate agreement in District 12 practically ends the strike. Lewis, in a jubilant mood, talked of "the settlement of the Illinois strike having a great moral effect on the other striking miners."

### Ohio Settlement Too.

Word has been received here, quoting G. W. Savage, secretary of district 6 (in Ohio) U. M. W. A. as saying that he "would welcome" a separate agreement on the same lines as that in Illinois. The same information states, however, that J. L. Good, secretary of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, declared that the settlement in Illinois would not affect the situation in Ohio.

### Strengthens Operators.

Meanwhile Rice Miller, spokesman for the Illinois mine owners has made quite clear exactly what the settlement means to the mine owners, stating, "The period from October to February each year always develops a maximum demand for coal as to the number of users, because of seasonal requirements for household and allied purposes," said Mr. Miller. "In view of this fact, it seems wisdom to accept this true agreement and thereby guarantee an adequate supply of fuel to prevent any possible consumer anxiety panicky buying or excessive prices."

Mr. Miller is of the opinion that there will be an abundance of coal by next February, and with the advent of summer, the mine owners will be again in a very strong position in which to insist on a reduction of wages.

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COOLIDGE TO GO TO CUBA TO TRY BUNK ON LATIN

Tries to Stem Protest Against Imperialism

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — In the hope of convincing South and Central American states that the United States has no imperialistic designs against her "sister republics," President Coolidge will go to Havana for the Sixth International Conference of American States.

The latest hatred of Latin-America for Yankee imperialism whipped up by the invasion of Nicaragua and Mexican revolts inspired by U. S. oil interests have convinced Coolidge that at least a little oil must be cast on the troubled waters.

Invitation to Coolidge was presented last April by Butcher Machado, president of Cuba and puppet of American sugar interests and the National City Bank. The invitation was also extended to Secretary of State Kellogg, who was busy planning the murder of Nicaraguan liberals.

Latin-America, because it has been one of the most active spheres of American imperialism, has caused the state department a great deal of trouble recently. The "Colossus of the North" has been bitterly attacked by Nationalistic and class-conscious workers and farmers in addition to large sections of the Latin-American intellectuals and bourgeoisie.

The fight against Yankee imperialism has been reflected in the decline in Latin-American trade of the United States.

BORODIN TO REST IN SOVIET UNION AFTER LABORS IN CHINA; PEASANTS CARRY REVOLUTION FORWARDS

NOTE.—Since the article below was written, news has arrived that Borodin, completing the last part of his journey by airplane, has arrived at Yerkaidinsk, a station on the Trans-Siberian railway, and is on his way to Moscow. The trip across the Gobi desert from Hankow to Urga required about a month.

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.

HANKOW, China (By mail). — Tomorrow morning I leave on a wonderful trip across half the backyard of China, going northwest with the Russians returning to Moscow. Borodin, the well known adviser of the Nationalist Government of Canton and later Hankow, goes back to Moscow with a caravan of 20 people, mostly Russians, but some Chinese who are going along for educational purposes.

Long before you read this the press will be full of various interpretations of Borodin's return to Moscow. But, just between ourselves, I have the feeling, from the looks I see on different people's faces, that it is Borodin who chooses to go, rather than Hankow which chooses to send him.

Today in Hankow, even as in Hunan, one cannot in any way find a responsible Communist to interview, and hardly a labor leader. The union halls are occupied by soldiers.

The Nationalists came north so fast and absorbed so many undigested armies, they were bound to encounter it at some stage in their career. If they had not come north so fast they would never have awakened the masses. And it is the awakened masses who, in the end, will finish with the militarism in China. So it is all an episode in the steady but slow development.

There is only one power I have seen in all China that has the nerve to face the soldiers. The merchants? — they tremblingly bring out their money-bags to buy themselves a brief lease of life. The officials? — they also in fear try to soften the soldiers a little, while white-washing them much. But the peasants of Hunan, and I dare say of other provinces also, have had courage to go against soldiers, even without arms or leaders.

Borodin said to me, not recently, but when I first came to Hankow, "This northern expedition, this Hankow government, is only the first of many episodes. The Russian revolution was a very big thing, but the Chinese revolution is infinitely bigger. It will kill more than one Borodin before it is achieved."

Such is the patience of those who are struggling and suffering in the Chinese revolution, while we of the West grow impatient for quick returns.

U. S. Lawyer Will Give War New Camouflage



George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, will draft new treaty for approval of international Hague conference in 1928.

British Kill Coolie.

At the Hankow dock, where British cruisers are drawn up, a Chinese sailor spat on the dock. A British sailor, on guard at the gangway, made angry signs to him to wipe up the spit with his clothes. The Chinese sailor shrugged his shoulders and rubbed out the spit with the sole of his shoe.

Whereupon the British sailor pulled a revolver and shot the coolie, the bullet passing through the hip and felling the man to earth. While the coolie still lay on the dock groaning, a man from the British consulate arrived. Without looking at the coolie, he said to the captain of the cruiser, "Anything happen here?" "Nothing important," replied the captain calmly.

The Anti-Militarist Work of the Communist Youth

By F. BILLOUX.

During the last few months the danger of war has approached appreciably nearer. All the prophecies of the Communist International and of the Y. C. I. on the war danger are proving to be right.

The near approach of the danger set C with the constant efforts on the part of the imperialist countries to provoke revolutionary China, the sending of troops and warships to the Chinese waters. The bombardment of Nanking is one instance out of the many attempts to crush the Chinese revolution.

Besides this, the imperialists have been exerting their utmost efforts of late for the preparation of an intervention against the Russian revolution. The resolution of the last Plenum of the Y.C.I. was right in stating that: "the struggle against imperialist war and militarism, and for the defence of the Chinese revolution, is the main task of the Y.C.I. at the present time."

Towards the end of last winter, at the time when Great Britain sent out its first warships, our Youth comrades mobilized their whole organization, and endeavored to arouse the British working class against this intervention, and to reach the seamen themselves.

Imperialist Deception. In order to deceive the masses of the workers, the British government began by merely mobilizing troops and warships from Malta to Gibraltar. Our Youth comrades and the Party exposed this manoeuvre at once, but it was not until the first cruisers left the British ports, and the naval troops stationed in Britain

were mobilized, that an energetic protest was raised among the working people. The comrades could compare the situation with that of 1914. Thanks to their preparatory struggles, our British comrades were by no means taken by surprise. The campaign was continued with intensified energy.

Youth comrades were delegated to all ports of departure. They were commissioned to distribute leaflets and manifestoes, and to organize meetings. Whilst these comrades carried our slogans to the troops which were to be embarked, other comrades travelled all over the country holding meetings. The slogan of "sabotage" was issued first of all, in order to prevent the transport of armament. Then a manifesto was issued calling upon the soldiers and sailors to "fraternize" with the Chinese soldiers, workers, and peasants. The slogan: "The defeat of British imperialism means the victory of the workers at home" was emphatically proclaimed and well received everywhere.

Our work exercised such an influence upon the departing troops that the government was soon obliged to keep the departures almost entirely secret. At first the regiments marched through the streets, accompanied by a band, but soon it was found advisable to get the troops as quickly as possible down to the docks, where the public is not admitted.

During this time our leaflets were still being distributed both by Youth comrades and by non-Party workers, and agitation by word of mouth was continued. We may claim that our British Youth comrades were eminently successful in getting at the troops before their departure.

Our comrades participated in large numbers in the work of the "Hands off Russia" Committees, and their newspaper, the "Young Worker" devoted a considerable space to the Chinese revolution in every single issue.

There is no doubt whatever that this whole struggle against intervention in China is closely bound up with the fight in defence of the Russian revolution. Realizing this, the Youth

Leagues have left no stone unturned to expose the true role being played by British imperialism in its struggle against the first proletarian revolution, as evidenced in the various episodes between Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the despicable attempts at provocation on the part of the Tories, the raid on the Arcos, rupture of relations, assassinations by the paid agents of Great Britain.

In France, where the attitude taken by the government towards the Chinese revolution has not been quite so self-evident, our Youth comrades and Party comrades had the task of unmasking the true intentions of Poincare, Briand, and Herriot. Our Youth League took an active part in all the work done by the Party against the intervention, helping to issue the manifestoes, holding meetings, etc.

The whole anti-militarist struggle, which has gradually become one of the best traditions of our French Youth, was directed towards the Chinese revolution. The campaign against the military plans of Poincare and Paul Boncour, and the campaign carried on during the calling up of the recruits in May, were made use of for the purpose of winning the attention of the French workers and peasants. At the same time our slogans for the soldiers and sailors were more definitely formulated.

Our newspaper for the soldiers, "La Caserne," was published at this time in an edition of 16,900 to 21,000 copies, representing about 100,000 readers, since each copy is read by at least 5 or 6 soldiers. Our sailors' newspaper, "La page de Jean le Gouin" attained a circulation of 4,000. The result of our work was that in numerous regiments the soldiers refused to "volunteer" for service in China, and thereby plainly expressed their desire to fraternize with the Chinese revolutionists.

Not a single ship left for China before our leaflets had been distributed among the crew. When the cruiser "Primaugot" and the corvette "Regulus" left port, a manifesto to the French sailors was issued, and distributed as a handbill in the four large French ports of Lorient, Cherbourg, Brest, and Toulon. Besides this, a special number of "Jean le Gouin" was published. The distribution of material among the soldiers and sailors was accompanied by simultaneous agitation among the broad masses. Large meetings were organized in Paris, Lyons, and many other large towns of France, especially in the seaports.

In order to intensify the activities of our Youth Leagues in their fight against the intervention in China, the Y. C. I. issued the slogan of an International Week from 11th to 18th March. This Week was organized somewhat too hastily. It did not bring quite the success desired, for some of our Youth Leagues did not realize the significance of such a Week, or the role which it should play. It was, however, brilliantly organized by our Youth Leagues in Great Britain and France, where it helped further to promote the anti-militarist and anti-imperialist agitation, and in Italy, where our comrades organized a working Week in spite of the great technical difficulties thrown in their way by the illegality of our Youth

Leagues. At the present moment, with the war danger at our doors, with the revolution of the Chinese workers and peasants threatened with defeat, with the hostility of all capitalist countries directed against Soviet Russia, the Y. C. I. must redouble its efforts.

Our economic struggle for the defence of working Youth, our sport movement, and the whole of our work, must be directed to the proletarian military preparation of the Youth. It is only in this way that we can succeed in a victorious defence and expansion of the first achievements of the proletariat.

Later on, our other Youth Leagues realized their weakness, and many of them, for instance the Swedish, Czech, and German, took up work with increased vigor.

The sailors and soldiers already in China have not been forgotten by our propaganda, and last month the French sailors' newspaper, "Jean le Gouin," published an appeal from the French sailors in Shanghai. This proves to us that the sailors of the imperialist countries, even those already in China, realize what role the bourgeoisie wants them to play.

Again, we hear reports of serious conflicts among the troops from India, and the arrest of some of our comrades will not be able to hinder the will to fraternization among the soldiers of India.

In conclusion, it must also be pointed out that of late we have gained valuable experience in anti-militarist work, thanks to our fight against the intervention in China and in defence of the Soviet Union. The various imperialist countries organized a number of cruiser trips and mutual visits of fleets during the course of this present summer. Great Britain and France, for instance, have exchanged visits; Italian ships have visited Roumania, French ships South America, and a whole British Squadron has cruised in the Baltic, visiting Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, etc. This visit of the British fleet to the Northern waters looked very like a manoeuvre in preparation of a war against the Soviet Union.

Our British Youth comrades endeavored to reach the sailors, after they had left England, by means of leaflets distributed to them at the various ports on their way. The Communist Youth of Denmark, Norway, etc. met them at every port with leaflets and appeals. In Norway several of our comrades are still persecuted by the police on account of this.

Similar work has been organized by our British and French Youth organizations. If we wish to gain an idea of the influence exercised by this agitation upon the sailors, we only need to refer to the letter sent by French sailors to "L'Humanite." It need not be said that these leaflets and appeals have roused the international bourgeoisie to the highest pitch of excitement, and their press everywhere, in Sweden, in Norway, the "Daily Mail" in England, the "Liberte" and the "Temps" in France, are full of indignant outcries at these "dirty communists." This international anti-militarist work shows that we are making great progress, and that this is the line of activity to which we must devote our greatest efforts.

At the present moment, with the war danger at our doors, with the revolution of the Chinese workers and peasants threatened with defeat, with the hostility of all capitalist countries directed against Soviet Russia, the Y. C. I. must redouble its efforts.

Our economic struggle for the defence of working Youth, our sport movement, and the whole of our work, must be directed to the proletarian military preparation of the Youth. It is only in this way that we can succeed in a victorious defence and expansion of the first achievements of the proletariat.

The Rise of Reaction in Wuhan

(Continued from page 1)

This the International Workers' Delegation could then do freely, for the Trades and Peasants' Unions were free and strong and thriving without any hindrance on the part of the reactionary forces.

The social revolution was beginning to shoot its roots deeply into the soil freshly tilled by the political revolution.

The agrarian revolution was beginning to sweep certain sections of Nationalist territory with its mighty waves.

THREE months ago, representatives of over fourteen million trade unionists of China, Korea, Java, U. S. S. R., England, U. S. A. and France met in Wuhan at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, whose first work was spoken in condemnation of imperialist invasion of China, and whose first appeal was to the workers of the Pacific and of the whole world to come to the active support of the Chinese Revolution.

As with the International Workers' Delegation, so at the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Conference, representatives of the Kuomintang and of the Nationalist Government made grandiloquent declarations about the decisive role played in the revolution by the Chinese proletariat, the peasantry and the Trade Unions; they declared solemnly that never, NEVER would the Nationalist Government deceive or betray the workers and peasants.

SHORTLY after the Pan-Pacific Conference, there was convened, also in Wuhan, the Fourth Trade Union Congress of the All-China Labor Federation.

Representatives from all parts of the country, even from provinces still in the hands of the Northern, Southern, Eastern and Western militarists and reactionaries, gathered in Hankow, reported on the condition of the workers in the various sections of the country, and breathing inspiration from the revolutionary atmosphere of Wuhan and from the revolutionary experience and militancy of the Chinese proletariat and its leadership, they jointly adopted momentous decisions which were to acid-test their own strength and the revolutionary character of the Nationalist Government.

HERE too, eloquent representatives of the Nationalist Government and of the Kuomintang assured the delegates that the two main moving forces of the revolution were the workers and peasants, and that the Nationalist Government would and could never betray the interests of these two classes which constituted the mainstay of the Chinese Revolution.

TODAY the Wuhan Government is no longer revolutionary. It is completely in the hands of what may be called the Nationalist Militarists. No ingenious confusion on the part of Wong Ching-wei or any one else can deceive us. Today the Wuhan Government cannot by any stretch of the imagination be distinguished from

that of Li Chi-hsin or that of Chiang Kai-shek.

HOW could it be? The trade unions have all been raided and rummaged in true Chiang Tso-lin fashion by Nationalist troops under omnipotent reactionary generals. Not a single trade union is open today in the Wuhan cities.

The trade union leaders are either under arrest (if not executed) or have been forced to flee. Martial law is the order of the day. Strikes are forbidden and trade union organizers are outlawed.

Every movement for the improvement of the condition of the workers is branded as Communist and is punishable by death.

THE trades and peasants' unions in the Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi provinces have been destroyed and many leaders and active workers executed. Reaction reigns supreme and has become brazenly daring.

WUHAN today is stifled with posters and proclamations issued and distributed by the reactionaries, calling for the complete destruction of the trade unions.

ONLY the other day the Chairman and two secretaries of the Wharf Coolies' Union were arrested by garrison troops on the charge that they were instigating the workers to a general strike.

Executions of workers and active trade unionists take place daily in Wuhan. Many of the most active arsenal workers of Hanyang have been executed.

The "People's Tribune" of August 5, carries the following news item: "Wang Fang-shin, a reactionary, was executed by order of Wuhan Garrison Headquarters on Wednesday (Aug. 3). He was discovered to have plotted for a general strike."

THE "Hankow Herald" of the same date reports that on Aug. 3, about ten former workers of the British Cigarette Co., being officials of the BCC Workers' Union, were arrested and handed over to garrison headquarters, charged with instigating local labor to a general strike. (They have probably met with the same fate.)

THE "People's Tribune" of Aug. 11, reports that twenty-five "communists" including the chairman of the Kiukiang General Labor Union were executed in that city by order of the Nationalist Government.

DOES all this not recall the days of Sun Chuan-fang in Shanghai or of Wu Pei-fu in Hankow? ... The cynicism of the Wuhan counter-revolutionaries surpasses the morbid bestiality of a Mussolini. When the Italian Fascist Generalissimo murders trade unionists and revolutionaries, he at least does not charge the victims with being reactionaries and

counter-revolutionaries. The Wuhan executioners, on the contrary, murder the trade union leaders and revolutionary workers on the charge that they are reactionaries(!). This is of course intended to deceive the working masses. But the workers will not be deceived. They know their leaders and will avenge them in no uncertain manner.

(To be continued.)

Books On Soviet Russia. Illustration of a person with a book.

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AS in all parts of the world, workers in the United States will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the world's first workers' government. Celebrate this great day in your own way. Read about Russia—talk to your fellow-workers—show them a book or pamphlet from this list on all phases of Russian life.

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Federated Press Writer Betrays Worst Illusions In an Article on Europe

Due to lack of understanding of what a Communist daily newspaper should contain, one of the newest members of the staff prepared and sent to the composing room, during the absence of the editors, the Federated Press article sent out by Laurence Todd from Washington, in which Todd 'gives' his impressions of a three-months' stay in Europe.

The article, which got into the issue of Wednesday, Sept. 28, sought to apologize for every treason recently committed against labor in the principle countries of Europe, especially in Great Britain, Germany and Austria, claiming to see the British and German working classes stronger in spite of the defeats they have just suffered, especially in the passage of the trade union bill in England.

Todd goes even further than the right wing socialists in an effort to belittle the uprising of the Vienna workers in July. Seipel could have asked for no better propaganda for the fascist cause.

The article is supersaturated with the worst illusions and discredits even the so-called "liberal" and "non-partisan" attitude of the Federated Press. The article, if published at all in THE DAILY WORKER, should have been accompanied at the same time with a most thoro analysis and severe criticism. The article by W. Schlamn in Saturday's Magazine Section is an excellent reply to that part of Todd's article that seeks to deal with the Austrian situation.

Norway Ties In Sloop Races. OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 30.—The Noreg, six-metre sloop, representing Norway in the Scandinavian gold cup final series, today won her second race, the sixth of the series and went into a triple tie with Sweden and Finland. Tomorrow's race will determine the victor.

Mexican Federals Move to Suppress Fanatic Uprisings

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 2. — The Mexican Government has taken urgent steps to quell new attempts at oil-inspired revolts in widely scattered portions of the country, according to reports received here today.

Seven men are reported under arrest here awaiting trial on charges of conspiracy for a revolutionary movement. The police are reported to have seized considerable ammunition. One arrest has been made in Tampico and boxes of cartridges seized by the authorities.

Government forces have been successful in checking the activities of rebellious Catholic fanatics in Guajuato, under the leadership of Gervasio Mendoza. The fanatics are reported to have attacked the town of Valle Santiago but to have been defeated and driven off by the Government troops after a full day of fighting. No casualties have been reported.

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# THE DAILY WORKER

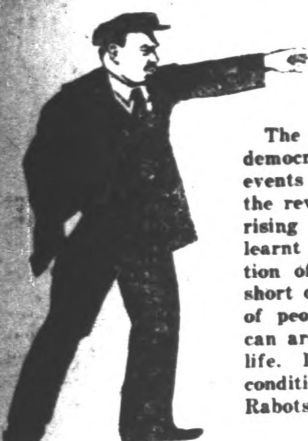
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Thus what was formerly the most militant and powerful section of the United Mine Workers, itself the strongest union in the American Federation of Labor, discards its traditional policy of struggle, accepts the policy of "efficiency unionism"—worker-employer cooperation, and leaves the rest of the union membership to shift for itself while facing the destructive attack of the coal barons carried on under the protection of federal injunctions.

Here is treachery in the face of the enemy practically without parallel in the American labor movement. It comes at a time when the drive against the whole labor movement forces the executive council of the A. F. of L. to back a conference, following the A. F. of L. convention, to attempt to stem the attack in the sector where it is the most dangerous—against the United Mine Workers.

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Ohio is the only other union district where coal production is actually crippled. If the same policy is followed there we can expect to hear that this district also has made a separate settlement.

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It is becoming absolutely clear that this is the real policy of the Lewis machine, that this band of corrupt and incompetent bureaucrats constitutes a far greater danger to the union than do the attacks of the coal barons.

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No class-conscious worker but will be thrilled by the story of the mutiny of the sailors in Toulon which followed the prison demonstration two days ago. No worker but will understand that the long series of militant protests against the militarization of the French working class, against the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, in protest against the breaking of relations with the Soviet Union, are indicative of something far more important than the demonstrations themselves—the rise of the Communist Party of France to a position of tremendous influence and the weakening of the grip of imperialism upon the French masses.

Our French comrades are writing some glorious pages, in working class history. Here in imperialist America we must acquaint our class with the fact that these workers are the bearers of the heritage of the Communards who 56 years ago established in Paris the first workers' republic, and raised and held aloft the crimson banner of Communism until it was torn from their dead hands by the armies of capitalist Europe.

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By JAMES P. CANNON.

(Reprinted from the October number of the Labor Defender).

SACCO and Vanzetti were victims of the frame-up system which is an established part of American police methods insofar as labor prisoners are concerned. In all of its main features, the case was a repetition of the many legal lynchings of labor leaders that have taken place in the past and a fore-runner of others which will inevitably follow in the future. It was not simply an extraordinary "miscarriage of justice," as many apologists of the capitalist order attempt to maintain.

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It was clear from the beginning that the stage was being set for another Haymarket. This was understood by the militant and conscious workers, and their insistence on a policy based on this point of view brought them into constant conflict with those elements who sought to blur the class character of the case and conduct it in an orderly and "respectable" manner which would not offend the judge and the governor and other executioners of the capitalists. The infamous slander regarding funds hurled against the I. L. D. by the Boston committee in the columns of the capitalist press, was a reflection of this basic conflict over policy and was in reality an attempt to demoralize and break up the protest movement.

In spite of the bourgeois liberal influences that dominated the official defense committee at Boston, the militants would not allow the defense to be confined merely to the narrow groove of Massachusetts legal technicalities. With indefatigable work and sweeping vision they painted the whole monstrous frame-up on a canvas big enough for the workers of all the world to see.

The I. L. D. devoted much of its resources and energies to the work of organizing the protest mass movement in America and throughout the world. It was due to the work of the militants that the crucifixion of Sacco and Vanzetti was not prepared and carried out in a quiet and "orderly" way in whispered consultations behind closed doors, but became a tumultuous issue, storming through the streets and factories of the world.

The industrial masters of America, through their legal hirelings, plotted and carried out the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti with the aim of dealing thereby a blow to the labor movement. But in summing up the case now, and drawing the lessons for the future, it must be plainly said that they were not without allies, both conscious and unconscious, in the camp of the workers themselves.

We will only do justice to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti and to the cause of labor which they lived and died for, if we speak openly about all these questions. Sacco and Vanzetti will have died in vain if the real meaning and the causes of their martyrdom are not understood in all their implications.

In the front ranks of the allies of the executioners of the heroic rebel workers, the official leaders of the American labor movement, Messrs. Green, Well and company took their place. Their role was to rush up the protest movement of the workers and to frown upon all talk of demonstrations or strikes. Under cover of an appeal for "clemency," Mr. Green proposed to the governor that Sacco and Vanzetti, who were innocent of any crime, should be imprisoned for life in the Massachusetts penitentiary. Never have these black-hearted traitors exposed themselves more clearly than in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Unlike Debs, who played his part in the fight nobly till the day of his death, certain elements of the socialist party were behind Mr. Green and company only to the extent that their influence was smaller. First, by refusing to participate in any kind of united front action with the left wing and the Communist workers and, second, by trying to discredit and sabotage all protest activities undertaken independently by the left wing, these office boys for the big labor fakers did their bit to hamper and demoralize the organization of the mass protest movement of the workers which was the only possible salvation for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The entire article is shot through with reformist illusions. It is wrong teaching for the readers of THE DAILY WORKER. And if it has any news value at all, it must be accompanied by editorial corrections.

in organizing the protest movement in their behalf, the I. L. D. never considered the case as simply that of two individuals involved in a trial at law. We always pointed out its direct connection with the general issues of the struggle between the classes and endeavored to link up the fight for them with the general defense of the score of labor prisoners confined in the penitentiaries today and with the broader fight of the toiling masses for liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

Viewing the case always as an issue of the class struggle, we had no illusions about the possibilities of "justice" from the judges or the governor. Time and again we warned against these illusions, against confining the defense to the task of collecting money for lawyers whose vision did not extend beyond Judge Thayer's courtroom.

The best defense for Sacco and Vanzetti was to concentrate all energies in arousing the protest movement of the masses. Sacco and Vanzetti themselves understood this. These humble workers saw with clear-eyed vision that their hope lay in the masses and not in the courts or the governor's commission. The contemptuous refusal of Sacco to sign the legal papers brought to him was a gesture more eloquent than all the arguments of all the lawyers. Every utterance that came from them was infused with this spirit. Sacco and Vanzetti were blood-brothers to all labor militants, bound by a thousand ties to the labor fighters in the front ranks of the class struggle and to those languishing in the prisons today for the cause of labor. The deathless heritage of the two great martyrs belongs to the militants, and they need no one's permission to carry on their work in the name and spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti.

For those who saw the long torture and cruel death of the two heroic workmen as a personal affair or an isolated miscarriage of justice, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is ended. For some people who connected themselves with the case in one way or another without really knowing what it was all about, the whole affair is a piece of business which is to be wound up now, the books closed and a "final" statement rendered. All big firms draw moths which flutter about them for a day. So let it be with them.

But for the labor militants who fought with and for them, the light of Sacco and Vanzetti burns more brightly and fiercely than before. For us the last word has not yet been spoken. We have work to do and we must be about it. The great movement of the working masses for Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to dissolve. The first and foremost task

in honor of the memory of the martyrs is to bind this movement more closely together and to infuse it with a stronger spirit and a broader vision and understanding of the manifold questions which were involved in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

We must especially endeavor now to turn the attention of this entire movement to the many other labor prisoners and create a new reservoir of strength and power for a determined nationwide fight against the frame-up system.

The experiences of the Sacco-Vanzetti case have demonstrated more clearly than ever before the great role of the International Labor Defense as an arm of the labor movement, and the necessity for strengthening its effectiveness and of enrolling tens of thousands more of the sympathizing workers into its ranks. The fight against the frame-up system will acquire significance and power to the extent that those who oppose this system take part in the organized movement against it. Such an organization is the I. L. D. Its position as the leading and organizing center of the movement has been established not by words but by deeds, in the course of the fight. To strengthen the I. L. D. is to strengthen the fighting capacity of the labor movement.

The electric flames that consumed the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti illuminated for tens of thousands of workers, in all its stark brutality, the essential nature of capitalist justice in America. The imprisonment, torture and murder of workers is seen more clearly now as part of an organized system of class persecution. Against this system, the system of labor frame-ups—we must deliver our heaviest blows. The defense of individual workers, the material support of their families and our general work of defense agitation must be carried on as a part of the fight to build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system.

The Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense will organize its work around this slogan. The conference will meet in New York City on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs and will bear testimony to the fact that their memory like the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti remains a powerful inspiring force for the movement of the labor militants.

From the conference a stronger, more unified and determined movement for labor defense on a class basis will emerge—a movement which will incorporate in its work and achievements the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti and thus become a living monument to their memory.

## Letters From Our Readers

**Calls Attention to Errors.**  
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

I wish to register my protest against the failure of THE DAILY WORKER editorial staff to attach an editorial note to the impressions of Lawrence Todd, in a Federated Press despatch, on a three months trip in Europe, in THE DAILY WORKER of Sept. 26, P. 3.

The corrections should have been made on the following:  
1. Reference to the July uprising in Vienna as the work of a "small group of hoodlums." What the Communist International heralded as revolutionary justice by the workers of Vienna is called by Todd "a riot." Those whom the Communist International called proletarian fighters are called by Todd "hoodlums." To permit such a statement in THE DAILY WORKER without correction is to my mind impermissible.

2. Todd's analysis of the British situation is an apology for the labor betrayers and their tactics, as opposed to the tactics of the minority movement.

3. His analysis of the League of Nations implies the possibility of ultra-imperialism, of a capitalist world-state, and of the league being other than capitalist-imperialist. The entire article is shot through with reformist illusions. It is wrong teaching for the readers of THE DAILY WORKER. And if it has any news value at all, it must be accompanied by editorial corrections.

—V. Q., Chicago.

**Workers Fight Poison.**

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:  
In reading the article "Industrial Poisoning" by Dr. Liber in THE DAILY WORKER together with a few sprayers working in the Hayes Hunt Corp., manufacturers of automobile bodies for star cars, we failed

to notice anything on the dangers of lacquers.

As sprayers we know how it feels to spray lacquer on bodies one after the other drawn along by a chain, and how it feels to inhale it. It takes about ten minutes after we have started spraying to fill the place with lacquer and dust so that it looks like a London fog. If a match or spark flared up there would be an explosion immediately. The masks used by the sprayers are of little help. The sprayers cannot keep the masks on their faces because of the heat; because they can only breathe the foul air through it.

We have to endure nine hours of this tiresome work and inhaling of lacquer fumes, etc., that, as one of the sprayers remarked at quitting time, "I feel all doped up and all in when I come out of that joint."

I am sure we workers would want to work five and six hours a day in a clean, airy sanitary place; we would like to be provided with all the necessary comforts and modern devices to remove lacquer and dust like they have in Soviet Russia, where the workers control and rule their own country. When the means of production and distribution will be wrested from the hands of the capitalists and capitalist combines by the working class, and be under the control of society as a whole, then we will be able to get our demands.—W. Chespole, Newark, N. J.

**How Our Martyrs Live.**

Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:  
Enclosed please find ten dollars. I have been a member of the Spanish war auxiliary and the Methodist church, but since the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and the cowardly part of the church in not proclaiming their innocence, I am done with both. I have always and shall ever continue to proclaim their innocence and I am sure their murderers will be confounded.

I want to get newspaper pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti and will frame these together with a copy of the funeral eulogy and I shall hang these in my living-room where all may see them. I am writing many letters to congressmen, etc.

Am a widow and also have to help my sister, but I will send another contribution when I can.—Freda Y. Kin, Santa Barbara, Cal.

**Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?**

# DRAMA

## A Whiff From the South

"Black Velvet" at the Liberty Theatre Gives a Picture of Negro Oppression

GENERAL John William Darr (Arthur Byron) the southern planter in Willard Robertson's play now appearing at the Liberty Theatre, was willing enough to be nice to his "people," the Negroes in the southern town which he owned, but they must maintain a respectful distance. The General got along nicely until a northern industrialist took a look at the lumber on Darr's property and proposed the building of a mill. There was a fortune waiting here for both. Northern money would employ cheap Negro labor and the white owners would get rich.

But the game was almost lost when a northern labor agent arrived to lure Negro workers away, with a promise of ten dollars a day. The General thru his overseer took care of this problem by filling the agent full of lead. The Mr. Harper, the northern capitalist did not look kindly on murder unless it was absolutely necessary, he was glad when his venture was assured of a plentiful supply of labor.

Mr. Harper's daughter who was engaged to the General's grandson reminded the old planter of his dead wife who, it developed later on, was killed by a Negro, and a good deal of emotional balderdash is introduced, apparently to justify the conduct of this blood-thirsty old parasite.

The general's grandson is carrying on with Cleo, the mulatto maid, at the same time he is expressing his deep love for Miss Harper. When the General hears of this liaison he deems it his duty to inform Mr. Harper of the illicit relations existing between his grandson and the mulatto girl. The hard-headed northerner asked if they loved one another and when satisfied that it was only lust on the young man's side, Mr. Harper laughed it off and insisted that he should not be permitted to interfere with a business proposition.

The General, however was intent on protecting the family honor, so he invited his son out on the veranda, where he sat in his chair with a loaded shot gun. Unfortunately before the son had time to appear the General was seized with an apopleptic fit and died. I would have liked to see that actor get the contents of the rifle, so well did he succeed in portraying the southern hypocrite who glorified female chastity and hated Negroes, while indulging in sexual relations with their women.

The play is interesting and well acted, the one is constantly in doubt whether the old General represents the average southern aristocrat or is mouthing the opinions of the playwright.—T. J. O'F.

**HELEN MacKELLER**



In "Romancing Round," a new play by Corad Westervelt, opening tonight at the Little Theatre.

"One of the Finest," a new play, is the attraction at the Bronx Opera House this week.

"Out of the Night," the new melodrama, will have its out-of-town premiere at Pittsburgh on October 3 and move into a Broadway theatre a week later. James Spottwood, Mary Loane, Herbert Heywood, Diantha Pattison, Jack Motte and Vessey Farrell head the cast.

The dancing team of Marguerite and Gil, well known in vaudeville, will join the cast in Joseph Santley's production of "Just Lancy," which opens in Wilmington Wednesday and comes here next Monday.

Low Cady, the noted film star, makes his vaudeville debut at the Palace today. The other features of the program are: Nellie and Sara Kouns; Harriet Hoctor, with William Holbrook, and Simeon Karavieff; Venita Gould; Benny Rubin; Runaway Four; Sam Collins and Lew Hart.

## AMUSEMENTS

### The LADDER

POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.00. Circle, 1st Floor, 4th St. E. of Broadway, Box 830. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2.30.

National Theatre, 1281 W. of B'way. Box 830. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2.30.

### "The Trial of Mary Dugan"

By Howard Archer, with ANN HARDING—REN CHERRYMAN

### The Desert Song

with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell  
11th Month  
29 St. & B'way. Evs. 8.30  
Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2.30

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 30.—The seven-passenger monoplane, piloted by Eddie Stinson, noted Detroit aviator, was at Oakland Air Port today, having arrived here late yesterday from Portland.

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Sept. 30.—Norma Shearer, screen star, and Irving G. Thalberg, youthful film executive, today were motoring to Vancouver, B. C., following their wedding here yesterday.

### New Version of "The Ladder" Opens at Cort Tonight

A NEW and revised edition of "The Ladder" will be presented by Edgar B. Davis, the producer, at the Cort Theatre this evening. This is the play on reincarnation by Frank Davis which has been playing on Broadway since last October.



The revised play will have Carroll MacComas and Reginald Goode in the principal roles. Margaret Auglin staged the new production.

# 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.**

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Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.

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"The Theatre Insurgent"

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

OPENING OCTOBER 19 with

# THE BELT

An industrial play with an acetylene flame  
by PAUL SIFTON.

Other plays to be selected from  
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair  
THE CENTURIES, by Em. Jo Basche  
HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold  
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh  
AIRWAYS, Inc., by John Dos Passos  
and a play by John Howard Lawson.

The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.



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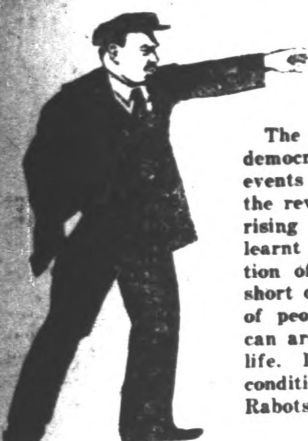
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It was clear from the beginning that the stage was being set for another Haymarket. This was understood by the militant and conscious workers, and their insistence on a policy based on this point of view brought them into constant conflict with those elements who sought to blur the class character of the case and conduct it in an orderly and "respectable" manner which would not offend the judge and the governor and other executioners of the capitalists. The infamous slander regarding funds hurled against the I. L. D. by the Boston committee in the columns of the capitalist press, was a reflection of this basic conflict over policy and was in reality an attempt to demoralize and break up the protest movement.

In spite of the bourgeois liberal influences that dominated the official defense committee at Boston, the militants would not allow the defense to be confined merely to the narrow groove of Massachusetts legal technicalities. With indefatigable work and sweeping vision they painted the whole monstrous frame-up on a canvas big enough for the workers of all the world to see.

The I. L. D. devoted much of its resources and energies to the work of organizing the protest mass movement in America and throughout the world. It was due to the work of the militants that the crucifixion of Sacco and Vanzetti was not prepared and carried out in a quiet and "orderly" way in whispered consultations behind closed doors, but became a tumultuous issue, storming through the streets and factories of the world.

The industrial masters of America, through their legal hirelings, plotted and carried out the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti with the aim of dealing thereby a blow to the labor movement. But in summing up the case now, and drawing the lessons for the future, it must be plainly said that they were not without allies, both conscious and unconscious, in the camp of the workers themselves.

We will only do justice to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti and to the cause of labor which they lived and died for, if we speak openly about all these questions. Sacco and Vanzetti will have died in vain if the real meaning and the causes of their martyrdom are not understood in all their implications.

In the front ranks of the allies of the executioners of the heroic rebel workers, the official leaders of the American labor movement, Messrs. Green, Well and company took their place. Their role was to rush up the protest movement of the workers and to frown upon all talk of demonstrations or strikes. Under cover of an appeal for "clemency," Mr. Green proposed to the governor that Sacco and Vanzetti, who were innocent of any crime, should be imprisoned for life in the Massachusetts penitentiary. Never have these black-hearted traitors exposed themselves more clearly than in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Unlike Debs, who played his part in the fight nobly till the day of his death, certain elements of the socialist party were behind Mr. Green and company only to the extent that their influence was smaller. First, by refusing to participate in any kind of united front action with the left wing and the Communist workers and, second, by trying to discredit and sabotage all protest activities undertaken independently by the left wing, these office boys for the big labor fakers did their bit to hamper and demoralize the organization of the mass protest movement of the workers which was the only possible salvation for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The baseless attacks on the International Labor Defense, the organizer of the protest movement, on the ground of "misuse of funds," were merely a part of the game of demoralization.

In appealing to the workers for solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti, and Paris, lie in Pere Lachaise cemetery, but their descendants live and are today dealing blows to French imperialism that inspire the working class throughout the world.

The Communards march again and French imperialism trembles.

The Commune lives in the Soviet Union and it is an international army of Communards and millions of workers with which imperialism must deal, not with a few thousand half-starved Parisian workers whose blood could be spattered on a few yards of wall and whose bodies could be buried in a convenient trench.

The Communards they could kill, but Communism, the Communist International and the revolution which it leads, they cannot kill.

in organizing the protest movement in their behalf, the I. L. D. never considered the case as simply that of two individuals involved in a trial at law. We always pointed out its direct connection with the general issues of the struggle between the classes and endeavored to link up the fight for them with the general defense of the score of labor prisoners confined in the penitentiaries today and with the broader fight of the toiling masses for liberation from the yoke of capitalism.

Viewing the case always as an issue of the class struggle, we had no illusions about the possibilities of "justice" from the judges or the governor. Time and again we warned against these illusions, against confining the defense to the task of collecting money for lawyers whose vision did not extend beyond Judge Thayer's courtroom.

The best defense for Sacco and Vanzetti was to concentrate all energies in arousing the protest movement of the masses. Sacco and Vanzetti themselves understood this. These humble workers saw with clear-eyed vision that their hope lay in the masses and not in the courts or the governor's commission. The contemptuous refusal of Sacco to sign the legal papers brought to him was a gesture more eloquent than all the arguments of all the lawyers. Every utterance that came from them was infused with this spirit. Sacco and Vanzetti were blood-brothers to all labor militants, bound by a thousand ties to the labor fighters in the front ranks of the class struggle and to those languishing in the prisons today for the cause of labor. The deathless heritage of the two great martyrs belongs to the militants, and they need no one's permission to carry on their work in the name and spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti.

For those who saw the long torture and cruel death of the two heroic workmen as a personal affair or an isolated miscarriage of justice, the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is ended. For some people who connected themselves with the case in one way or another without really knowing what it was all about, the whole affair is a piece of business which is to be wound up now, the books closed and a "final" statement rendered. All big firms draw moths which flutter about them for a day. So let it be with them.

But for the labor militants who fought with and for them, the light of Sacco and Vanzetti burns more brightly and fiercely than before. For us the last word has not yet been spoken. We have work to do and we must be about it. The great movement of the working masses for Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to dissolve. The first and foremost task

in honor of the memory of the martyrs is to bind this movement more closely together and to infuse it with a stronger spirit and a broader vision and understanding of the manifold questions which were involved in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

We must especially endeavor now to turn the attention of this entire movement to the many other labor prisoners and create a new reservoir of strength and power for a determined nationwide fight against the frame-up system.

The experiences of the Sacco-Vanzetti case have demonstrated more clearly than ever before the great role of the International Labor Defense as an arm of the labor movement, and the necessity for strengthening its effectiveness and of enrolling tens of thousands more of the sympathizing workers into its ranks. The fight against the frame-up system will acquire significance and power to the extent that those who oppose this system take part in the organized movement against it. Such an organization is the I. L. D. Its position as the leading and organizing center of the movement has been established not by words but by deeds, in the course of the fight. To strengthen the I. L. D. is to strengthen the fighting capacity of the labor movement.

The electric flames that consumed the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti illuminated for tens of thousands of workers, in all its stark brutality, the essential nature of capitalist justice in America. The imprisonment, torture and murder of workers is seen more clearly now as part of an organized system of class persecution. Against this system, the system of labor frame-ups—we must deliver our heaviest blows. The defense of individual workers, the material support of their families and our general work of defense agitation must be carried on as a part of the fight to build a wall of labor defense against the frame-up system.

The Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense will organize its work around this slogan. The conference will meet in New York City on the fortieth anniversary of the Haymarket martyrs and will bear testimony to the fact that their memory like the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti remains a powerful inspiring force for the movement of the labor militants.

From the conference a stronger, more unified and determined movement for labor defense on a class basis will emerge—a movement which will incorporate in its work and achievements the spirit of Sacco and Vanzetti and thus become a living monument to their memory.

## Letters From Our Readers

**Calls Attention to Errors.**  
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

I wish to register my protest against the failure of THE DAILY WORKER editorial staff to attach an editorial note to the impressions of Lawrence Todd, in a Federated Press despatch, on a three months trip in Europe, in THE DAILY WORKER of Sept. 26, P. 3.

The corrections should have been made on the following:

1. Reference to the July uprising in Vienna as the work of a "small group of hoodlums." What the Communist International heralded as revolutionary justice by the workers of Vienna is called by Todd "a riot." Those whom the Communist International called proletarian fighters are called by Todd "hoodlums." To permit such a statement in THE DAILY WORKER without correction is to my mind impermissible.

2. Todd's analysis of the British situation is an apology for the labor betrayers and their tactics, as opposed to the tactics of the minority movement.

3. His analysis of the League of Nations implies the possibility of ultra-imperialism, of a capitalist world-state, and of the league being other than capitalist-imperialist. The entire article is shot through with reformist illusions. It is wrong teaching for the readers of THE DAILY WORKER. And if it has any news value at all, it must be accompanied by editorial corrections.

—V. Q., Chicago.

**Workers Fight Poison.**  
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

In reading the article "Industrial Poisoning" by Dr. Liber in THE DAILY WORKER together with a few sprayers working in the Hayes Hunt Corp., manufacturers of automobile bodies for star cars, we failed

to notice anything on the dangers of lacquers.

As sprayers we know how it feels to spray lacquer on bodies one after the other drawn along by a chain, and how it feels to inhale it. It takes about ten minutes after we have started spraying to fill the place with lacquer and dust so that it looks like a London fog. If a match or spark flared up there would be an explosion immediately. The masks used by the sprayers are of little help. The sprayers cannot keep the masks on their faces because of the heat; because they can only breathe the foul air through it.

We have to endure nine hours of this tiresome work and inhaling of lacquer fumes, etc., that, as one of the sprayers remarked at quitting time, "I feel all doped up and all in when I come out of that joint."

I am sure we workers would want to work five and six hours a day in a clean, airy sanitary place; we would like to be provided with all the necessary comforts and modern devices to remove lacquer and dust like they have in Soviet Russia, where the workers control and rule their own country. When the means of production and distribution will be wrested from the hands of the capitalists and capitalist combines by the working class, and be under the control of society as a whole, then we will be able to get our demands.—W. Chespole, Newark, N. J.

**How Our Martyrs Live.**  
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

Enclosed please find ten dollars. I have been a member of the Spanish war auxiliary and the Methodist church, but since the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and the cowardly part of the church in not proclaiming their innocence, I am done with both. I have always and shall ever continue to proclaim their innocence and I am sure their murderers will be confounded.

I want to get newspaper pictures of Sacco and Vanzetti and will frame these together with a copy of the funeral eulogy and I shall hang these in my living-room where all may see them. I am writing many letters to congressmen, etc.

Am a widow and also have to help my sister, but I will send another contribution when I can.—Freda Y. Kin, Santa Barbara, Cal.

**Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?**

# DRAMA

## A Whiff From the South

"Black Velvet" at the Liberty Theatre Gives a Picture of Negro Oppression

GENERAL John William Darr (Arthur Byron) the southern planter in Willard Robertson's play now appearing at the Liberty Theatre, was willing enough to be nice to his "people," the Negroes in the southern town which he owned, but they must maintain a respectful distance. The General got along nicely until a northern industrialist took a look at the lumber on Darr's property and proposed the building of a mill. There was a fortune waiting here for both. Northern money would employ cheap Negro labor and the white owners would get rich.

But the game was almost lost when a northern labor agent arrived to lure Negro workers away, with a promise of ten dollars a day. The General thru his overseer took care of this problem by filling the agent full of lead. The Mr. Harper, the northern capitalist did not look kindly on murder unless it was absolutely necessary, he was glad when his venture was assured of a plentiful supply of labor.

Mr. Harper's daughter who was engaged to the General's grandson reminded the old planter of his dead wife who, it developed later on, was killed by a Negro, and a good deal of emotional balderdash is introduced, apparently to justify the conduct of this blood-thirsty old parasite.

The general's grandson is carrying on with Cleo, the mulatto maid, at the same time he is expressing his deep love for Miss Harper. When the General hears of this liaison he deems it his duty to inform Mr. Harper of the illicit relations existing between his grandson and the mulatto girl. The hard-headed northerner asked if they loved one another and when satisfied that it was only lust on the young man's side, Mr. Harper laughed it off and insisted that he should not be permitted to interfere with a business proposition.

The General, however was intent on protecting the family honor, so he invited his son out on the veranda, where he sat in his chair with a loaded shot gun. Unfortunately before the son had time to appear the General was seized with an apopleptic fit and died. I would have liked to see that actor get the contents of the rifle, so well did he succeed in portraying the southern hypocrite who glorified female chastity and hated Negroes, while indulging in sexual relations with their women.

The play is interesting and well acted, the one is constantly in doubt whether the old General represents the average southern aristocrat or is mouthing the opinions of the playwright.—T. J. O'F.

HELEN MacKELLER



In "Romancing Round," a new play by Corad Westervelt, opening tonight at the Little Theatre.

"One of the Finest," a new play, is the attraction at the Bronx Opera House this week.

"Out of the Night," the new melodrama, will have its out-of-town premiere at Pittsburgh on October 3 and move into a Broadway theatre a week later. James Spottwood, Mary Loane, Herbert Heywood, Diantha Pattison, Jack Motte and Vessey Farrell head the cast.

The dazzling team of Marguerite and Gil, well known in vaudeville, will join the cast in Joseph Santley's production of "Just Lancy," which opens in Wilmington Wednesday and comes here next Monday.

Low Cady, the noted film star, makes his vaudeville debut at the Palace today. The other features of the program are: Nellie and Sara Kouns; Harriet Hoctor, with William Holbrook, and Simeon Karavieff; Venita Gould; Benny Rubin; Runaway Four; Sam Collins and Lew Hart.

## AMUSEMENTS

### The LADDER

POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.00. Circle, 1st Floor, 4th St. E. of Broadway, \$3.00. Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2.30.

National Theatre, 458 W. of Bway. Best seats \$3.00. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2.30.

### "The Trial of Mary Dugan"

By Howard Archer, with ANN HARDING—REN CHERRYMAN

### The Desert Song

with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell. 11th Month.

CASINO. 25 St. & Bway. Evs. 8.30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2.30.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 30.—The seven-passenger monoplane, piloted by Eddie Stinson, noted Detroit aviator, was at Oakland Air Port today, having arrived here late yesterday from Portland.

BEVERLY HILLS, Cal., Sept. 30.—Norma Shearer, screen star, and Irving G. Thalberg, youthful film executive, today were motoring to Vancouver, B. C., following their wedding here yesterday.

New Version of "The Ladder" Opens at Cort Tonight

A NEW and revised edition of "The Ladder" will be presented by Edgar B. Davis, the producer, at the Cort Theatre this evening. This is the play on reincarnation by Frank Davis which has been playing on Broadway since last October.



The revised play will have Carroll MacComas and Reginald Goode in the principal roles. Margaret Auglin staged the new production.

# 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.

This SUNDAY, October 2, 1927

Admission 65c. MUSIC BY MOSCOW TRIO.

Major part of house bought by DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT.

## The New Playwrights Theatre

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

OPENING OCTOBER 19 with

# THE BELT

An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON.

Other plays to be selected from SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair; THE CENTURIES, by Em. Jo. Basche; HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold; PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh; AIRWAYS, Inc., by John Dos Passos and a play by John Howard Lawson.

The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.



Leader in the Schools Barring Scopes, Nearing



Dr. Homer Rainey, at age of 31, becomes America's youngest college president by heading Franklin College, Franklin, Ind.

American Fascists See How Blackshirts Ride Down Italian Workers

ROME, Oct. 2. — The members of the American fascists who are now seeing the sights in Rome have been taken out to Tor di Quinto, the famous Italian cavalry school, to see the crack fascist riders show the tricks with which they ride down Italian workers whenever Mussolini orders. The Legion officials expressed themselves as very much astonished at the skill of the Italian blackshirts. The legionnaires, who have been received by the king of Italy and the pope, are preparing to leave Italy where the Italian workers are treating them with a contempt that equals the French workers' boycott. Even the fascists are disappointed in their guests. According to Savage, the retiring commander of the Legion, the fascists have been greatly disappointed by the absence of gold braid among the legionnaires. The Italian castor-oil dispensers believe in the full grand opera decoration with which they trick out their own uniforms against the workers.

R. R. Engineer Chiefs Discuss Arbitrators In Wage Struggle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Alvanley Johnston, grand chief, and S. H. Huff, assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, went into session in Washington, Sept. 28, with Pres. Pelley of the Central Railroad of Georgia and Vice-Pres. Jenks of the Norfolk & Western, to try to select neutral arbitrators in their present wage dispute. They met at the offices of the U. S. Board of Mediation, and will have 10 days, under the rail labor mediation law, to reach agreement. If they fail, the board may select the two neutrals. The four conferees will serve as arbitrators respectively on behalf of the Engineers and the railroad companies of the Southeastern territory.

Health of Workers Menaced by Sewage System in New York

The health of thousands of workers in New York City is being menaced by water pollution, due to the inadequacies of its old sewage system, according to expert surveys made recently. Conditions in the Harlem River, which flows thru densely populated parts of the city are extremely dangerous, it is stated. Conditions in the Wallabout Basin, Gowanus Canal and Newton Creek, especially along the East River frontage are almost as bad.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICAL

PROGRAM OF THE BIG RED BAZAAR

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — UNEMPLOYED THE TRADE-UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

WINDOW CLEANER UNION PREPARES MONDAY STRIKE

That a strike of more than 1,200 window cleaners for union recognition and a three dollar wage increase will take place early next week, appeared certain when it was announced Friday that officials of the Manhattan Window Cleaners' Employers' Association repudiated an earlier statement and declared that they would not confer with the men.

When informed of the statement, Peter Darc, representing the Window Cleaners' Protective Union declared:

Strike Call Imminent. "If the bosses' association does not confer with the representatives of the workers as originally agreed, the executive committee is empowered to call a strike whenever it sees fit." Although the bosses' association has agreed to negotiate the grievances in the window cleaning industry, officials of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, are going ahead with full strike preparations.

Charles W. Nicholson, one of the vice-presidents of the International of which Local 8 is a member, Friday conferred with Peter Darc and Harry Feinstein, both of the Protective Union, on ways and means for making the forthcoming strike a victorious one.

Demand Complete Recognition. When asked if the possibility of a strike had been averted Peter Darc, secretary of Local 8 said, "The bosses know what we are fighting for. Unless complete recognition of the union is granted and a three dollar increase is granted the conference will be abortive. In the meantime we are going ahead with our plans to make the strike a success."

"We are prepared for a sharp fight," said Harry Feinstein, business manager of the union, "nearly a hundred men from the seab Affiliated Union have come over to us and pledged support in the strike, if that proves to be the only way of settling our grievances." Hugh Fraue, organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York is to act as mediator in the forthcoming conference between the men and the bosses. The conference will be held over the week-end.

'Daddy' Browning Tries to Evict 48 Tenants

Forty-eight Washington Heights tenants of apartments owned by a corporation of which Edward West "Daddy" Browning is the head, faced eviction in a proceeding launched by Browning against the lessees of the property. The action was filed in the Seventh District Municipal Court. Hearing on the suit, which involves \$2,166.66, the monthly rent of the building, will be conducted before Judge Lewis Abrams and a jury, on October 4th.

City Budget \$490,000,000 But No Raise Given to Municipal Toilers Here

The city's budget for 1928 will exceed the budget for the current year by about \$16,000,000, according to tentative figures given out yesterday by Charles L. Kohler, the budget director. This will bring the final budget up to approximately \$490,000,000. None of the extra money will go to the workers employed by the city, it is said. Joseph V. McKee, acting mayor during Walker's absence, said the other day that to ask for more pay is unpatriotic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2. — Senator Caleb H. Baumes and the state crime commission will meet in New York October 5 and 6 to consider proposed legislation against criminals it was announced today.

The brilliant and varied features offered at the Giant DAILY WORKER and FREIHEIT Bazaar which opens at Madison Square Garden next Thursday were made public yesterday by the Bazaar Committee.

Here are some of the big features at the gala affair. Thursday—Big opening night; snappy music; dancing. Friday—Bill Gropper will give a story in pictures of the needle trades struggle; a performance of Westergarde's European acrobats, with a troupe of famous clowns, just returned from abroad.

Saturday—International costume ball. Sunday—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers who have just completed an engagement at the Roxy Theatre. Grand Finale and closing of the Bazaar.

GOVERNMENT, STARS, AND PROMOTERS MAKE BIG MONEY OUT OF WHAT PUBLIC IS TOLD IS SPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — The government made nearly \$1,500,000 in admissions and income taxes in the pugilistic fiscal year ending with the battle between Gene Tunney and Jack Dempsey, it was revealed at the treasury today.

The other big winners were: Tex Rickard ..... \$1,000,000 Gene Tunney ..... 800,000 Jack Dempsey ..... 850,000 Figures at the treasury indicated the following approximate income to the government from the three big ring affairs of the year. Tunney-Dempsey at Chicago \$795,842 Tunney-Dempsey at Phila. 480,000 Dempsey-Sharkey at N. Y. 180,000

Added to the total of \$1,365,000 from battles in which Jack Dempsey participated is probably about \$200,000 as admissions and income taxes on other boxing contests and on fighters, managers and others concerned with the exhibitions.

On the official 102,450 paid admissions at the Chicago fight, Tex Rickard paid taxes of \$242,065, representing a "gate" ten times that amount. Gross receipts, however, were given by Rickard as \$2,658,660, considerably above the figure reported to the collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago.

An investigation may be made to determine whether an additional \$23,000 is due the government.

Corrupt Penn. Ballot Legionnaires Mourn as Law Lets Poll-Tender Mussolini, Their Idol, Help Voter Cast Vote Ignores Their Visit

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Oct. 2.—Corrupt political practices in this state are always being countered by legal measures, the latest of which is the Ripper law which was designed to prevent voters being assisted in the voting booths.

The law was passed last spring, and according to the text of it, a person cannot be assisted at the voting booth unless that person pledges himself as unable to read, write, or for some physical reason, cannot handle a pencil. This law was to prevent poll-workers voting for their clients.

The helplessness of such a law was fully demonstrated at the primaries here when everybody who accepted money for his vote swore also that he could not read or write, and selected the man who paid him as assistant at the booth. In one precinct over six sheets with 36 names on a sheet were recorded of people who had to be helped to vote. High school students pledged inability to read or write, while other voters who could not very honestly make this assertion, made the other very popular one, "I can read but I can't understand this ballot" which gave them the right to choose an assistant.

The poll workers were busy all day voting for their usual crowd who never come to the polls without having their palms first "greased" with three bucks.

Three Die in Auto Crash.

CORNWALL, Ont., Oct. 2. — Six children were fatherless today as the result of an automobile crash here during the night which took the lives of three men, including Arthur Brancaud, of Montreal, and Albert Marsilois, of Cornwall. Both men left a widow and three children. The third victim, C. M. Cabana, was unmarried. The men were killed when the bus in which they were riding, driven by Cabana, careened off another machine and overturned into a ditch.

Tunney's income tax on proceeds of the fight, figured at \$880,000 net profit, will amount to \$221,365 the treasury collecting the maximum 20 per cent surtax on \$700,000 of his purse.

Rickard's announced profit of \$491,660 means \$90,372 to the government while if Dempsey cleared \$300,000 out of his \$447,000 he must pay the treasury \$52,040.

Income on other ventures of the fighters and promoter may affect the total, since business losses, expenses, or profits will figure in annual income on which federal taxes are paid.

Treasury records show that the total gate receipts for the three main persons amounted to \$5,129,546. Admission taxes were paid on that amount.

Paid admissions to the Philadelphia fight numbered 126,061. According to treasury records, considerably higher than those at Chicago, although owing to lower prices for seats the tax was less. Paid attendance at the Dempsey-Sharkey fight was given as 77,281, or a total of 205,313 persons who laid out real cash to see the three fights.

Prize fights account for about five per cent of the total collected annually by the government on admissions to athletic, theatrical and other entertainment functions.

ROME, Oct. 2. — The American fascists, who have been enjoying the heavy food with which their Italian colleagues have been regaling them, are surely disappointed, however, for their god and idol, the blackest of the black-shirts, Mussolini, continues to remain away from Rome. Utilizing the birth and baptism of his son as an excuse to avoid the inopportune and childishly admiring legionnaires who day after day are arresting the fascists' headquarters in the capital, Mussolini has kept himself in his estate.

The legionnaires have been partly consoled by the exercises which they recently witnessed at the cavalry school at Tor di Quinto, where the fascists demonstrated, for the edification of their American brothers, how they can be shot by a mounted soldier riding at full gallop, how the masses may be trampled by flying formations of black-shirt cavalry, and other lessons in repression. All the members of the American embassy staff in Rome accompanied the legionnaires to this exhibit. All expressed themselves delighted.

Most of the legionnaires are preparing to leave Italy where their stay has been neglected by almost all classes of Italians except the fascist dictators.

"Christ's Vicar" Explains.

ROME, Oct. 2. — The pope, who is always rich in explanations has now "explained" the passage in his blessing on the American legionnaires which referred to "young America's intervention in old Europe" at a moment decisive in her history. The German and Austrian diplomats, who saw in the statement the pope's usual double-dealing, and the influence of the former Entente powers at the papal court, have been told that the pope takes sides with neither party to

OLGIN WILL GIVE HISTORY OF USSR AT PARTY SCHOOL

The Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolutionary of November, 1917 is being observed by the Workers School thru the offering of three special lecture courses appropriate to the occasion. These courses are: two on the Russian Revolution with Moissaye J. Olgin and Max Bedacht as the lecturers, and one on the History of the Russian Communist Party with Alexander Bittelman as the instructor.

The first of these courses begins on Saturday afternoon, October 15th, and runs for six Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Moissaye J. Olgin, who is engaged in the preparation of a new work on the Russian Revolution to be published shortly, is to give this series of Saturday afternoon lectures. They are designed to dramatize the events of the great upheaval which gave the working class control of 1-6 of the surface of the earth and the social forces underlying those events.

Beginning with a study of social forces in Russia at the threshold of the 20th century, Olgin will take up the Red Year 1902 and the first Soviet and the World War, the bourgeois revolution of the Spring of 1917, classes and parties during the bourgeois democratic regime, the role of the Soviets during that period, the mass movements from below of April and July 1917, the Kornilov counter-revolution, the political reasoning which led to the determination of the Bolsheviks to seize power, their belief in the possibility of maintaining power and their thesis on the dual government and the transfer of power to the Soviets, the events of "the ten days that shook the world," the first acts of the Soviet government, the building of the Red Army, Civil War, Military Communism, N. E. P. Reconstruction and the Soviet Union of 1927.

The fee for this course is \$2. Registrations are now being taken at the Workers School office, Room 32, 108 East 14th St.

The lectures by Max Bedacht, which will deal primarily with the ideological conflicts and theoretical aspects of the Russian Revolution, will follow on the completion of the lectures by Comrade Olgin. And in the Spring term, Bittelman will give his course in the History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Skilled R. R. Workers' Pay Goes Up; Unskilled Labor Gets No Raises

By LELAND OLDS, (Fed. Press.) Railroad employment in June continued the seasonal advance which begins each year in March and reaches the peak in October, according to the monthly report of the interstate commerce commission. But the 1,821,490 workers employed this June represent a falling off of 12,131 compared with June 1926 and as usual the decrease was chiefly at the expense of the shopmen.

The number of jobs offered by the railroads has fallen steadily since 1923. In June of that year there were 1,923,929 railroad workers or 112,439 more than in June 1927. In June 1923 the shopmen numbered 600,652 compared with 493,059 this year, the train and engine service men 340,548 compared with 317,818.

The figures show that generally speaking the higher paid railroad workers have increased their straight time hourly earnings since 1923, but that the hundreds of thousands of unskilled workers have been up against a stonewall when attempting to secure any betterment in their living standards. Increases to the skilled mechanic groups range from 5 per cent to 7 per cent and to train and engine service employes from 6 per cent to 12 per cent.

Because She Works, Has to Break Into College



Altho the union is entitled to send five delegates to the convention they have decided only to send one, their financial situation being unusually serious. To War On Left Wing. Nagler will present two resolutions at the convention, one thanking William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and the executive council for his help in fighting the left wing. The other resolution will be in the form of thanks to the unions that have loaned money to the right wing so they can continue their fight against the militant rank and file. The unions mentioned are the miners, machinists, printers and hosiery workers.

Shoe Workers Council Move Their Offices

The District Council of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union and Locals 43, 54 and 68 moved their headquarters yesterday from 313 Fulton Ave. to 331 Roebling Ave., Brooklyn. H. Levine is secretary of the district council.

Four Trainmen Injured.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Oct. 2.—Four Trainmen were injured, two seriously, when a Western Maryland freight engine, westbound, overturned near Waynescastle, on the Altenwald Cutoff, near here today. W. O. Kennedy, conductor, suffered broken ribs; A. E. Bowman, Engine R. fractured collarbone; P. R. Shank, Fireman, bruises, and Brakeman J. Hopkins, bruises. All reside in Hagerstown.

Cal's Humble Relative Weds.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 2.—John S. Coolidge, Plymouth, Mass., and Mary A. Thibault, of Bedham, Mass., were married by justice of the peace George S. Bailie in Portchester, N. Y., this morning. Coolidge is said to be a relation of president Coolidge.

Cutter Searches for Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2. — The coast guard cutter Tampa has been ordered from New London, Conn., to search for the missing schooner Columbia, crack racer of the Gloucester Fishermen's Association, it was announced here today.

RIGHT WING OF NEEDLE TRADES THANKS A.F. OF L.

I.L.G.W. Will Introduce Resolution at Angeles

Isadore Nagler, of Local 10, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ally of David Dubinsky, will represent the right wing administration of that organization at the American Federation of Labor convention when it opens tomorrow in Los Angeles.

Altho the union is entitled to send five delegates to the convention they have decided only to send one, their financial situation being unusually serious.

To War On Left Wing. Nagler will present two resolutions at the convention, one thanking William Green, president of the A. F. of L. and the executive council for his help in fighting the left wing. The other resolution will be in the form of thanks to the unions that have loaned money to the right wing so they can continue their fight against the militant rank and file. The unions mentioned are the miners, machinists, printers and hosiery workers.

Marco Hellman Paying For Kidnapped Aimee's Venture in 'Lighthouse'

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 2. —The latest publicity stunt of Aimee McPherson of building a chain of "Four-square Lighthouses" thruout the country to save poor sinners is well-known in Los Angeles to be backed by one of the most powerful bankers on the Pacific Coast, said to be the former head of the Hellman banking interests. She has admitted as much.

All of which recalls the famous escapade of Aimee at Carmel-by-the-Sea, where it was claimed that she spent several weeks with her former radio operator, Kenneth Ormiston. It was not for nothing that the prosecution of these two was dropped by the district attorney in Los Angeles. It seems that poor Ormiston was only the "goat," and well paid at that. The man assigned to defend Ormiston in the McPherson trial was a member of the law firm of the Hellman banking concern. In the recent squabbles between Aimee and her mother, the same member of the Hellman law firm was defending Aimee's interests. Who was the man at Carmel? Presently, with Marco's millions behind the Four-square Lighthouses, other cities will share with Los Angeles the honor of Aimee's loving attentions.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER. GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to THE DAILY WORKER. Includes subscription rates and contact information.

All Aboard for the Big Bazaar! Opens Thursday 2 P. M.

BARGAINS: Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats, Caps, Dresses, Art Objects, Cameras, Raincoats, Overcoats, Furniture, Knitgoods, Books, Furs, Jewelry, Jewelry Repairing, Shirts, Articles of All Kinds at the Lowest Prices. Don't Miss This Opportunity. ATTRACTIONS: THURSDAY—Official opening night; speeches by distinguished leaders; dancing. FRIDAY—Westergarde's European Acrobatic Sensation; first time in America. Poodles & Dotty, famous clowns, in their side splitting stunts. SATURDAY—International Costume Ball. SUNDAY—Maria Montara's ballet of Spanish dancers, just completed engagement at Roxy Theatre. Grand finale and closing of Bazaar.



# Ten Years of Soviet Rule Inspires Renewed Campaign for American Recognition

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

INCREASING attention is being given by the American daily press to the question of recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics by the United States government. It is impossible, especially at this time, to lose sight of the fact that the Soviet Power has now ruled successfully for ten years. Thus the New York Telegram, the Scripps-Howard newspaper in New York City, Friday, Sept. 30th, says: "The point is that by November Russia will have completed ten years under continuous Soviet Rule." Similarly, on Sept. 17th, the Telegraph, the Hearst paper in Pittsburgh, had declared: "The wise thing for the United States would be to recognize the government that has lasted for years, allowing the Russians to manage their country as they choose while we manage our country as we choose."

Neither editorial seeks to give any thorough analysis of why recognition is opposed by the government in Washington. Only two arguments are advanced, and an effort made to dispose of them. They are as follows: FIRST: That the Communism advanced by the Union of Soviet Republics is hostile to the capitalism supported by the United States Government. SECOND: That recognition followed by the coming of a Soviet Ambassador to Washington would result in "an increased flood of Communist propaganda in the United States."

Both the New York Telegram and the Pittsburgh Telegraph seek to deal with these objections.

The Telegram views American recognition of various and sundry governments in all sections of the world as follows: "China has been in chaos for some 15 years. One government after another has come and gone at Peking, few having even the slightest claim to legality and most being the rankest sort of usurpation by political bosses backed by personal armies."

"Yet we have never been without diplomatic representation at Peking. Washington has recognized each government as fast as it bobbed up. And, to our way of thinking, Washington has acted wisely. 'We wish to maintain contact with China,' state department officials explain, 'and to do so we must turn our blind side to a lot of irregularities.'"

"RUSSIA IS THE LARGEST AND MOST POPULOUS COUNTRY IN EUROPE. WE SHOULD MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH HER."

The Telegram cannot discover that the Soviet form of government is any more obnoxious than "the military overlords, called governments, which we wink at in Peking." It concludes that the United States is standing in its own light when it withholds recognition from the Soviet Union, especially for such a long period as the ten years that Soviet Rule has been in existence.

This is the argument that has been repeatedly advanced for the past ten years that have seen American recognition of every fascist dictatorship in Europe, including those in Italy, Spain, Bulgaria, Greece and Hungary, not to mention the other Balkan and Baltic states.

But there has been no change in the American attitude. The three presidents, Wilson, Harding and Coolidge have continued in the same hostile attitude. When they have made any statement on the question of Russian Recognition it has been to declare that there is "no change" in the American attitude. The former secretary of state, Charles Evans Hughes, who always voiced bitter hostility to the Soviet Union, was succeeded by Frank B. Kellogg in 1925, but there was "no change."

During this period, however, postal connections with the Soviet Union have been established; the volume of trade between the two countries has continually grown; there has been an increasing flood of travelers; American business has carried on relations with the Soviet Government, notably the recent oil purchases of the Standard Oil Company of New York; American technicians and experts have gone to the Soviet Union to aid in the construction of industry along Socialist lines.

The state department and the White House would have had a difficult time explaining their hostility to the Soviet Union, on behalf of Wall Street's international bankers, to the American working class, were it not for the support given them by the reaction that rules in the American Federation of Labor. There are more outspoken advocates of recognition in the senate and house of representatives at Washington than there are in the Annual Convention of the A. F. of L. that assembles today in Los Angeles. Within recent years even sympathizers with the Soviet Union in the A. F. of L. conventions have been silenced by fear. When they have raised their voices, like Tim Healy, of the Stationary Firemen's Union at Detroit last year, a campaign of extermination has been launched against them. Healy has now been ousted as president of his organization.

American labor may be faced with the spectacle of no resolutions introduced in the A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles demanding recognition of the Soviet Union, while at the same time it is certain that such resolutions will be placed before both the United States senate and the house of representatives when congress convenes in December.

When the Hearst press, in 1923, opened a campaign for Soviet Recognition, supporting the favorable report brought back to this country by Senator King, of Utah, and others, it was the former president of the A. F. of L., Samuel Gompers, who was the spearhead of finance capital in its attack on Hearst.

That the American workers are not aroused on the issue of recognition is seen by the fact that a flood of resolutions and telegrams demanding recognition will not pour in on the A. F. of L. delegates, now assembled in Los Angeles.

All honest workers, however, on this tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union, will immediately begin a careful campaign of education among his fellow workers, on the job, in the trade unions, everywhere, to acquaint American labor with the full meaning of the fact that a Workers' Republic has stood for ten years, ruling for the workers and farmers, the producing masses, over all Russia.

Nearly four years ago, on December 13, 1923, Representative James A. Frear, of Wisconsin, speaking in congress, pointed out that 20 capitalist governments in Europe and Asia had been forced to recognize the Workers' Government.

The task of the American working class is to get unity and unanimity in its own ranks on this issue, in favor of recognition, against the non-recognition attitude of the officialdom.

This is one way of cementing the solidarity that must develop between the working masses of these two lands.

## IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN STEEL



Mme. De Silva, of London, has perfected a method whereby titaniferous sands are converted to high grade steel in one process.

## WOMEN

### HUNDREDS OF WOMEN WORKERS VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO BENZOL POISONING IN THE NEW YORK FACTORIES

Benzol, as used in six factories in New York State, is declared to produce chronic poisoning in virtually one out of every three women workers exposed to its fumes, according to the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, quoting from a report just made public by the New York State Bureau of Women in Industry under the title "Chronic Benzol Poisoning Among Women Industrial Workers."

The New York bureau states that benzol, a distillation of coal tar, poisons through the inhalation of its fumes, which are heavier than air. Where it is used as a solvent, and the

daily inhalation of the fumes occurs, cases of chronic poisoning may be expected. Its harmful effect in chronic cases is due to its direct destructive action on the blood and blood-forming organs, though it also acts as a narcotic and a nerve irritant. The condition may remain stationary at a more or less mild chronic state for years or it may develop suddenly with great seriousness and perhaps fatal consequences. The fact that pregnancy is a particularly predisposing condition makes it of extreme importance in the health both of the working mothers and of their children.

### Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page 1.) A war between the countries was unavoidable. The demands of the Soviet Union, though presented with firmness were reasonable and Poland apparently came to the conclusion that her own best interests would not be served by continuing to be a headquarters for gangs of assassins operating against Soviet leaders, but by a more peaceful policy, based on mutual commercial interests.

THERE is reason to believe that Poland's negotiations with the Soviet Union are not conducted without the knowledge of the French foreign office. French diplomacy is not well satisfied with the present political situation on the continent. Italy and England are too close for French comfort and Downing Street has been dealing with Germany ever since the last gun was fired in the world war. England is trying to bring Germany into the anti-Soviet bloc and it is doubtful if this arrangement will prove satisfactory to France.

THE Polish minister to Moscow is now visiting the Caucasus where he will have an opportunity to see the gushing oil wells, for which the imperialist powers would sacrifice millions of lives and the self-determination of a half a dozen small nations. Perhaps Poland may earn a few zlotys by acting as a middleman in the distribution of this oil. At any rate the last shuffle has not been given to the diplomatic cards. The Soviet Union is willing to go a long way to help maintain peace. Given ten years more of peaceful development the Soviet Union would be strong enough to stand off the imperialist world, which by that time

will be much more rotten than it is now and more susceptible to the revolutionary axe of the workers.

THE danger of war against the Soviet Union might seem like the cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" in Aesop's fable, but the danger is very real indeed and as inevitable as anything could be. The main question is: when will the imperialist powers now led by Great Britain think the time ripe for the offensive? The intensification of monarchist-terrorist activities inside Russia speaks for itself. Nevertheless a soap-box orator for the American Labor Party stated last Saturday night that there was no danger of war, and quoted Marshall Foch of France, Admiral Bliss of the United States and other military celebrities in proof of his contention. A workingclass orator is hard up for props for his promise when he must call on professional capitalist militarists for assistance.

THE same speaker informed his audience that he and his party were against every other workingclass party in existence. This admission would seem superfluous, otherwise his party would have no excuse for existence. He wants a Labor Party because we must get all the workers into it. But it appears that there will be first and second-class citizens in this Labor Party. It must be run by native sons, for the foreign workers are alright in their own place the slogan of "America for Americans" seems to be the slogan of the American Labor Party, if the soapbox was correctly voicing the opinions of Messrs. Salubsky and Lore, the parents of this 100 per cent American political miscarriage.

### Royal Idlers Will Perpetuate Inheritance To Blood Stained Millions of Leopold



Heir to Belgian throne is expected soon, some time between Oct. 1 and 10. Picture shows Princess Astrid, the mother-to-be, and Prince Leopold. If the child is a prince he will be named Albert, Prince of Belgium and Count of Hainaut. If newcomer is a girl she will be named Elisabeth, in honor of her regal grandmother. Christening ceremony will be surrounded with all possible pomp to make populace forget that Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid were not married with a Catholic ceremony.

## American Delegation to U.S.S.R. Declares Workers Laying Foundation Well

### AMERICAN WORKERS' DELEGATION IN THE DONETZ BASIN.

The American workers' delegation went to the Donetz Basin. During a conversation with representatives of three union organizations, the chairman of the delegation, James H. Maurer said:

"Your working class can not only build up its own state, it can also solve questions which will take a long time to solve in bourgeois countries. Our visit to the mines and to a number of works has convinced us that you have laid a sound foundation. In the United States lying statements about conditions in the Soviet Union are widespread."

### 30,000 WOMEN MEMBERS OF VILLAGE SOVIETS IN UKRAINE.

Preparations are going on in the Ukraine for the All-Union Congress of working and peasant women members of Soviets, which will be held in October.

### HELP FOR THE PEASANTS OF WEST WHITE RUSSIA.

The peasant committees of the WRSR have collected over 800 roubles, 1,000 poods rye and 200 arshins linen for the peasants of West White Russia (Poland) afflicted by a very bad harvest. All that has been collected has been handed over to the IRA.

### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

From the beginning of the next school year compulsory education from the age of 8 will be introduced in Rybnsk and Myshkin, Yaroslav Gubernia, (Central Russia).

### A "SACCO AND VANZETTI" AEROPLANE.

The Dnepropetrovsk (Ukraine) works have decided to build a "Sacco and Vanzetti" aeroplane in order to strengthen the world revolutionary front. The funds for this are raised by 1% deductions from wages.

### MILITARIZATION MANEUVERS AND MANEUVERS IN THE U. S. S. R.

Mobilization and experimental maneuvers are going on now in the U. S. S. R. In regard to this a section of the bourgeois press has raised the usual hue and cry about "Red imperialism," "Soviet preparations for war," etc. The only explanation for these frequent alarms about the "Bolshevik danger," is that large sections of the population abroad see danger to peace not where there is none, but where it really exists.

It is no secret to anyone that the U. S. S. R. has the Red Army and does of course its utmost to fit its army for the defense of the frontiers of the Soviet State. Everyone knows that army maneuvers and experimental mobilization are one of the fundamental means for testing the fighting capacity of the army. Therefore, as in all armies and all states experimental mobilizations and maneuvers take place in the U. S. S. R. every year as necessity arises. This is as much in the order of things as the present demobilization of the previous levies in the Red Army.

Some of the bourgeois newspapers assert that this year the maneuvers and experimental mobilizations in the U. S. S. R. have somehow a specifically "threatening" character. All this is of course nonsense. It is a well known fact that the U. S. S. R. is not wont to use methods of military threats so very much in use in bourgeois states. Soviet policy is not founded on alarmism, on rattling the sword, but on business-like defense of peace.

Maneuvers and mobilization which partly have come to an end and partly still continue in the U. S. S. R. have certainly a characteristic peculiarity. This peculiarity consists in the fact that they have shown with particular distinctness the close contact between the population and the Red Army, complete understanding by the masses of the necessity to defend the Soviet country and readiness on the part of workers and peasants to come at any moment to the defense of the U. S. S. R.

It is quite possible that it is precisely this which had alarmed bourgeois scribes and those who are behind them.

The millions strong masses of the Soviet Union know full well that an attack is being prepared on them, on their achievements and their peaceful labor. Eloquent testimony of this is Great Britain's policy, negotiations behind the scenes in the League of Nations and a whole series of provocative actions against the U. S. S. R.

Why this hue and cry about Soviet maneuvers and silence on the maneuvers of the Roumanian, Polish, Estonian and other armies?

The efforts of the bourgeois press to raise a hue and cry in regard to Soviet maneuvers and experimental mobilization is but a rotten attempt to conceal the truly gigantic work done by the imperialists with the object of preparing another intervention in the U. S. S. R.

### ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.

Big Hydro-Electric Station in North Ossetia. The foundation stone of a big hydro-electric station on the Gizel-Don River, North Ossetia, (Caucasus) was laid Sept. 13. The future station's power will be 22,500 kilowatts.

The Gizel-Don station will supply electric power for Vladikavkaz and the district of the Alagir silver-lead enterprises. It will also supply power to the Voskresensk oil industry.

### NEW ELECTRIC STATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

A number of electric stations is being built in Central Asia, some of them in very remote districts. It is also proposed to put up big electric stations in Tashkent, Fergan, Samakan and Ashkhabad with at least 6,000 H.P. each.

### ARRIVAL OF PARTICIPANTS OF VIENNA EVENTS.

Another group of Austrian and German workers arrived in Leningrad to undergo a cure at the expense of the IRA in Soviet spas. The group consists of 39 workmen and women including 18 participants of the July events in Vienna. Many of them carry their arms in a sling, some of them are seriously injured and are in danger of paralysis of some of their organs.

Most of these participants of the Vienna events are Social Democrats (16 Social Democrats and 2 Communists). Most of the members of the German group are also Social Democrats.

On the way from Vienna to Berlin, near Regensburg the Austrian workers were attacked by the Bavarian police. The invalids could of course offer no resistance. The police who rushed the railway-carriage took away the Red Banner which the Austrian workers were taking to the U. S. S. R.

### TESTING OF A POWERFUL TURBINE.

The first powerful Soviet steam turbine of a capacity of 10,000 kilowatt has been tried in Leningrad. The expenditure of steam is less than was stipulated by the agreement. This is the first powerful Soviet turbine which is being exploited. Hitherto turbines not exceeding a capacity of 3,000 kilowatts have been in use.

## THE LAST OF "OLD GLORY"



Section of wing of ill-fated monoplane that sunk in Atlantic with J. D. Hill, Lloyd Bertaud and Philip Payne aboard. Wreck is shown being transferred from steamship Kyle to steamship Silver City for transport to New York. American flag painted on wing may still be seen plainly. (International Illustrated News)

## CO-OPERATIVES

### CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH COOPERATIVE UNION

This congress was held on June 6 and 7, in Cheltenham. It met in an atmosphere of political excitement. The Tory government is making a big attack on the labor movement through the anti-trade unions bill and in the sphere of foreign politics, it is mobilizing all the forces of the international bourgeoisie against the first workers' and peasants' state and revolutionary China. In spite of, or perhaps just because of, the severance of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the U. S. S. R., the congress decided to send greetings by wire to the Soviet cooperatives (by 3,292,000 votes against 955, this was certainly a good omen for the trend of the congress).

War Menace. In accordance with the special economic and political situation three questions loomed big at the congress: the menace of war, the anti-trade unions bill and the agreement between the cooperative and the Labor Party. The resolution on the question of war, which was adopted unanimously, has already been published and criticized in the "Coop Inform" No. 8. In his opening speech the chairman, Jackson of Gloucester, pointed out that the methods of the government are bound to create bad blood and to cause class strife and that a better connection between the cooperatives and the trade unions is essential. He reminded the audience that

many cooperatives supported the strikers during the general and coal strikes, whereas some trade unions endeavored to cause strikes in cooperatives.

For Joint Meetings. Swales spoke on behalf of the Central Council of the British Trades Union Congress. He argued that "the joint consultations of representatives of the Cooperative Union and the General Council of the Trades Union Congress will have to formulate a policy which will be beneficial to both bodies in the future. Never was there greater need for these two wings of the working class movement to work in unison."

"A resolution was adopted in which the congress affirms its belief that attacks on cooperative societies must, if successful, injure every section of the working class movement in Great Britain, and it therefore welcomes the decision of the Cooperative Union and the Trades Union Congress to appoint a joint committee to formulate proposals intended to promote closer harmony between the two movements to prevent the repetition of events which occurred during the general strike of 1926."

### WILL HAYS TEACHES US A LESSON

By ROSE BARON. (International Labor Defense, New York Section)

WILL HAYS is the czar of movie-dom. He decides what shall be shown on the motion picture screens throughout the country. Ostensibly his job is to see that nothing salacious or indecent is produced at Hollywood so that the morals of tens of millions of movie-goers shall not be corrupted.

Recently, however, Hayes showed his hand as a labor-baiting censor. The "Exhibitor's Herald," a motion picture trade journal carried a news item to the effect that all news reels taken of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations etcetera are to be destroyed. This act of deliberate callousness was ordered by the czar himself after a conference with some leading exhibitors.

Thus all cinema records of this world-famous case will be lost to the workingclass forever. Not only are the prints to be destroyed, but the negatives have been ordered to be burned also.

Those engaged in the motion picture industry are fond of saying that the business is still in its infancy, that it is young and will develop with time, etc., etc. Infant or no infant, it is financed by Wall Street and its securities are listed on the stock exchange. It receives its orders as well as its financing from big boys down on the street.

And if Wall Street knows anything it knows all about the minute little details of anti-labor propaganda. It knows that the mere mention of the names of Sacco and Vanzetti has a revolutionary effect on the militant workers of America. The capitalist press will see to it that the names of these two valiant workers is never mentioned again. The motion picture men have now fixed things so that their likenesses will not be seen on the screen.

"Some day a future labor cinema producer will want to make a motion picture portraying the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The present action of Czar Will Hays will make this impossible in the future.

This latest act of wanton destruction of a public record should be a lesson to workers to be independent of capitalist news agencies of all kinds. Just as a labor press should be built and maintained so a voluntary cinema service should be organized and kept up.

This is not as difficult as it might appear—nor as expensive. Every city in the country should have its worker-photographer. All labor events in its territory should be covered and photographed—strikes, attacks on pickets, police brutality,

### and mass demonstrations.

Moving picture cameras can be secured for as low as sixty dollars each. These cameras are easy to operate and can be managed by any intelligent worker with a flair for photography.

The creation of a workers' news reel service should be the answer to Czar Hays. This should be one of the many activities on the part of militant labor in answer to the callous murder of our two comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti are most effectively answered by the organization of all workers' activities. Build the International Labor Defense and avenge the death of Sacco and Vanzetti.

### Medicine-Man Seen as Type of Capitalist's Quack Social Reformers

By ROY E. STEPHENS. (Worker Correspondent.)

Thru curiosity a few evenings ago I stopped to listen to a medicine faker selling his wares on a street corner. As I listened to him and observed the crowd watching his every move with mouths open, I thought how typical they were of the yokels who still believe in the capitalist system.

Holding a chart showing the various organs of a man's body he stated that of all life man is the most perfect. He evidently never studied about insects, some of which far outclass man in perfection and do things instinctively that are far more wonderful than anything man could hope to do. He also forgets or doesn't know that the greatest physicians in the world say that we have organs in our body that are not only useless but positively harmful to our well being. But he backs his statement up with the bible, saying, "Isn't god perfect and didn't he make man after his own image?"

Fakers Cure Anything. Drawing his body and face into various shapes he then goes on to describe those who have been cured by using his medicine, adding: "After they had taken 'cure-all' powder for two weeks they were as well and strong as I. There isn't any need of having bad health. Look at the Chinaman. He lives long because he uses this plant. Just note this root shaped like a man; that's why it's valuable. It's god's gift to man."

And so the show went on. I walked away in disgust wondering how long people will continue to believe in fake medicine men and fake politicians and labor leaders.