

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

COLORADO MINE PICKETS DEFY THREAT TO KILL

"We Are Peaceful but Will Defend Ourselves"

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

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

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

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

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Counter-revolutionary movements in Mexico were reported in dispatches received here today.
Captain Jose Ruiz and 100 soldiers are rumored to have marched out of the garrison at Durango and joined the movement in Durango state. Troops have been sent against the garrison and the outbreak will be quelled within a few days, it is expected.
Although friends of Governor Jiminez of Oaxaca deny he is in rebellion.

RUHR MINERS MAY JOIN STRIKE IN LIGNITE FIELDS

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

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

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

NEW YORK LABOR TO HEAR UNION MEN ON RUSSIA

Huge 'Garden' Meet for Union Delegation

Manifestations of deep interest in the findings of the first American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, whose report will be summarized in addresses at Madison Square Garden at 2 p. m. Sunday, are apparent throughout the New York labor movement.

The interest which trade unionists in all industries are taking in the delegations' return indicates that workers and their friends will fill the huge auditorium to hear them speak. Among the speakers will be James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America; Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, and Albert F. Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal, all members of the delegation.

First Public Expression.

The delegation spent a month in Russia after studying conditions in the industrial centers of western Europe. At the Sunday mass meeting they will make their first public appearance since their return. Their addresses also will be the first detailed public expression of their convictions as to the success of the first workers' government.

New York Workers Impressed.

Workers in New York are more and more impressed by the productivity of the Russian industries, manned and controlled by trade unionists. They are increasingly interested in such engineering projects as the large-scale Russian electrification plan. Workers in the building and needle trades, heavy and other industries are therefore anxious to hear first hand the opinions and findings on this subject of men from their own labor movement.

Sponsors of the mass meeting predict that all of the 22,000 seats in Madison Square Garden will be occupied when the first speaker steps to the front of the platform to tell what Russian labor is accomplishing.

Quinliven Withdraws From Garfield Race; Indorses Mayor Burke

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—John Quinliven, independent candidate for mayor, who had accepted the program of the United Labor Ticket, withdrew from the race today and indorsed Mayor William Burke, republican, candidate for reelection. Burke, an official of the Botany Worsted Mills, was active against the textile workers during the last strike.

The United Labor Ticket candidates for aldermen will issue a statement tomorrow on the withdrawal of Quinliven. They are Gus Deak John di Santo and Felix Panerissi.

Ruthenberg Memorial Film To Be Screened

Conditions in the Soviet Union will flash on the screen in a six-reel film, "Red Russia," at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl., all day Sunday, Oct. 30.

On the same program the Ruthenberg memorial film will be shown. The funeral of the late leader of the Workers (Communist) Party, reproduced on the screen, will recall the poignancy of the loss suffered by the workers throughout the country when he died. These films will precede the New York celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian revolution.

Tickets at 50 cents are now on sale at the Jimmy Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Pl., and at the office of the Workers (Communist) Party, 108 East 14th St., Room 22.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

"Russia Can Go On; We Are Convinced"

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



ALBERT F. COYLE

Annual I. L. D. Costume Ball To Draw Hundreds Tonight

More than 2,000 workers are expected to attend the annual costume ball of the International Labor Defense tonight at New Star Casino, Park Ave. and 107th St. Among the many features will be the awarding of prizes for the most original and attractive costumes.

Many workers will be attired in costumes appropriate to the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Folk Dances.

A 10-piece jazz orchestra will furnish the music. In addition to playing the latest popular songs they will render folk music for various national groups that are present.

One of the busiest sections of the hall will be the buffet bar, where delicacies will be furnished hungry dancers at minimum prices.

Paul Crouch, the soldier Communist, will address the merry makers and tell of his experiences while in prison for organizing a Communist League in the Hawaiian barracks.

The ball is being given for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the work of defending prisoners of class injustice and providing relief for the families of those who are in prison as a result of their labor activities.

Funds Are Needed.
Rose Baron, who is taking charge of the arrangements of the ball, said, "The activities of the I. L. D. require funds. The Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations were carried on without a thought of what the cost would be. During the last month before these two heroic revolutionaries were murdered, a steady stream of telegrams, night letters and long distance telephone calls flowed from the New York office. The success of the ball tonight will do much towards making organization more effective. I know all class-conscious workers will come and bring their friends."

All of the 41 active branches of the New York I. L. D. will participate.

Two special trains left yesterday afternoon for Houston, Texas, carrying 500 delegates from this part of the country to the fifty-third annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. The convention opens next Monday and will last through Thursday.

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

Will Report At 'Garden' Sunday

Leaders of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia will deliver at the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock their verbal report on what they found in the first republic of labor.

The list of speakers will include James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America; Albert F. Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal; Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate; Paul Douglas, of the University of Chicago, and Stuart Chase, economist. Frank P. Walsh will preside.

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

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

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

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

"Russia can go on; we are convinced of that. Her government is moving towards strength and the stable institutions of peace. But she cannot go on to the kind of success which lies within vision without freedom from malicious interference in her affairs.

"To be let alone would be a measurable assistance to the development of her internal strength. To be recognized de jure

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

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

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

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Knock-out For the Labor.

Exhibitors of moving pictures of the Tunney-Dempsey fight are not guilty of any crime even if they had knowledge that the person from whom they received the films had illegally transported them, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard ruled here yesterday.

EDWARD McGRADY ASKED TO LEAVE FURRIERS ALONE

In an open letter to Edward F. McGrady, special American Federation of Labor organizer assigned to the International Fur Workers' Union to fight the left wing, the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union demands that McGrady end his union-smashing activities and allow the fur workers to rebuild their organization.

Would Rebuild Union.

"We earnestly propose that you withdraw," the letter reads. "Give us a chance with the aid of the workers to take the union out of the ruins and rebuild it as we did in 1925. At that time we brought the union out of the wreckage left us as a heritage by the same gang you have now embraced. You know that we possess the will, the power, the courage, honesty and competence to solidify the workers and improve their conditions. We shall make it possible for you to leave with honor as President Green requested. We, on our part, seek no honors and no laurels; you may have these if you wish them.

Concerned With Workers' Interests.

"We are above everything concerned with the economic well-being of the workers. You have disrupted the Furriers' Union without any scruples. We do not seek to avenge ourselves upon those who are guilty. Leave us repair the damages you have wrought. Leave us to rescue the fur workers from the wreckage you have created.

"Your Communist bogey has ceased to have any terror even for the most naive and credulous workers. You can no longer seek refuge under this smoke screen. The longer you linger in your swamp the deeper you are sinking and drawing the workers with you. Is not a year of your experimentation with the blood of the workers sufficient to reveal to you your tragic
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Window Cleaners May Settle Strike Soon; Union Asks Support

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

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

Will Continue Strike.

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

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

Swears Millionaire Cruel

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

State Dept. Backs Water in Squabble Over French Tariff

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

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

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

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

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

Diehl Case Before Jury

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The issue of "Compensations."
"Turning to the question of compensation for American property, it is a matter of history that many respectable nations have practiced the confiscation of property without compensation and have even repudiated their debts. Thus England under Henry VIII confiscated church property, while the French Revolution seized the lands of the nobility and

clergy. In the new states which were created by the world war there has been a virtual confiscation of a large part of the properties formerly owned by the landed nobility of the central empires and of the Baltic states. All these confiscatory acts are now sanctified by usage. Nor, lest we should become self-righteous, should we forget that a number of our own states repudiated their debts during the years following the panic of 1837, and that after the Civil War reconstruction period, many southern states also repudiated the bonds which had been issued during the regime of the carpet-baggers. Governments, indeed, being sovereign, have the legal right of confiscation."

Favor A Conference.
"We believe that our government should be willing to enter a conference with Russia where these claims could be adjusted in a general settlement that would fully protect the interests of all American creditors without involving Russia's diplomatic relations with other nations under the most favored nation clause."

"The loan of \$187,000,000 to the so-called Bakhtiev government stands upon a somewhat different footing. Most of this money was used by Bakhtiev after the fall in November, 1917, of the Kerensky government, which he represented in the United States. Mr. Bakhtiev subsequently remained in Washington for several years, being recognized during this time by the state department as the official representative of the Russian government, although his government was non-existent. The major portion of these funds was used, with the knowledge of our government, to

purchase military supplies for the armies of Admiral Kolchak and other counter-revolutionists, who invaded Russia and attempted to overthrow the Soviet government. It is obviously the height of unfairness for our government to insist upon collecting from the Russian government the cost of the munitions which were used in an attempt to crush it. Yet the commissar for foreign affairs of the Russian government expressed to us his willingness to admit even this claim, provided that he can in return file claims for the damages done to Russian property by American armies and by the munitions furnished by the United States. We should not forget that, without any declaration of war on our part, an American army invaded Russia in 1918 and helped to kill Russian citizens and to destroy Russian property in the Archangel district. An American detachment also accompanied Kolchak's Army and, although it abstained from actual combat, it lent the moral support of America to the counter-revolutionary forces and operated railroads for their benefit. The munitions bought with money furnished by the United States were also used to damage Russian property, as those of us who have seen the depredations wrought by Kolchak's Army in the Ural districts and in Siberia can testify. Russia's claim for compensation on these counts seems perfectly valid."

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

Defense Clubs in Soviet Union Are Growing Rapidly

MOSCOW, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—The Society for Promoting the Defense, Aviation and Chemical Industry of the U. S. S. R. has taken stock of its activities up to the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution. The society actually has 33 aviation and chemical museums, 33 clubs, 1,478 aviation and chemical circles, 1,942 libraries, 1,283 airfield circles, 202 chemical laboratories, 27 permanent exhibitions, 3,063 circles for military studies, 4,207 rifle shooting circles, 617 medical circles, 836 stands for shooting, 300 aviation and chemical detachments and 7,466 experimental agricultural plots for probing mineral manuring.

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

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

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

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

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

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

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Governor Smith today commuted the two-year prison sentence of T. Forrest Brown, of Amsterdam, former County Treasurer of Montgomery county. Brown was convicted of misappropriating several thousand dollars of county funds. He was sentenced in November, 1926, to a minimum term expiring Sept. 21, 1928. The governor said he had received a letter from County Judge George C. Butler, who imposed sentence on Brown, urging executive clemency. This is in the same estate where men are sentenced to life imprisonment for petty larceny if it is the fourth offense.

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

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

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



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

ENGINEER FIRMS CONSIDER ENDING ALL ARBITRATION

Technical Congress Has Motion to War on Labor

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Machine Invented Which Will Work Mathematics

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—A much improved computing device which can solve intricate mathematical problems and will therefore replace a considerable number of employees of engineering firms has been invented. "Into this mechanical mind can be fed the condition of a mathematical problem too complex for the human brain to master, and it will promptly grind out the answer and write it down, as efficiently as a machine takes in lumber and chemicals and produces finished boxes of matches," read an astounding announcement from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology today.

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

Engine Crew Dies As Track Is Weakened

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

clusion of Sacco and Vanzetti, and the labor-hating reputation of the presiding judge.

Enthusiastic Meeting.
The answer to the prison sentence imposed upon the three loyal unionists was an enthusiastic meeting of capmakers held last night. Speakers at the meeting challenged the bosses and warned them that they would fail in their efforts to weaken their organization. "We will continue to fight to maintain our working conditions and wage standards and every attack of the bosses will solidify our ranks."

The capmakers unanimously pledged to support the families of the imprisoned workers and carry on the work of the union with greater devotion than ever.

Bootleg King Calls Cabinet Member in His Murder Trial

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

Want Evidence On Agent.
The cabinet member is Attorney General John H. Sargent, whose deposition is now sought.

In addition, Mrs. Mable Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General in charge of criminal prosecution, Edgar T. Hoover, Chief of the Department of Justice, Dr. E. L. Doran, in charge of the nation's liquor forces, former Prohibition Commissioner David H. Blair, and many other minor officials have been subpoenaed and are expected to give important testimony.

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

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

City Rail Ownership Pays
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17. (FP).—During the past 14 years the city of San Francisco has made a profit of more than \$5,500,000 on its Municipal Railway, says a report from Local Union 151, Intl. Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, to the official Journal of that brotherhood. The city took over the Geary Street line in December, 1912, and the figures quoted are for the period to January, 1927. In these 14 years, despite every possible form of opposition from the private companies, the city lines have maintained the 5 cent fare and yet have taken in \$34,332,090, while operating costs have been \$28,307,615. It is estimated that, by keeping fares at 5c, the city lines have saved San Francisco \$50,000,000—which is 10 times what the roads cost the people.

Wages and conditions on the city lines are union, and are better than on the private competing system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electricians Pay Pensions

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17. (FP).—Any member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers who has reached the age of 65 years and has been a member of the union for 20 years in continuous good standing, up to the time of application for this pension, is to receive \$40 a month plus the amount of his union dues. These dues, for pensioners, will amount to \$2 a month. The sum drawn will thus be \$42 per month, of which \$2 will go back to the international union. Members so retired on union pensions will not be permitted to do any work at their trade, for anyone, either for pay or without pay.

Neckwear Strike Continues.

The campaign to organize the open-shop neckwear factories in New Haven, Conn., is continuing according to the United Neckwear Makers' Union office here. A large picket line will be out next Monday morning. Several Yale students have said they would participate.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

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

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

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

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

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

The delegation realizes that it could not

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMIC PROGRESS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(To be continued tomorrow)

NATION-WIDE STRIKES SWEEP OVER GERMANY; GENERAL STRIKE LIKELY

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

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press)

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

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

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

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

Low Wage Level.

A glance at the level of wages now being paid in German industry indicate that there is plenty of fuel to feed the flame once it has started. The miners in the brown coal pits receive only about \$1.50 for a day of 9 to 10 hours. Their demand for a 6 1/2 per cent increase, which would raise their daily wage to about \$1.60 seems modest enough.

Skilled Workers Get \$11.72.

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

German industry	Weekly wages	Skilled	Unskilled
Mining	\$12.76	\$9.04
Metal	11.65	8.07
Chemical	10.56	8.90

Killed Petlura



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

Building	.....	13.53	11.00
Wood working	.....	11.70	15.75
Paper making	.....	8.38	7.52
Textile, male	.....	7.66	6.55
Textile, female	.....	6.05	4.74
Brewing	.....	12.26	10.84
Sugar, Confections	.....	10.20	8.81
Printing	.....	11.78	10.25
Cardboard, male	.....	8.86	7.53
Cardboard, female	.....	5.83	4.80
State railways	.....	10.68	8.55
Average	.....	11.72	\$8.75

WHITE GUARDIST MURDERS BARED AT PARIS TRIAL

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

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

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

The counsel for the defense has a list of thousands of victims of the White Guard pogroms. In one case the names and the addresses of 850 victims, half of whom were women and children, are listed.

Tory Scheme to Split China Urged by Bingham

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

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Baku Production and Export of Oil Gains

BAKU, Oct. 7. (By Mail).—In the opening economic year the production of oil in the oil-fields of the "Azneft" has been put at 7,680,000 tons, against 6,750,000 tons in the elapsed year. The oil refineries distilled last year more than 4 million tons of oil. The production of gas last year exceeded 180,000 tons in terms of oil. The export of oil products last year reached some 1,500,000 tons, exported mainly to the United Kingdom (30 per cent), Italy (25 per cent) and France (14 per cent).

Cook, Mine Leader, Can Attend Warsaw Meeting After All

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

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

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

The Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

should be a part of every meeting of your Workers Party unit and DAILY WORKER Builders' Club meeting. Every real left wing working class organization, labor union, fraternal society, etc., should place this matter on its order of business. Sustaining Fund stamp books, membership cards and full information may be obtained through

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BOOKS

A SMUT HOUND OF THE LORD.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMSTOCK WAS AS ILLITERATE AS "ELMER GANTRY" AND AS BIG AN ASS AS JOHN ROACH STRATON.

BRIEF REVIEW.

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

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

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

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

COMMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

It is generally believed that a book which causes a violent sensation immediately on publication will not have a long life as a "best seller." This has been proved to be untrue with Sinclair Lewis's "Elmer Gantry."

Read The Daily Worker

Mass Militarization, American Legion and the Labor Movement

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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

The vicious purpose of this measure, and the light in which legion spokesmen regard it, can be gleaned from some of the statements made by the legion head.

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

The Connection With The War Department.

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

United Front With Reaction.

For the rank and file of the labor movement it raises an important question i. e. the united front of the American Federation of Labor officialdom and the leaders of the American legion.

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

Patriotism in this period was still running high—even among the rank and file.

The Johnson-Capper Bill.

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

Whatever procedure it follows it will find itself in opposition to A. F. of L. policy which so far, thru pressure from the rank and file, is in opposition to the Johnson-Capper bill and other forms of conscription.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

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as an opponent of legislation for "defense of American institutions." How Will They Fight?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DRAMA

A Yiddish Tragedy

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

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

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

Greenberg, a Talmudist and scholar, came to America as an immigrant from Tsarist Russia. Instead of going to work in a sweatshop as thousands of his fellow-countrymen have done, he became a butcher.

There are two daughters, Bessie, the younger, is a flapper and a "shpringerke"; Esther, the older is conservative and home-loving. The terminology of modern psychology is absent from the dialogue, but it is apparent that long periods of dull service behind the cash register in her father's store has dammed the normal aspirations of the winsome Esther, and when vacation time arrives she (or rather the traveling salesman), destroyed her psychic barriers and wrecked her inhibitions.

Came the awakening! Pitiful scenes in Greenberg's home. Gossip on several fronts. Disgraced before the whole world, he believes, Greenberg draws the blinds of his store and decides to sell out. A childhood sweetheart, David, even after learning about Esther's truancy, remains loyal to her and awaits her return.

Meanwhile Greenberg himself ages under the burden of his shame and sorrow. Brought home by the wife of the militant salesman, whose previous activities had already reconciled her to a secondary role in his life, the erring daughter is received joyously by her mother. Her father, however, remains sullen and brooding.

At first ashamed of his daughter, he later becomes ashamed of his own attitude toward her. But terror grips him when he tries vainly to talk with her and assure her that no consciousness of "guilt" ought to possess her.

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

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

BELA LUGOSI



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

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

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

Screen Notes

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

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

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

AMUSEMENTS

HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Theatre, 62nd St. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 11 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE Tonight—"LA GOGANDIERA" Sat. Mat.—"THE CRABBLE SONG" Sat. Night—"THE GOOD HOPE"

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

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

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

LITTLE HELEN MACKELLAR & RALPH MORGAN in "Romancing 'Round" The LADDER

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veilier, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU by HERMAN SUDERMAN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30&5:00

DRACULA SEATS IN ADVANCE H. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

The New Playwrights Theatre "The Theatre Insurgent" 36 COMMERCE ST. THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war! THE BELT An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON. Other plays to be selected from SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basse HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Farago AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos and a play by John Howard Lawson. Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

NEWS OF LABOR SPORTS; SECOND ANNUAL LABOR MEETING WILL BE HELD IN DETROIT IN JANUARY

Football, the king of autumn sports, seems to be facing its most popular year, and tremendous crowds are packing the college stadiums to watch the "rah rah" boys do their stuff. The average attendance at the big game runs anywhere between 40 to 70,000. The intake at the gate sometimes runs as high as \$150,000—which is a sizable chunk of money, even in these days of \$3,000,000 dollar prize fights. It is little to be wondered at that recruiting of players for the college teams has become a recognizable practice—the same as picking up professional ball players. Nothing puts a college on the map nowadays like having a winning football team. No wonder Harvard, Yale, and Princeton have fallen into decline, while formerly obscure institutions like Centre, Notre Dame and Purdue have risen to "fame and prosperity."

National Meet in Detroit. Plans for the Labor Sports Union second annual indoor athletic meet scheduled for Detroit, Mich., in January have already been laid out by the national executive board in Chicago. Participants from all over the country are expected to compete. At the first annual meet, staged in Detroit last winter, more than 150 athletes were entered. This year's entry list is expected to double that figure. The program will consist of gymnastics, calisthenics, boxing, wrestling, jump events and basketball. Detroit runners will be invited to take part. Final selection of the two days on which the meet will be staged has not yet been made. However, this

will be done within the next two weeks. **Workers Soccer Teams Winning.** One of the strongest teams in the International Soccer Football League in Chicago is the entry of the Workers Sport Club. Last season the Workers tied for the championship of their division, and this year it looks like they're going to definitely win top honors. Thus far they have won four straight games. In Detroit the Workers Sport Alliance is making an almost equally good record, winning nearly every game played. A game between these two teams, both of which are affiliated to the Labor Sports Union, is planned for Chicago next spring.

A Square World's Series. When the Yankees trimmed the Pittsburgh Pirates four straight games, they not only duplicated the record of the Boston Braves in defeating the Philadelphia Athletics four straight, but they rehabilitated to some extent the shaky standing of the annual fall classic. The series of 1924, 25 and 26 had all gone to the full limit of seven games, and the fans with considerable justification had begun to think that things were fixed. However, the rapid manner in which the Yankees dispatched the hapless Pirates, has somewhat dispelled suspicion from this series. Perhaps the owners figured that it was a paying proposition to sacrifice the last three games this year, for its moral value in boosting their business. Such an astute move on the part of the baseball magnates is by no means out of consideration.

Name Mayor Walker in Knapp Probe; His Colleague Appointed

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Appearing today as a witness in the Moreland investigation of charges that Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, wasted \$200,000 of the \$1,200,000 census fund, Robert Moses, secretary of state, testified that Mrs. Knapp admitted to him last June she had burned certain official state records.

Appointed Tammany Men. The names of Mayor James J. Walker of New York, Assemblyman Maurice Bloch, democratic leader of the state assembly, and Assemblyman Peter Hamill, of New York, were brought into the investigation by Colonel Lafayette B. Gleason, secretary of the republican state committee.

Gleason testified that at the request of Mayor Walker, Mrs. Knapp appointed Patrick Hogan of New York as an assistant census supervisor at \$2,000 a year.

Gleason said Mrs. Knapp appointed Grover Daugherty at the request of Assemblyman Bloch, and that she appointed Henry Yaffe at the request of Assemblyman Hamill.

Good Pinocchio Player. "Did you ever see Yaffe do any work?" Leroeff asked Gleason. "No."

"Did you ever see Hogan do any work?" "No."

"How about Daugherty, did he do any work?" "Yes," said Gleason, "He worked hard when there was work to do, and later he developed into a very destructive pinocchio player."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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DAILY WORKER, 32 First Street, New York, N. Y. Here is my pledge to read THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. My newdealer is Address City State Boro My name is Address City Boro

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PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight. Seventh St. and Ave. A., William F. Dunne, Sender Garlin, Kate Gitlow W. W. Weinstone and Jack Goldman, speakers.

25th St. and 8th Ave., Robert Minor, Peter Shapiro, Sylvan A. Pollack, J. M. McDonald and C. K. Miller.

110th St. and Fifth Ave., Ben Gitlow, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Julius Cockkind and Sam Liebowitz.

116th St. and Madison Ave., Ben Gitlow, Stuart Poyntz, Jack Stachel, Charles Mitchell and Julius Cockkind.

106th St. and Madison Ave., Ben Gitlow, Will Herberg, A. Markoff, L. Landy and Herbert Zam.

Prospect Ave. and 163d St., John J. Ballam, Sam Nessin, Joseph Brahdry and Louis Stelham.

Ellery and Tompkins Aves., I. Potash, E. Koppel and M. Gordon.

Grand St. Extension, Max Schactman, A. Bimba, Ella G. Wolfe, R. Ragozin and P. P. Cosgrove.

Pitkin and Hopkinson Aves., Bert D. Wolfe, Ben Lifshitz, H. Ehrlich, Axelrod, Julius Cohen and Kelly.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow. First Ave. and 79th St. Mary Hartleib and M. Kaufman, speakers.

Madison Ave. and 106th St. Speakers: Joseph Brahdry, Rose Nevin and Jack Kleidman.

Tremont Ave. and Washington Ave. Speakers: Verne Smith, Chester W. Bixby, Kate Owens and Lily Borer.

Dance and Banquet. A banquet and dance for The Daily Worker-Freihelt volunteers will be held Friday evening, Oct. 28, at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. (Claremont Parkway "L" station).

Admission to dance 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar the banquet and dance will cost only \$1. Reservations must be made before Wednesday at 30 Union Square.

All department heads at the recent bazaar must be at 30 Union Square tomorrow between 12 and 2 p. m.

Pat Toohy Speaks at Passaic. The next lecture of the Passaic Open Forum will be given by Pat Toohy, militant young miner, Sunday, 7:30 p. m., at 27 Dayton Ave. Toohy will speak on the struggle of the miners. No admission is charged.

Automobile Needed. All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

Sub Section 2E. Sub Section 2E will have a membership meeting Monday, 6:30 p. m., at 126 East 16th St.

Section 2 Meets Tonight. The enlarged Executive Committee meeting of Section 2, called for last Friday has been postponed to tonight, 6:30 p. m. sharp. All members of the Section Executive Committee and sub-section organizers must be present.

Section 3, Attention! All sub-section and unit industrial organizers of Section 3 must attend a meeting tonight 6 p. m. at 100 West 28th St.

Branch 1, Bronx. An important meeting of Branch 1, of the Workers (Communist) Party of the Bronx will be held tonight at 542 East 145th St., at 8:30 o'clock. Election of officers and committees and other important matters will come up.

Settle For Tickets. All comrades are instructed to settle for THE DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Drama League Dance Saturday. The Workers Drama League, as a part of its regular cultural work, will offer an entertainment and dance at its studio hall, 64 Washington Square So., Saturday night. Poetry readings, interpretative dancing, cartoon sketching and a sailor's hornpipe will be features.

Postpone Origin Banquet. The jubilee banquet in honor of M. I. Olin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

Furriers T. U. E. L. Meet Monday. A special meeting of the Furriers' Trade Union Educational League will be held Monday, 5:30 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Ben Gold will report on the latest developments in the union situation. Ben Gitlow will also speak. All members must attend. Sympathizers invited to be present.

Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be guests at a concert and dance at Harlem Casino, 118th St. and Lenox Ave., Saturday, Oct. 29. The convention will begin Oct. 30.

COLORADO MINE STRIKERS TOTAL OVER 7,000 NOW

(Continued from Page One)

the number of men involved is thus constantly growing.

The strike is called by the I. W. W. and is for an increase of wages from the \$5.50 that the companies have been paying to the \$7.50 scale of union fields. In spite of this, the reactionary officials of the United Mine Workers, who have very little membership in Colorado, and some of the state federation officers have lined up solidly with the state industrial commission and call upon labor to scab in the strike.

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

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

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

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

Gunmen and Legionnaires. Company gunmen led a mob of American Legionnaires and local business men in an attack upon the Walsenburg strike headquarters of the I. W. W. Oct. 15 with the threat of provoking a repetition of the tragedies of Centralia and Butte.

The escape of the lone member, John Kitto, who was in the hall at midnight when the attack took place, prevented physical violence. The raid ended in the burning of the building.

Prior to the raid at Walsenburg, notices were posted by company controlled "citizens committees" at both Walsenburg and Aguilar, centers of strike activity. City and county officials endorsed the action of these anti-labor vigilantes and are cooperating with the coal companies and the state industrial commission in an effort to break the strike.

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Dovgolevsky Declared "Acceptable" By France; Will Succeed Rakovsky

PARIS, Oct. 20.—The appointment of Valerian Dovgolevsky, formerly Soviet Ambassador to Japan, as Ambassador to France in place of Alexander Rakovsky, is acceptable, the French government informed the Soviet Union yesterday.

Rakovsky was withdrawn as the result of the protest of the tory French government, inspired by the British Royal Dutch Shell oil interests.

J. R. Brodsky Conducts Course in "Civics and Citizenship" at School

Persecution by police in times of strikes, oppression merely because one happens to be a foreign-born worker, frame-ups such as the Sacco-Vanzetti case, are but a few factors that are causing the workers to ask just what their rights are under American democracy.

The course in "Civics and Citizenship" to be given at the Workers' School Thursday evenings is designed to treat this question of the status of workers, both citizens and aliens, in this country. Joseph R. Brodsky, noted labor attorney, who has defended many workers and strikers of New York City, will be the instructor.

The course will incidentally prepare anyone who wishes to become naturalized and a citizen of this country for the necessary test. It will acquaint the students with the nature of the political institutions of this country; the relation of the city, state and national governments; the principles and structure of the different political parties; the nature of the United States constitution; the growing powers of the executive department and the role of the judiciary.

Many classes have already begun and those wishing to take the course in "Civics and Citizenship" should register immediately at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street.

Radio Named for Debs Opens After Ceremony (By Federated Press).

The radio station WEVD, named in honor of Eugene V. Debs opened last night.

Eulogies of Debs and musical numbers were the opening features. Judge Jacob Panken's campaign for re-election as a socialist magistrate will be featured next week.

Debs' favorite, "Invictus" by Henley, was sung by James E. Phillips, basso, a popular radio artist and a number of speeches were made.

ROOM TO LET Large, airy room to let, with modern improvements. Morningside 3169. 410 W. 128th Street, Apt. 20.

Concert Dance SATURDAY EVENING OCTOBER 29th at HARLEM CASINO 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

to

Welcome the Delegates to the 4th National Convention of the YWL.

Arranged by the Young Workers League Dis. 2.

Tickets 50 Cents.

McGrady Asked to Let Furriers Build Union

(Continued from Page One)

failure? Are you really incapable of learning anything or are you so vicious and unscrupulous that the suffering of the workers cannot reach you?

End Disruption. "You can render it easier for us to clear up the wreckage if you end your disruption now."

"You dare to call yourselves labor leaders and representatives of the workers. But you hired gangsters to slug and slash the fur strikers with iron bars and knives. These hirelings of yours slashed and crippled scores of honest workers whose only crime was loyalty to their union. You and Mr. Matthew Woll openly incited the police and the judges to arrest pickets and give them severe jail sentences. You sought to make picketing a crime. You furnished false witnesses against innocent strikers. Thanks to your pressure upon the police and the judges hundreds of innocent strikers were condemned to prison. Your hired gangsters nearly murdered Brother Gross, one of the workers' best leaders. You furnished bail bonds for the release of these gangsters. You provided big money for lawyers to defend and free these gangsters. You railroaded the strikers to prison while the gangsters you set free."

The letter was signed by Ben Gold, manager of the board.

Benice Michaelson To Dance at Drama League

Benice Michaelson, talented pupil of Martha Graham, has promised to dance at the Social Night of the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Square, So., tonight.

In addition there will be a varied program of music, singing, and poetry reading. The Drama League is at present rehearsing a number of proletarian dramas.

Costes Ends Flight BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 20.—Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Le Brix, who set out from Le Bourget, France, to fly to this city in relay flights, arrived over the outskirts early this afternoon.

Morrow on Way to Mexico LAREDO, Tex., Oct. 20.—Dwight W. Morrow, recently appointed ambassador to Mexico and Wall Street emissary, is expected to cross the border here Saturday on his way to Mexico City.

EXPERTS AT OIL GRAFT TRIAL TO DENY 'DRAINAGE'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Claims of the defense in the old conspiracy trial that the lease on Teapot Dome naval reserve given Harry F. Sinclair by former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall was prompted by knowledge and fear that the reserve would be drained by borderline wells if it was not operated are due for an onslaught.

Dr. George Otis Smith, director of the Geological Survey, and other technicians will go on stand to testify there was no danger of drainage at the time the fraudulent lease was consummated, and that such knowledge was available to Fall.

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

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

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

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

The First American Trade Union Delegation Will Report On Sunday, Oct. 23 at 2 P. M. At MADISON SQUARE GARDEN SPEAKERS: JAMES MAURER, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor JOHN BROPHY of the United Mine Workers of America ALBERT COYLE, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal FRANK PALMER, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate PAUL DOUGLAS and STUART CHASE. Tickets can be secured at the following stations: DOWNTOWN—New Masses, 25 Union Sq.; Jewish Daily Freiheit, 50 Union Sq.; Jimmie Higgins Book Store, 106 University Pl.; Daily Worker, 108 East 14th St. HARLEM—National Vegetarian Restaurant, 1599 Madison Ave.; S. Sackness' Pharmacy, 1674 Madison Ave. BRONX—Rappaport and Cutler, 1310 Southern Blvd.; Sliemovitz Stationery, 404 East 147th St.; Co-operative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East. WILLIAMSBURG—Laisve, 46 Ten Eyck St.; Katz, 78 Graham Ave. (Drug Store). BOROUGHPARK—Max Snow, 42 13th Ave. (Drug Store). BROWNSVILLE—J. Goldstein, 365 Sutter Ave. (Book Store). CONEY ISLAND—Auerbach's Delicatessen, 36th Street, corner Mermaid Avenue. AUSPICES OF THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE COMMITTEE FOR THE TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO THE U. S. S. R. Balcony 50 Cents—ADMISSION—Arena One Dollar.

Help the Class War Prisoners of America and the World over! GRAND COSTUME BALL given by the INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE New York Section FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1927, at 8 P. M. at the NEW STAR CASINO 107th Street and Park Avenue Jazz and Classic Orchestra. Costume Prizes. TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. For sale at Freiheit office, Newy Mir, Daily Worker, Jimmie Higgins' Book Store, 799 Broadway, Room 422, and 108 E. 14th Street.

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"THIS IS MORE LIKE IT!"

—By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty



The Issue of Soviet Union Recognition--Defense Against Imperialist Aggression

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Japanese Workers Fight New Capitalist Offensive

By HAJAMA.

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

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

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

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

of industry in the district of Tokio and Yokohama, also resolved to cut down production and has resorted to wholesale dismissal of workers in a number of undertakings. The other factories belonging to this concern are also preparing for wholesale dismissals—but, in order to avoid unrest among the workers, they are dismissing their hands, for the time being, in small groups of eight to ten men.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our Australian Letter

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

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

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

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

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

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

among them big concerns such as Suzuki, Kawasaki and others.

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

The ship-building work Kawasaki have already dismissed 3000 workers and 500 employees; the dismissal of an equal number, if not of more, is to be anticipated.

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

The concern "Rokugokai," possessing 60 factories in various branches

of industry in the district of Tokio and Yokohama, also resolved to cut down production and has resorted to wholesale dismissal of workers in a number of undertakings. The other factories belonging to this concern are also preparing for wholesale dismissals—but, in order to avoid unrest among the workers, they are dismissing their hands, for the time being, in small groups of eight to ten men.

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

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

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