

# HOOVER, CHOICE OF WALL STREET, ELECTED PRESIDENT; BIG COMMUNIST VOTE; SOCIALIST PARTY LOSES HEAVILY

## EARLY RETURNS INDICATE LARGE RED INCREASES

NY Workers Repudiate  
Yellow "Socialist"  
Vote Seekers

Betrayers' Loss Heavy  
Tammany Steals Many  
Red Votes

The complete discrediting of the socialist party before workers of New York was best indicated when the final returns in the 23 assembly districts of New York County gave Thomas 8,088 as compared to the 46,434 votes which that party received in 1924.

Partial returns phoned in to the Daily Worker from various New York precincts indicated an increased Communist vote over four years ago.

At a late hour it was clear that the socialists had lost two-thirds or more of the figure they polled in 1924 in New York City. Owing to the opposition of capitalist party election officials all efforts to obtain an accurate accounting of votes for the Workers (Communist) Party in New York City were frustrated.

Incomplete returns from Kings County (Brooklyn) at 11:30 showed that the socialist party would lose more than 40,000 votes as compared to 1924 while the Communist vote was more than doubled.

First indications of the rising strength of the Communist vote came when 15 election districts in Bronx County at 10 o'clock reported 634 votes for William Z. Foster, Communist standard-bearer, and only 394 for Norman Thomas, socialist candidate.

Early reports indicated a Smith victory in New York state, but this was gradually cut down as the Hoover returns came in.

At nine o'clock Smith had carried the city by a plurality of 400,000, with but 93 districts missing. Up to this time crowds gathered outside of newspaper offices were sure that Tammany's Smith would carry the state; as the up-state returns came in the deluded masses began to realize that the heavier of the Gold Dust Twins was the first choice of Wall Street.

Kings County incomplete reports show that the Communist vote is doubled as compared to 1924.

In Bronx County the vote for Communist candidates is more than doubled.

Smith failed to carry the city by 2 to 1, as had been hoped by his campaign contributors. At 9:45 the city vote was Smith, 1,065,579; Hoover, 667,415. Towards 11 o'clock Smith's plurality was cut to less than 350,000 and it became clear he had lost the state.

## WORKERS RELIEF MEETING TONIGHT

Will Plan Tag Days  
for Nov. 17 and 18

All workers assigned by their units to work on the drive of the Workers International Relief for funds and membership, will meet tonight at Labor Temple, 14th St. and 2nd Ave., Room 32, at 8 p. m. Other workers who will participate in this important drive to enable the Workers International Relief to function more effectively and continuously where help is so badly needed, will also attend the meeting, at which plans will be made for the Tag Days, on Nov. 17 and 18.

Need Funds Immediately  
Funds must be raised immediately for the relief of the sufferers in the textile and mining fields, where our relief stations have to be maintained. Thousands of strikers still need help, and we cannot fail them. There must be no slackening of our relief  
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## 4,000 Anti-Fascists in Jail Attack

BASTIA, Corsica, Nov. 6.—Nearly 4,000 anti-fascist workers stormed the prison here tonight, demanding the release of comrades who had been arrested a few hours before.

The arrests were made during a demonstration outside a building where fascists had held a banquet. After the banquet the Italians sang fascist songs and a crowd which had gathered nearby drowned them cut by singing the Marseillaise.

The blackshirts threw money to the anti-fascists and, after a heated exchange of words, the demonstration grew into a melee in which the Italian consul general was injured when he attempted to restore order. Police arrested a number of Frenchmen in the anti-fascist group. Comrades of the arrested men met at Saint Nicolas Place and marched to the Italian consulate, thence to the prison. They broke windows and doors in the prison before they withdrew. Several of the leaders were arrested.

## SILK STRIKERS PICKET BOOTHS

Jersey Workers Watch  
Their Class Vote

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 6.—Every polling place in this city was yesterday picketed by groups of silk strikers carrying signs appealing to the city's workers to "vote as they strike, against the parties of the bosses."

Groups of three and more strikers, which were assigned to each of the twenty-five voting stations in town, came in the morning and patrolled the polls till late in the day.

Planned and carried out by the left wing in the Associated Silk Workers' Union against the opposition of some of that union's conservative officials, the successful picketing of the voting booths shows still further that the strikers are rapidly adopting the militant tactics advocated by the left wing.

Since last Saturday, when the union membership meeting, by an overwhelming majority, voted support of the left wing proposals and censure of the officialdom, the strikers are carrying out the fighting plans the left wingers are formulating for the conduct of their strike.

Show Militancy  
The sentiment expressed among the workers shows that they applaud the resourcefulness of the left wing in planning the picketing of the polling booths. They declare that the strike of the silk workers is thus brought to the attention of the entire city. Militant workers  
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## Pellegra Rampant in Southern Mill Towns; Children Poorly Fed

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By Mail).—The United States Public Health Service has just disclosed the fact that pellegra is rampant among the South Carolina mill towns, and that this condition is directly due to poor food.

The report states that fluctuations of the disease are bound up with fluctuations in economic conditions. It is also stated that the disease is from two to six times greater than physicians report. Children who are for the most part not properly fed, between the ages of 12 and 15, are the victims. The primary cause is clearly traced to the effect of low wages, the existing condition in these southern mill towns.

## Court of Appeals Balks in Case of Oil Grafter

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. (UP).—The District of Columbia court of appeals failed today to hand down an expected decision in Harry F. Sinclair's appeal from a three-month jail sentence for contempt of the senate in connection with the Teapot Dome oil investigation. The next decision day will be the first Monday in December.

## MOSCOW HAILS TWELFTH YEAR OF SOVIET RULE

Surpasses All Countries  
of Europe in  
Activity

Big Electric Projects  
Great Increase in Oil  
Production

(By Wireless to Daily Worker)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 6.—The final preparations for the 11th anniversary celebrations of the Bolshevik Revolution are now complete. Moscow is decorated appropriately to the occasion. Buildings are illuminated and public places ornamented in a manner graphically representing the rapid economic development during the past year. The industrial exhibits are eloquent testimony of the great strides made in that field, which simultaneously realizes further steps toward the building of socialism. No less marked is the rapid cultural uplift of the masses, not merely in the big centers, but in the remotest parts of the Soviet Union.

Giant Electric Factory Opens.  
A huge new factory for the manufacture of electrical articles and employing 4,500 workers, with a production capacity for the ensuing year of twenty-two million roubles worth of goods, will open tomorrow. Many other factories have also opened for the first time, marking a great advance for the city of Moscow alone.

Data just now published by the Peoples' Supreme Economic Council are highly gratifying and show that Soviet Russia's production and industrial capital is increasing faster than any of the older industrial countries of Europe. Soviet industry is also participating more in world industry. Total production exceeds pre-war mark by more than 40 per cent. Over one billion was expended last year for factory buildings. Production costs have decreased five per cent since last year, while labor productivity has increased fifteen per cent and wages eleven per cent.

Electrification Rapidly Advances.  
The volume of electric current generated is two hundred and forty-three per cent over pre-war. Seventy-seven new undertakings have opened this year, among which were great oil pipe lines from Baku, Batum and vicinity. Seventy-eight are partially opened, that is to say, working part capacity, but not yet ready for full capacity production.

Seven-Hour Day Spreading.  
On the last anniversary 28 factories, employing 125,000 workers, introduced the seven-hour day. This anniversary a law is to go into effect exempting 35 per cent of the poor peasants from taxation. Fifty million roubles have been appropriated for housing and many other drastic innovations to improve the living and working conditions of the masses have been introduced.

## CLOAK CHARMEN MEET HERE TODAY

Will Plan Form of New  
Union

Addressed to all the workers in the ladies' garment manufacturing industry here, a call distributed by the thousands in the shop district by the National Organization Committee, announced the holding of the regular monthly conference of shop chairmen and delegates for today, immediately after work, in Webster Hall, 11th St. and Third Ave.

The leaflet called upon every worker to see to it personally that his shop is represented at the delegates' conference, whose monthly meetings have developed into one of the most popular institutions of the workers in the labor history of the industry.  
Call on Furriers.  
After explaining that the conference is to take up for consideration the plans for building the union, preparatory to the national convention  
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## Berlin Meet Hails USSR Anniversary

(Wireless to the Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, Nov. 6.—In line with the conferences and demonstrations going on throughout the world in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the Soviet Union, a conference of German workers was held today in Berlin. Celebrations are taking place on Nov. 11 in Paris, Brussels and Buenos Aires, on Nov. 25 in Prague. Even countries where white terror is in power show great workers' demonstrations.

At today's Berlin conference there were many delegations from Berlin factories, including 35 socialist party members and 58 Communist Party members, as well as a great number of non-party workers.

Speeches were made on the advance of socialist economy in the Soviet Union and against the war danger. In the afternoon session the conference approved the founding of a national committee of the Society of the Friends of the Soviet Union. A Berlin committee was elected at once.

## WORKERS HONOR HAYWOOD TODAY

Ashes at Manhattan  
Lyceum From 12 to 9

The ashes of William D. Haywood, Communist fighter and leader of working class struggles in this country over a period of 30 years, who died at Moscow recently, will be on view to the workers of New York City at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St., today from 12 noon to 9 p. m.

The urn containing the ashes will then be conveyed under escort to Chicago, stopping at demonstrations in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit.

In New York, guards of honor will be maintained, consisting of Communists and representatives of other workers' organizations.

All workers are invited to pay their final tribute to the memory of Haywood, true rebel fighter, against capitalism in the interest of the international proletariat.

## CASUALTIES: CORRUPTION DEATHS AND "DEMOCRACY"

BAYONNE, N. J.—Robert C. Ring, republican boss, was arrested today as he and his wife voted. Police, who said he gave a false address, took him to the jail and charged him with illegal voting.

CAMDEN, N. J.—Clarence Arthur, Camden policeman, was arrested today and held in \$5,000 bail on a charge of electioneering without 100 feet of a polling place. A warrant has been issued for another policeman on a similar charge.

CHICAGO.—Chicago, where the dead are summoned from their graves to vote the republican ticket, was the scene of graft charges in the elections today when William McDermott, alleged republican, and alleged also to have been buying votes in the 27th Ward, was arrested. Police said McDermott was passing out \$1 bills to voters standing in line. He had nearly \$200 in collar bills when arrested.

PHILADELPHIA.—Warrants are issued here for 15 persons for alleged violation of laws against fraudulent voting.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—John Kennedy, democratic ward-heeler, was arrested at the polls today for false registration. But Criminal Court Judge Sullivan released him, although sending evidence to grand jury.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Detective Captain Frank Peretti, republican, was arrested today at the polls in the 4th Ward, charged with assault with intent to kill. Samuel Martino, democrat, accused Peretti of slugging him with a blackjack when Martino challenged persons whom Peretti wanted to vote. Peretti is held in \$1,000 bail.  
ALBANY, N. Y.—In one district here a deputy from the office of

## POLICE ATTACK RED MEETING IN PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Hold Rally in Open  
Lot Despite Jingo-  
Inspired Attack

Bloor, O'Brien Speak  
To Defy Official Ban  
at Meet Tomorrow

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 6.—Police, acting under pressure from the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan, last night broke up an election campaign meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party held on the Plaza here. A permit for the meeting had been revoked at the last minute through the influence of the jingo organizations.

The police refrained from arresting or attacking any of those present, evidently acting under orders to prevent the meeting, but not to arouse public resentment by a repetition of previous terrorist acts against the Workers Party.

Undaunted by the efforts of the police to prevent Phoenix workers from hearing the Communist election message, Ella Reeve Bloor, noted labor veteran; William O'Brien, Communist candidate for governor of Arizona, and Robert Murphy, who were the chief speakers, took the crowd to a private open lot donated by a sympathizer. Here a successful meeting was held.

The crowd of workers invited Mother Bloor to return Thursday and hold another meeting on the Plaza, despite the police ban. She accepted the invitation.

Workers of this city are stirred up at the official persecution of the Communist Party and are determined to go through with the meeting Thursday.

Floral offerings will be received any hour while the urn is on view at the Manhattan Lyceum.

At Chicago a joint memorial meeting will be held Sunday in honor of Haywood and the Haymarket victims.

## Wall Street's New Man



## PLAN TO JAIL 662 STRIKERS

Massachusetts Mode of  
Hailing Hoover

(Special to the Daily Worker)  
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 6.—Preparations by the Massachusetts state authorities are under way for the jailing of all the most active members of the New Bedford Textile Workers Union for their activities in leading the textile workers here in a six-month anti-wage cut strike.

That this is not an exaggeration of intentions of the vicious labor-hating Massachusetts judiciary, is proven by the public declaration of State District Attorney Crossley, who is quoted in the local press as saying that he is out to get all the leaders of the left wing New Bedford Textile Workers Union.

The New Bedford Evening Standard, in printing the threat of the district attorney, added a list of the union and strike leaders, whose unswerving loyalty to the striking tens of thousands of textile workers has marked them as the victims of capitalist vengeance.

They are: Eli Keller, general organizer; Fred E. Beal, organizer; Ellen Dawson, vice-president and women's organizer; Jack Rubenstein, youth organizer; Elizabeth Donnell, children's organizer; all picket leaders and captains and members of the strike committee, among  
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## I. L. D. CALLS FOR TEXTILE DEFENSE

Urges Solidarity With  
New Bedford

Calling upon the working class, particularly the militant and left wing forces, to mobilize for the defense of the indicted New Bedford textile workers, the International Labor Defense yesterday issued a statement in which the organization urged the calling of protest demonstrations, the passing of resolutions and the collection of funds in support of the workers of whom the capitalist class is seeking to make an example.

The statement follows:  
Biggest Trial Yet.  
"To all working men and women, and all friends of the International Labor Defense: One of the biggest mass trials in the history of the American working class movement is about to take place at the bar of the superior court in New Bedford, Massachusetts. Six hundred and sixty-two strikers, who participated in the great struggle of the textile workers of New Bedford, will be tried before a court of the textile bosses. What is the basis of this trial?"

"Workers on the picket line were attacked by the police, without any cause except that they were strikers, and were mistreated, beaten up and persecuted in brutal fashion. Not satisfied with that, the bosses' 'justice,' directed by the mill owners, now manufactures out of the brutal interference of the police a trial against the textile workers."

"In 888 indictments the accused strikers are charged with unlawful picketing, with inciting to riot, with resisting police officers, and with not obeying police instructions."

"That the prosecutor does not have the shadow of a proof against the accused, that he turns the facts upside down, is not peculiar in a trial where the only 'crime' com-  
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## WORKERS PARTY MAKES BIG GAINS IN 34 STATES

Foster, Gitlow Ahead of Socialist Party in  
Many N. Y. Election Districts

Southern States, Barring Negroes From Polls,  
Give Vote to Smith

Herbert Hoover, member of the Harding-Coolidge "dynasty," favorite son of Wall Street, chief spokesman of blatant American imperialism, has been elected president of the United States. For the next four years the man who more than any other now symbolizes American efficiency exploitation of the working class will carry out the dictates of his masters whom he has served throughout the world.

## U. S. COMMUNISTS FOUGHT TERROR

Defied Legion, Klan,  
Boss Police

During the election campaign which has resulted in the election of the favorite son of Wall Street, so well fitted by experience to serve American imperialism in its heyday of power, the Workers (Communist) Party, which has fought the most widespread and revolutionary campaign ever waged for the working class in an election campaign in the United States against the three parties of capitalism, has of course encountered the hostility of all elements pledged to support the capitalist class and its government. This intense hostility has been expressed in various forms of persecution, attempted intimidation, brutality, legal and illegal suppression, and terrorism, some instances of which are reviewed below.

Arrest Candidate.  
In Wilmington, Del., the Communist candidate for president, William Z. Foster, was arrested together with three other comrades, charged with inciting to riot, when he advocated full equality for Negroes. The following night, Paul Crouch and Richard Moore and several local Communists were arrested. After that the Wilmington police backed down from their threat to break up all Communist meetings and arrest all speakers.

Attempt Kidnapping.  
The attempted kidnapping of the candidate of the Workers (Communist) Party for vice-president, Benjamin Gitlow, at Phoenix, Arizona, was frustrated only by Gitlow's non-appearance on the particular train on which he was expected. He received word from William O'Brien, Communist candidate for Governor of Arizona, that caused him to wait in San Diego for further instructions as to whether the Phoenix meeting would be held or not. O'Brien was arrested and could not send word to Gitlow, and the gang of Legionnaires, labor fakery, Klansmen and city officials waiting to kidnap Gitlow at the station failed in their plot. However, the local papers had gone to press, and the next morning published the statement which Gitlow had been taken to Nogales, Arizona, on the Mexican border.

When Gitlow held a meeting in Houston, Texas, it was in the small local headquarters, the only room available because all hall owners had been intimidated by the fascists. Hundreds had to be turned away for lack of space. Then the meeting was broken up and six comrades arrested. Two of them, L. J. Kelly and Harry Lawrence, were fined \$100 each. The only charges against them were based on their distribution of anti-lynching leaflets, and carrying a placard advertising the meeting.

Violence in Midwest.  
In Wheeling, West Virginia, several meetings were broken up and finally Scott Nearing was arrested for "disturbing the peace." I. Amter and a number of others were arrested in Martins Ferry, Ohio, after the police had repeatedly dispersed the workers gathered to hear Communist speakers and threatened violence against all Communist speakers who tried to hold meetings. They were later forced to back down and issue permits for meetings.

In Arma, Kansas, the Communists had the same experience. After two meetings had been interfered with, mass protest forced the authorities to give Communists permits. Hugo Oehler and three other comrades were arrested, however, charged  
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Smith Loses New York.  
The early loss of New York State upon which the Tammany forces had banked so confidently was the first clear evidence of the landslide by which Hoover was swept into power. Incomplete returns at a late hour last night indicated that beside New York, Hoover carried Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, the largest states in the country. These alone would have insured Smith's defeat with a normal division of the other states. In addition, however, Hoover broke into the solid south winning the Virginias. Other reports indicated that Kentucky and possibly Florida may have been lost by the democrats.

The election of Hoover falls in completely with the imperialist war conspiracies of the United States. Hoover is an adept at utilizing to the fullest extent all resources available for prosecution of the coming imperialist war. This was repeatedly shown in his long career of systematically starving whole populations in the interest of imperialist aggression.

Reports being sent in by wire as we go to press indicate that the Communist vote, running far ahead of its vote in the last presidential elections, will be large. The Communist candidates, national and local, are leading the socialists in many election districts of New York City.

Communist Vote Not Known.  
Only fragmentary election returns as yet been received as this edition of the Daily Worker goes to press. The vote cast for the working class party, the Workers (Communist) Party, is not yet known. It is already apparent that election officials have cast out many Communist ballots, or are counting them for one or another of the three parties which uphold and serve capitalism. The results of this election will register a considerable increase in the ever-growing strength of the Workers (Communist) Party, although without doubt thousands of the votes of class-conscious workers for Communist candidates will never be credited to them.

Barred Negro Vote.  
Reports from Southern states are that the open and flagrant exclusion of all Negroes from the election booths exceeds all past records. Smith appears to have carried the Southern states generally, although some exceptions may develop.

Wall Street Favorite Leads.  
Early last night it became apparent from even the incomplete reports which came in that the republican candidate of Wall Street, Hoover, would win. With New York state returns indicating a defeat for the Tammany governor even in his home state, with Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Illinois practically certain in the republican camp, it became evident that the Harding-Coolidge Ohio gang regime had been voted a new lease for four years.

Hoover was then running stronger even in some southern states and was actually leading on early returns in Virginia, Maryland and almost even with Smith in Texas.

States in which Hoover was leading at 9 o'clock are: Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin—200 electoral votes.  
The National Office of the Workers (Communist) Party late last night expressed confidence that the vote for the Party is larger in all of the thirty-four states where its candidates appear on the ballot.

### FOSTER STIRS CONNECTICUT

#### Ammunition Workers Know War Danger

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (By Mail).—Workers in the war industry of this city listened to William Z. Foster, candidate for president of the Workers (Communist) Party, with the greatest interest here Saturday.

Held in the huge Music Hall, the meeting was preceded by a parade with placards demanding "Down With Child Labor," "Fight the Imperialist War," etc. These are vital issues in Connecticut, where tens of thousands of child workers, from eight to ten years of age are terribly exploited in the factories.

Here in New Haven is also the center of ammunition manufacture, the Winchester Arms, for example, has been increasing production of shells and ammunition rapidly the last six months. This brings home the danger of war to the workers of New Haven.

Foster was greeted at the meeting with an ovation lasting several minutes. In his speech he gave a brilliant analysis of the republican and democratic parties, the boss parties, and the socialist party, the straw-boss party.

He showed how the socialist party has aided the blackest reactionary elements in the labor movement and aids to preserve the present capitalist system. He proved that only the Communist Party fights capitalism on all fronts.

### RUBBER WORKERS FIGHT WAGE CUT

#### Cambridge Police Try to Break Strike

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 2. (By Mail).—Two hundred workers, striking against wage cuts, formed the mass picket line at the Cambridge Rubber Co., this morning as their reply to the edict of the chief of police that more than twelve pickets would not be allowed. Forty police were on the job to do the bidding of the bosses.

After about two hours of the mass picketing the police began breaking up the lines and making arrests. Twenty-six were arrested and taken before the court, including the strike leader, V. Haig. After considerable rummaging through the law books no other charge but that of loitering could be dug up. Those arrested were released without bail and the trial was set for November 9.

The arrested pickets were cheered by the remaining strikers as they left for the station in four trips of the patrol wagon while they themselves shouted back singing "Solidarity Forever." Due to the active efforts of the I. L. D. all the arrested were released by noon and they were met with wild cheers as they returned to the strike meeting from the jail.

Early in the week the workers had turned down the A. F. of L. organizer who tried to assume leadership of the strike in order to betray it. Now that the strike leader of the workers' choice was in jail new efforts were made to disrupt the ranks of the strikers by the A. F. of L. bureaucrats. But the workers stood firm and are determined to carry the fight to the end.

Wage cuts were also announced in the Hood Rubber Co., at Watertown, Mass., where nine thousand workers are employed. Strike sentiment is reported to be very strong and it is expected to bring these workers out within the week.

### Confer Tomorrow to Form Workers' Soccer League in New Jersey

A conference of representatives from soccer clubs in the state of New Jersey will be held tomorrow at 7:30 p. m. at 37 Sixteenth Ave., Newark, for the purpose of organizing a state workers soccer league. All workers' clubs interested in soccer on a purely amateur basis should communicate with the secretary of the conference, Walter Burke, 15 West 126th St., and also be represented at the conference by two delegates for each team in the club.

The entire republican state ticket in New York was elected; returns from all parts of the state showed that the G. O. P. would also dominate the legislature.

### PEASANTS FLEE LAVA

#### Eruption Wipes Out Sicilian Towns

CATANIA, Sicily, Nov. 6. (U.P.).—Moving at the rate of 1,000 feet an hour, the 14-foot thick stream of lava pouring from Mount Etna reached the little town of Mascali and crushed or swallowed up all houses which stood in its path. Iron railway bridges, steel rails of the railroad encircling the volcano melted long before the wall of the first mass reached them. Telephone poles, trees and vegetation were swallowed up by the mass of lava and no traces of them could be found afterward. All was burned to fine cinders.

### More Coolidge "Prosperity"; Mother and Nine Children Starve



Mrs. James McHugh and her nine children, shown above, are destitute and on the verge of starvation. The father, an unemployed truck driver, left his family in despair and has not been heard from. Whom did Mrs. McHugh vote for? If she voted for anybody but the Communist candidates, who voted for more starvation for herself and family!

### FRENCH CABINET RESIGNS IN ROW

#### Poincare in Plot With "Radical" Ministers

(Wireless to the Daily Worker) PARIS, Nov. 6.—The "Radical Socialist" party congress meeting at Angers decided that "the realization of the radical socialist minimum program is impossible in the national unity coalition." Consequently four radical socialist members of the Poincare cabinet have resigned, including Herriot and Sarraut.

As a result, the whole cabinet of Poincare has resigned. The Angers congress expressed middle class discontent with the Poincare government, and a cabinet crisis is the reply of the big bourgeoisie. Poincare is probably plotting with the radical socialist ministers to intimidate the masses and strengthen his own position. He is pointing out the dangers possible from the collapse of the national unity coalition.

On the stock exchange prices took a sudden drop. The national unity policy continues even if personalities change. Poincare will probably be re-instated with a socialist party increase as a pseudo opposition. The Communist Party declares it will fight capitalist rationalization, imperialism war and the right danger in the party.

### Tuckers' Union Meet Will Launch Drive to Rebuild Organization

First steps toward mobilization of the membership in the projected drive to rebuild the Tuckers, Pleasters', Hemstitchers' and Novelty Workers' Union, Local 41, were taken yesterday when leaders of that organization announced a general membership meeting for next Tuesday, Nov. 13, immediately after work in the Joint Board headquarters, 16 West 21st St.

The officers of the union will at this meeting report on the plans they have under consideration for first steps toward reconstructing the union that was wrecked by the attacks of the socialist officials and the bosses. The work in this local is being planned with the leaders of the National Organization Committee, which seeks to reestablish unionism in the industry nationally.

### Chicago Plans Relief Bazaar to Aid Workers in the Strike Regions

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—A gala relief bazaar is being arranged by the Chicago Federation of Working Women's organizations in the Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves., on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, for the benefit of the victimized strikers in the mine regions as well as the textile centers.

Many of these workers and their families and children are still in need of warm clothing, food and fuel for the winter. Every Chicago worker is urged to attend this bazaar and help these struggling workers.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 6. (U.P.).—The first 99 precincts to report in this county gave Hoover 14,026 and Smith 6,290.

### Carpenter Killed in Fall of Two Stories

Gus Anderson, 42, a carpenter, of 51 Johnson St., Brooklyn, was killed yesterday when he fell to the backyard at 161 Exterior St., the Bronx, from the second floor of a building under construction. Before the fatal fall, he had been adjusting beams.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 6. (U.P.).—The Nashville Banner, a Smith paper, over radio station WSM, conceded Hoover's election to the presidency by 7,000 votes.

### Miller to Teach Class on 'Party Organization' at the Workers School

#### Hearing of Two Ousted Pioneers Tomorrow

Bert Miller, organization secretary of the New York District of the Workers (Communist) Party, will begin his course in "Party Organization Problems" this Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8:30 p. m. This course will be a practical course in Communist organization, dealing with the chief problems confronting party organizers in the units, sub-sections and sections. The lessons will center mainly around the following text: Lenin, "On Organization"; Platnitsky, "Organization of a World Party"; Jenks, "The Shop Nucleus," as well as the proceedings of the various organization conferences of the Communist International. This material will be closely linked up with the first-hand experiences in the day to day work of our Party. This course, which will take up such matters as how to organize mass meetings, how to arrange conferences, how to launch campaigns, how to build up and develop shop nuclei, how to issue shop papers, is an essential course for all party functionaries.

All units in the New York District of the Workers Party must see to it that at least one member of the unit takes this class in "Party Organization Problems."

### LEWIS CALLS OFF 'HIS' CONVENTION

#### No Opposition, Union Wreckers Declare

(Special to the Daily Worker) SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Virtually admitting its utter bankruptcy, the Lewis machine has called off its next scheduled convention and is preparing again to impose itself, without even the formality of an election, upon the remnants of the organization which it still controls.

The old officers are unopposed for election, the Lewis machine has announced, and accordingly there need be no ballot. The coming convention will be too costly, therefore a "referendum" will be sent out to the "membership" on a proposal to dispense with the convention altogether. The miners are fully acquainted with the methods of the fake Lewis ballots.

### 1,000 Bronx Children Hit Outings at Rally

At a children's open-air mass rally held on the corners of Wilkins and Intervale Aves., Bronx, Monday night, 1,000 children unanimously adopted a resolution urging the immediate reinstatement of Harry Eisman and Bernard Kaplan, ousted Young Pioneers.

### Harlem Unit to Hold Social Saturday Eve

An informal social to celebrate the opening of the new Upper Harlem Unit of the Young Workers (Communist) League, Nov. 10, at 128 131st St. Admission will be free. All young workers, Negro and white, are cordially invited. The affair will begin at 8:30 p. m.

### FOOD PRICES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—According to reports by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, retail food prices in the United States were 2-1-3 per cent higher on Sept. 15 than on the corresponding date in August. Retail food prices have increased nearly 2-1-2 per cent since Sept. 15, 1927.

The Workers (Communist) Party fights for the immediate repeal of the immigration laws and for the abolition of all laws which are an obstacle to the freedom of all peoples.

### PIONEERS TO TELL OF PERSECUTIONS

#### Tomorrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock Harry Eisman and Bernard Kaplan, Young Pioneers who were expelled from Junior High School No. 61, the Bronx, for their militant Communist activities, will appear before district superintendent of schools Wade.

They had been aided in their struggle by other pupils, also members of the Young Pioneers, and the opinion of the majority of the pupils had coincided with theirs. They had published a school bulletin, "The Young Spark," in which they attacked the negligent administration of the school.

Several weeks ago, however, the persecution of these pupils by principal Maguire, which had been going on for months, sharpened, and both Kaplan and Eisman, who had led the pupils in their demands, were expelled from the school.

At the Madison Square Garden celebration of the 11th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and the Communist election campaign on Sunday, a resolution was passed condemning the action of the jingo principal and demanding the immediate and unconditional reinstatement of both Eisman and Kaplan.

### New Masses Ball Will Be Held at Webster Hall on December 7

Movement, according to an announcement from the New Masses, will be the motif of the forthcoming New Masses Ball, Friday, Dec. 7, at Webster Hall. The announcement reads: "Movement, not of the revolution yet—but of the people who are making it, will be featured at this year's ball."

The annual New Masses ball at Webster Hall is the occasion when workers and writers and artists of the revolution meet in one revel of proletarian fun-making and relaxation.

### Cutter Welfare League to Meet Thursday Eve

A regular meeting of the Cutters' Welfare League will be held this Thursday evening in the offices of the Joint Board Cloak and Dress-makers Union, 16 West 21st St., at 7 o'clock sharp, according to an announcement issued by the League's officers yesterday.

The meeting will hear the report of Organizer I. Horowitz, on the work that has been accomplished in recruiting new membership, in its furthering of greater control of the trade and in plans for future work. The announcement of the meeting calls on the members to attend without fail since the membership as a whole should participate in the carrying thru the decisions that will be made at the meeting.

### San Francisco, Nov. 6. (U.P.).—First 36 precincts scattered throughout California gave Hoover 5,156, Smith 2,224. The counties represented were Los Angeles, Marin and Contra Costa.

### NEW MILL UNION TO LAUNCH DRIVE

#### Organizers Assigned to 9 Districts

Organizers for nine districts were assigned at the first meeting of the National Executive Committee of the National Textile Workers Union, assigned at the first meeting of the union, at 104 Fifth Avenue. All but one of the National Executive Committee were present, the members coming in from New Bedford, Fall River, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

To Issue Monthly Journal. A monthly newspaper, the first issue to appear not later than Jan. 1, was decided on. Some news bulletins will be gotten out before then, the first number within a week, to further acquaint the thousands of textile workers throughout the country with the work and economic demands of the National Textile Workers Union. The demands are as follows:

1. Against wage cuts and for higher wages. 2. Against the speed-up system in all its forms. 3. For a 40-hour, five-day week. 4. Against overtime; where overtime is permitted, for time and a half for overtime. Double time for Sundays and holidays. 5. For equal pay for equal work for women and young workers. Minimum wage \$20. 6. Against piece-work and the piece-work rate system. For week work and weekly pay. For a standard scale. 7. Against child labor! 8. Against night work, especially for women and young workers! 9. For six legal holidays a year with pay!

Women's Auxiliaries. Women's auxiliaries in the National Union will be formed immediately and books issued to the new members. Ellen Dawson, Sarah Chernow and Sonia Kaross were elected to be in charge of this work.

The following organizers were assigned: James P. Reid, president of the National Union to District 1 (Lawrence, Mass.); Eli Keller, Fizer, Jessie Troya and Francisco Graca to District 2 (New Bedford and Fall River, Mass.); Ellen Dawson and Lamiro to District 3 (Providence, R. I.); Sarah Chernow to District 4 (New York City); Gustave Deak and William Sroka to District 5 (Passaic and Paterson); William Murdoch to District 6 (Philadelphia); Lena Chernenko to District 7 (Allentown, Pa.); Sonia Kaross and Elizabeth Donnelly to District 8 (Anthracite region); Fred Beal to District 9 (South).

District conventions will be held on the following dates: District 1—Sunday, Dec. 23; Districts 2 and 3—Sunday, Dec. 16; District 4—Sunday, Dec. 23; District 5—Sunday, Dec. 16; District 6—Saturday, Dec. 22; District 7—Sunday, Dec. 30; District 8—Saturday, Dec. 22; District 9—date to be announced later. The reports given by the Committee members working in New Bedford and Fall River show the workers there have not forgotten who led them in their recent militant fight, and are signing up in large numbers with the National Textile Workers Union.

### Jury in Mexico Trial Threatened in Riot; Woman Admits Plot

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 6. (U.P.).—Tension was great today in the little suburb of San Angel as preparations were made for resumption of the murder trial of Jose de Leon Toral and Mother Superior Concepcion after a riot had forced adjournment last night.

All spectators have been barred from the court room for the remaining days of the trial as result of the riot, and jurors today were asking permission to resign. The riot came during the first night session. One hundred members of the Obregonista party, which had been headed by Alvaro Obregon, the man Toral is accused of murdering, rushed into the court room yelling threats at Toral, the nun and their attorneys.

One of the witnesses at last night's session was Maria Elena Manzano, who admitted she had plotted to kill Obregon and President Calles at Celaya "to end my country's sufferings." The woman, a dancer, denied, however, that she had been urged to this action by the mother superior, who is accused of being the intellectual author of the assassination of Obregon.

WATER POWER WORKERS WIN LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 6.—Negotiations between the unions and the city officials has resulted in an increase in wages for mechanical trades employed in the city department of water and power. The settlement establishes a 4-hour week with extra pay for overtime.

The Communist Party demands the compulsory abolition by law of child labor under the age of 16 and state maintenance of all children at present employed.

### WORKERS SCHOOL HAS ENROLLMENT OF 2,000

The Workers School, conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party in New York, has begun its sixth year with a registration of about 2,000 worker-students. This institution is now the largest workers' school in the United States. According to its prospectus, it "accepts the class struggle as the driving force of social progress and bends all its energies to the training of workers for that struggle."

The school occupies larger quarters in the Workers Center, 26-23 Union Square. The school also conducts branches in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit and other cities. The school offers this year courses in English for foreign-born workers, public speaking, and working correspondence; courses dealing with the history of Europe, the labor movement, imperialism, the Russian and Chinese revolutions, the history of the United States, of American imperialism, the American working class. There are also special courses on the theory and practice of trade unionism, on Marxian economics, the fundamentals of Communism, historical materialism, the program of the Communist Party, the history of the Russian Communist Party, party organization, the history of the American Communist movement, and some courses on the social aspects of contemporary American literature and drama.

The teachers at the Workers School include a number of leading members of the Workers (Communist) Party, such as Max Bedacht, Scott Nearing, Earl Browder, M. J. Olgin, Bertram D. Wolfe, William Z. Foster, Jay Lovestone, Robert Minor, William F. Dunne and William W. Weinstein. In addition to its regular courses, the school conducts special training courses for workers active in the class struggle, as well as a public forum attracting many non-Party elements sympathetic with the movement.

### WORKERS RELIEF MEETING TONIGHT

#### Will Plan Tag Days for Nov. 17 and 18

Continued from Page One work. Efforts to raise money and to get members for the Workers International Relief, will be intensified. The Workers International Relief will be made a stronger, more effective organization to function continuously, with a reserve fund for emergencies. This calls for a larger membership that can be relied upon to carry on the work, not only during a strike, but between such emergencies. The demands of destitute workers for help are continuous. We must be prepared to offer them the aid they need, not to send them to charity organizations of the capitalist class.

W. I. R. Needs Help. The W. I. R. has done splendid work at New Bedford and deserves the support at all times of all class conscious workers. To the attempt of the textile barons to freeze, starve and jail the strikers, we have answered with food, clothing, and defense. Without our help, the suffering of the strikers and their children would have been absolutely intolerable. Our help enabled them to fight longer and more militantly. There are still victimized strikers in New Bedford and Fall River that need our help. We must not fail them. In the mining fields many thousands of militant miners are unemployed on account of their strike activity. We cannot slacken our efforts to relieve their suffering. We must make the Tag Days on Nov. 17 and 18 a great success. For this purpose the Workers Party will be mobilized.

### Factory Girls Strike When Fellow Worker Is Fired Without Cause

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 6. (U.P.).—Because Stanley Lemond, factory foreman and manager of a girls' hall league, was notified his services were no longer required at the factory, over 200 young women workers walked out in protest. The strike is said to have interfered seriously with production in other parts of the factory. The girls declared they will not return to work unless Lemond is reinstated or unless some good reason is given why he should be discharged.

The Communist Party demands the compulsory abolition by law of child labor under the age of 16 and state maintenance of all children at present employed.

### GERMAN METAL LOCKOUT GROWS

#### Social - Democrats in Betrayal Role

(Wireless to the Daily Worker) BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The effects of the Ruhr lockout in the metal industry, affecting more than 250,000 German workers, is being felt throughout the coal districts. There are fewer working shifts in the mines now.

Although the Communist fraction in the Reichstag moved for a convocation of the Reichstag in order to provide a benefit for the locked-out workers, the "socialist" labor minister declared this "impossible until the right to unemployment benefit is legally settled."

The social-democrats are doing their utmost to prevent the workers from organizing their own struggle along militant lines, and are setting their reformist hopes on government intermediation.

The social-democratic home minister has called the police to his aid, ordering them to maintain "order" in the strike district. The trade union bureaucrats have instructed the workers to keep off the streets, but all efforts to prevent the Communists and Trade Union Opposition from enlightening the strikers about the situation have failed. The workers are crowding the Communist Party and trade union oppositional meetings, approving their slogans.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The metal workers lockout in western Germany has spread to the Havover district because of failure of negotiations between the trade unions and the employers. The employers immediately served notice that 6,000 workers of the Pein and Isid iron works were locked out. There is great indignation among the workers throughout all western Germany.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 6.—The workers of the factories of Leningrad have sent a telegram to the German labor organizations encouraging the locked-out workers and promising proletarian aid.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 6. (U.P.).—The Philadelphia Public Ledger said tonight that Hoover had been elected by a majority which "is rapidly mounting to a landslide."

The New York Herald Tribune (republican) claimed at 11 p. m. that Herbert Hoover would win New York state by more than 100,000 votes.

work at the starvation wages of \$14 to \$17 a week. Young workers are forced to slave for even less than this miserable wage.

A large number of the workers employed in the tire plant are French and of French descent, others are Slavic and Hungarian.

## 5 Years of the Daily Worker

will be celebrated in Manhattan Opera House on Saturday, January 5th KEEP THIS DAY OPEN!

## AMERICAN NEGRO PROBLEMS by JOHN PEPPER

The most thorough and clearest analysis of the problems confronting the American Negroes today. What the Workers (Communist) Party means to the most oppressed section of the American working-class. 10 cents. Secure your copy from the WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS, 43 East 125th Street, New York.

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FOREIGN NEWS AND FEATURES --- BY CABLE AND MAIL FROM SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS

GERMAN PARTY ACCEPTS WORLD CONGRESS ACTS

Evert Loses Fight on Party Majority

(Wireless to the Daily Worker.) BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The German Communist Party yesterday held a national conference of Party workers in the rooms of the Prussian Diet, attended by 250 functionaries. The agenda was the decisions of the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International.

Thaelmann spoke on the political and inner Party situations, Lentz on the Communist International program, Heckert on trade union questions and Remmele on the colonial question. Evert was a speaker in the discussion.

Central Committee Plenum. A few days previous, on November 2, the Central Committee of the German Communist Party held a plenary session at Berlin. One of the points taken up was the Rhineland-Westphalian lockout.

Thaelmann spoke on the results of the Sixth World Congress, and Ulbricht on the inner Party situation. Evert represented a minority and sought to justify his declinatory attitude toward the Political Bureau. A resolution was adopted approving the decisions of the Communist congress.

Evert's speech was practically a fighting platform against the majority of the German Communist Party and against the Sixth Congress. The resolution approving the execution of the Congress decisions passed with 30 votes against nine, the latter coming from the right wing and the conciliating elements.

4 NEW FASCIST CABINETS LIKELY

France, Latvia, Portugal Face Change

LONDON, Nov. 6 (U.P.).—The cabinets of France, Latvia, and the Union of South Africa resigned today. The political situation in Rumania is still unsettled since no successor to the government of Premier Briatnu has yet been formed. Reports from Lisbon by way of Madrid stated today that the Portuguese cabinet has split and is expected to resign shortly.

The most outstanding of these political crises is the French, in which the withdrawal of four ministers resulted in the resignation of the government, for Premier Poincare followed his previously announced intention of resigning in the event one bloc of his national union cabinet resigned.

Latvia's cabinet resigned as a matter of mere routine, since each government resigns in Latvia when the Diet meets.

The formal resignation of the Portuguese cabinet is expected after the new cabinet which Finance Minister Olivera Salzar is proposing has been approved.

The resignation of the Herzog cabinet of the Union of South Africa was accepted and Premier Herzog immediately formed a new cabinet.

Lithuanian and Polish Gov't in Vilna Fight

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Nov. 6 (U.P.).—The conference between the Poles and the Lithuanians, who met here in an effort to solve the difficulties between the two countries, has failed because of a continued difference of viewpoint over the disposition of the City of Vilna.

PRESSERS GET INCREASE EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 6.

The cleaners, dyers and pressers of East St. Louis, Belleville and Granite City have won a ten per cent wage increase.

U. S. GUNS HOVERED OVER HONDURAS POLL

The conservatives of Honduras, who came to power in 1924 through a revolution with considerable bloodshed, were defeated at the elections which took place Oct. 28.

The "liberal-republican" candidate, Dr. Vicent Mejia Colindres, of the moderate faction of the liberal party, a former minister of public instruction in the government overthrown by the conservative revolution, was elected president of the republic with a majority of more than 14,000 votes. About 100,000 votes were cast. Rafael Diaz Chavez, also liberal, was elected vice-president. The term is four years and begins Feb. 1, 1929. The election must first be confirmed by the congress.

General Tiburcio Carias, the president of the chamber of deputies, was the candidate of the conservative "national party." As the congress has 46 members, half of this number being alternately elected every two years, 23 deputies were elected

Workers Give Red Nominee Rousing Welcome



On his tour thruout the country William Z. Foster, Communist candidate for president, spoke to thousands of workers and was everywhere welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm. Photo shows him with a group of workers in one of the cities in which he spoke.

THOUSAND KINDS OF POISONOUS GAS

By "OUTPOST." (Weekly Correspondent of the British Sunday Worker.)

THE next war will be a chemists' war: a war of poison gas. And even now I doubt if one person in ten thousand has even a hazy idea of what that means. It was the fear of a shortage of nitrates, and so of an explosive famine, that drove the Germans in 1915 to the first effective use of poison gas. Earlier experiments, from the "stink pots" of the ancients and of the Chinese down to the "turpentine" used by the French in hand grenades at the beginning of the war, had not been very successful.

Inspiring Thought! But to some ingenious German mind came the inspiring thought of chlorine gas.

In April, 1915, the Germans launched their first gas attack on the western front; it was very successful; the French line broke. In a gas attack on the eastern front 4,000 cossacks and their horses were killed; on May 31, 1915, in another attack on the Russians, 12,000 cylinders of poison gas were used, 6,000 men were killed and 2,100 more were severely gassed.

Despite their loud denunciations of this new method of warfare the allies copied it as rapidly as they could, and by 1918 the war, which had started as an engineers' war, had been transformed largely into a chemists' war. New methods of using poisons were introduced which enabled liquid and solid poisons to be used, although the term "poison gas" was retained.

Life Impossible. The poison gas war assumed immense proportions, and in some of the battles of 1918 more poison gas than explosive shells were used.

Towns were bombarded with persistent gases which rendered life in them impossible for days or, in fine weather, even for weeks.

The use of gas was loudly and righteously denounced by the allies at Versailles. At the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921 the "High Contracting Parties" signed a treaty prohibiting the use of chemical warfare.

Article 5 of the Washington Treaty reads: The use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials, or devices, having been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world, and a prohibition of such having been declared in treaties to which a majority of the civilized powers are parties, the signatory powers, to the end that this prohibition shall be universally accepted as a part of international law, binding alike the conscience and practice of nations, declare their assent to such prohibition.

Renounced, But Grows. But that pious declaration has never been ratified, and all the signatories have gone cheerfully on

at the same time. It had been almost generally predicted that the conservatives would be elected, because a large number of influential liberals are in exile and because three-fourths of all provincial governors were conservatives and supporters of General Carias.

The election was conducted under the guns of two United States warships which shortly beforehand arrived in the Gulf of Honduras.

Tools of Business. The conservatives were accused of being tools of the Cuyamel Fruit Company, which is pushing Honduras to war against Guatemala for a territory which the Cuyamel needs for easier and cheaper transportation of bananas, to enable them to compete against the United Fruit Company. As the liberals of Honduras are opposed to the Cuyamel, it is probable that they were supported by the United Fruit Company.

with experimental work directed to the production of even more deadly forms of mass poison. The British government has actually used chemical warfare since the world war, for although it never declared war on Russia, it used poison gas against the Soviet Republic during the intervention, in which a new poison gas known as "M" was tried.

The chemical warfare experimental stations at Porton and Sutton Oak, of the chemical warfare school, remained in being, and a large chemical warfare committee was set up. Year by year large sums were spent on preparations for chemical warfare.

BRITISH CATER TO PRINCES IN INDIA REFORMS

Simon Is Protected by Barbed Wire

LAHORE, India, Nov. 6.—The Simon Statutory Commission, appointed by the British government to form a compromise with the more conservative groups in the India legislature on the form of government, met with native princes of the India house of lords today.

The Hindu princes opposed any reform which would continue communal representation, and favored a strong centralized government, in which the leading princes of every province would have the upper hand.

The Moslem deputation insisted on the continuation of the electorate as a means of insuring its own interests as opposed to the Hindu upper class. Both delegations did not oppose the continuation of British rule, since, as the past has proven, that was the best means of protecting the provincial governments against the peasantry.

The lower house of the legislature was not represented, since it had decided to boycott the Simon commission, and not to cooperate with it in any form.

The meeting place was strongly protected by police and barbed wire entanglements to ward off a possible mass demonstration of protest. The tour of Sir Simon was marked by such demonstrations, despite police attacks on the demonstrators and the order of the British government that no mass protest parades or meetings be allowed.

FASCIST COUP IN PARAGUAY FAILS

Attempt to Seize Gov't by Force

The arrest of Eduardo Schaerer, a former "liberal" president of Paraguay, appears to have frustrated an attempt to establish a fascist dictatorship in Paraguay, headed by Schaerer, owner and editor of the "Independent Liberal" daily, "La Tribuna" and leader of the "liberal opposition" against the present liberal government. Schaerer represents the most reactionary wing of the "liberals," opposed to the "left" wing of the liberals at present in power, whose leader was Gondra, one-time president of the republic.

According to the police during a night when 150 generals and other officers, loyal to the present government, were entertained at a banquet given to the retiring president, several army fliers assisted by a part of the troops were to attack the banquet and take possession of the government. The plot was discovered and the aviators arrested.

Schaerer was arrested under the accusation that he was the instigator of the plot. Schaerer has no support among the middle classes or the workers. Only a part of the army, the higher bourgeoisie and a part of the landowners would have supported him in a coalition with the conservatives, who have less than one-fourth of the seats in parliament, which is dominated by the Gondra faction.

In addition to the political accusation against Schaerer the government has also brought forward accusations of corruption and embezzlement in office, in order to discredit him politically for the future.

Worker Is Pinned Under Huge Rock in Subway Cave-in

Augustus Sigouh, a subway laborer, was pinned under a huge boulder early yesterday morning in a cave-in 30 feet below Broad St., where the Nassau St. I. R. T. subway loop is being built.

Sigouh's right leg was caught under the boulder, which weighed several tons and slid from the dirt wall under Stone and Broad Sts. Screaming for help, the worker finally fainted. Fellow-workers tried to move the rock, but in vain. More than 50 men of the police and fire rescue squads also grappled with the stone monster, using hydraulic jacks, but could get no grip on its uneven surface.

The boulder was finally moved by means of a portable derrick and the pinned worker was released. He was rushed to the hospital, where he was reported suffering from fractures of the right foot and leg.

warfare. And as gas masks only protect for a few hours, fail to protect if the concentration of gas is too high, "the higher concentrations over more extended areas" mentioned by the British war office, the "continuity of use" referred to by an American poison chief will make masks of little use.

It has been calculated that 200 tons of phosgene would kill the whole population of London. Gases are now known forty times as powerful as phosgene.

TWOCOMMUNISTS MAY BE ELECTED IN BRAZIL POLL

Workers and Peasants Bloc Strong

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 5.—The forthcoming elections to the municipal council of Rio de Janeiro may witness for the first time the entrance of Communists into a legislative body of Brazil. Rio de Janeiro—the capital of the country—is autonomously administered and policed by the municipal council.

Octavio Brandao and Minervio de Oliveira, both members of the Communist Party (Brazilian section of the Communist International) are candidates of the "Bloque Operario e Campono" (Workers and Peasants Bloc) to the Municipal Council of Rio de Janeiro and have good prospects of being elected.

The Brazilian Communist Party is illegal, in the sense that it is not allowed to carry on propaganda officially under the name "Communist Party," nor to nominate official Communist candidates or to publish newspapers openly declared as Communist. This is the result of the anti-Communist laws, promulgated a year ago. Nevertheless a few weekly newspapers are published under Communist editorship, as organs of various trade unions.

For this reason this "Workers and Peasants Bloc" was created by the Communist Party in order to have a legal expression and the possibility to nominate candidates. At the last congressional elections in February 1927 the same "Workers and Peasants Bloc" nominated two candidates, one party member J. C. Pimenta and one a sympathizer, Azevedo Lima. Lima was elected on the program and the ticket of the Communist Workers and Peasant Bloc while Pimenta received a considerable number of votes without, however, being elected. At present two Communists are candidates in the same district in which Lima was elected.

FASCIST CABINET LOOMS IN FRANCE

"Radicals" Clear Way for Poincare

PARIS, Nov. 6.—France is now faced with the probable alternative of a still stronger and more openly reactionary cabinet due to the resignation of the present union cabinet under premier Poincare.

The government crisis was brought about by the resignation today of the four "radical socialist" ministers, Albert Sarraut, minister of interior; Edouard of agriculture, and Leon Perrier, minister of colonies.

The general opinion today was that premier Poincare would form his own cabinet without them and would be able to retain a sufficient majority in the chamber of deputies to put his extensive armament and nationalistic program into effect.

The conference of the radical party on Sunday at Angers had decided to form the old opposition bloc again in the chamber with the support of the socialists, and this precipitated the resignation of the ministers. The immediate causes for the crisis were the dispute over the religious laws, proposed by Poincare, allowing more freedom to Jesuitical orders, and the conflict between the premier and the finance committee of the chamber over the budget.

After the resignation of the cabinet, parliament convened after its summer recess. The chamber of deputies immediately declined the Communist motion that it await the formation of a new cabinet before considering the question of whether the Alsatian autonomist deputies, Ricklin and Resse, are eligible to sit in the chamber.

Well informed opinion expects that Poincare will soon form another cabinet, which, it is believed, will be strongly fascist in character.

Latest Stunt to Titillate Jaded Nerves



Driving an automobile blindfolded is the latest stunt to keep the stunt-weary interested. Jimmy Burns, professional auto-racer, has set out on a coast to coast trip with his eyes covered. Photo shows him being blind-folded just before starting from New York City.

'ANTI-BOLSHEVIK' LAW STRICT IN COLOMBIA

COOLIDGE LIKES NICARAGUA VOTE

Farce Is "Agreeable" and "Successful"

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—President Coolidge looks upon the recent Nicaraguan "election," supervised by American marines, as particularly successful and agreeable to the United States, according to an interview given out by him today.

In Coolidge's opinion, the election clearly demonstrated that the Wall St. government followed the proper course of action in pacifying the country with the aid of 7,000 marines and 20 bombing planes.

Traitor Bows. MAJAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 6.—General Jose Moncado, who has been put into office as president of Nicaragua, today praised the "orderliness" of yesterday's "election," in which he was returned a victor. In an interview with the United Press Moncado said:

"We have won the election by a 25,000 majority. The unprecedented fairness, orderliness and efficiency of the elections reflect great honor upon the American people for their strict compliance with the Stimson pact and for sending General McCoy as a supervisor."

ATHENS, Nov. 6 (U.P.).—Considerable damage was done by a violent tempest which swept Piraeus during last night.

Franco-Italian Fight in Mediterranean Is Sharpened by Albania

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Nov. 6.—The "Zargob Novosti" published a long article from its Tirana, Albania, correspondent today stating that the present Italian influence on Albanian foreign policy was being replaced by Franco-British influence.

Should this be the case, a sharpening of the Franco-Italian conflict on the Mediterranean is to be looked for, it is generally believed. Standje Mihailovitch, Yugoslav ambassador to Albania, will depart soon for Tirana, thus fully establishing normal relations between the two governments, again confirming the growth of the Franco-British influence in the Mediterranean.

Crane, Philosopher of Pap, Dies in France

MADEN, MASS., Nov. 6.—Dr. Frank Crane, syndicate writer and columnist, is dead at Nice, France, according to word received here today by Mrs. Henry H. Crane, his niece by marriage.

Advertisement for Irritable Bladder Catarrh capsules. The text describes the product as being soon cleared up by genuine Santal Midy, which is effective and harmless. It is sold by all druggists. The advertisement includes a small logo for the capsules.

GERMAN BOSSES TO LOCK OUT ALL METAL WORKERS

Labor Indignation High Against "Socialists"

(Wireless to the Daily Worker.) BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The committee of the National Union of German Industrialists, the employers' organization, is contemplating a general lockout of all German metal workers. The German nationalists, headed by Hugenberg, urge this. The industrialists are securing the help of the international steel cartel to deliver a smashing blow at the German metal workers.

The workers' indignation is rising, especially the unorganized, who are receiving no relief from any quarter. "Socialists" in Betrayal.

The Center Party is seeking a compromise in agreement with the yellow socialist trade union leaders and the Vorwarts, the socialists' organ. But such negotiations mean that the employers will have a victory. The passivity of the trade union leaders and the help given by the socialist government, which pays no unemployed benefit, encourages the employers to intensify their attack.

The employers demand and are receiving amateur technical aid from the strikebreaking "OMS," or Order for Maintenance of Supplies. The mines are working part time. The trade union bureaucrats have ordered the workers to "keep quiet" but many demonstrations called by the Communist Party and the revolutionary trade union opposition approve the militant policies advocated by the left wing.

Fascist Cabinet in Portugal Splits as Military Intervenes

MADRID, Nov. 6 (U.P.).—The Portuguese cabinet has split and probably will resign today or Wednesday, according to reliable advices from Lisbon.

Finance Minister, Olivera Salzar, and three other members of the cabinet are understood to have been involved in a dispute which caused military leaders to intervene and force their resignations. Salzar is preparing a new cabinet and when the proposed members have been approved, the resignation of the present government will be announced officially, it is said.

AMERICA PREPARES THE NEXT WAR

by JAY LOVESTONE

- THE UNITED STATES IS PREPARING FOR ANOTHER WAR. WHY? —The role of American Imperialism —United States vs. Great Britain —The Significance of Peace Pacts —The Role of Reformism —The Role of the Communist Party

This pamphlet should be in the hands of every worker interested in a clear analysis of America today and the attitude of the Workers (Communist) Party toward the coming war.

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The TROTSKY OPPOSITION

Its Significance for American Workers BY BERTRAM D. WOLFE

THIS BOOKLET discusses every phase of Trotskyism: its historical roots, its theoretical basis, its international manifestations, etc.

A LARGE SECTION of this pamphlet is devoted to an analysis of Trotskyism in America from "the Gossip of Eastman" to "Trotskyism as a Jewish Issue." 35 CENTS PER COPY

WORKERS LIBRARY PUBLISHERS 35 EAST 125TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Advertisement for the Daily Worker newspaper. It features the date JANUARY 5, 1929 and states that it will be five years of the coming out of the Daily Worker. It urges cities to begin making arrangements for celebrations now. The text is framed with decorative borders.

### BRUTAL SPEEDUP IN POWER PLANT, OWNED BY CITY

#### Workers Made Slaves, Correspondent Says

In the power house of the New York City Children's Hospital on Randall Island, a most intense exploitation and inhuman speed up system constitute the order of the day.

The workers, especially the non-civil service ones, live and work under conditions equal to penance or serfdom. They are paid the meager sum of forty-five dollars per month. They are given the cheapest and non-nutritious grade of food and are continuously brow-beaten and driven around by the arrogant and egoistic boss sergeant.

Shovelling and wheeling coal and ashes, cleaning out hot fire boxes, oiling, wiping and scabbing on the dock workers by unloading the coal boats are some of the many jobs held by the non-civil service employees.

These lowly paid monthly workers live on the island and are therefore ever subject to the vigilant gaze of the bosses or the stool pigeons. One of the lowest and most conspicuous and obvious stool pigeons in the place is reputed to be receiving seven and a quarter dollars a day for playing the role of Judas.

Class collaboration is not yet visible in this power house. The boss seizes every opportunity of demonstrating his economic supremacy; or in his own words "to keep the men where they belong."

When not within sight or hearing of the boss one hears many interesting exclamations. Some cursing the boss, others cursing Tammany Hall, still others cursing the whole Department of Public Welfare and when some philosophic-looking worker exclaims: "O, Lady Welfare what awful crimes are committed in thy name!" Inhuman and terrible the less conditions are, they nevertheless serve a useful purpose. They are fanning the flames of discontent. They are developing a class consciousness, a class consciousness that will ultimately precipitate the

### Class Justice Tears Children from Parents



When Arthur Glof and his wife, both militant workers, were arrested for picketing in connection with the strike against the Allen A. Hosiery Company, in Kenosha, Wis., rather than pay the \$100 fine, they preferred to go to jail. The two workers wanted to take their children with them, but the authorities stepped in and tore the children from their arms. The jail sentences against the workers are indeterminate, which means that they will be kept behind the bars as long as the boss-controlled courts wish. Photo shows them with their three children shortly before they were taken to jail.

### THE STUDENT AND SOVIET PROFESSOR

(The author of this fascinating description of the great work in Agricultural Research now being carried out in the U. S. S. R. is an English agricultural research worker who recently went to Leningrad for a holiday. He is an Esperantist, and was introduced by an Esperantist friend to Professor Vavilov, the world-famous agricultural botanist leader of Soviet agricultural research.)

**PROFESSOR VAVILOV** at the time I was introduced to him was spending day and night in his overthrow of capitalism and forever abolish its unjust and tyrannical methods.—C. B.

(Written for the Worker Correspondence class at the New York Workers School.)

### IN SEARCH OF THE "ITALIA" CREW

By Professor Samoilovitch.

I FEEL incapable of reporting all that was accomplished by the Krassin expedition, for all that we lived thru aboard our ice-breaker was extremely stirring.

Why was the Krassin chosen to undertake the rescue of the Italian expedition? A few days after the last radio message was received from the dirigible Italia, I had a conversation with the Italian consul at Leningrad and I advised him that the only way to carry on the search for the imperiled expedition was to send a powerful Soviet ice-breaker into Polar waters.

Mr. Spano informed his government by telegram. But neither did the Rescue Committee of Osoviakhim, nor I, receive an answer for several days. I learned with joy that the Osoviakhim had formed an Italia Committee of Rescue in Moscow and that Comrades Ounchlik and Kameneva were taking part in it.

This committee undertook its work with remarkable energy. With astonishing rapidity it organized the Malynin expedition, with V. Vise at its head. However, when it was learned that the Noble group was to the northeast of Svalbard, the committee decided that it was indispensable to send a more powerful ice-breaker into this region, where the ice conditions rendered all other vessels impracticable.

The Committee charged me with the task of convoking a special committee to decide which of the ice-breakers, beside the Malynin, ought to be sent. After a detailed consideration of this question, the Krassin was unanimously chosen as the most powerful of all. The Rescue Committee, which rallied to this decision with a rapidity necessary under the circumstances, gave the order to prepare the ice-breaker for departure.

An infinite number of urgent dispatches were exchanged between Moscow and Leningrad. One was forced to be literally seated at the telephone night and day. The preparatory work began. The expedition was placed under the direction of a committee of three: Samoilovitch, Orass and Tchoukhovskiy. The first was named chief of the expedition.

We faced very great difficulties in the chartering and the repairing of the ice-breaker, which had been destined for the dry-dock. However, thanks to collective work, to the cooperation of social organizations, of the organs of the Communist Party, of the trade unions and of the government, and above all thanks to the workers of the port of Leningrad, we succeeded in putting out to sea five days after we had received the order to prepare the expedition.

II.

WHEN I recall today these days of hasty preparation, it is difficult for me to believe that this work was really accomplished. In fact, to find time to form an almost entirely new crew (for the ice-breaker only had

laboratory being busily engaged on the last stages of the production of another book, and, having inquired where I was staying, at once offered me his rooms near by.

He also asked one of his staff, Dr. Rol, who, like the Professor, knows English thoroughly, to show me whatever I wished to see and to look after me so long as I cared to stay in Leningrad. Such hospitable treatment of an obscure English agriculturalist was typical of the reception I was to meet everywhere.

It hardly needs to be pointed out that Russia is predominantly an agricultural country. Eighty per cent of the people are engaged in the cultivation of the soil. If, however, we remember that it was as recently as 1861 that serfdom was legally abolished we cannot fail to realize that the agriculture is in an entirely backward state.

### "Three-Field" System

The "three-field system," of which in this country only a few traces survive, is in Russia the chief mode of cultivation.

A great part of the cultivated area is still divided into the strips which 200 years ago were also characteristic of England. Add to these facts two others—only one twentieth of the area of the U. S. S. R. is cultivated and only one-fiftieth is inhabited, and it will be seen at once the enormous scope for improvement in agricultural production. At the same time the magnitude of the task can be appreciated.

Communism is essentially the result of the application of scientific method to the analysis of society, and it is natural therefore for the Communist Government to have enlisted the aid of Russian agricultural scientists in the solution of the many enormous problems.

In dozens of cities where our comrades had rented halls for campaign rallies, the fascist lackeys of the ruling class intimidated the hall owners who returned the rent for the halls, telling the local comrades that they could not rent their halls for Communist meetings.

Besides these many instances, and others too numerous to mention, of "illegal" suppression, the ruling class has been served with customary subservience by their politicians in city and state offices. In Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington and Montana, the secretary of state refused to place the Workers (Communist) Party on the ballot after the Party had complied with all legal requirements there.

In the 15 states where the Workers (Communist) Party is not on the ballot, the difficulties of getting a working class party officially recognized as legally entitled to put its candidates before the workers, imposed by the ruling class, are so great that they were not overcome for this election. The Workers (Communist) Party has accomplished a real achievement in getting on the ballot in 34 states, and in waging a tremendous and widespread campaign, reaching many thousands of workers never paragonized so effectively before, laying the basis for organizational growth and the intensification of our continuous campaign for the organization of the unorganized, against the war danger, against the evils of the capitalist system, and for a workers' and farmers' government in these United States of America.

These are then distributed in appropriate areas of the U. S. S. R. (areas of analogous climatic conditions) in order to test their possibilities in Russia.

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Apart from politics, therefore, the Russian worker by the very size and geography of his country is I need to take a world outlook.

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Calif. (By Mail).

The wholesale arrests by Acting Police Captain William Hynes, head of the "Red Squad," were laid before the police commissioner yesterday by Dr. E. P. Ryland, executive secretary of the Church Federation, in behalf of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Arrest Even Children. During a period of two weeks, starting on Sunday, Oct. 7, at least 14 Communists (14-year-old children and grown-ups alike) were arrested and jailed for distributing "Red" propaganda among the U. S. sailors and marines, boy scouts and girl scouts, in public schools and at the University of Southern California, etc.

It is charged that a number of workers were held in jail from 26 hours to eight days—incommunicado. That means that they were not permitted to see even an attorney.

Several victims of the October police terror are out on bail, the amount of which was fixed at from \$1,000 to \$7,500. Being unable to make arrangement for bail, four workers are still in jail, as far as the writer knows. The federal authorities are trying to deport a number of Communists.

L. P. RINDAL.

### TELLS OF POLICE TERROR AGAINST COAST WORKERS

#### 14 Communists Jailed in Los Angeles

(By a Worker Correspondent) LOS ANGELES, Calif. (By Mail).

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### U. S. COMMUNISTS FOUGHT TERROR

#### Defied Legion, Klan, Boss Police

Continued from Page One with violation of the criminal syndicalist law.

Young Communist Attacked. The headquarters of the Young Workers League in Los Angeles was raided and many Communists mistreated. Six comrades were arrested in Philadelphia at open air meetings.

"Mother" Bloor's meeting in Phoenix was held in spite of attempts to suppress it by Legionnaires, Klansmen and the police.

In New York, police gave our speakers or the workers gathered to hear them trouble on several occasions, especially in front of the Ziegler Pencil factory.

At the Madison Square Garden celebration of Navy Day by patrioters and 100 per centers, Young Pioneers who were distributing leaflets against the war danger, were arrested, sentenced to the workhouse and subjected to brutality when they refused to promise to give up their Communist activities among the children of workers.

In dozens of cities where our comrades had rented halls for campaign rallies, the fascist lackeys of the ruling class intimidated the hall owners who returned the rent for the halls, telling the local comrades that they could not rent their halls for Communist meetings.

Besides these many instances, and others too numerous to mention, of "illegal" suppression, the ruling class has been served with customary subservience by their politicians in city and state offices.

In Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington and Montana, the secretary of state refused to place the Workers (Communist) Party on the ballot after the Party had complied with all legal requirements there. Due to mass protest and pressure brought to bear by militant workers, the State Supreme Court of Montana reversed the decision of the secretary of state and ruled that the party had fully complied with the law and therefore they could not find any excuse for keeping the "damned Reds" off the official ballot. However, in Nebraska and Oklahoma the supreme

court of these states were not so finicky about having some legal basis for discrimination against a revolutionary party and ruled us off the ballot.

In the 15 states where the Workers (Communist) Party is not on the ballot, the difficulties of getting a working class party officially recognized as legally entitled to put its candidates before the workers, imposed by the ruling class, are so great that they were not overcome for this election. The Workers (Communist) Party has accomplished a real achievement in getting on the ballot in 34 states, and in waging a tremendous and widespread campaign, reaching many thousands of workers never paragonized so effectively before, laying the basis for organizational growth and the intensification of our continuous campaign for the organization of the unorganized, against the war danger, against the evils of the capitalist system, and for a workers' and farmers' government in these United States of America.

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### MILITANCY OF WORKERS RISES IN MIDDLE WEST

#### Sentiment for Workers Party Increases

(By a Worker Correspondent) MILWAUKEE, Wis. (By Mail).

Sentiment in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and upper Michigan is growing rapidly for our party and its candidates. Everywhere one sees one finds the militants who had for some time been discouraged, becoming enthusiastic for the cause of emancipation.

Scores of speakers are touring the district concretizing this sentiment into organizational results for our party. The platform of the Workers (Communist) Party has met with an unprecedented response, thousands of copies being sold all over the district.

Communist literature exposing the role of the republican and democratic parties and the treachery and vacillation of the socialist and farmer labor parties is being received everywhere with a splendid response from the workers of the Northwest, who have militant traditions and desire an independent political party of their own.

To carry on this work in a thorough fashion we need money. Time after time we have had to disappoint hundreds of workers who desired to hear the Communist position because of lack of funds with which to send speakers.

Touring District 9 is like touring Europe. The Mesaba Iron Range, producing three-quarters of the iron ore produced in the United States, is a veritable bread-bread ground for discontent. Lack of finances keeps us from carrying on activity as we should. Poor farmers, who have been groping around for a medium through which to carry on a fight for bare justice, are eagerly looking for our Party as the only force putting forward their real views and aspirations. We are unable to measure up to their demands thru lack of funds.

The \$10,000 Election Campaign Drive comes at the proper time. With more support we in the Northwest can increase our support and vote fifty per cent. Our District Executive Committee decided at its last meeting to endorse the drive; to urge the workers thruout the country to "Give till it hurts." We need "Dollar Bullets" with which to carry on the big Communist push.

The American Legion here tried to stop our street meetings but an intimation that we would fight this American Legion gangsterism to the end, has given us temporary breathing space. The Legion will again try more determinedly than ever. We need funds to meet this new onslaught.

Success to the Ten Thousand Dollar Campaign Fund. The Northwest looks to the rest of the country for support. Shall we look in vain. Send money collected to the National Election Campaign Committee at 43 E. 125th St., New York City. Red blooded Communists and militants will give the answer by toping this drive and rushing dollar bullets to our aid.

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### AN AMUSING COMEDY

#### Allan Dinehart Stars in "Girl Trouble" at the Belmont Theatre

MILDLY amusing comedy is now playing at the Belmont Theatre. It is called "Girl Trouble" and is written by Barry Connors, who has a reputation along Broadway for turning out entertaining little farces.

The play is about the love affairs of Jimmy Lockhart, played by Allan Dinehart, who was the leading man in Mr. Connors' first play, "Applesauce." It shows how Jimmy avoids the members of the fair sex, who are constantly following him around. His hate of women reaches the extreme in his writing a book called "The Silly Season" that has a Schopenhauer conception of the female section of the population.

When he had married a circus acrobat, whose marriage was annulled by his mother, who keeps a watchful eye on him. When the play opens the carnival girl meets our hero, now a professor of applied psychology, and once more they fall in love. Of course, mother objects, and on that basis the fun is distributed to the audience. It is well after 11 p. m. when mamma gives her blessing to the couple and everybody is able to go home feeling happy.

To make it possible for the play to continue for the required length of time, there has to be the usual complications that are expected in every farce comedy. The present opus is no exception. One of the women who is trying to force her attentions on Jimmy hides under his bed when he is preparing for his bath. This is a sample of the rest of the play. Those who like their entertainment along that line will undoubtedly rave about "Girl Trouble," although it must be announced it is not as good as Mr. Connors' other two plays, "Applesauce" and "The Patsy." In other words, the audience can relax and enjoy the play without any great effort on their part.

In addition to Mr. Dinehart, who does his utmost to make the play interesting, other members of the cast are Dorothy Hall as the circus girl, Lucia Moore as the mother and George Lee Hall as a vamp who tries to corrupt our little Jimmy. The play is presented by Richard Herndon.—S. P.

### Wolfe to Teach Course, 'Historical Materialism' at the Workers School

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School and editor of the Communist, who has just returned from a nation-wide tour on behalf of the Communist Platform and Ticket in the Election Campaign, will give a course in "Historical Materialism" on Thursdays from 8:30 to 9:50 p. m.

This course will interest students who have already made some study of Marxian Theory to a systematic study of Communist philosophy. After taking up such questions as "What is society, on what does its growth, decay depend, what is the relation between the various groups of social phenomena, how is their evolution to be explained," the course will go into a refutation of the bourgeois critics and opponents of the proletarian sociology of historical materialism and will conclude with the application of the method of dialectic materialism to the problems facing the working class today.

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### SMITH'S CYCLE POLICE WHEEL INTO CHILDREN

#### Two Girls Hurt; All Lauds Officers

(By a Worker Correspondent) PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (By Mail).

Police butchery of working class children has the full support of Tammany Al Smith, General Motors candidate for president.

Preceding the delivery of his speech here recently, Smith had himself paraded thru the streets. At one point in the line of march, a group of school children swarmed into the gutter in order to get a better slant at the brown derby and the seven-day smirk. A motorcycle bull, clearing the way for the Wall Street tony, deliberately turned his machine and ran into them, knocking down two small girls. They were carried to the hospital where examination revealed their injuries were of an extremely serious nature.

"It was splendidly done and the police have my thanks and appreciation," commented the glib governor after his gas actuated calculator to horn-swoggle Philadelphia workers. Later he retired to the Delaware estate of his millionaire cronies, John J. Raskob. "They had a mighty big proposition to handle, and I certainly admire the manner in which they handled it," Smith added.

—FRED MILLER.

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with SUE CAROL & ARTHUR LAKE  
—IRENE RICARDO  
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**NOVEMBER COMMUNIST**  
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—The Workers (Communist) Party in the South by WM. Z. FOSTER  
—Against the Theory of "Decolonization" by JOHN PEPPER  
—On Threshold of the Twelfth Year by MOISSAYE J. OLGIN  
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(To Be Continued.)

# Lovestone Will Speak at Opening of Workers School Forum This Sunday Evening

## RESULTS OF THE ELECTION WILL BE DISCUSSED

### Forums Will Be Held Every Sunday

Jay Lovestone, Executive Secretary of the Workers Communist Party of America, will open the Workers School Forum this Sunday, Nov. 11, at 8 p. m. at the Workers School Auditorium, 26-28 Union Square, 5th floor. The subject of his lecture will be "The Results of the Presidential Election." Jay Lovestone is the author of many works and pamphlets dealing with the nature of the American government, on American imperialism, and on the issues of the present election campaign. His latest two pamphlets being "The Coolidge Program," and "The 1928 Presidential Election."

Within a day or so the results of the election campaign will be known and the true significance of the elections for the working class of this country will be discussed. What the return to power of the republican party and the election of Hoover as president of the United States means for American imperialism and its imperialist program, the offensive of the bosses; the bureaucratization and militarization of the country; what the working class can expect from the Hoover administration in connection with the important problems facing it—as the organization of the unorganized, the resistance of the wage cut and the speed-up systems of the bosses; what the republican party will do on the Negro question, the question of the farmers, all this will be analyzed by Jay Lovestone.

The Workers School Forum will be conducted every Sunday evening at 8 p. m., at the Workers School Auditorium. The Workers School plans to have leaders of the Workers (Communist) Party, leaders of the left wing and noted students of current events, labor problems as lecturers on the important topics of the day. The Workers School hopes that not only the students at the school, but that all militant workers of New York City will get the Sunday night habit, come to the Workers School Forum every Sunday evening, bring their friends and co-workers from the shop with them to listen to the lectures dealing with their problems, ask questions and participate in the discussion period that will take place after each lecture.

## Accident Kills Mother, Leaving Nine Children Destitute



Leo Krook, seven years old, was playing with a gun in his home in Chicago. He playfully pointed it at his mother, Mrs. Tillie Krook, and pulled the trigger. The gun went off and killed the mother. As Mrs. Krook, a widow, was the sole support of her nine children, they are now left destitute. Photo above shows the children, with Leo second from the right.

# Workers Party Activities

### Night Workers.

A special educational meeting of the Night Workers Branch will take place this afternoon at 2:30 sharp, at 26-28 Union Square, top floor.

### N. J. Attention.

The City Central Committee of Elizabeth, N. J., is organizing a Masquerade Ball and Bazaar for Saturday evening, Dec. 1st. All units and workers' organizations of nearby cities are requested to send in any conflicting affairs for that day.

### Office Workers Attention.

All office workers in the Young Workers League are asked to send in their names and addresses to the District Office immediately.

### Executive Committee, Subsection 3C.

A very important meeting of Executive Committee of Subsection West 27th Street, the comrades of the Workers (Communist) Party at the executive committee must be present. New work of the subsection will be taken up.

### International Branch 1.

An educational meeting of the International Branch 1 of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held at 60 St. Marks Place today at 7 p. m. Gussakoff will speak.

### Upper Bronx Y. W. L.

The Upper Bronx unit of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold a novelty social, a penny party, to open the winter season and celebrate the present election campaign of the Workers (Communist) Party at 1470 Boston Road, Sunday, Nov. 11, at 8:30 p. m. An interesting program has been prepared. All are welcome. Admission is one cent.

### Unit 32, Subsection 3E Meet.

A meeting of Unit 32, Subsection E will be held today at 6:30 p. m. at 101 W. 27th St. All members must attend.

### Negro Problems Discussion.

A discussion on the "Negro Problems" will be held tonight at 6:30 p. m. at 235 Atlantic Ave. The discussion leader will be Mary. All members of the unit must be present. Party members and sympathizers interested in Negro work are invited to attend. John Pepper's "American Negro Problems" will serve as a basis for the discussion.

### Unit 4, Section 7 Meet.

An important business and educational meeting of Unit 4, Section 7 of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tonight at 8:30 p. m. at 1965 Bath Ave., Brooklyn. All members must attend.

### Party Units Attention!

The Spanish Fraction will hold its first ball on Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 138th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish speaking workers and for the support of the union of the Spanish Bureau "Vida Obrera." Please, keep this date open and give this affair your greatest support.

### Notice To All Units.

Prompt settlement for all Madison Square Garden tickets is necessary in order to avoid serious financial difficulties. All comrades who have tickets and all in charge of ticket distribution, are urged to turn in tickets or money for same by special messenger to the district office, by order of the District Executive Committee.

### 4S, 3E Meet.

4S, 3E of the Workers (Communist) Party will meet tonight at 101 W. 27th St. at 6 p. m. All members must be present.

### Unit 3F, Subsection A2 Meet.

An important meeting of the unit will be held tomorrow, 6 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. All must attend.

## SILK STRIKERS PICKET BOOTHS

### Sign of Left Wing Militancy

Continued from Page One

point out that this step not only brings the strike widespread publicity, but that it also brings realization to many working class voters that they should vote for a working class party and not for the two capitalist parties or for the party that betrays the working class, the socialist party.

That publicity was gotten by this ingenious move was apparent when photographers from New York newspapers snapped many photos of the picketing strikers.

### Urges Communist Vote.

"Silk and other workers, cast your ballots for the 8-hour day; vote for union recognition vote for the party of the workers!" were some of the signs the picketers wore. Some strikers also carried signs demanding that the police be forced to allow the strikers their right of peaceful picketing.

At Turn Hall, where the strikers later came together for their daily mass meeting, left wing workers were heard in discussions with the workers, arguing the importance of a worker voting for the Workers Party candidates because that party only defends the interests of and helps the Paterson silk strikers.

### Hear Ballam.

It was a very crowded meeting that listened with the greatest interest to John Ballam, of the Workers (Communist) Party, Bill Siroka, of the National Textile Workers' Union and Martin Russek, a writer and poet, who was himself a silk weaver and whose father is one of the strikers.

Ballam lauded the workers for their decision to support the members of their strike committee who proposed militant struggle against the bosses as the only way of winning the fight. "You can force your leaders to be militant," Ballam declared. "Your decision at the membership meeting, the huge picket lines Monday morning and the picketing of the polls today, shows that." He also told them that they should safeguard their organization by affiliation to the new militant National Textile Workers' Union.

Russek, who has published many poems of the silk workers in Paterson's mills, told the workers that each strike call of the silk workers here saw less and less workers respond to the call of the union. "Bill Haywood is dead, but we must conduct our struggles with his militant spirit." He blamed the diminishing response to strike calls on the conservative leadership of the unions and on the fact that many silk plants have been established outside of Paterson, which was formerly a center. As a remedy for this he advised immediate lining up with a national union that will organize centers out of Paterson.

Bill Siroka, who is now serving the Paterson strikers as a picket captain, showed how diligently the bosses were working to divide the workers along race, craft and nationality lines in order to keep their divided while the employers then selves were organizing nationally. He brought home his point by calling on the workers to force affiliation with the new national union.

## Fraternal Organizations

### To Hold Ball.

A ball will be held by the Knit Goods Welfare and Culture Club Thanksgiving Eve, Nov. 28, in Webster Hall.

### Williamsburg L. L. D.

The Williamsburg Branch of the L. L. D. is calling a mass meeting for Monday, November 12, at 8 p. m., at 56 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn. Prominent speakers will report on Shiffrin's case and on the cases of the other martyrs in our class struggle. After a discussion on the reports a good concert program will amuse those present. Admission free.

### Working Women's Concert.

United Council of Working Women will hold a literary and musical afternoon, Sunday, Nov. 11, 2 to 6 p. m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. M. Olin, Ben Gold and Juliet S. Poyntz will speak. Konin Giris, piano and cello; Miss Menkel, soprano, proletarian orchestra will perform. Admission 50 cents.

### Women's Culture Club.

A concert and dance of the Amalgamated Women's Culture Club will be held Saturday evening, Nov. 10, at the Workers Center, 28 Union Square.

### Knitgoods Workers Attention.

The conference of the knitgoods workers, called by the New York local of the Textile Workers' Union for October 28, was postponed until Sunday, November 11, at 2 p. m. The

place where the conference is to be held will be announced at a later date. This conference is of the greatest importance as it will lay the plans for organization when the new season arrives.

### Italian Chamber of Labor.

The Italian Chamber of Labor will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the foundation on Saturday evening, January 26th next. A concert and ball has been arranged for the occasion at the Webster Manor, 125 East 11th St., New York City.

A special invitation has been sent to all Italian-speaking local unions of this city to send aside any other affair that may conflict with the date of this celebration.

### Course in Spanish.

The Spanish Workers' Center is opening a class in Spanish for the English speaking comrades. All those interested in joining this class should write to the club at 55 W. 138th St., N. Y. C. The class will start on Thursday, November 16th and will continue once a week on the same nights.

### The Spanish Fraction of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold its first dance Saturday evening, Dec. 22, at Harlem Casino, 138th St. and Lenox Ave. Proceeds will go for the organization of Spanish workers and the support of their organization "Vida Obrera." As this will be a real international affair, please, do not arrange any other affair on that date. Bronx Section Y. W. L. The Bronx section of the Young Workers (Communist) League will hold its final autumn hike Sunday, Nov. 11, at 10 a. m. sharp, at the following stations: 715 E. 138th St.; 1460 Boston Road; 2700 Bronx Park East. All 10 a. m. sharp, all groups will meet at the Woodlawn station of the Lexington Ave. line. Section 3 Functionaries. A meeting of all unit and subsection functionaries of Section 3 will take place Friday, 6:30 p. m., at 101 W. 27th St. All members who hold positions must attend this meeting. Many important matters will be taken up. Unit B, Section 4. Malvine Kertesz, one of the most active members of this unit, died Monday night. Her funeral will be held today at 10 a. m. from the Hungarian Workers Home, 350 E. 81st St. All members are urged to attend the funeral and render last honors to their dead comrade.

## STRIKE LEADERS ON TRIAL NOV. 12

### Plan to Railroad 662 New Bedford Heads

Continued from Page One

whom are Sasmiero Lamieras, Alfonso Lamieras, Atton Samieras, Marion Botelho, Germaine Madieres, Maria Valente and Abraham Pizer, who was arrested for securing bail for arrested strikers.

In coming before the Superior Court and the "jury trial" they are to face, the workers are appearing on an appeal of their cases, made after they were sentenced by a lower court during the strike. The appeals were made by the International Labor Defense, which is now providing all legal defense and is planning a huge national protest movement against this attack on working class leaders.

### Appeal for Funds.

Appeals for funds are being broadcast, protest mass rallies are being arranged for, in order that this latest act of boss retaliation for the losses they suffered may be thwarted.

These hundreds of workers were arrested for no other offense than that of picketing during the strike. The charges against nearly all of them, which are in almost each case manifold, are disorderly conduct, parading without a permit, inciting to riot and rioting. Sentences, when passed during the hearing in the lower courts, were made viciously heavy on each count. Many workers have compound sentences of over six months in jail. The leading figures in the strike have even longer terms to serve.

## He Really Suspects Anglo-U. S. Rivalry

LONDON, Nov. 6.—"I cannot help suspecting that there is a feeling, among British naval experts and American naval experts that there is real rivalry about the fleets," Viscount Grey, speaking at a "liberal" party luncheon yesterday was forced to admit.

He urged Premier Baldwin to abdicate the France-British pact, which agreed on mutual naval and land armament construction, in order to prevent the enmity of the United States government.

NORTH MANCHESTER, Ind., Nov. 6 (U.P.).—Mrs. Don Garber and her two children, Doris, 5, and Vance, 10 months, were found dead in their home today, allegedly poisoned by the mother.

## RAPS HOOVER IN SHOP

### Worker Answers Boss Prosperity Talk

(By a Worker Correspondent).

Knowing that many workers are interested in what's going on in the shops, I am therefore writing you of an incident which happened in our own. While it may not be anything new, it is yet striking. My boss, a millinery manufacturer, comes over to our table, the trimmers, and says: "Well, girls, I suppose you are all going to vote for Hoover—Hoover means prosperity, and if you want work, you better see that Hoover is elected. He kept on telling us that the republican party knows all about the tariff, and how to manage the country.

The girls were dumfounded, for in our trade as in all the other

needle trades, the conditions the last few years are the worst in its history. One young woman just couldn't control herself and had to answer him. She said: "The way things are the last couple of years, we workers have poverty, not prosperity." "Everybody had a good laugh. The boss walked away like a beaten dog. The sheer audacity of an employer to talk "prosperity" when thousands of workers in our trade are living through such a crisis, is almost unbelievable. —SALLY.

Written for the Worker Correspondence class at the New York Workers School.

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## BROOKWOOD TO BEG FOR MERCY FROM A. F. OF L.

### To Implore A. F. of L. Not to Deny Funds

Frantic at the recent action of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor urging all affiliated unions to withdraw support from Brookwood Labor College, the directors of this bulwark of class-collaboration decided at a meeting of the Hotel Manger to implore the A. F. of L. not to withdraw its unions' support.

The directors will do their utmost at the annual convention of the A. F. of L. in New Orleans, Nov. 19. The charge against Brookwood is that it is too "Communist"—one of those little jokes that the humorists of the A. F. of L. occasionally pull off.

The directors prepared an open letter to the A. F. of L., denying that the school was guilty of such wickedness. A. J. Muste, president of the college, whose loyalty to class-collaboration has never before been impugned, declared that a resolution would be submitted to the A. F. of L. convention and a request made that Brookwood representatives be heard.

## I. L. D. URGES AID FOR TEXTILE DEFENDANTS

Continued from Page One

mitted is that of striking against starvation wages. This trial, a monster process against hundreds of workers, is an attempt once more to deny the textile workers of New England the basic right of picketing, of organizing into unions. The terror in New Bedford—organized by the police and the courts together with the textile bosses against these striking workers—the mass arrest of strike pickets, the attempt to smash the organization of the textile workers, is an effort at establishing police persecution as a general practice in the textile industry. That this campaign of judicial terror has already become a general attack on the more than 1,000,000 poorly paid textile workers, who are now attempting to organize militant unions, is shown by the strike of the Paterson silk workers, where 26 strikers were arrested and taken to the county jail because they were acting on the picket line.

### Textile Bosses' Plot.

"The textile bosses of New Bedford in this great trial are aiming a blow against the new Textile Workers Union and against the movement for the organization of the unorganized working masses."

"Since to openly ban the new Textile Workers Union during the election period and thus destroy the false appearance of 'democracy,' is uncomfortable for them, the employers seek to reach the same goal thru these mass arrests and thru the mass trial. The trial is above all directed against the strike leaders of the New Bedford workers, against the organizers of the New Textile Union. By means of shameful action in the employers' courts, and by means of deportation threats the trial is directed at pushing the militant strike leaders out of New Bedford, in order to hit in this way at the movement for the organization of the unorganized into the new union. For this reason the accused strike leaders were kept under arrest, under heavy bail for some weeks. The International Labor Defense has already raised more than \$350,000 in bail for the textile workers of New Bedford.

"This mass trial is not only directed against the strikers of New Bedford. It is another attack by the bosses of America against the workers' right to strike, against the right to picket. At the same time the trial is an attack against the new Textile Workers Union. The trial is but a continuation of the police terror used against the convention of the militant National Miners' Union of Pittsburgh.

The mass trial of the New Bedford and Fall River textile workers is an attack against the entire American working class. The working class of America must answer

## WORKERS WILL HONOR VICTIMS OF HAYMARKET

### Mass Meet Sunday to Hit Fascist Murders

The execution of the Haymarket martyrs 41 years ago will be commemorated at a mass meeting called to protest the Italian fascist terror on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Webster Manor, 125 E. 11th St. The meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the New York Section of the International Labor Defense, 799 Broadway, and the Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America. "The murder of the Haymarket martyrs," declares a statement issued last night by the I. L. D., through Rose Baron, secretary, "has a direct connection with the murders and other terrorist acts of the Mussolini regime. Both in 1887 and in 1928 an arrogant, despotic ruling class has extinguished the lives of militant workers. Only recently two more victims of Italian fascism met their end—Della Maggiora, who was 'legally' murdered in Italy, and Tony Barra, who was shot down in cold blood during a fascist parade in Detroit."

"The New York Section of the International Labor Defense appeals to all class-conscious workers to attend this meeting Sunday and demand the cessation of Mussolini's international terror and at the same time do honor to those pioneer fighters who fell victims to the terror of the American ruling class 41 years ago."

A number of prominent speakers will address the meeting. Among them will be William W. Weinstein, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party; V. Montana, national organizer of the Italian Bureau, Workers' Party, and Carlo Tresca, editor of "Il Martello," who will speak in Italian.

GARVEY LEAVES CANADA. MONTREAL, Nov. 6 (U.P.).—Marcus Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who was ordered out of the dominion last week by the immigration department, and forbidden to speak in public or give any statements to the press while in Canada, will leave for Jamaica tomorrow morning on the steamer Canadian Forester.

## CLOAK CHAIRMEN MEET HERE TODAY

### Meet to Plan Form of New National Union

Continued from Page One

tion they expect to hold soon, the call announces the fact that they have sent an invitation to the Furriers' Union to join with the cloakmakers in establishing an amalgamated trade union organization of needle trades workers.

The call also declares that the conference will be the first important meeting of a series that will have as its duty the consideration of plans for the general strike intended in the dress industry for spring. This move will be made in order to organize the dress industry, now almost totally open shop.

### Many Problems on Hand.

Some of the problems considered by the National Organization Committee at its recent two-day session, and which are to be taken up at the conference, are the recent appointment of the Tammany socialist, Benjamin Schlesinger, to the presidency of the company union that goes under the name of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; the form of organization of the new union of cloak and dressmakers, and how the workers can control it.

The fight against the socialist officialdom of the cloakmaker company union that the I. L. G. W. U. was turned into, assumed such proportions that the notorious Morris Sigman was forced to resign by his own henchmen, because he was so completely discredited. The alleged union was then turned over to Schlesinger, who was recently exposed as having made a deal with Tammany Hall for a fund of \$50,000 which was used to fight the left wing. In return Schlesinger promised to "deliver" the votes of the cloak and dressmakers to the Tammany Hall election machine.

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## WORKER REFUSED SPEED-UP; FIRED

SAN DIEGO, Calif., (By Mail).—The state free employment bureau here works hand in hand with the bosses. Many workers are blackballed from this office because they don't stand for the speed-up racket and many other abuses the workers are subject to, owing to the bosses' maniac desire for profits.

I was recently sent out of this office on a painting job for one of California's many coupon clippers. The third day I was on the job the boss suggested that I should peep it up and get the job done as quickly as possible and the result was that I was soon back on the slave market. I applied to the young man in charge of the free employment bureau for another painting job that was marked on the blackboard, but the clerk refused to give me the job, stating: "You didn't act right on the other job I gave you."

The young autocrat, who has charge of the labor office, is the son of W. G. Mathewson, state labor commissioner of California. —C. G.

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## Wall Street Names the President

The election of Hoover, carrying with it a big majority of both houses of congress, is in no sense surprising to those political observers who could look beneath the surface and see behind the bombast, the clowning, the almost incredible piffle that characterized the campaigns of the two big capitalist parties and the little capitalist party masquerading as socialist, and perceive the real alignment of forces.

It is too early to state definitely the exact percentage the republicans got of the 35 senators and the 431 congressmen. But it is certain that Hoover, the very personification of all that is vicious in imperialistic America, will have a working majority that can ride rough-shod over all opposition. That so many millions of voters, among them a heavy portion of the working class, accepted the maudlin glorification of capitalism which is Hoover's creed, is indicative of the continued upward swing of American imperialism in contradiction to the rest of the capitalist world. The acceptance by the masses of the glorified "efficiency engineer," the vulgar economist of the doctrine of increased production, the speed-up, the "hero" of systematically starving whole populations in imperialist war, the lackey who could capitalize the calamity of the Mississippi flood for the bankers under the guise of saving the victims of the criminal neglect of grafting politicians who prevented the building of adequate dikes to stem the recurring inundation of the land, does not convict the American workers and farmers of idiocy, as the professional cynics of the Mencken type would have us believe. The enormous vote for Hoover falls in with the Marxian observation that the prevailing ideas of any given period are the ideas of the ruling class. This holds true of all times and places. It is only when economic conditions are such that the ruling class is in a state of political confusion, when the irreconcilable contradictions of a slave system become sharpest, in short when the old ruling class is no longer able to rule and the subject class or classes, as the case may be, are impelled to revolutionary action,—it is only then that the ideas of the masses no longer correspond to the interests of the ruling class. The victory of Hoover and the millions of votes cast for his democratic opponent, Smith, are evidence that the overwhelming mass of exploited workers and farmers are not yet class conscious. In spite of widespread unemployment among the industrial workers, the wage-cuts, the lengthening of hours, the union-wrecking drives and the fact that the capitalist state appears more and more openly as the enemy of the working class, the majority of these workers supported the parties of capitalism. In spite of the continued impoverishment of the poor farmers and the cynical contempt with which the republican administration scorned the proposals for farm relief, a majority of farmers also cast their votes for Hoover.

However, not all is smooth for the fat American capitalism. The exact opposite forces are sharp at work.

There are, even in this orgy of reaction, clear indications of the approach of the time when the masses will break away from the parties of capitalism. This was indicated dramatically during the campaign by the inspiring response to the Communist drive against all the capitalist parties. For the first time in the history of this country there was waged a widespread revolutionary campaign among the workers and farmers. Proof that there is in certain sections a swing from the old illusions, is the series of sharp class conflicts, particularly the long drawn out struggle of the miners, the strikes of the textile workers, and the small sporadic strikes in the auto industry. All these are indicative of a sharpening of class conflicts in certain industries. Countless thousands of

workers that defiantly face the political power of the state in strikes and lockouts in industry are deprived of exercising the franchise, hence the election returns are not a perfect barometer of the degree of class-consciousness of these workers. Add to this the millions of Negroes who are deprived of franchise through race discrimination in the south, and we have a huge mass of workers, the most exploited sections, who have no means of registering their resentment at the polls.

One of the factors in the overwhelming defeat of Smith was the industrialization of the south that has been proceeding apace within the past decade. The industrialists of the south are far more politically aggressive than the old land holding class and maintain many newspapers that preach the gospel of the Fordney-McCumber high protective tariff as against the traditional free trade policy of the democrats.

The poor showing of Smith, in contrast to the noise raised during his campaign, is a subject for lamentations in the Tammany press of New York about the woefully benighted voters who were swayed by "intolerance" and "bigotry." They have the happy faculty of apparently ignoring the fact that there is no fundamental difference between the two major capitalist parties. Both parties speak for the same interests. It is impossible to ascertain any boundary line that separates the democrats from the republicans; likewise no one can distinguish the dividing line between the democratic party and the party of spurious socialism, headed by the Rev. Dr. Norman Thomas. At one end the democratic party merges with the republicans; its liberal middle class wing merges at the other end with those who befool the name of socialism—there exists a capitalist front from Hoover to Thomas.

The one party that alone represents the interests of the masses of workers and impoverished farmers is the Workers (Communist) Party. Regardless of whether the total vote of the candidates of the little party of capitalism masquerading under the name "socialist" exceeds that of the Communist candidates, nevertheless it is significant that in many of those working class centers where the infamy of the socialist leaders as partners of Tammany courts, police and strike-breaking bosses is known the Communist vote surpasses the vote cast for Thomas and Maurer. In sixteen precincts of the sixth assembly district of the Bronx, the vote for Foster and Gitlow was 634 as against 294 for Thomas and Maurer.

Compared to previous elections in New York the socialists lost heavily. A portion of their middle class and liberal following went to Smith, while many workers who formerly supported them, went to the Communist candidates.

For the first time in history a nation-wide uncompromising revolutionary campaign was waged by the Workers (Communist) Party and countless thousands of workers and farmers were reached with the message of Communism. The election campaign was utilized to expose the capitalist class and all its agents of every variety as enemies of the workers and farmers.

Now that the campaign and election is over it is essential that those masses who supported the Communist banner at the polls rally to its revolutionary standard for the continuation of the political struggle through other forms and in a more intensive and determined manner.

Let every worker and farmer who in full consciousness supported the Workers (Communist) Party become a member of the party of his class and aid in the struggle to build an invincible political power that can meet and defeat the exploiters of labor in factory, mill and field.

## THE PROSPERITY CANDIDATE WINS



# Vanzetti's First Farce Trial

By EUGENE LYONS.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This chapter from "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" is especially illuminating at this time in view of the recent confessions in connection with the Bridgewater robbery. "The Life and Death of Sacco and Vanzetti" (International Publishers) is a vivid account of the frame-up of the two murdered Italian workers.

Judge Webster Thayer, 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 gray face. He carries his title as though it weighed tons and speaks in a voice thin but pontifical. Thayer is a stickler for form; too legalistic to appreciate substance. His every gesture proclaims to the world, "I am Massachusetts!"

There was no reason why he should feel anything but contempt for the man in the cage—the man with a swarthy skin and a ferocious mustache. Thayer believes with every one of his class whom he meets in clubs and on golf links that foreign agitators are undermining Massachusetts, depressing its standards of living. . . . But he is not one to deny any man his day in court. All the forms would be observed.

Vanzetti was known to the political powers of Plymouth. He was one of the foreign agitators who struck against the largest cordage company in the world, the company which practically owns Plymouth. That was one of the first biographical details featured in the papers after his arrest.

The trial began on June 22, 1920. A jury of farmers chiefly, except one, Nickerson, who was a foreman at the Plymouth Cordage. Prosecutor Katzmann is ruddy, well-fed and jovial. . . . almost playful in handling witnesses. He looks at the jurors significantly. He is a good actor. He frames questions that embarrass and confuse his victims; he seizes upon an inept phrase or a slip of memory to maneuver them into contradictions. All of this is right and proper. Katzmann is a good prosecutor—that's what the Norfolk County taxpayers hired him for.

The courtroom was crowded. Folks from Bridgewater were especially interested. A daylight hold-up is a blot upon the fair name of their town. The prisoner lived up to their preconception of a bandit. No one smiled at Vanzetti, not even his attorney. A few Italian friends sat huddled in the rear, intimidated by the court procedure. They were strangers in the court of the Americans.

Vanzetti's lawyer was John Vahey. Vahey has defended many criminals. He has excellent connections in the underworld; his brother is something of a political power in the county. This was just another robbery trial to Vahey. He had been gotten into the case by an Italian "runner," a fellow Govoni, who drummed up business for lawyers. Vanzetti's friends, frightened and inexperienced were easy bait.

Persons close to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense, and Vanzetti himself, have always believed that Vahey betrayed his client. The fact that he later went into law partnership with Katzmann gives color to his belief. Vanzetti, in a letter published by

## Witnesses Perform Miracles to Railroad Worker for 15 Years

the defense group, says of Vahey and Govoni: "They railroaded us to the electric chair, and this they did most consciously and intentionally." However it may be, there is at least no doubt that Vahey conducted the defense in a slipshod fashion. He failed to round up eye-witnesses for his own side; he failed to file a bill of exceptions. For fear of exposing his client's political opinions, which the jurors knew anyway, he kept him from testifying in his own behalf, thus arousing a presumption of guilt.

A Farce Trial.  
The Bridgewater hold-up occurred at 7:45 in the morning. As the L. Q. White Company's pay-truck, with three men and about \$30,000 on board, drove up Broad Street towards Hale Street, two men on foot began firing at the three on the truck. The first was returned. One bandit had a revolver, the other a shotgun. The truck escaped around a trolley-car, and the bandits got away in an automobile waiting on Hale Street.

Vanzetti, according to the prosecution's theory, was the bandit with the shotgun. He had only one defense, a simple one. He brought about thirty witnesses to the stand who testified to his presence in Plymouth, 23 miles away, before, during, and after the hour of the crime in Bridgewater. He was up early that morning and worked late that day delivering eels for the Christmas . . . . He had previously made a house to house canvass of his customers and taken orders for eels. He was selling them at 35 cents a pound at the same time that Boston stores were exacting a dollar or a dollar and a half. Naturally he got many orders.

But all his witnesses were Italians, since his customers that day were Italian. So it could be said to look like a conspiracy, a case of "wops sticking together." Katzmann made that clear enough in his questions.

Louis Bastoni, an Italian baker testified that at 7:45 sharp Vanzetti was at his bakery shop asking for a loan of the delivery wagon. It would expedite the distribution of the eels. Bastoni was sorry to deny the request, he, too, had holiday duties to attend to.

"How in the world do you know that it was exactly 7:45?" Katzmann demanded.

"I remember," the Italian baker replied, "and I will never forget that while Vanzetti was leaving my bakery, I heard the Cordage Company's siren whistle of a quarter to eight o'clock."

Bernardo Bruni, a thirteen-year-old boy, testified that he helped Vanzetti make deliveries early on the 22nd. He was with Vanzetti before eight o'clock. The boy was grilled by Katzmann for two hours and recalled for another hour's grilling the following day. His story was not shaken.

On another another they came to the stand and told of seeing Vanzetti on the street, of receiving eels from him. But they made an agreeable confession that they would scarcely impress a jury of Yankee farmers. Stout

Italian housewives in aprons, uncouth laborers, a few small business men—ill at ease in the court, struggling with a foreign tongue. It was easy work baiting them and Katzmann had a good time. The jurors chuckled and nudged each other in the ribs.

Much later the state has sought to place the blame for the injection of the "radical issue" upon the defense. No one injected the issue. There was no need to do so—it was already there. But even in the technical sense of the court record, Katzmann was the first to bring the matter into court. Cross-examining one of Vanzetti's witnesses, John Di Carlo, the prosecutor asked insinuatingly:

"Have you ever discussed government theories over there between you?" and "Have you discussed the question of the poor man and the rich man between you?"

The purpose of such questions, of course, was to convince the jurors that this collection of Italians were mostly Reds trying to save another Italian and another Red. In the same fashion he asked a defense witness, Michael Sassi, whether he had heard Vanzetti speaking of his political ideas, whether he had heard Vanzetti making public speeches?

To disprove the cumulative alibi several contradictory, badly patched "identifications" were advanced by the state.

Benjamin J. Bowles was one of the men on the pay-truck. He was at the same time a special officer for the shoe company and a member of Chief Stewart's police force, the same Stewart who was exerting himself to convict Vanzetti. On May 10, at the preliminary hearing, Bowles testified that the shotgun bandit's mustache was "short and croppy."

At the trial he amended the description to make the mustache "bushy." Three times he stated at the preliminary hearing that he was "pretty positive" that the bandit was Vanzetti. At the trial such equivocation was eliminated. He was "positive."

Consider Bowles' opportunity for observation. By his own account of the affair, he had seized the wheel after the chauffeur fainted away. With both hands he drove the truck and with the right he fired at the bandits. All of it lasted a few chaotic seconds. Nevertheless he described in detail the bandit's hair, eyes, face and clothes. His memory was so photographic that it corresponded exactly with the prisoner before him.

Frank W. Harding, better known as "Slim," originally described the shotgun bandit as "smooth shaven" to a reporter of the Boston Globe in the preliminary hearing he applied an "evergreen Charlie Chaplin" mustache. By the time the trial came he was ready to identify Vanzetti. The value of his identification may be measured by the fact that he also had "identified" Orciani, whose perfect alibi saved him from trial.

Paymaster Alfred E. Cox, in the preliminary proceedings, asserted many times that the shotgun man in contrast to the other bandit, was "short and of slight build." When the case came to trial Cox carefully patterned his answer after Bowles.

"Miracles multiplied when Mrs. Georgina Brooks took her oath. Going along the street early that morning she became curious about an automobile. Three she did not notice—the fourth was a man with a dark face, a mustache and a dark soft hat. She recalled some kind of a foreigner." She looked twice at that man, and he paid in kind by looking back "severely."

"That man," she testified, "I should judge was the defendant." From the street she went to a railroad depot a block away: 300 feet away from Hale Street and 75 feet back from Broad Street. She was looking through a special depot window when the crime took place. She heard the shooting and she saw "fire and smoke as a gun." But unfortunately for the woman's testimony, a two-story frame house on Broad Street completely shuts off the view of the crime area from the depot window!

Mrs. Brooks was followed by a 14-year-old high school boy, Maynard Freeman Shaw. This boy stood behind a tree and had a fleeting glimpse of the shotgun man running, 145 feet away.

"I could tell he was a foreigner by the way he ran," young Shaw testified at the trial.

"What sort of a foreigner?" asked the defense.

"Either Italian or Russian."  
"Does an Italian or a Russian run differently from a Swede or a Norwegian?"  
"Yes."  
"What is the difference?"  
"Unsteady."

The question of innocence or guilt necessarily revolved around these identifications as opposed to the alibi witnesses. Other tenuous "evidence" was worked in by the prosecution. There was, for instance, a heroic attempt to prove that Vanzetti had once had a "Charlie Chaplin" mustache, or that he trimmed his mustache, in order to bolster up the contradictions of Bowles and Cox. Two Plymouth policemen who had often seen Vanzetti pushing his cart testified that he always wore the same bushy mustache. An Italian barber so testified.

The trial lasted into the first week of July. Vanzetti was not permitted to go on the stand and speak in his own behalf. You will be asked to explain socialism and anarchism. Vahey warned him, and everything you say will test the jurors against you. And your horrible English will make a bad impression, Vahey warned.

Katzmann earned his pay from Norfolk County. His summation at the conclusion of this trial was a masterpiece of innuendo, relied by some humor and ending in a ringing call to duty. Then the thin lips of Judge Thayer read the instructions to the jury. There were two counts against the defendant, he pointed out, "attempt to rob," and "attempt to kill." The jury must disregard the second count for which there was insufficient evidence and consider only the first.

By Morris Pass

## The Writings of Tolstoy and the Bolsheviks

By EM. YAROSLAVSKY.  
(Translated from the "Pravda" by Valentine V. Konin.)

"In our day, all attempts to idealize the teachings of Tolstoy, to justify or to mollify his 'non-resistance,' his appeal to 'spirit,' his call to 'moral perfection,' his doctrines of 'conscience' and 'brotherly love,' his sermons of asceticism and quietism, etc., will result in immediate and the most profound harm."  
—V. I. Lenin in "Tolstoy and his Epoch."

ON the occasion of the eightieth anniversary of Tolstoy's birth, Lenin was forced to reveal the hypocrisy of the liberal press. "All the declamation and the flowery phrases about the great God searcher represent no more than a falsehood," he wrote in his article, "Tolstoy as a Revolutionary Mirror." "A Russian liberal does not believe in Tolstoy's God, nor does he sympathize with Tolstoy's criticism of the existing regime. He attaches himself to the popular name simply to multiply his little capital and to play the role of a leader in the national opposition. By means of thunders, ripping phrases he tries to drown out the inevitability of a straight and clear answer to the problem: What causes the roaring contradictions of Tolstoyana; what faults and weaknesses of our revolution does it express?"

Within the twenty years following the appearance of this article, the world has witnessed the great imperialist war. The storm of the revolution has resounded in almost all parts of the world. In the country of the great writer and thinker Tolstoy, this storm has swept away completely the class of the landowners' nobility—the class from which Tolstoy came. This storm has overturned and cleaned out without a vestige the relics of feudalism, the social roots of which had fed the creative power of Tolstoy for many decades. This storm has brought the proletarian class into power, whose social nature and political role had remained incomprehensible to Tolstoy until the end of his days. The strong union of the peasant and the proletarian classes, which is now beginning to be realized, had always been to him an incredible thing.

D. Makowitsky has preserved the notes of an interesting dialogue that took place in Tolstoy's family prior to the Revolution of 1905. Tolstoy's son Ilya, on the occasion of the surrender of Port Arthur, passed a rumor that a revolution was expected.

"The revolution will come," said Ilya.  
"It is already here," replied Tolstoy.  
"People are expecting the peasant revolt in the spring," said Ilya.  
"The peasants will take the land away and will massacre all the landowners," said Tolstoy.

Tolstoy: That won't happen.  
Ilya: Yes, it will. The peasants from Yasaya won't do it out of respect for you, but the others will. Tolstoy: No. The peasants will not do it. You can incite the hypnotized factory workers but not the peasants.

Ilya: The socialists are aiming at the land; they promise to divide it.  
Tolstoy: This can be done by the government, not by the revolution. This is how on the verge of the revolution, Tolstoy conceived the situation. The revolution had begun, but the peasants wouldn't take the land away. Perhaps the "hypnotized factory workers" only, were able to act like that.

(To Be Continued.)

regarded instructions and returned a verdict of guilty on both counts. Thayer discreetly overlooked this undue fervor. He sentenced Vanzetti only for the "attempt to rob." The prisoner before him was a "first offender," never known to have associated with criminals, with a record of hard work and sober living. These are elements which normally recommend mercy for a prisoner. For this reason the judges theoretically have leeway in meting out punishment.

Thayer imposed upon Vanzetti the utmost penalty, fifteen years' imprisonment! Let Vanzetti comment on this:

"But . . . was not satisfied with so little. . . in sentencing me, he insulted my principles, my ideals and the truth, saying 'The defendant's ideals are cognate with the crime.' Those words alone prove irrefutably the judge's prejudice and hatred against our persons and our principles. Thus ended the obscene parody of a trial known as the Plymouth trial, that split my existence and plunged in sorrow and mourning the hearts of beloved ones."

"The defendant's ideals are cognate with the crime," said Thayer. The saying stands to give the lie to his claims of fairness and to the claims of fairness made in his behalf by the higher courts.

Vanzetti had been quickly provided with a "criminal record." As a convicted criminal, he was put into the State Penitentiary at Charlestown, a suburb of Boston. Sacco was placed in Dedham jail. On September 11, 1920, both were indicted on a charge of murder in the first degree for the South Braintree crime. They were arraigned and pleaded not guilty on September 28. No appearance of counsel in their behalf was filed until November 18 when Fred H. Moore formally undertook their defense.

## BARBUSSE ON FASCIST TERROR

By HENRY BARBUSSE.

(Continued)

"The public proclamation of fascist deeds of shame, which we have been able to make at the cost of much inquiry and effort, has saved the lives of many innocent people who would otherwise have been dragged into the courts with the deliberate intention of encompassing their deaths. But there is one of our inquiries upon which even stronger light must be thrown. This is the inquiry into the first preparations made towards the Milan assassination, and refers especially to the agents who prepared for this affair during their sojourn in Tessin."

"We know that the police department of the Canton of Tessin possesses information and documents which it is prevented from publishing. It is about a year since fascist agents commissioned a Tessin socialist to transport a box of explosives to Italy. This Tessin socialist was

the victim of a vile deception, and fell unwittingly into the trap. This deed must be fully explained and cleared up! You must apply to your government, and demand that all the documents existing with reference to this case be published. This is a matter which must be cleared up, not only your interests, Swiss workers, but because it is of the utmost importance for all anti-fascists; if this case is cleared up, then we will see plainly who is responsible for the various assassinations committed in Italy of late years.

"Who engaged this Tessin socialist? Who induced him to take part in a 'joke' assassination? The replies to these questions cannot be kept back much longer. And the replies will bring confirmation of our assertions that the Milan assassination, prepared for a year by the Nudi Pacenza band, taking place finally on April 12, doing 20 persons to death, and intended to compromise the Swiss anti-fascist emigres,

was prepared on Swiss soil. The "incapacity" of this band of conspirators representing the Italian political police today prevented the infamously planned plot from attaining its end. The elucidation of this case gives the opportunity of tracing the fascist criminals to their remotest lairs, of exposing them to the public, and of obtaining the strongest united aid of the whole population against them.

"In this act of fumigation we assure of the solidarity of the free intellectuals of all countries."

The Committee for the Defense of the Victims of Fascism.  
Paris, Rue de la Crange Bateliere 12.  
(The End.)

The Workers (Communist) Party favors the repeal of the Volstead act and the eighteenth amendment and the same time energetic propaganda against alcoholism one of the most malignant poisons under capitalism.