

CHINESE REVOLUTIONISTS ADVANCE ON HANKOW

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

WHEN the world-famous foe of King George, of England, Emperor of India and the dominions beyond the seas, was re-elected mayor of Chicago, he appointed as chief of police an enthusiastic gentleman by the name of Michael Hughes who pledged himself to drive all bandits and other evil doers out of the city inside of the customary 48 hours. William Hale Thompson, the nemesis of Britain's royal family busied himself with writing signs boasting his beloved city, such as "Drop your hammer; pick up your horn," and "Boost your city and your business." He also decided to calm the then swirling waters of the Mississippi and to bring the Dempsey-Tunney fight to Chicago. The business of getting rid of the pestiferous bandits he would leave to his man Hughes.

HOW successful Mr. Hughes has been may be gathered from the following news item bearing a Chicago date line: "When a funny-looking man entered the Red Parrot Inn, a famous roadhouse northwest of Chicago, and mounted a machine gun in a strategic position, commanding a sweep of the dance floor, forty men and women patrons were curiously fascinated.—What a novel act this is going to be they thought. It was. A moment later four other men entered, more sinister looking than funny. Two carried sawed-off shot guns and two were armed with revolvers.—"Everybody lie flat on the floor," commanded the leader. The terrified patrons obeyed. Then two bandits went through the crowd and took all cash and jewelry available. A twinkling of an eye the bandit quintet was gone, escaping from the scene in an automobile after disabling all other machines nearby to prevent pursuit."

SHOULD a citizen of the "Windy City" remind Mr. Hughes of his promise to rid the city of bandits, that worthy can rightfully claim that the incident at the Red Parrot Inn took place outside his jurisdiction. Mr. Hughes is a politician as well as a law enforcing officer, able to use his head as well as his feet. There is reason to suspect that the police are as averse to the complete elimination of crime as the clergy are to the complete abolition of sin. Without bandits unemployment would play havoc with the Chicago police department and without the devil clergymen might be obliged to make a living, writing their experiences for the "confession" magazines.

INTEREST in the coming Dempsey-Tunney fight flagging, that expert showman Tex Rickard, decided that heroic measures should be adopted to clean out whatever ducats remained in the pockets of those who follow the manly art of prize fighting. Until now the scheduled combat between the champion and the challenger was as devoid of fire as a factional fight between two groups of liberals. Something had to be done. So Dempsey's literary representative wrote a letter to Mr. Tunney suggesting that the latter might be able to allay public curiosity concerning certain suspicious financial deals entered into by close associates of his when Dempsey lost the fistie crown to the battling bookworm.

MOVING picture magnates have entered into an agreement to bury the Sacco-Vanzetti case as far as the screen is concerned. A trade journal tells of this agreement and declares that requests came from Europe to the movie barons begging them to do their share in the task of removing the famous case from public consideration. This sheds a light on the methods employed by the ruling classes in killing news that hurts the capitalist system. It also serves as

(Continued on Page Six)

BOOTHS FROM RADIO WORLD'S FAIR TO REMAIN FOR "RED BAZAAR" AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Progressive members of the upholsterers' union of New York have voted to join in the preparations for the "Red Bazaar" being arranged by THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at Madison Square Garden on October 6-7-8-9. They will meet tonight immediately after work at the Freiheit building, 30 Union Square, to discuss details for cooperating.

Arrangements have just been completed by the sponsors of the 4th Annual Radio World's Fair which opened at Madison Square Garden

PHILADELPHIA IN ELECTION BATTLE; MANY SHOT DOWN

American Style Election Volleys Rake Streets

BULLETIN. PITTSBURGH, Sept. 20.—Two victims of gang warfare staged in connection with the bitterly contested primary election campaigns in Allegheny county, died today as the county went to the polls. George Faber, 24, and John Rohan, 19, were the victims. Faber, an innocent bystander, was shot as he emerged from a store in the "strip" district last Friday and died in a hospital today. Rohan was sitting in a parked automobile when shot down from a speeding car.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 20.—This city today experienced the best political fight for some time. Chicago tactics were freely used. Mobile armies of thugs dashed about the streets, in spite of the promise of the governor to send the militia, and shot up the town. Members of parties in the election referred openly and gloatingly to their "mobile armies," and exulted as much over a rival gunman wounded as over the report of a close voting precinct won. Innocent bystanders have been dodging bullets not only today, but for several days past, as the preliminary skirmishes in the exercise of the free American and sovereign right of suffrage, modern style, were conducted.

Big Slush Funds. Charges that more than \$300,000 had been spent by the republican organization of senator-elect William S. Vare in promoting the mayoralty and district attorneyship campaigns of Harry A. Mackey and Judge John Monaghan were made by former Mayor J. Hampton Moore, the anti-Vare candidate, here tonight on the eve of one of the most eagerly awaited primary elections in Philadelphia's history.

On the outcome of tomorrow's election hinges the immediate future of the Vare organization in local politics. Volleys From Cars. The murder and thuggery which for the last ten days have terrorized Pittsburgh spread to the outer districts over Sunday, when Oakland and Soho found armed gangs dashing about the streets pouring volley after volley from speeding cars.

William Meade, 48 years old, of 814 Cortlandt St., a taxi starter, was seriously wounded by a stray bullet last night while at his stand at Atwood and Forbes Sts. John Mutz, 21 years old, of 3711 Forbes St., and John Rohan, 19, of 3723 Orpwood St., are in the Homeopathic Hospital seriously wounded by gangsters' bullets.

As a result of the Soho riots, Police Captain Anthony Forrester was suspended today. Lieutenant Earl Means and Policemen Thomas McGuire and Fred Coberley also were relieved from duty.

NEW STRIKE TALK AS BOSSES EVICT WORKER LEADERS

(By Federated Press) Now that the Henderson, N. C. textile strike is over the Harriet cotton mill firm is punishing the active men. A telegram from the local organizer says:

Relief Deducted From Pay. "Special relief given strikers by firm during early period of strike, (Continued on Page Two)

yesterday whereby they will leave a large number of their booths for the use of the "Red Bazaar." These are of the most elaborate kind, with interior decorations of an unusually high artistic order. With the acquisition of these booths, the bazaar committee hopes to increase the general attractiveness of the forthcoming affair, which is expected to be a major event in the history of the labor press.

Reports from cities throughout the U. S. are coming in daily with the announcement of plans for cooperating in the Garden event.

Dwight Morrow, Partner of Morgan, Appointed Ambassador to Mexico

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Dwight W. Morrow, partner in the financial firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was appointed ambassador to Mexico today. The appointment was announced by President Coolidge.

2 MORE MARINES DEAD IN THE U.S.-NICARAGUAN WAR

20 Liberals Killed, 50 Wounded in Attack

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Two more American marines have just been killed in the war which the U. S. state department is waging against remnants of the Liberal government of Nicaragua which has refused to accept its rule, as laid down by Col. Stimson.

At the same time over 20 Nicaraguans were killed and 50 wounded in the skirmish with the marines and about twenty-five native constabulary. The fighting occurred at Telpaneca and is reported to have lasted four hours. So far as the casualties go, the fight appears to have been the most serious since the Ocatal battle, in which several hundred Nicaraguans under Gen. Sandino were killed.

U. S. STATE DEPT. THREATENS TARIFF WAR ON FRANCE

Charges Discrimination Involving Germans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The French government was sharply informed today that if it wants a tariff war with the United States it can have it.

This was done in the state department's note, handed to the French foreign office, which brings to a climax the protest against rates on imports which the French have granted the Germans alleged to be discriminatory against American goods.

The French were told that while this government can interpose no objection to import duties imposed by that country, it will insist upon being treated on exactly the same basis as other nations.

As an alternative the French were reminded that the American tariff law makes it necessary to impose a retaliatory duty on French goods of 50 per cent and if necessary declare a complete embargo if the discriminatory policy is carried into effect by France. The American note quoted freely from the Fordney-McCumber tariff law to show that there is no other course.

Rates Discriminating. The American protest also emphasized to France that it is the only nation which now has rates discriminating against American commerce. It was pointed out that any nation has the right to fix its own rates as a matter of internal policy, but that every other nation in the world now feels that these rates must not be discriminatory one against the other.

It was intimated that while the United States might raise an embargo against luxuries which the French send here and which constitute the bulk of their exports to this country. These are gowns, perfumes, toilet articles, de-alcoholized liquors and medicinal wines. It was pointed out that these constitute one-tenth of the French exports while American exports to France are only about one one-hundredth of the total.

Officials of the state department said for publication that it has been suggested that France might send a commission here to arbitrate the question. It is their belief, however, that there is nothing to arbitrate. They point out that such a discussion could only prolong the existing discrimination against American products going into France.

They emphasize in this, as was stated in the note, that France must either give the United States the same preferential duties as are given to Germany, or take the consequences of retaliatory duties or the embargo.

SIGMAN'S "CASE" AGAINST HYMAN, GOLD ON TODAY

"Freiheit" Editors Also Must Appear

The criminal libel suit brought by Morris Sigman, right wing president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union against the leaders of the New York needle trades and the editorial staff of the Jewish Daily Freiheit and Unity, weekly organ of the Unity Committee, will come up again before Magistrate Brodsky in the Jefferson Market Court this morning.

When the case came up last week it was postponed until today at the request of Samuel Markewich, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for Sigman.

Ben Gold and Louis Hyman and the other members of the Unity Committee will be represented in court by Louis B. Boudin. Joseph R. Brodsky will be attorney for the members of the Freiheit staff. They include Melich Epstein, editor; R. Saltzman, business manager; William Gropper, well known labor cartoonist and Ben Lifshitz of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party. Five of the eight cloakmakers recently arrested as the result of a right wing frame-up will also come up before Magistrate Brodsky this morning. The other three workers were discharged Monday morning and the five who are still under charges had their bail reduced from \$2,000 to \$1,000 each. Jacob M. Mandelbaum is their attorney.

Chicago Prepares New Tactics.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—The right wing-boss combine against the rank and file cloak and dressmakers continues. Conditions in the shops get worse every day as the bosses with the assistance of right wing thugs reduce wages and lengthen the working hours.

Every protest or support of the Chicago Joint Board results in instant discharge. Tavian, an old time presser is the latest victim. For supporting the progressive leadership of the union he has been thrown out of the shop. When the workers in the market heard of it they grew indignant. The Chicago Joint Board is calling a special meeting to take action on the right wing terrorism.

Walker Ballyhoos for Tammany Man As Legion Chief

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Invited by the New York "veterans" as part of the campaign to elect Edward E. Spafford as commander of the American Legion to succeed Howard P. Savage, Mayor Walker was its guest at a luncheon today.

Spafford, who was former commander of the New York State Legion has received the approval of Tammany on a number of occasions.

The chorus-man mayor of New York sat beside General Gourard, military-governor of Paris and Marshal Foch. Speakers at the luncheon predicted that Walker would return to Paris soon as "U. S. senator or ambassador to France."

Dr. Lilliendahl, Victim of 'Mysterious' Murder, Was Buried Yesterday

HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 20.—Mrs. Margaret T. Lilliendahl, held under \$25,000 bail as a material witness in the slaying last Thursday of her 72-year-old husband, Dr. William Lilliendahl, broke down at his funeral today. Services were held early in the morning at a small funeral parlor here.

Dr. Lilliendahl was shot down in a thicket adjoining a lonely road near Hammonton. She says that "two colored men" waylaid the car in which she and her aged husband were motoring and robbed her of money and jewels. Interest centers around the fact that state troopers have abruptly ceased their search for the two Negroes, and the alleged finding of a letter near the home of Mrs. Lilliendahl in Vineland. The contents of the letter have not been disclosed.

Fess Likewise Implies Cautious Cal Lied in "Do Not Choose" Yarn

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Unless President Coolidge issues another statement absolutely declining to be a candidate, he will be renominated by the Republican convention, Senator Fess (R.), of Ohio declared today.

He added that Mr. Coolidge would accept the nomination. After casting complimentary votes for favorite sons, most of the states, after the fourth ballot, will jump to the president. He indicated that Ohio might take the lead. In this statement Fess supports the expressed opinion of Hughes, Mellon and Bascomb Sloop.

PARIS GENDARMES CLUB WORKERS AT PROTEST MEETING

Hundreds Hurt in Police Outrages in France

PARIS, Sept. 20.—Hundreds of French workers were injured and trampled when Paris mounted and a foot police attempted to break up the huge mass meeting at Clichy where thousands of outraged workmen were demanding the immediate withdrawal or expulsion of the American Legion from France.

Police Beat Workers. The police who were massed in platoons, with supporting reserves on horseback and motorcycles, watched the meeting without interfering until the crowds began to assume such vast proportions that the order was given to disperse them. The police charged and the workers in resisting were crushed back and beaten with brutal ferocity by the sticks and swords of the French cossacks. Blood flowed from broken heads and bleeding noses, while the steady drumming thud of the police weapons on the workers' bodies could be heard above the shouts and the gendarme's yells.

The resistance of the workers and the inability of the police to break up the Clichy protest meeting in spite of their deliberately brutal tactics infuriated the gendarmes to such a degree that the square in which the meeting had been held soon resembled a battle ground rather than a suburban park. As a result of the police outrage four of the leading workers were jailed.

Workers' Parade Orderly. The attack by the police came after a quiet and orderly parade in which thousands of the workers with mourning bands around their arms proceeded thru the streets of Clichy on their

(Continued on Page Two)

Meredith Organizing Democratic Party to Smash Governor Smith

Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa, former secretary of agriculture, has apparently seized the anti-Smith leadership in the democratic party. In a statement issued here in which he describes the virtues of a dry, farm bill platform for the democrats, and denounces Al. Smith, James Reed and Ritchie of Maryland, he calls for organization behind himself to control the democratic party convention.

He suggested Walsh of Montana, Baker of Ohio, or Robinson of Arkansas as good timber, and coyly intimated that he might himself make either a president or a vice president if asked and voted for.

Said to be formulating plans for a move toward nominating Governor mid-west movement to oppose any Washington today. The former sec-McAdoo was scheduled to depart for A. L. Smith for president, William G. retary of the treasury also plans to attend a prohibition conference in Washington, it was said.

N. Y. Bankers Conclude \$70,000,000 Loan to the Polish Government

Negotiations for a \$70,000,000 loan to the Polish government have just been concluded by Blair & Company and the Bankers Trust Company group, it was announced yesterday. The negotiations have been going on for more than a year.

PARTISAN BANDS NEAR TO SUBURBS CUT RAILROAD; "STATE OF WAR"

Three Thousand Kwantung Troops at Weichow Declare for Revolution; Others Neutral

(Special Cable To THE DAILY WORKER.) HANKOW, China, Sept. 20.—The authorities here are terrified. News of partisan bands, peasants' armies, and popular uprisings continue. The guerrilla movement against the Wuhan-Nanking combination is rapidly growing. The Peking-Hankow railroad has been cut by partisan troops. The railway administration confirms this report, and adds the news that the partisans disarmed the troops guarding the railway, blew up a bridge, and cut the telephone wires, and have occupied the last station on the way to Hankow.

The authorities here, feeling the enormous popular resentment against them, and sensing that underground Communist organizations are active, is expelling from its ranks every person suspected not merely of Communism, but even of liberalism, or a labor union sympathy. A state of war was proclaimed on September 10. It has just been prolonged for an indefinite time, by official order. All the important strategic points in the city are constantly occupied by troops in full equipment.

Fear of the partisans carrying their victorious advance into the city causes a feverish activity of fortification building. General Tang Sheng-chi has arrived with two divisions of which one was immediately sent southwards to try and stop the armies headed by Ho Lung and the other is stationed on the Hunan-Hupeh border, where a popular uprising against the Kuomintang leaders' treachery is momentarily expected.

Troops Join Revolt. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—The Hongkong papers are emphasizing the new element in the events which are developing in Kwantung, namely that in Li Chi Shen's detachment of 6,000 men who are at Weichow southwest of Swatow, 3,000 men declared themselves "red," the other 3,000 neutral.

Committee of Five. SHANGHAI, Sept. 20.—A committee of five, drawn both from the Hankow and Nanking governments has been created to try and unite the forces of reaction here. This new governing body is made up of the chief traitors to the revolution, with the exception of Chiang and Feng, who were not placed upon it. It consists of Hu Han-min, former generalissimo of the Kuomintang army; Dr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Council of the Kuomintang; Tsai Yon-pei, minister of education in the first republican cabinet under Yuan Shi-kai; Tan Yen-kai, member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Li Lieh-chun, former civil governor of the Province of Kiangsi.

Seven ministries and two councils, on education and military affairs are created. The following positions have been allotted: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Chao-hu; Finance, Sun Fo, son of the late revolutionary leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen; Justice, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, an authority on international law; Communications, Wang Pei-chung, and Education, Tsai Yuan-pei.

LONGSHOREMEN GET RAISE OFFER; UNION URGES ACCEPTANCE BY MEN

Checkers Also Given Pay Increase; Workers to Commence Vote on Proposition Today.

The strike of 45,000 longshoremen has been averted by the bosses' committee offering the union's spokesmen a compromise in wages for the new agreement which the latter says it will urge the men to accept.

The new offer was made to the union representatives yesterday morning when they met with the Trans-Atlantic Conference representing the bosses at their headquarters, 10 Bridge St. The various locals in the north Atlantic ports will vote on the bosses' proposal between today and Sunday. On Monday morning the results will be announced.

New Wage Scale. The bosses conference agrees to pay the longshoremen 85 cents an hour and \$1.30 for overtime. The demands of the union were 90 cents an hour and \$1.35 for overtime. The longshoremen will work a minimum of four hours when called to work on Sundays and holidays.

The bosses also offer to pay the checkers \$6.50 a day. They are getting \$6 daily, at present. The new agreement would prohibit them being sent home until they have done a full day's work.

U. S. CAPITALISTS FORCE LEAGUE TO ASK TARIFF TALK

Intend to Smash Walls Erected by Debtors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—While the French tariff war hangs in the balance, American capitalist interests have succeeded in having the League of Nations invite the United States to a general conference on tariffs. The U. S. says the state department in accepting the invitation, is concerned chiefly with the smashing of restrictions of American made goods which prevail in certain of the "war baby" states, the new creations of the Allied powers at the Versailles peace conference.

The invitation reads: LEAGUE OF NATIONS Geneva, April 2, 1927.

Sir:—On behalf of the Council of the League of Nations I have the honor to invite the United States government to send a duly authorized delegation to take part in an international conference with a view to framing an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions. This invitation is addressed to states members and non-members of the League of Nations in pursuance of the following resolution adopted by the council on March 11, 1927:

"The council (a) approves the report of the Economic Committee on its twenty-first session; (b) decides

(Continued on Page Three)

Eleven Turkish Tobacco Workers Imprisoned for Communist Activities

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20.—Eleven tobacco workers of a factory in Bosphorus have just been jailed charged with "distributing Communist propaganda." They are further accused of possessing placards containing the words, "Hurrah for Lenin." Another crime with which the workers are charged consists of alleged refusal to contribute to the jingo avulsion campaign being conducted by the government.

Fire Kills Woman. Mrs. Alice Meyers, 45, was suffocated to death early yesterday morning when she caught fire in the hallway of the tenement house at 175 Summit Ave., Union City, N. J. Her three children were injured.

Route of New York-Spokane Air Derby Flyers



FIFTY PLANES are scheduled to take part in the cross-country flight. They are divided into three classes, according to route and number of stops...

First Plane Crew in Class A Dead; Many Others Fall

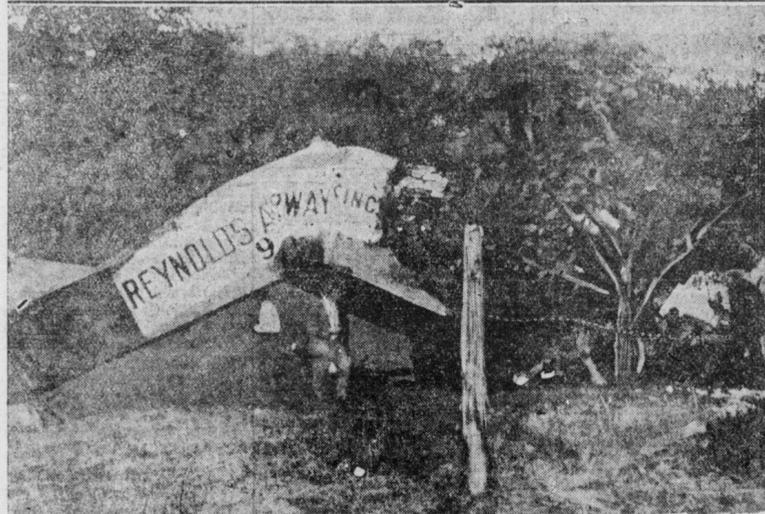
ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The Class A entries in the New York to Spokane air derby started hopping off at 7 o'clock this morning.

The first of the 15 to take off was a Buhl Airster, entered by the Buhl Aircraft Company of Marysville, Mich., and piloted by R. E. Hudson.

Within three-quarters of an hour, the first plane had fallen, at Morristown, N. J., killing Pilot Hudson and his mechanic, J. D. Radtke.

Some Survive. CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Twelve planes, survivors of the twenty-five that sailed out ahead of the sun from Mineola, L. I., yesterday morning...

Twenty-eight airplanes flying westward, remained in the air today in the Class A and Class B divisions of the transcontinental New York to Spokane, Wash., air derby.



CRASH OF PASSENGER MONOPLANE Saturday near New Market, N. J., in which seven were killed and four others perhaps fatally hurt...

Massachusetts Lawmaker Wants Life Imprisonment for Displaying Red Flag

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—If a bill just introduced in the Massachusetts legislature by Representative Harrison H. Atwood of Boston becomes a law, anyone displaying "a red flag or any emblem of opposition to organized government" will be liable to conviction on a charge of felony and be entitled to life imprisonment.

Bosses Only Saved Their Own Produce By Teamster Raise

Hard-hitting tactics are winning for New York's teamsters and chauffeurs. Another 2,000 men, who move perishable fruits and vegetables for the commission merchants and produce wholesalers are pocketing \$5.00 a week more as the result of a 30-hour strike.

Chicago Girls Finally Freed for Sacco and Vanzetti Activities

CHICAGO, Sept. 20 (FP).—Signs of returning sanity appeared in Chicago's courtrooms as the first month since the Sacco-Vanzetti executions began drawing to a close.

Carol of Rumania Asks More Than the \$500,000 Left Him for Expenses

BUCHAREST, Sept. 20.—Former Crown Prince Carol, of Roumania, is attempting to break the will of his father, the late King Ferdinand and has already obtained the intervention of the court of appeal, it was announced today by the official court gazette.

Aged Galleani, Friend Of Sacco and Vanzetti, Victim of Fascist Rage

Luigi Galleani, close personal friend and counselor of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, has become a virtual prisoner of the fascist organization in Ravenna, Italy.

Indianapolis Mayor On Trial for Graft Admits Helping Klan

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—Mayor John L. Duvall today continued to face a stinging barrage of questions concerning his alleged political deals as prosecuting attorney William H. Remy cross-examined the Indianapolis mayor, who late yesterday finished his direct testimony on charges of political corruption.

Anthracite Firemen Win Decision Against Coal Bosses on Fight to Lay Off Workers

By ED FALKOWSKI. (Federated Press.) SHENANDOAH, Pa., Sept. 20.—The full quota of firemen will be maintained on every idle day as has been done in the past, according to the decision handed down by the conciliation board which met in Philadelphia last week.

Paris Gendarmes Club Workers Who Protest

way to christen the "Sacco and Vanzetti Square," in memory of the two murdered workers. After the ceremonies at Sacco and Vanzetti Square the mass meeting, which had swelled to an unprecedented size, heard Vaillant-Couturier and other prominent French Communists and labor leaders voice the demands of the overwhelming mass of the workers that the American Legion leave French soil at once.

Fascists of Lithuania Use Severe Sentences in Attempt at Terror

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Heavy sentences have been meted out by a court martial to the alleged ring-leaders of the recent rebellion in Tauragien, Lithuania, dispatches from Kovno revealed today.

Monarchists in English Pay on Trial in U.S.S.R. for Bombing Worker Club

LENINGRAD, Russia, Sept. 20.—Five Russians, sons and grandsons of former czarist army officers, went on trial here today, charged with espionage on behalf of the British government, and of instituting a reign of terror in Leningrad last June.

England Still Dopes

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—The assembly adopted a resolution demanding that the governments of the various countries speed up measures to control illicit traffic in narcotics.

Wanted - More Readers! Are You Getting Them?

A SHORT COURSE of ECONOMIC SCIENCE By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvoialtsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

LABOR TEMPLE SCHOOL 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Announces course of 5 Lectures on The Plays of Shakespeare by John Cowper Powyos

Japanese Delegate Asks League to Aid Sudden War on U.S.

GENEVA, Sept. 20.—The question of a war between the United States and Japan, came up before the League Council today, and the Japanese delegate, Harukazu Nagakura, offered an amendment to the Polish "peace" resolution which would have allowed such a war to take place without objection by the League.

Hungary Defies. But the shadow of war, darkening the incense to the sham Goddess of Peace which all the delegates are industriously burning, left a considerable feeling of restraint and worry upon the gathering.

Nerves were further strained by the obstinate rejection by Hungary of Sir Austen Chamberlain's report, favorable to Roumania in the Hungarian land's dispute.

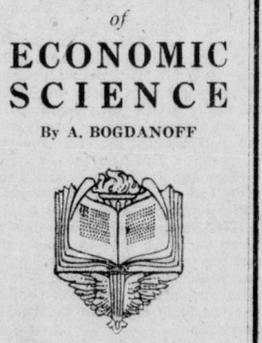
Spain Sneers. Another third rate power, Spain, continues to jeer at the apparently powerless League of Nations.

England Still Dopes. GENEVA, Sept. 20.—The assembly adopted a resolution demanding that the governments of the various countries speed up measures to control illicit traffic in narcotics.

The assembly also adopted the committee's report dealing with the diminution of poppy culture in Persia. The Persian government last week announced its willingness to curtail poppy cultivation over a three year period, as an experiment.

Count Lytton, speaking on behalf of India, urged efficacious international action to put down and control the drug traffic.

He did not promise that the British plantations in India would cease to "legally" produce quantities of the poison.



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

LABOR TEMPLE SCHOOL 14th St. and 2nd Ave. Announces course of 5 Lectures on The Plays of Shakespeare by John Cowper Powyos

KELLOGG SENDS TARIFF THREAT AGAINST FRANCE

War of Duties Starts if "Ally" Doesn't Bow

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—France was officially informed today that the United States stands ready to increase import duties on French goods unless the discrimination against American products, under the new French tariff schedules, is removed.

This attitude was revealed in a brief note delivered to the French foreign office in Paris, in reply to the French rejection of the American proposal for a most-favored-nation commercial treaty.

It is understood here that if the French show a desire to continue negotiations over the tariff question, the parleys likely will be in Washington rather than in Paris, as originally contemplated.

Only three most-favored-nation treaties have actually been ratified and that the modus vivendi arrangements with other countries—fourteen in all—can be terminated on very short notice.

The three countries with which the United States has most-favored-nation agreements are Germany, Estonia and Hungary. Such treaties with Salvador and Turkey have been signed but not ratified. The countries with which the United States has modus vivendi arrangements are Turkey, Brazil, Poland, Albania, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Latvia, Lithuania, Nicaragua and Rumania.

The tariff war with France might influence the twelve other countries with which the State Department is now negotiating for most-favored-nation treaties. These are Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria, Yugoslavia, Honduras, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland, Latvia and Guatemala.

It is anticipated that the practical ultimatum of the state department will catch the French foreign office at a disadvantage, as the artificial welcome of the American Legion, necessary to French capitalists in internal politics has made it difficult for them to immediately whip up resentment for U. S. imperialism. They will simply have to pay the price, in the opinion of state department attaches.

Detroit Workers Will Celebrate Annual Party Ball, September 25

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—The annual autumn festival and ball arranged for Saturday September 25th at the Workers' Home 1343 E. Ferry Avenue by the Workers (Communist) Party will open the Fall season of workers' recreation in Detroit.

Each year larger crowds attend this annual affair of the Party. The thousands of workers who have accepted the Party leadership in the recent demonstrations and organization drives will pledge their support to the Workers Party by their presence at this annual ball. Many entertaining features are being arranged by the committee, in addition to a union orchestra that will play all evening.

Many distinguished guests will be present among them Earl Browder. The Ball will be International in every respect, the workers of every nation will be represented including the workers from most of the oppressed nations of the world. Admission of 50 cents is being charged.

Pathologists in Kiev Call World Scientists To Stop New Slaughter

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 20.—The Kiev All-Union Congress of pathologists has adopted an appeal to the scientific workers of the world protesting against the attempts to draw the U. S. S. R. and all mankind with it into a new slaughter. The appeal calls upon all intellectuals throughout the world to protest against the efforts to destroy the first proletarian state which has created the best conditions for scientific work.

U. S. Capitalists Force League to Tariff Talk

(Continued from Page One) to convene at Geneva a diplomatic conference of duly authorized representatives of the governments' members and non-members of the League of Nations, with a view to the framing of an international convention for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The invitations to the states will be accompanied by the documents already prepared by the Economic Committee. Nov. 14, 1927, is the date provisionally fixed for this conference.

It has been decided provisionally that the conference should meet on Nov. 14, 1927, but the council may, if circumstances require it, alter this date at its next session.

At the same time the council decided to communicate to all the governments invited to the conference the enclosed document (C. I. A. P. 1) drawn up by the Economic Committee to serve as a basis for the conference's discussions. This document contains a preliminary draft international agreement for the abolition of import and export prohibitions and restrictions, preceded by a brief historical sketch and a summary of the results of the inquiries conducted by the Economic Committee with the governments and the commercial and industrial organizations of the various countries and followed by observations on certain articles of the preliminary draft agreement.

In the two annexes will be found the amendments proposed and observations submitted by the organizations concerned and by certain governments concerning the individual articles of the preliminary draft agreement.

I should be glad if you would be so good as to let me know whether the United States government is prepared to send representatives to this conference.

I have the honor to be, sir, Your obedient servant,
ERIC DRUMMOND.

Secretary Kellogg's Acceptance. Secretary Kellogg's reply read:

The secretary of state of the United States of America refers to the note of the deputy secretary general of the League of Nations, dated April 2, 1927, in which he was good enough to invite the government of the United States of America to attend an international conference with a view to framing an international convention for abolishing import and export prohibitions and restrictions. The government of the United States is glad to accept the invitation of the League of Nations and to participate in this conference, which, it is informed, will convene at Geneva on Oct. 17, 1927.

The president has appointed Mr. Hugh Wilson, American minister to Switzerland, to attend the conference as the representative of the United States. He will be assisted by one or more advisers whose names will be communicated to you as soon as possible.

KARL LIEBKNECHT AND ROSE LUXEMBURG



The Foundation of the Youth International

By JULIUS ALPARI. (In the previous installment Comrade Alpuri tells of his offer to present to the Youth Conference the report on the economic question if he were allowed to attack the reformist conceptions of Danneburg.)

It was not difficult to convince Liebknecht on this point. But I had also to win over de Man, the secretary of the international centre. When I had succeeded in this I was able to set about the work, and discussed my report repeatedly with Liebknecht. He agreed that in the first instance we should concentrate on the youth in large-scale industry. The demands of my resolution met with approval. As far as I can remember today he criticized that I had set the limits for compulsory education too low; he insisted that the importance of special youth organizations for the economic struggle be more sharply defined. For the rest he merely made some changes in style, especially in the theoretical section of my resolution where he considered many formulations too trite. He found fault with the statement that only with the growth of machinery had real exploitation of the youth begun. I did not want to give in on this point and urged that the most acute exploitation of apprentices took place in small industries as a result of competition with the machine. We had not decided our dispute prior to the conference. Liebknecht based his argument on manufacture, which already carried on large scale exploitation of children. I quoted Marx's "capital": "The work of women and children was the first word in the capitalist application of machinery. . . This powerful substitute of work and workers places the entire working class family under the heel of capital." Finally, we found a formulation which satisfied all parties.

Opposed Workshop. On the economic programme there were no further differences of opinion. Only one point was the cause of a heated discussion, namely, national apprenticeship workshops. Danneburg wrote a pamphlet on this subject in which he advocates the establishment of apprenticeship workshops as the only means of remedying the exploitation of apprentices. He de-

manded that this should form a part of the minimum programme of the social democrats and that special campaigns should be carried on to realize it. The Austrian delegation, supported by the Swiss and one Czech delegate, insisted that this apprenticeship workshop idea should be adopted in our economic programme. I opposed. The so-called apprenticeships constitute a very small section of the exploited youth. If the capitalist states should establish special apprenticeship centres for these it would only intensify the split in the ranks of the workers which would be used in the struggle against the proletariat. We should not cherish any illusions that the exploitation of apprentices can be abolished under capitalism. Our demands must be: protection of apprentices for the limitation and overthrow of capitalism, for the abolition of exploitation. Finally, my point of view gained the day and it was unanimously decided not to insert the clause on apprenticeship workshops in our programme.

The Stuttgart conference accomplished a very important piece of work. A year previously we had no idea of youth organizations or of what activity they carried on. At that time we learned that in the various countries there are three main types of youth organizations: anti-militarist organizations (Belgium and a part of Scandinavia), educational organizations (Holland, Switzerland), apprenticeship protection organizations (Austria, Hungary). Now an international is formed which had developed a revolutionary programme of work for all organizations. The first powerful step was thereby made for the inclusion of the proletarian youth in the class conscious struggle for the

overthrow of the dominations of the bourgeoisie.

Just a brief reference to the participants in the conference. A number of Russian comrades were present. Their names were not mentioned. I never met them again. Perhaps as far as they still exist they will report. I entered into a long conversation with one of them from whom I learned that he had been a Bundist. Babanava represented the Italian youth. Comrade Remmele took the minutes of the conference. Gustav Moller the Swiss delegate warmly supported Liebknecht, he became later the minister of the Swedish king. Zetal Hoglung told me that this same Moller after the war, is said to have declared that given the choice "Liebknecht or Noske" he would decide for Noske. De Man, who, together with Liebknecht, had done most to bring about the conference, has had an interesting career. He was a militant Marxist, a bitter opponent of Vandervelde. He volunteered in the war, and after the February Revolution went to Russia with Vandervelde in order to support Kerensky and his offensive as a "left." Finally, from his impact with Marxism he came to the conclusion that he was bad, but Marxism. Before the war we were close friends, and also during the war I had hoped that he would find the way to us. I greatly regret his loss. In April, 1922, I met him at the conference of the three internationals in Berlin where he acted as interpreter for the last time for the II. International. Exactly 12 years had elapsed since we had met. De Man recognized me at once, came to me and exclaimed: "You are of course in the III. International!" "Of course!" I replied.

NEGRO STUDENT, BACK FROM VISIT TO THE U. S. S. R., ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT FREE EDUCATION THERE

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20 (FP).—Students in Negro colleges are reading with interest the report brought back from Soviet Russia by Richard Hurst Hill, senior at Lincoln University, and published this week as the leading article in Afro-American, ranked as one of the most influential race papers in America.

Hill went to the Soviet Union as the result of a scholarship award from a New York student group, won through membership on the Lincoln debating team which defeated Oxford last winter. He was most impressed with the progress of education in the Soviet Union.

"All education is free in Russia, including colleges and professional schools", he reports. "Not only is tuition free but board, lodging and other expenses of the students are paid by the government. Compulsory education laws are enforced in many places and even workers in the factories manage to spend two or three hours a day in study."

Ask About U. S. Lynchings. "The lowest peasant on Russian farms is better informed about the economic conditions of this country and of other countries than the average American", Hill found. "Standing for a few hours on an isolated Russian farm talking with a peasant, I was asked, 'Are they still mistreating and lynching colored people in the southern part of the United States?'"

"I found copies of the Afro-American in Moscow. Stribling's Birthright has been translated into Russian as well as Walter White's novel 'Flight' and books by William Pickens. "All industry is owned by the Soviet government except concessions to foreigners which revert to the government in time. The result is that the poor people of Russia long oppressed under the Czar are living happy and peaceful lives for the first time in history. Their pay is fixed by the government. Workers live in government owned houses. The standard of pay is not far below what we have in America. Social insurance provides for the workers

and their families if for any reason they are ill or incapacitated for work.

Not Interested in Christianity. "The average Russian is not only more intelligent than the average American, but he is more enthusiastic about what he terms 'our government'. He is more interested in its success and works more ardently to bring that about."

The younger Russians are not very keen about christianity, Hill discovered. "We want nothing of christianity, especially the American brand", he quotes them as saying. "Look what it has done for America where Jews and Negroes are hated and mistreated."

Disagree Over Paternity. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 20. — Juanita Montanya, Spanish dancer and film actress, today was scheduled to appear in the district attorney's office to be questioned regarding her \$1,000,000 suit against Wallace Beery, noted film actor. The dancer accused Beery of attacking her and named him as the father of her unborn child.

Beery returned here from a hunting trip yesterday. He made a complete denial of the assertions contained in the dancer's complaint.

Churchgoer Hit By Car. BAY SHORE, N. Y., Sept. 20. — Charles Smith, a middle aged employee of the Mrs. George R. Turnbull estate at West Islip, near Bay Shore, died in South Side Hospital this morning from injuries he received when struck by an automobile yesterday. Smith while on his way to church, was hit by a Ford car which was struck by another car and overturned.

Another Chicago Robbery. CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Six masked bandits armed with shotguns, held up four messengers of the First National Bank of Cicero, a suburb, today and escaped with \$95,000, of which \$56,000 was cash, \$19,000 checks, and \$20,000 negotiable bonds.

RESOLUTION

Adopted Unanimously at Memorial Meetings for Sacco and Vanzetti, Yeomen Hall, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Sunday, August 28th, 1927 and at Bridge Square, Minneapolis, Monday Evening, August 29th, 1927.

We, the workers and citizens of Minneapolis, in mass meeting assembled to protest against the judicial murder of our fallen comrades, Sacco and Vanzetti, desire to express our heartfelt sympathy to their relatives and to those who have worked tirelessly for their release, in this dark hour of our common bereavement.

We pledge ourselves to carry on the fight against tyranny and injustice wherever and whenever they exist and to fight on and on until a new birth of freedom is established everywhere; and until the rights of free assembly; free speech and free press shall be an accomplished fact and not a hollow mockery as has many times been demonstrated during the Sacco-Vanzetti defense.

We further pledge ourselves to keep jealous guard in future to preserve the measure of freedom which has thus far been so bitterly fought for and won.

We pledge ourselves to fight relentlessly until the unjust execution of our brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti, shall be avenged.

Chairman: S. A. STOCKWELL. Secretary: HARVEY WATTS.

What's What in Washington

ATTACK U. S. FOREIGN TRADE

By HARVEY O'CONNOR.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20 (FP).—American export trade, right at the zenith of its prosperity and penetration into foreign markets, seems poised also on the brink of disastrous reverses.

With dizzying rapidity, lightning strokes have been launched by foreign business interests against American trade, and at the same time severe assaults have been levelled against American foreign policy and the entire fabric of hitherto unchallenged supremacy.

Critical Moment.

Coming right at the moment when American domestic production and trade are visibly headed downward, with unemployment jumping ahead at a dangerous pace, the foreign attacks seem to be timed to complete an entire discomfiture of cocksure industrialism which has reigned in New York and Washington so confidently since 1921. A quick tumbling of the prestige of the Coolidge-Mellon-Hoover political machinery and difficult times for the speculators who have run amuck in the New York stock exchange are seen as direct results of the world-wide bombardment, directed momentarily from France, Argentina, Panama and Canada and aimed at tariff provisions and other trade objectives.

England As Enemy.

The Geneva naval arms fiasco, bringing out the British Empire as the main foe of the United States government, may well have started the serious slide downward of American prestige, but the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the American Legion invasion of Paris and the insolent attitude of American manufacturers in insisting on easy access to foreign markets while closing their own home market are the big factors.

Hoover In Decline.

On the political field, the echoes of the sudden decline in prestige, production and foreign favor are to be observed in the trend away from Coolidge and Hoover as presidential possibilities in 1928 and the significant statement of Andrew Mellon, boss of the eastern republican party, that he is for Hughes, who has divorced himself from the present administration. The revolt of the Chicago bankers against the Mellon-controlled Federal Reserve Board indicates further division which comes with reverses.

In the meantime the state and commerce departments fumble about nervously in an effort to solve the contradictions of the Fordney-McCumber tariff act in international relations. France's action in raising her duties on American imports to a level with the American tariff on French imports has created havoc in the camp of the high tariff crowd. Protests are beside the point: Even the Francophile sentimentalists are a little astonished that France should grant favored nation concessions to Germany, the late enemy, while boosting duties on goods from America, the well known savior.

Sacco-Vanzetti Murder.

The high protective tariff is due for hard knocks in the next congress as the result of the new complications. Workers and farmers will be joined by exporters, democrats, international bankers and progressives in

hammering away at the sacrosanct republican tariff. Textile workers, as representative of most of the workers in highly protected industries, know by experience what a sorry joke the tariff is on the four million operatives and dependents in their own industry.

No less a personage than Ambassador Pueyrredon, the suave Argentinian, has informed the state department that the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by Massachusetts is one of the good reasons why American tariff spies are not wanted in his country. There are plenty of other reasons too, including British influence in Argentina, controversies over embargoes placed on Argentine goods and the Monroe Doctrine.

The spy provision in the tariff act is sure to be deleted in the session. These spies are charged with finding out production costs in foreign countries for the purpose of keeping those very commodities out of the United States. Naturally these commercial agents are about as welcome abroad as American naval or diplomatic spies. Most countries have accepted them sullenly but in Argentina anti-American sentiment is now so strong that they will not be tolerated at all.

California Judge Gives Injunction Against Seceding Iron Workers

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 20.—Judge Shields of the Superior Court has issued an injunction ordering Local union No. 118 and the Western District Council, which seceded from the International Ironworkers Union, to stop using the name of the International union and to turn over all funds to the international. The leaders of the seceding union, James Sullivan, R. M. Hagerty, C. W. Crittenden and George Pillsworth.

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The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the ninth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

Regarding the two main historical streams in our Party—our Party was born as a result of the splitting away of the left wing of the social-democrats from the socialist party. A certain section of our Party is therefore to be found largely in the elements coming out of the socialist party. As our Party developed it reached a second stage, the stage where it was able to attract masses from the trade unions. When the Party reached that stage, it reached one of the most important periods of its development. Here we have the second main stream of the Party. Comrades, when we speak of two streams, we do not speak of one stream here and another there, but as concepts merely marking temporary mile-posts, temporary signposts in the history of the Party. Just as it is necessary to develop the ideological homogeneity of the working class as a class in this country, so it is necessary to develop the ideological homogeneity of these two main trends in the composition of our Party. We will never be able to develop the ideological homogeneity of the working class as a class until we have accomplished homogeneity in our own ranks. More than ever before, today the two streams are no longer appearing as two streams, but more and more appearing as one stream, the Party stream.

There are other groupings in the Party. I speak concretely of the comrades known as the Cannon group. It would be foolhardy for us to say that the unification of the Party is complete with the unification of these two main streams alone. The fact of the matter is that these two main streams cannot unite unless their unity is of such character that it becomes the unity of all groupings. Not only no first and second class citizens, but no two and a half class. No persecutions; no discriminations. This may not be immediately realized, but the test of our policies must be to what extent are we making a conscious effort towards that end.

I am sure the incoming C. E. C. will consciously follow a policy to break down, to remove these prejudices and suspicions of groupings as groupings until all groupings end.

When we speak of the unification of the Party being achieved primarily through the unification of the two main streams, we speak of it not in the sense of mistrust or suspicion or deprecation of any group which still exists, but in a realistic manner. It is an indisputable fact that the largest number of members and the sharpest differences in the Party have been in these two main groupings. But today, all groups have only one task left and that is to get out of business, that is, to liquidate themselves, that is, to try to merge themselves into one, the Party unified.

This convention will mark a period when more than ever before the incoming C. E. C., not any comrade of the C. E. C., not any combination of groups, not any blocs, but as a C. E. C., not as a combination of groups, but as a collective leadership, will fight for the removal of factional prejudices in the Party. There are basic reasons for this. The last decision of the C. I., the resolution on the tasks of the Party, the supplementary decision, the various cables, have laid the basis, helping the Party to remove its factionalism. We are no longer in a struggle in the Party for

a majority. The shortcomings of the groupings have been very largely removed in this struggle and by the criticism of the C. I. I refer to the criticism made by the C. I. of the majority of the former Polbureau. These comrades have been properly and correctly criticized because they have reacted too often as a group. This criticism, I am convinced, has gone a long way toward removing this shortcoming of this section of our Party leadership and membership.

Other comrades of the former Polbureau have been criticized for the use of factional methods. We feel that these comrades have taken the criticism earnestly and positively have learned their lesson. I am sure that all comrades will be nearer unification after this convention.

Our Party, comrades, has been mobilized more effectively for mass work thru reorganization. This is another factor making for the elimination of factionalism.

I think there is a greater will in the depths of our Party for unification. This is very important because small as our Party may be, still there cannot continue remnants of factionalism so long as our leadership is conscious that deep down in the ranks of our Party there is a desire and will for unity. Our leadership will respond to this and will do its share as the leadership to unify the Party. We are all sick and tired of factionalism, despite the fact that we all now and then show recurrences. We must recognize that the need for unity in the face of the war danger cannot be overestimated. We must overcome suspicions of individual against individual. No comrade who has ever contributed anything to our Party must be treated as anything but a comrade who has a place in our Party.

A few words about hegemony, unity and collective leadership. It is wrong to confuse the term majority with

hegemony. A C. E. C. may have a majority, but a majority does not necessarily mean hegemony. The question of hegemony is answered in the sense of the attitude of comrade to comrade, in the practice of talking comrades into confidence, of getting together on a basis of equality. It is the manner and spirit of working together which determines whether there is hegemony in our Party or not. We say, after this convention there will be no such problems and issues and that unity can be and will be achieved in the development of our Party of all comrades, not only in the top, but maximum equal participation in the task of building a mass Communist Party.

What must the majority of the incoming C. E. C. do toward this end? In our opinion a big step has already been taken in this direction. The fact that in many districts the D. E. C.'s were composed on a basis different from the proportion of strength in the District Convention is a sign that the Party is moving forward. The fact that the Party D. E. C.'s are now largely composed on the basis of the utilization of all constructive elements, rather than on the basis of the arithmetical strength of the convention, is to be welcomed as an anger of unity. We must work together, dropping group attitudes. Our division of work must not be on the basis of division in the past, but on the basis of comrades being able to contribute to a maximum extent. Only this will help the growth of our Party. The Party must step forward before the masses. The comrades appearing before the masses must be chosen on the basis of ability, not on the basis of groupings. The relations in the development of our Party must be on the basis of Communist to Communist, not on the basis of past prejudices, not on the basis of past grievances or past differences which no longer exist.

(To be Continued)

President Green's Greeting Go to Those Who Rejoiced at the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and Not to the Workers Who Protested.

The cablegram sent by President Green of the American Federation of Labor to Howard P. Savage, commander of the American Legion, released for publication Monday, constitutes a repudiation of the struggle waged in the United States and thruout the world to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The cablegram is a slap in the face for the French labor movement which, irrespective of political party affiliation, is united in protesting against the American legion convention as a demonstration of mass resentment at the murder of two innocent workingmen by American "justice."

The first sentence of the cablegram is an insult not only to the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti but an insult as well to American workers who know the strikebreaking and terrorist role played by dozens of posts of the American Legion with full official sanction or without official rebuke.

Green says:

In behalf of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor I extend greetings and assurance of our continued co-operation with the American Legion upon matters of mutual interest.

What are these "matters of mutual interest" where there is to be "continued co-operation?"

By far the great majority of the former members of the national army mobilized in 1917 are outside the ranks of the American legion. The legion can claim at best only some 760,000 members and the greater part of this membership is fictitious.

Many of the posts are organized as direct auxiliaries of big corporations and are a bulwark to the company unions in such open shop concerns as the United States Steel Corporation, various railway companies, The Western Union Telegraph Company, General Electric, etc.

An examination of the legion membership discloses the fact that it does not include any high percentage of the actual workers who were in the national army.

What then are the matters of "mutual interest?"

They can be only joint offensives against the militant section of the labor movement, joint pressure upon congress for legislation from which only the official caste of the unions and legions will benefit and joint approval of imperialist enterprises like military training camps, bigger navy campaigns. In short, all of the measures by which, under the euphemistic name of "national defense" the militarization of the working class is being carried out.

The immediate purpose of Green's cablegram of course is to show that the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor does not sympathize in any way with the efforts the French masses are making to prove to the Legion and to the whole world that they look upon the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti as a crime against the world's working class.

President Green, when millions of workers thruout the world were joined by hundreds of thousands of liberty loving persons of other walks of life, in trying to save Sacco and Vanzetti when their lives hung in the balance, sent only a wire to Governor Fuller requesting a stay of sentence but not expressing confidence in their innocence.

The world of labor knows by this time that had the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor given real support to the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, had it used its influence to mobilize the labor movement against the executions, Sacco and Vanzetti would be alive today.

The cablegram of President Green is the final proof that the official leadership of the A. F. of L. did not exert its power to save the two workers whose seven years of torture and death stirred the masses of the world as they have not been stirred for many years. It shows also the reason why, in spite of convention decisions, the A. F. of L. leadership made only the coldest and most formal requests for clemency. The reason is that this leadership was aligned, not with Sacco and Vanzetti and the labor movements of the world, but with their enemies.

Had Green dipped his pen in the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti when he wrote the cablegram of greetings to the American Legion his conduct could have been no more shameful.

Black as was the blot upon the record of the American Federation of Labor leadership when it allowed Sacco and Vanzetti to be murdered without exerting its power to the limit, Green has made it blacker still.

Every worker who belongs to a union and who does not work and fight to drive such leaders from the labor movement must forever meet his fellows with his head bowed in shame.

Only labor officials who hate and despise the fighting traditions of American labor, only a leadership which can join with the police informers, the gangsters and gunmen of the bosses as in the war on the left wing of the needle trades, can hold out the hand of fellowship to the militarists, and the tools of the militarists now in France, who cheered for Governor Fuller and were convulsed with jackal-like laughter as the deadly current leaped thru the bodies of two workingmen murdered because they were loyal to their class in the way they understood loyalty.

In the years to come the cablegram sent by Green will take its place beside the perjuries of Harry Orchard in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case, the lies of Oxman in the Mooney case and oath of allegiance to the British king sworn by Benedict Arnold.

Even a Green can go too far. He will find that his endorsement of American capitalist justice and his studied insult to the labor movement of France will meet with no support in the ranks of American workers.

His latest action has torn from him whatever covering of a labor character he possessed and leaves open to the gaze of millions of workers, organized and unorganized, the real Green agent of American imperialism whose heart goes out, not to the workers who mourn for Sacco and Vanzetti but to the class which murdered them and to the mercenaries of this class who condone their murder.

DRAMA

"The Cat and the Canary," at the Colony Theatre

STARTING from the premise that the only aim of pictures produced in this country is to provide "entertainment" and "thrills" at any cost, we hereby recommend to you a film that will keep you both thrilled and entertained every inch of its length. "The Cat and the Canary" is, however, a genuine technical achievement. An atmosphere of weirdness and deadly suspense is sustained thru the whole showing in a manner reminiscent of "Callaghan's Harem." Paul Leni, who designed the sets for "Variety" is the director of this film. With the material at hand he has done a splendid job. The well-known German "angle" photography has been used very effectively. A masterful combination of lights and shades remind one of Bellow's mad-house interiors and testifies to the talent of the German artist.

The story is thin and puerile. Only masterful direction saved the day. Judge for yourself. A millionaire dies, instructing his lawyer to read his will twenty years after his death. Upon the expiration of said twenty years his money-mad relatives assemble in the Mediaeval mansion of the dead Croesus, "where his ghost wanders thru the deserted corridors." Every nook and corner of the immense, deserted building speaks of death and horror. Every hallway sends a shudder vibrating down your back. Every face of the assembled relatives is grim and ghastly. The whole tale centers around this night spent by ten people in the mansion. A supplementary clause in the dead man's will requires the inheritor to undergo a sanity test and if found insane to turn the shekels over to the one named in a sealed letter held by the lawyer. Somehow, the relative named therein "gets wise" to the whole affair and proceeds to carry out plans to drive Annabelle (original inheritor; young and demure!) insane before the doctor arrives. That night a desperate lunatic causes havoc in the house. After hair-raising scenes and situations, he is caught and discovered to be—the relative named in the sealed letter. From then on, all's well. Annabelle marries her simple minded cousin Paul Jones, and all material for further "thrills" being exhausted, the thing's over.

You'll enjoy this film if you have any nerves at all, but do not try to be too critical with the story, or you'll spoil it all.

I might, while I'm at it, whisper in your ear that "The New Ford," a semi-futuristic machine-dance by the well-known Marmein Sisters, is the best number on the Colony's program this week, and that includes "The Cat and the Canary."—S. B.

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Screen Notes

The latest Fox picture "Sunrise," directed by Fred W. Murnau will have its premiere Friday night at the Times Square Theatre.

The premier of Al Jolson in "The Jazz Singer," is set for Thursday night October 6th, at the Warner Theatre.

"The Student Prince," Metro's picture of the popular Heidelberg story, will have its initial showing at the Astor Theatre this evening. Ernst Lubitsch directed the picture which co-stars Ranon Navarro and Norma Shearer.

"The Big City," another story of night life among New York night club gangsters on Broadway, will be Lon Chaney's next starring vehicle, written for him by Tod Browning.

- David Feyer, Skeston, N. Dak. 2.00
- Ladies Auxiliary, Stamford, Conn. 10.00
- R. Huebner, Sioux City, Iowa 1.00
- E. J. Kerka, Los Angeles, Calif. 1.00
- Anna Shakman, Detroit, Mich. 2.00
- R. Newstrom, Duluth, Minn. 2.00
- M. Lundquist, Rockford, Ill. 1.00
- J. Martens, Moline, Ill. 3.00
- John Gruzowski, Cleveland, Ohio 2.00
- Workers Party Branch, New Haven, Conn. 35.00
- S. Pobersky, (collected) Duluth, Minn. 6.35
- G. Maziaruchuk, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- Mike Kozushok, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- Alex Kubat, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- H. Iwanyszyn, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00
- Delatore, Short Creek, W. Va. 50
- J. Martalo, Short Creek, W. Va. 1.00

The Communist International, The War Danger and the Role of American Imperialism

By ROBERT MINOR

(Continuation of Convention Report)

This tremendous U. S. imperialist structure Bucharin has described as opposite pole to the Soviet Union. This tremendous structure of American imperialism is nearest to us, and becomes our first adversary. American imperialism is of unprecedented absolute strength. It came through the war without the need of a stabilization of its capitalist system. Comrades don't make the mistake of speaking of the stabilization of American capitalism in the same sense in which European capitalism was partly and temporarily stabilized. American imperialism came out of the war capable of acting as the stabilizing agency for the other imperialisms of the world. This American capitalism takes a position dominating the world to a large extent. As has been pointed out already this monopoly position does not extend to exactly the same universal degree as the British Empire's monopoly in the past. But this American imperialism now stands before the whole world as the universal bully of all nations. Since it plunged into the World War on the side of its financial allies, American imperialism more aggressively uses its military power to attack those nations which happen to possess raw materials and markets which are desired. The in-

tensification of the role of American imperialism in the Pacific Ocean, its policy in China, its policy in regard to the Philippines, where the last vestige of independence has been declared to be dead, its policy leads toward that position where the United States imperialism will not hang back, but will take an active, initiative part in the world war which is coming.

However, the tremendous exhibition of strength of American imperialism, is accompanied by the seeds of its own destruction. The seeds of destruction lie in the very fact of the tremendous development of this imperialism. I will not dwell upon the general facts, but will speak of the crystallization of the Latin American bloc against American imperialism which appears to be already in the offing. We see Mexico, which suffers first of all from this American imperialism, beginning to show itself as a future center and rallying point for opposition. That is in spite of the recent evidences of supine policy on the part of the Mexican government. Comrades, Latin America is to play a big role in the war which is coming. This is of first importance to us, because Latin America will be primarily concerned with the struggle for liberation from the yoke of United States imperialism. We find the bourgeoisie of the United States very busy through many agencies in "preparing the rear." First old Sam Gompers and then Bill Green, working through the Pan-American Federation of Labor try to break the spirit and to corrupt the entire organized labor movement of Latin America, in order to facilitate the subjugation of these countries to United States imperialism. Comrades, through Mexico, through Nicaragua, through the other Latin American countries, we owe the revolutionary movement led by the Comintern a duty of the highest order. In regard to the Philippines, where we see the policy of America leading most directly toward friction with the Soviet Union, we find that we must not be satisfied with the small beginnings which we have already made, but we must make the most aggressive and earnest attempt to get a real movement on-foot.

Comrades, in Europe American imperialism is subjugating industrially developed countries—a thing never before to an appreciable extent accomplished by any imperialism. We see the recent flood of sentiment against capitalist America in Europe, not only in the labor press, but in the petty bourgeois press, and even in a section of the big bourgeois European press. Throughout Europe, South America, throughout the entire world, tens of millions of more than one class are cursing capitalist America for its murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. This does not mean that the bourgeoisie of European countries has suddenly become tender-hearted in its attitude toward labor agitators. It means that the latent spirit of resentment against American imperialism was enabled to find an outlet through the means of this protest.

(To be Continued)

Reviving the Farm Bloc Illusion.

Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, forecasts the organization of a "militant progressive bloc" in the senate to fight for farm relief and flood control. Senator Norris of Nebraska is proposed for leadership of this combination. Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa and ten other senators are said to be in favor of organization for control of the "balance of power" in the next session of the upper house of congress.

This all sounds very well to the uninitiated, but it falls flat upon careful examination of the facts. The balance of power is pure myth as was clearly revealed on all major issues before the last session where the republican-democratic Wall Street coalition put thru every reactionary measure with only the handful of opposition senators now advocating organization of their forces under the leadership of Norris. On the world court issue this bloc stood alone against the coalition; it stood alone on the question of European debt funding as on the Mellon tax scheme; today the official spokesmen of the two old parties indicate by their published interviews that the opposition bloc will stand alone on all questions of international policy. The McNary-Haugen farm relief bill was supported by the majority in the senate only because they knew it would be vetoed by Coolidge. And if Coolidge had, for political reasons, approved it, the supreme court would have declared it unconstitutional.

The revival of the farm bloc is merely a maneuver to fool the farmers of the West and the South into support of the two old parties. As long as the farmers have confidence in such futile alignments the old parties are safe from a serious threat of a class party of workers and farmers.

In this sense the farm bloc in the senate serves as a reactionary tool in behalf of the Wall Street coalition. Just so often as the farmers place their hope in so-called "progressive" opposition just so often will they be deceived and betrayed.

The only hope for the impoverished inhabitants of the agricultural areas is to strive for the creation of a class party that will embrace the workers of the city as well as the exploited farmers.

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Union Officials, District 7, Take Local to the Court

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 20.—An injunction applied for by the officials of District 7, United Mine Workers of America, against Local Union 5516 has been granted by the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county.

Many Grievances. Around the expelled local union has grown up a large opposition movement based on the many grievances and violations of the contract by the coal operators to which the district officials have failed to pay proper attention.

The large salaries and expense accounts of the district officials have also become an issue. Local Union 5516 has issued a statement citing various grievances and calling for an "extraordinary" district convention but no real program has been submitted by its committee.

The insurgent movement has weakened its case by taking a position on the check-off, arbitration and dues payment which the district officials find it possible to interpret as operators' propaganda.

This has created further dissatisfaction. According to the opinion of miners who were active in the last election in support of the "Save the Union" ticket headed by John Brophy and who are working for a militant program for the U. M. W. of A., there is the opportunity to organize a powerful left wing movement against the incompetent and reactionary district officialdom in opposition to injunction processes in internal union affairs and around a fighting program of resistance to the coal operators who are systematically weakening the union in the anthracite.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight. Irving Place and 14th St. Speakers: Nat Kaplan and Otto Huiswoud.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow. Second Ave. and 10th St. Speakers: W. W. Weinstein, Rebecca Grecht and C. K. Miller.

Morning International Branch. The Morning International Branch meets today, 10:30 a. m. in Room 22, 108 East 14th St.

Daily Worker Agents Meeting. All Daily Worker Agents must attend and all party units must be represented at the Daily Worker conference tonight, 8 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

Dance for Daily Worker. International Costume Ball given by Branch 6, Section 5, W. P., Saturday, September 24th at 2700 Bronx Park East.

Worker Arrested After Bomb Explosion Is Let Go in Magistrate Court

Lester Strauss, a member of the I. W. W., arrested August 6, at 1 a. m., shortly after the subway explosion in the 28th street station that night, was discharged when he appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning.

Strauss was taken into custody on the charge of walking within police and fire lines. He was severely beaten and then placed under arrest. He has been out on \$1,000 bail furnished by the International Labor Defense that has been handling the case. Carol King was the attorney.

Wardrobe Workers Union Wins \$14 Increase in Pay

An increase of \$14 a week in the minimum wage scale for wardrobe attendants has been won by the Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants' Union for the members of its organization.

Under the revised scale attendants will now get a minimum of \$55 a week and will also get an additional sixth, a little over \$9 for Sundays when Sunday work is required. The scale is also effective all down the line, assistant attendants being increased to \$45 a week plus Sunday pay, and dressers now being scaled at \$2.50 a performance.

All of the managers now producing in New York have given orders to their business departments to put the raise into immediate effect with the single exception of Florence Ziegfeld who is still holding out for the old wage scale.

In the motion picture houses a new scale has also recently been won by the union.

Sleuth Who Jailed Latins in Frame-up Promoted by Warren

Despite the fact that the frame-up against the six Latin-American workers who are being held in 25,000 bail in connection with the explosion near the Brooklyn court house on Sept. 5 is not yet complete, a detective who "helped" the case has already been promoted.

Yesterday Police Commissioner Michael Fahey, of the Butler St. station, Brooklyn, who arrested the defendants, has been promoted to a second-grade detective at a salary of \$2,500 a year. He now gets \$2,000.

Are You Doing Your Bit for the Big Red Bazaar?

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Furriers T. U. E. L. Meets Tonight. The Furriers' Section of the Trade Union Educational League will meet tonight, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Hotel Workers' Fraction. The hotel workers' fraction will meet 3 p. m. today at 108 East 14th St.

Booth At Bazaar. The Progressive Group, Local 38, appeals to all members of the local and friends to contribute articles for its booth at the Daily Worker-Freizeit bazaar.

Furriers Sewing Room in the Bronx. The Bronx Women's Furriers Council has opened a sewing room at 1542 Minford Place, Bronx.

Organize Anti-Fascist Branch. A branch of the Anti-Fascist League of North America will be organized in Jersey City, N. J., next Monday, 8 p. m., at a meeting to be held at 160 Mercer St.

Tuckers and Hemstitchers Meeting. Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will hold a general membership meeting tomorrow, 6 p. m. at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

I. L. D. Conference. A very important conference of all secretaries, organizers, and C. C. C. delegates of the branches of the International Labor Defense, New York section will take place Thursday at 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Jewelry Workers Union Holds Rally This Eve.

Jewelry Workers' Union, Local 1, will hold an organization meeting, Sixth Ave., to enroll all jewelers, set-tonght, 6 p. m., at Bryant Hall, 725 ters, engravers, polishers, toolmakers and presshands in the organization.

The speakers will be Hugh Frayne, Coleman, organizer, Amalgamated Federation of Labor, and James H. general organizer of the American Electric Railway Employees' Union.

Labor Temple Opens Season With Lectures J. C. Powys Tonight

Labor Temple, 14th street and Second Ave., opens today with the first of a series of lectures on "The Plays of Shakespeare," by John Cowper Powys.

Dr. J. F. Beck, who for the past fourteen years has been director of the Workers' Educational Association in England, will speak in the auditorium next Sunday evening at 5 on "Fortune's Maggott."

Governor Smith Barely Escapes Injury When His Car Hits Taxicab

Gov. Alfred E. Smith narrowly escaped injury when a taxicab in which he, Mrs. Smith and two friends were riding, was in collision with another taxicab here Monday night, it was learned yesterday.

Irish Elections Give Government Only Scant Lead

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—With all the election returns in with the exception of those from three districts, President William T. Cosgrave's government faction had a scant lead of five seats in the Dail Eireann today.

Seventy-seven government candidates held seats which were divided among them as follows: Government representatives, 60; farmers, 5; independents, 12. The republican-labor coalition headed by Eamonn De Valera had 72 seats as follows: Republicans, 57; laborites, 12; national league, 2; Communist, 1.

Widow Says Dry Agent Blew Out Brains of a Helpless Unarmed Man

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Sept. 20.—J. R. Brewer, a dry agent, was held without bail in jail here today following a hearing into the killing of Charles P. Gundlach, 77, a farmer, during a raid by prohibition officers.

D. M. Jackson, another agent, was released in \$2,000 bond. J. T. Fisher had previously been held in \$1,000 bond. While a fourth agent, R. S. Cornet, Jr., was dismissed. Fisher was wounded.

Gundlach's widow pointed out Brewer as the agent who had held a pistol to her husband's head and blown out his brains as he lay unarmed and wounded on the porch of their home.

State's Attorney Dorsey said he would ask indictment of Brewer for murder.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

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

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

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

DO YOUR BIT!

NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Here is my pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. My newsdealer is... Address... City... SUB RATES Per year \$4.00 Six months 2.50 Three months 2.00 In New York Per year \$5.00 Six months 3.00 Three months 2.50

"Business as Usual" in the Amalgamated

A Survey of the Union in its Principal Centers—Facts Speak Louder Than Beautiful Words.
By A. TAYLOR.

"Business as Usual" is the common expression of the officials of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Everything is in fine order. The membership is contended; the officers are happy and the organization is in a state of tranquility thanks to the abilities of Sydney Hillman, its president, and his able associates, the General Executive Board.

Such is the picture one gets by reading the Amalgamated weekly organs—the Advance, Fortshrit, etc. That impression is also being conveyed through numerous other publications. For instance, Ben Stollberg writing in the Nation about the needle industry has only laudable comments for the leaders of the Amalgamated. He compliments Hillman upon his executive abilities and attributes the soundness of that organization to his keen foresight and native ingenuity. Such rose-colored pictures are also presented by various other liberal writers in the "Survey Graphic," "Square Deal" and so forth.

Below the Surface.
If we assume that the foregoing description of the Amalgamated tells a true story a closer observation of a more factual character reveals an entirely different condition. Before going further it might be in place to ask a few questions so as to get an idea what we are trying to prove.

1. Why were such drastic measures resorted to when the administration policy—that of fighting the insurgents—was put through in the New York market.

2. Why was a man like Beckerman, who is undisputedly disliked and mistrusted by nearly all needleworkers placed in charge of the New York Joint Board.

3. Why were a number of able organizers dropped from the staff and a few "trusted" ones remained?

4. Why are the members in numerous markets constantly in revolt against their puppet administrations, which are being kept up by the influence of the National Office?

We could ask more questions but these will suffice to clarify our contention for the present. It is, however, within reason to state that if conditions are as pleasant as the official family of the Amalgamated contend that they are, then the existence of these evils gives the lie to the story they tell.

Why we justified in asking the above questions? Let us see. It seems hardly necessary to substantiate the statement that the most brutal and indecent tactics were used, under the supervision of Beckerman and the approval of the National officers, when putting the so-called national policy in force against the revolting rank and file in the New York market. One only needs to refresh his memory a bit.

Recall to mind the forceful measures resorted to; the use of gangsters and underworld characters to break up protest meetings and to beat up the workers who attended them; the force and coercion employed when collecting dues and assessments—forcing the workers to leave the shop, admitting them only after their obligations had been paid; the discrimination against active union members, expelling them on some false charge, or depriving them of their jobs through various infamous schemes; the alignment of disreputable and mistrusted elements, Harry Cohen, to wit, who was officially found guilty of accepting graft from an employer; and Beckerman, a tool of the Forward clique; all for the sake of "unity" against the groaning rank and file who revolted against the ruthlessness of the officials.

These are facts and their proof is easily available to anyone who is afflicted with a doubting complex.

They Hate Beckerman.
That Beckerman is despised and distrusted by the rank and file of the Amalgamated is an undisputed fact. The mere mention of his name among workers in New York is enough to generate suspicion and disgust. Not only are the New York members indignant over Beckerman's czaristic behavior but his infamy has spread to practically all Amalgamated clothing centers.

In Rochester a demonstration against him was staged on the first of May. He encountered a similar fate in Toronto a few weeks later. In Chicago, too, his visit created unpleasant manifestations. There is, furthermore, no love lost between Beckerman and the executives of the Amalgamated.

Beckerman, as indicated previously, is part of the Forward machine. Beckerman was brought into the organization to serve a purpose. Times were turbulent. Official power was tottering and someone with a stern nature was needed to quell the riotous insurgents. Beckerman's natural qualities admirably fitted him for the job. His connection with the underworld was excellent; the police were his old acquaintances and no doubt he was capable of deal with the "radical dissenters." However, now, when the "job" is about completed the axes are being sharpened for Beckerman's decapitation, it seems.

All in all this vile game at the expense of the workers is being played very subtly and judiciously under the cloak of various pretenses. Every thing is justified in the name of "order" and "discipline" and the game toes merrily on.

But things are not so nice and peaceful though it seems!

Leaving New York let us turn elsewhere. Let's see whether "Business as Usual" is applicable to other markets. Suppose we take a look at Rochester. That market is an important one. Excepting Chicago, Rochester is the only regularly dues-paying center and from a financial viewpoint ranks second highest—having a membership of fully nine-thousand dues paying members. The predominating nationality are the Italians who claim that they were never given their full number of representatives either in the joint board or in the administration.

Many stormy meetings were held over this issue. That matter, however, is never settled, it is always pacified, somehow. An insurrection on the part of the membership is an every day occurrence in Rochester which is usually followed by some momentary compromise which soon, in turn, is followed by another outburst of revolt.

Local Jealousy.
Until two years ago the manager of the Joint Board was an outsider placed there by the National Office. As usual in such cases, that fact met with resentment by the local office-seekers. Why have an outsider run our business when we have so many capable fellows among ourselves who could do the job better and cheaper, was their line of argument. Before long a group of local politicians capitalized the slogan of "autonomy and economy" and consequently gained power. A local man was placed at the head of the organization.

That group having gained power it immediately declared war upon those who had opposed them in the past; those who with the National Office fought against the ascendancy of the local group. The National Office, on the other hand, began fraternizing with the newly elected chief and his associates; the very same group that they fought most bitterly when they were on the outside. As a consequence of this double-faced role on the part of the General Office one Italian organizer and a Jewish women-business agent were forced to leave Rochester shortly after.

Needless to state that before long the rank and file in Rochester began to see and feel the acts of dishonesty on the part of the local leadership. Abuses and wilful discriminations were mounting. Because of their ignorance and utter lack of principle the local leadership became arrogant and insolent. They treated those who criticized them with utmost intolerance. The Italians claimed that they were, particularly, being discriminated against. No amount of supplication tended to prevail upon those new "leaders" to adopt a broader outlook toward the large rank and file.

To get a closer picture of the lamentable situation in Rochester an illustration is in place. Some time ago an employment exchange was established. A man and a girl were placed in the office; incidentally, or otherwise, the man was Jewish and the girl was Italian. After working in the capacity for several months, doing her work most satisfactorily, the girl, for no definite reason at all was suddenly transferred to another department, and an inexperienced girl was placed on her job. Naturally, the news reached the Italian executive board members and they wanted to know the reason for that change.

The facts are these:
A member of Chatman's—the manager's—machine quit his job in order to get a position in another factory that would enable him to earn more money. His name was placed in the proper section on the employment list. It appeared, however, that several other workers were registered in that section ahead of him. These workers were on the list for some time. Now, in order to give that favorite the coveted job the other workers had to be somehow dispensed with.

Here the ingenuity of the Employment-exchange-manager came into play. Through tacit arrangements with a number of foremen he dispatched these workers to various shops. Having thus temporarily disposed of them the favorite was given the job he desired. The other workers, needless to say, were back on the employment list within a day or so, having been fired from their trial-jobs as per arrangements between the foremen and the employment manager.

The girl, who attended to the job-list objected to such tactics and her removal was affected.

The following incident is more pointed:
A girl was fired. She came to the union-office to complain against the arbitrary dismissal. Imagine the dismay of the girl when waiting to make the complaint to the employment manager she saw that worthy hand a working card to another girl with instructions to report on the very same job from which the first girl was arbitrarily fired! What right had the manager to send another worker on that job before the reason for the dismissal was ascertained.

"Pop" the Pacifier.
That question was asked by the Italian executive board members at a special meeting a few days later. At that meeting an old Italian organizer, named "Pop" Artoni was present. He came there to pacify the already restless elements among the Italians whose constant agitation

We Celebrate the 25th Anniversary of Olgin's Revolutionary Activities

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

WE have celebrated the anniversary of the 25 years of revolutionary activities of our comrade, Moisseye J. Olgin, first editor of the Freiheit, our Jewish Communist daily, now editor of "The Hammer," the Jewish theoretical monthly of our Party.

It was the first "jubilee" of the kind in our movement. It was tremendously successful. A remarkable audience filled Carnegie Music Hall, with many standing, while the overflow was packed into the Central Opera House.

It was a tribute to Comrade Olgin, of giant proportions. But it was more. Because when the revolutionary movement pays tribute to one of its leaders, it does honor to itself. For our Bolshevik leaders are born of and must always remain a part of the movement, expressing its best aspirations, symbolizing the correctness of its struggle, the living incarnation of its high ideals. If they cease in this, then their leadership ends.

Thus, while the nearly 5,000 men and women of the working class, who filled Carnegie Hall and the Central Opera House last Saturday night, did honor to Comrade Olgin, they also paid tribute to the growth of the revolutionary movement among the Jewish workers here in the United States. They did more. They also commemorated on this anniversary the advance of the revolutionary struggle of all workers in America, led by its Communist vanguard, the Workers (Communist) Party. The anniversary of Olgin's revolutionary activities was therefore an anniversary of increasingly successful revolutionary efforts of the whole American working class.

It was in this sense that I brought the greeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party to the Olgin Jubilee; the greeting of the Central Executive Committee of which Olgin is himself a member.

We do not put comrades on our Central Executive Committee because they speak for the Jewish workers, for the Russian workers, for German, Italian, South Slav, Scandinavian, or the workers of some other nationality living in this country. They become members of our Party's leading committee because they speak with the voice of the class struggle in this country. So Olgin speaks, writes, teaches and helps organize for the American section of the world revolution. The English language has become his medium as well as Jewish and Russian, and he strives to adopt as his outlook, the combined outlook of workers of all nationalities, all languages and all colors who suffer under the black regime of the American reaction.

Successive revolutionary waves that have swept over Europe have brought many immigrants to America. This country was first settled by the oppressed of Europe. The revolutionary struggle that swept Europe in 1848, that was crushed in Germany for instance, by the bloody fist of Prussian militarism, sent many German revolutionists to these shores. With the developing industrialism in this country the beginnings of Marxism were planted by these immigrants in the minds of American workers.

Today, the few locals that still exist constitutes each its own kingdom. Like the city-states of ancient Greece each group fights for its own aggrandizement. Each unit tries to exert its control over the manager under threats of non-cooperation. National prejudice is extremely keen. The Jews have no use for the Italians or Poles and vice versa. This individualism has literally rent the few remaining locals asunder, and resulted in conditions in the so-called union shops becoming notoriously degrading.

The workers whose wages were cut are extremely dissatisfied and there is ugly talk concerning the honesty and so-called idealism of unionism. The open-shoppers have taken great pains to spread the news among their workers and it can be easily seen what capital propaganda against trade unionism that will make.

One more incident will further illustrate the pitiful situation existing in Philadelphia. Some months ago a "campaign" was inaugurated. Additional organizers were required. Each group proposed candidates for appointment. The pressers local put forth a man named Hefler, not a member of the union. Rumors have it that he was in the liquor business at the time. His reputation is of a doubtful character.

His backers brought pressure upon the manager and an agreement was reached that Hefler be placed on the staff as an organizer for a period of six weeks—for the duration of the campaign. At the expiration of the stipulated period our worthy candidate refused to leave. His group decided to retain him and his wages are being "contributed" by his followers. Workers who come under Hefler's jurisdiction are forced to pay weekly assessments towards his wages under the penalty of losing their job.

Everything is lovely in the camp of the Amalgamated!
Toronto and Montreal have extricated themselves, almost completely, from the domination of the National Office. General Officers have no sway in either of those cities. In Toronto the entire administration is composed of anti-national-office-politics and general officers seldom come there. Beckerman's recent hostile reception was already mentioned. In Montreal conditions are very unstable, due to a protracted strike and the organization there is a heavy liability upon the National Office treasury. Due to that fact the attitude of the rank and file toward the general office is more or less tolerant. But the presence of administration men, however, always excites strong suspicion among the workers.

One could enumerate these conditions almost unendingly. In every center the workers have tales of woe to tell, they may differ a little in particulars but they generally run in the same vein. Intrigue, coercion, abuse, black-lists, these are the common allusions made in reference to the Amalgamated "leaders." Apathy prevails everywhere. On every turn "lame ducks" are encountered. The old-timers dominate everywhere.

In the left wing lies the only hope of the A. C. W.

VOLUNTEERS

By H. G. WEISS.

The captain was a merry soul, a merry soul was he. He stood us up against a wall and spoke right cheerily: "Oh, Heinie has an enfilade on yonder Rue de pais, Oh, Heinie has a battery that's slightly in the way. My noble men," the captain said, "the rest is up to you; The colonel calls for volunteers—and what yuh gonna do?" —Now what yuh gonna do?"

It was a murky morn with rain, just quarter after five, And every Tommy that how good it was to be alive! A Red Cross van went lurching by with bodies dripping red, And we could hear the hissing noise of zooming shells ahead; And every blooming soldier there, from non-com to a buck, Felt that for him to volunteer was sure to bring no luck. But the captain was a merry soul, as I said in beginning. And to us down-cast heroes says in manner very winning: "T is not compulsory to go; y've got to volunteer; So those who'd rather not, you know, take ONE STEP TO THE REAR!"

The captain was a merry soul, and merry felt we all, For there was him, and there was us—AGAINST that damn stone wall!

Similarly following the unsuccessful outcome of the revolutionary uprising of 1905, in Russia, a fresh flood of the exiles of czarism poured across the Atlantic.

The 1905 Revolution against czarism found Comrade Olgin a part of that struggle in South Russia. After its defeat, however, instead of coming immediately to "America," he went to Germany and Austria, there to work and study. The outbreak of the world war in 1914 found him in Vienna writing a book on "The Origins of Marxism in Russia." With the war beast raging thru Europe, Olgin could not return to Russia, nor could he remain in Austria. He came to the United States.

It was significant that among the speakers at the Olgin Jubilee were Louis Hyman, of the garment workers, and Ben Gold, of the furriers, who have become as distinctly a part of the American trade union movement, as Olgin has of the Communist leadership of the American class struggle, the Workers Party.

Upon his arrival in this country Olgin joined the staff of the Forward, the Jewish socialist daily edited by Abraham Cahan, and he was immediately faced with the alternative of going with the Cahans, the Schlesingers, the Hillquits, the Sigmans, the Kaufmans, the Shlipacoffs and the other agents of the Gompers-Green-Woll reaction in the American Federation of Labor, or taking his stand with the left wing and its Communist leadership.

Thus the hour of the founding of the Freiheit, as the organ of Communism, in the Jewish language, was an historic moment for the whole American working class, marking as it did the crystallization of the militant forces of the workers on an important front.

Olgin as the first editor of the Freiheit was always anxious to link the efforts of the Jewish workers with those of the working class generally, especially in the basic industries. He always sought to turn the faces of the Jewish workers, especially those of New York, toward the struggles in the coal fields, the steel mills, the railroads, the lumber camps, the automobile industry, and other great industries where few if any Jewish workers are to be found.

Thus Olgin typifies in great part the effort on the side of the foreign-born workers to link up their efforts with the native born, especially in the hour when James J. Davis, the Coolidge secretary of labor, was announcing that there are millions of aliens illegally in this country and therefore subject to deportation.

Many of these immigrants come from such countries as Italy, under the heel of fascist tyrannies, that murder and imprison thinking workers. They create a new trek of exiles across the Atlantic, but the United States is open no longer as a haven for political outcasts. It plans its own system of registration, fingerprinting and photographing, using the methods of the fallen regimes of czarism and kaiserism. It needs the whole strength of American labor, native and foreign-born, to combat this new attack against it.

On this anniversary, it is significant that exiles do not seek these shores from at least one country—from the Union of Soviet Republics. Workers and peasants are happy and contented under the banner of the First Workers' Republic, devoting their every energy to the task of construction, freed of the weight of all task-masters and exploiters. There is no migration from the Soviet Union to the United States.

On the other hand, however, many workers in this country would like to leave these shores for the free territory of the Workers' Republic. But the time demands that every revolutionary worker remain in this country. Olgin is typical of this demand, that, "We must accomplish our revolution in the United States." On the anniversary of Olgin's 25 years of service in the cause of the world revolution, we can all join in the declaration, "Forward to the Victory of the American Social Revolution!"

The "Spirits of Ammonia" Heads West



PLENTY OF SPIRIT! Piloting the Spirits of Ammonia, Jack Ashcraft of Towanda, Pa., is off with the Class B flyers in the National Air Derby. Ten stops are to be made by entrants along the 2,300-mile course.

Letters From Our Readers

The Bolivian Uprising.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I have just finished reading the brilliant explanation of Horace G. Knowles in the Times on the reasons for the recent Bolivian uprising. While being absolutely ignorant of the details of the insurrection, I have ventured to give a Marxist analysis of the basic causes and contradictions which brought on this incipient revolution. My information is entirely coned from Mr. Knowles' letter. Here goes:

In an article in the New York Times, Horace G. Knowles gives an interesting account of the causes of the recent Bolivian revolution. Mr. Knowles terms the outbreak as a "Scheme of certain sinister influences to use the Indians as mere catspaws," and goes on to describe the kindly environment which the Silas government has created for the Inca. Yet on closer study Mr. Knowles' letter contains several contradictions. He ascribes the susceptibility of the Indians to revolutionary propaganda to their ignorance but forgets to mention the lack of educational facilities that the Silas government somehow has omitted in their campaign for the Indians' "improvement and benefit." Surely if ignorance is a help to revolutionary tendencies, it should be eradicated.

Mr. Knowles continues with the information that the Inca leaders had been promised influential political offices and to their followers "a share of the property of the whites, or patrons and of the mines owned by foreigners if the uprising should be successful and the present government of the country be overthrown." There, Mr. Knowles, is the crux of the whole situation. If the discontent of the Indians could be aroused to revolutionary action thru the application of the slogan "land to the Indian," this in itself presupposes what? Not dissatisfaction aroused by subversive propaganda of the Communist, not an effort of a dictatorial coup d'etat, but of a chronic economic disease called "land hunger." And this, Mr. Knowles is no isolated phenomena. You have but to look at the growing agrarian revolution of the Chinese peasants and the example of the Russian revolution whose basic strength lay in the "mujiks" demand for land, for historical testimony. Albeit, your puerile eulogy on the pleasures of the primitive life to which the Bolivian Indian is bound, is nothing but a camouflage for the terrible conditions under which they work and live. Stuff and nonsense, Mr. Knowles. Masses are not moved solely by Communist propaganda. The Communist Parties of the world are the class conscious vanguard of the working class and as such an integral part of it. You cannot ascribe the Inca revolt to mere propaganda. Economic conditions, we know, are the fundamental reason for revolutions,

and not as you imply, mere Communist propaganda.—Lee Moth.

Writes of Ku Klux Klan.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:
The threatening letter Camp Nitgedaigt received from the honorable Klu Klux Klan and which you published is far too important, far too historical a document to let it pass without comment.

Says the famous letter, "You foreigners, Bolsheviks, believe in robbing, killing and terrorizing. . . This is not the ignorant Russia. . . You want to destroy the liberty of this country. . . We will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply."

It must have been under a heavy influence of liquor that the good K.K.K. lauded us in such worthy terms, actually heightening us to their own level, making brothers out of us. At last we may boast of a great American achievement. We can not be differentiated from the K.K.K. We are one and the same. We are told we believe in the very principles the K.K.K. pursue with so much fervent and religious zeal: killing, terrorizing, etc. Is not this grand boys? Christ bless us!

"This is not the ignorant Russia." O no! This is the highly intellectual, cultural, musical, spiritual, poetical United States. This is the universal center of divine knowledge. What the ignorant Russia never dared, we the proud, we the highly intellectual, divinely cultural United States dared. For seven years we kept two workers in prison. They were innocent of all crimes, but they were ignorant "anarchist bastards." That accounted for everything. For seven years we kept them in hell, in darkness, in torture, in the constant throes of death, and when we thought they had enough of this living death we, the judges, the presidents of universities, the governors, murdered them. And that was that!

"You want to destroy the liberty of this country?" Now boys, dont spoil the big favor you did us. Dont accuse us of being so foolish as to attempt to destroy something that does not exist. It's impossible! But our friend Napoleon said that nothing was impossible. So, perhaps you'll try. We understand you're quite successful at such undertakings. Try!

"We will take severe measures against you and you know the methods and tactics that we apply." And in case you have forgotten, here are a few of the methods we "good Americans use": We kidnap, we burn property, we rape, we unsex, we tar, we feather, we stretch living bodies until the limbs are drawn out of their sockets, we kill, we murder, we burn, we hang, we lynch, etc. . . That's what we "good Americans do."—Emile Zaubert, N. Y.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
a valuable lesson in the necessity for the workingclass to have their own mediums for the distribution of workingclass news and propaganda.

GOVERNOR LEN SMALL, of Illinois is a firm believer in the Gompersian policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies." Len has many friends in Illinois and it speaks well for the governor's loyalty that he does not forget those who do him a good turn. He was saved from a possible jail term by labor leaders who suffered imprisonment for contempt of court rather than testify for the prosecution in the famous million dollar suit brot against Len by citizens in an effort to recover that amount alleged to have been misappropriated by the governor while he was state treasurer. The governor made restitution in his own good time and at his own financial convenience.

THE latest evidence of Mr. Small's benevolence is the appointment of

two Chicago labor fakery to two fat political state jobs. One of the labor leaders is Harry Jensen, former president of the carpenters' district council. He is now a member of the Illinois Parole Commission. Sam Luzzo, vice-president of the Building Trades Council, and noted red-baiter is appointed member of the State Athletic Commission. So the workers can emancipate themselves one by one after all!

NEWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet may inherit the democratic presidential nomination toga shed by William Gibbs McAdoo, or at least the portion of it held by the delegates whose loyalty to the Wilsonian tradition is still impaired. Baker, the pseudo-liberal and alleged anti-militarist, developed into a rip-roaring reactionary when he was given the portfolio of secretary of war. If the democrat jackass is going to win the next white house race he will need a more stimulating rider than the Ohio "Newt."