

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on Page Six)

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Great hilarity has been caused here as a result of the robbery committed at the home of the chief sleuth of the British Empire. Supt. George Nicholls, head of Scotland Yard, is the victim and the second personage connected with the famous detective organization to have the experience.

Convention of Calif. Labor Demands Troops Withdrawn from China

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

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

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

The convention made no changes in the administration.

Philippines' Boss



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

I.L.G.W. HAS DEBT OF \$1,500,000 IS REPORT AT MEET

Postpone Trial of Five Framed-up Workers

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—That the right wing controlled International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is in debt to the extent of \$1,500,000 was admitted today when Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer gave his report to the general executive board meeting here.

Of this amount some \$900,000 is cash bonds posted by employers as evidence of their "good faith" in conducting union shops.

Postpone Cases.

Five of the eight cloakmakers recently arrested as the result of a right wing frame-up had their cases postponed until October 5th when they appeared before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. They are out on \$1,000 bail each. The other three workers were discharged Monday morning.

Five other needle trades workers jailed during the recent furriers strike also appeared before Magistrate Brodsky for a new trial. When originally arrested they were sentenced for terms ranging from six to eight months by the notorious labor-baiting Magistrate George E. Ewald.

After serving part of their sentences they were released on bail so they could obtain a new trial. Yesterday they pleaded guilty.

Louis Broad, one of the workers was sentenced to one day. The other four will be sentenced on October 5th. They are Ethel Schuterman, Ida Eisman and Frank Geinar. Jacob M. Mandelbaum is attorney for the workers.

"YOUTH" PROTEST HERE TOMORROW IN UNION SQUARE

Many Speakers at Anti-War Demonstration

International Youth Day, celebrated the world over as a mobilization of the working class youth in the struggle against imperialist war and capitalist oppression, has been chosen for a huge anti-war demonstration to be held tomorrow at 1 p. m. at Union Square.

Arranged by the Young Workers League of this city, the demonstration is expected to call out thousands who will participate in a protest against the plans of new imperialist wars.

Besides a large number of speakers from the league, there will be prominent representatives from the Workers (Communist) Party.

Lindbergh Flies Ford Plane.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 22.—Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, piloting a 12 passenger Ford monoplane, took off from Mahoney Field here at 8:50 o'clock this morning for Los Angeles.

Lindbergh will land the plane and its capacity load of passengers at some field in Los Angeles not yet decided upon, according to officials at the D. F. Mahoney Aircraft Company.

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

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

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Gen. Pershing's declaration that the United States would come to the aid of France if "the enemy stood again at her doors," provoked another attack against the American Legion today.

Tagliche Rundschau, the journal of Stresemann's national party, headlines its attack with the charge that the legion is a "nationalistic, militaristic, chauvinistic organization which far surpasses similar organizations in other lands in its extravagances."

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

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

Drunken Legionnaires In Paris Gloat Over Freedom From Wives

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

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

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

Poison Charge Does Not Stop Legion's Endorsing Tunney

At the time that this edition of THE DAILY WORKER went to press no decision was as yet available on the Tunney-Dempsey fight.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The American Legion Convention today unanimously adopted a resolution to send a cablegram offering the convention's "heartiest good wishes to Comrade Gene Tunney" in his fight to retain his title tonight at Soldier Field, Chicago. The vote of the resolution was taken amid a tumult of cheering. Tunney backers are accused of poisoning Dempsey at the Philadelphia fight.

Weighing In.

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

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

Bandits All at Fight.

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

"We expect the visitors to go away saying Chicago is the driest town they've been in," said Deputy Prohibition Administrator Alexander Jamie.

It was observed, however, that some hilarity prevailed last night at a number of the prominent hotels.

The stupendous spectacle is expected to draw a record gate of \$2,500,000, of which Gene Tunney will receive \$1,000,000 and Jack Dempsey \$450,000. The Federal Government will profit to the extent of \$227,273 in taxes and Illinois will receive a like amount. Throughout the country it is estimated that \$10,000,000 has been wagered on the outcome. From all indications the weather will be clear and cool.

"The Americans demand a favor which our legislation forbids us to grant without a reciprocity clause. The United States legislation forbids granting this clause, throwing the negotiations into a vicious circle." "The United States is demanding a uni-lateral measure of us," was the comment of Le Matin.

French Capitalists In Fury.

This outburst from the French press follows the delivery of the latest demands of the American financiers, working thru the government in Washington, to the government of France. While the terms of the note have not been made public and will not be, unless upon the express desire of the American state department, it is pretty generally known that the communication is in the nature of a commercial ultimatum and the fury with which it is being received by the French capitalists and their puppets in the government is difficult to overstate.

The note is said to open with a statement of the disappointment and surprise of the Washington government at the plans for tariff discrimination with which France is threatening American goods, and closes with the veiled threat that France will do well to remember that Article 317 of the Fordney Tariff gives the American government the right to raise its tariffs against any nation which discriminates against it.

Bokanowski Non-Committal.

The question of tariff discrimination is being much more fiercely discussed in American than in French circles, however, the latter being now entirely occupied with elaborating the American ultimatum. Maurice Bokanowski, French minister of commerce, who recently returned from the United States shortly after his review of the West Point cadets in company with the American military, Major-General Charles Summerall, refused to be drawn into any discussion of the American note. He expressed himself guardedly with the terse comment that "each country wants to keep its independence in the matter of how it imposes its tariffs." France, it would seem has no intention of backing down before the big stick of the American capitalists, at least not until a period has elapsed sufficiently long to permit the Paris government to surrender "without sacrificing the national honor."

The fury of the French imperialists against their rivals in the United States has had an immediate reflection on the American Legion. Without desisting from the fierce persecution and terrorism which it instituted against the French workers because of their hatred for the murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the French capitalists with the connivance of the Paris government are turning a cold face towards the legionnaires.

While this change in the government's attitude has not yet gone so far as to lead to official discourtesy there is a new feeling that the American Legion is a diplomatic burden and a disgrace and that its actions in Paris would be a scandal to any people.

U. S. Attitude Also Changed.

Meanwhile a subtle alteration is also visible among the American leaders and the feeling which they have succeeded in inspiring among the rank and file. The changed American attitude was reflected today in the curt speech with which General "Black Jack" Pershing cut (Continued on Page Three)

Dockmen's Cases To Be Heard.

The first of over 3,000 cases that have arisen since passage of the longshoremen's and harbor workers' compensation act will be heard in the offices of the Shipping Board on Oct. 4.

Jail Three Coal and Iron Police for Gun Flourishing in Ebsensburg

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

STONECUTTERS REFUTE CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT

Union Officials Take Stand at Trial

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

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

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

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

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

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

Walker, Returning To U. S., Grateful for "New Insight"

PLYMOUTH, England, Sept. 22.—After fawning praise of every city which he has visited since he arrived in Europe, Mayor Walker, leaving to board the French line Ile de France homeward, declared that New York surpasses any other city in Europe.

The mayor enumerated the "virtues" of the various cities which feted him, and declared himself enormously benefited by the "insight into foreign municipal processes." He praised Berlin as "clean and efficient"; fascist Rome, "with its modern vitality" and Paris "with its cultural eminence."

While in Paris Walker spent much of his time touring the cabarets in the Montmartre district.

Yale Man Minus \$35,000 Nursing Broken Leg; Arrested for Swindling

His \$30,000 Florida "clean-up" spent in courting a girl, his leg broken, and under arrest for alleged swindling—this was the predicament of a youth who said he was William Neely Mallory, 24, a former Yale student and a real estate operator in Florida.

Mallory escaped from detectives who charged him with swindling department stores. He fled to the New York Athletic Club where he jumped from a second-story window, breaking his leg. Shots fired by police missed him.

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

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

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

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

Rescue Communist. Hankow is today under martial law, and the streets are patrolled by Tang's soldiers. This does not prevent a strong and underground labor party from existing, with the participation of Communists.

Yesterday a flying squadron of armed workers attacked a strong patrol of Tang's military police and released a Communist prisoner who had been turned over to the patrol by the Japanese authorities. The rescue was effected after a sharp fight, with casualties on both sides.

The Japanese authorities are aiding Tang by arresting all labor union supporters. Officials of trades unions, and Communists who come within their jurisdiction. Fifty prisoners are held by Japan for delivery to Tang's executioners.

Mutiny at Nanking. NANKING, Sept. 22.—The attempt to disarm troops which do not entirely agree with the new coalition government established as a result of the conference here between Kuomintang leaders last week proceeds badly. Several divisions are in open mutiny, and there has been severe fighting between these units and those loyal to the new regime, no decision has been reached.

The Thirty-first Division, sent to Nanking by the military council to keep down the populace, which is growing very restless against the regime of the right wing traitors, is itself insubordinate. It is composed of very unreliable troops from northern Kiangsu, part of the monarchist armies under the command of General Chang Hsun in 1917.

Strikes Develop.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

International Youth Day Demonstration, Union Sq., Tomorrow

Send—

ARTICLES NAMES ADVERTISEMENTS
For Sale For the Honor Roll At \$75.00 Per Page

By AIRPLANE



BY SHIP



BY AUTO



to the

BIG RED BAZAAR

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE DAILY WORKER and the FREIHEIT

to be held on

October 6, 7, 8 and 9th

at

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

THE BIGGEST HALL IN THE WORLD.

ADDRESS

NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE
30 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

ALL GOODS, NAMES AND ADVERTISEMENTS
MUST BE IN NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 1.

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Railroad brotherhoods have joined with the Tennessee State Federation of Labor in a written pledge to fight Finis J. Garrett and support Sen. Kenneth McKellar in the Democratic primary battle in Tennessee next year. Text of the signed announcement of the organizations to this effect is published in "Labor", organ of the standard rail labor unions of the United States and Canada.

Garrett, now democratic leader in the House, is described by the leading officials of labor in Tennessee as having actively supported, ever since he entered Congress 23 years ago, "every measure that would oppress the great mass of common people and favor the predatory interests."

McKellar, on the other hand, is credited with "splendid service" to the workers.

The Bazaar! Are You Preparing For It?

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

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Crash of the Fokker "bargain-ride" airplane in a New Jersey field Saturday, with the loss of seven lives and injuries to several other persons was due to "engine failure," Major Clarence Young, director of aeronautics for the department of commerce, reported here today.

Immediately after the accident eye-witnesses reported that the monoplane was seriously overcrowded. Neither the pilot nor the mechanic had ever used the machine before the day of the accident.

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

Bootleggers Do Better



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

Needle Trade Defense

Nine Days of Joy.
There is a Jewish custom to have nine days in which to commemorate the loss of the old Jewish homeland. The workers, however, do not mourn their losses—they celebrate their victories. The New York workers will therefore have nine days of celebration. This will be during the week of September 24 to October 2nd, and which will take place in Camp Nitredaiget. Various entertaining features are being arranged for each day and night. Some of the features will be camp fires, with contests for the best stories told; a special Olgin Day, with Comrade Olgin speaking on literary subjects; a concert and dance and a masquerade ball on Saturday night, October 1st, athletic games, etc.

Camp Registration Proceeding.
It is very possible that in a day or so registration will have to be closed on account of an overflow. Whoever wishes to be sure of getting a place at the camp must immediately register at the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, room 714 and at the office of the United Workers' Cooperative, 69 Fifth Ave. Prices are the same as usual, \$3 per day and \$17 for the week.

\$78 From Los Angeles.
A check for \$78 was received from the Cloakmakers' Relief Conference of Los Angeles, \$50 of which is a donation and \$28 as dues for the Workers' Self Defense. The Workers' Self Defense is growing more and more daily. There are already defense branches in many industrial centers. Every worker must become a member of the Workers' Self Defense. Help deliver the last blow to the reactionary bureaucrats, and help build up a stronger union for the workers. If you have not yet joined the Workers' Self Defense, do so immediately at the various branch offices and at the office of the Joint Defense, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

Sends Donation for His Friends.
Nathan Zolor brought in \$3 for the defense as a donation from his friends, Nevins, Blau and J. Workman.

\$20 Collection at Wedding.
R. Pomerant sent in \$20 that Schartz, Yabeck and he collected at a wedding of M. and L. Kazan.

Oscar Milfeaf Makes a Collection.
Oscar Milfeaf, the young furrier who was recently released from jail where he served 6 months on a framed up charge brought in \$5 to the office of the defense which he collected among the diners of Markowitz's restaurant.

Other Contributions.
The Joint Defense Committee acknowledges receipt of the following contributions: \$1 from M. Bernstein of the Bronx Workers' Club; \$15 from Yetta Greenblatt which she collected in her shop after the right wing tried to organize her shop and beat up all the workers.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Meanest Man.
ATLANTA, Sept. 22.—Police uncovered another "meanest man." C. J. Deans pleads guilty to stealing \$35 from a blind man and is sentenced to ten months with chain gang.

Arrest Pittsburgh Police.
PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—Several police lieutenants and partolmen have been arrested as a result of violence which preceded the recent primary election.

For Relations With Soviet Union.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 22.—Urging audience not to be "misled by British stand" on Russia, United States Senator Tydings, in address before Advertising Club of Baltimore, suggests appointment by business associations and chambers of commerce of committee to make investigations in that country with view to resumption of friendly relations.

String of Titles Dies.
LONDON, Sept. 22.—Rt. Hon. Lord George Francis Hamilton, provisional grand master of Middlesex and former British First Lord of the Admiralty, died at his home here today at the age of 82. Lord Hamilton had been prominent in political and educational circles for many years. For several years he was under-secretary of state for India.

DeForest Receiver Sues.
Charging breach of contract, Arthur D. Lord filed suit as receiver of the DeForest Radio Company against Paul Crosley, Jr., president and a director of the DeForest Radio Company, for \$1,500,000 in state supreme court here yesterday. Crosley is a large stockholder of the Crosley Radio Corporation of Cincinnati and one of the leading figures in the radio industry.

The DeForest Company was a co-complainant with Lord in the suit which alleged that Crosley had failed to live up to the terms of a contract entered into last December.

They Want a Boy.
CLEVELAND, Sept. 22.—Dr. W. D. Glendinning, Baby Specialist, today was completing an examination on the basis of which he hopes to give some testimony when hearings in the perplexing "Baby Smith" case are resumed in common pleas court here tomorrow.

Mrs. Smith gave birth to a baby August 22nd. The attending physician told her it was a boy, but several days later hospital attendants brought her a girl. They now say the mother was misinformed and that her child was really a girl.

The parents, however, are unconvinced and have brought suit demanding that the hospital produce "George Smith" which was the name they originally decided to give their "boy."

Building Trade Workers Get Increase Despite Contractors' Struggles
(By Federated Press.)
Despite contractors' propaganda against higher wages for building trades workers, 9 trades have received substantial increases in the past month. Cincinnati stone masons get \$1.50 instead of \$1.25. Houston, Texas electricians and sheet metal workers won an advance from \$10 to \$11; bricklayers and lathers are raised to \$13 and hoisting engineers to \$10.

Down South the Nashville, Tenn. electricians boosted wages from 75 cents to \$1. Seattle bricklayers forced a \$12 scale, and St. Petersburg, Fla. plumbers, an increase from \$1.00 to \$1.25.

Farmer-Laborites Won't Be Swindled by Shrewd Receiver for "Star"
MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 22.—A movement among stockholders of the defunct Minnesota Daily Star to resist the 25 per cent assessment levied on them by the receiver is under way in Minneapolis and St. Paul. "Many stockholders," says the Minnesota Union Advocate, "feel that they have little to lose and absolutely refuse to pay a penny into what they consider a huge swindle." Several years ago when the double liability of stockholders was considered by creditors of the defunct Farmer-Labor daily as means of raising money for the Minneapolis Central Labor Union took steps to defend the stockholders. There are almost 7000 stockholders, mostly farmers and trade unionists.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Commission Peeps in 12 Industrial Undertakings
WASHINGTON, Sept. 22 (FP).—Twelve investigations of industries, trade organizations and trade conditions are being carried on simultaneously by the federal trade commission, a report of current activities indicates. This is the largest number of such inquiries ever before the commission at a single time. Four of the twelve were initiated by the commission itself and mark the first general and consistent exercise of the commission's inherent power to investigate business and industrial conditions at its own discretion.

Crash Kills Two Air Derby Flyers



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

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

By J. HORN
(Worker Correspondent)
This morning I went up to Pier 61 of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. with the hope of shipping on the S.S. Manchuria. She had only a skeleton crew "standing by," which meant that there were plenty of jobs unfilled. On me I carried a discharge book and other certificates required by the ship-owners, and having nine years experience at sea, I was justified in my hopes of competing successfully with my fellow slaves.

Slaves In Fierce Competition
A little group was already outside the door when I arrived at 8 o'clock. Some had been there as early as 6 A. M. Gradually the handful of men grew to a crowd, sharpening the competition to the keenest I have ever been thru in all my nine years on the water-front.

The door opened at nine o'clock and in less time than it takes to tell, the large room was filled and far too small to hold us all. It looked for all the world like a cattle-pen, for we were roped in by a bannister, keeping us away from an open square in front of the office, which square I could rightly call the slave-market.

Look "Human Cattle" Over
The gamblers' hearts on Wall Street never beat so anxiously as did the hearts of these slaves behind the railing. We were waiting patiently when suddenly there was a commotion. I turned to see the cause. From one side entrance uniformed men were filing in, the mate, the boatswain, first assistant engineer, and chief steward. There was a strain on the bannister as the slaves pushed forward. Then there was silence.

The officers stood in front of the bannister and looked us over. I could see their smiling faces change to their professional hardness. They could very well afford to be themselves this morning as the pen was filled to capacity.

What Price Muscles
As we stood there in suspense it seemed to me that we were growing smaller and smaller and that the officers grew bigger and bigger, until they loomed menacingly above us. Their steel-cold eyes were piercing thru our garments; they were looking for muscle. I looked around at my fellow slaves. They stood tense, with blank faces, eyes staring in one direction, and opened wide, soft and docile as cows in a market-place. They represented every race and nation on the face of the earth.

Suddenly the mate's lips curled in a little sneer and the silence of the men was broken by his thunderous voice: "All you men that come around on the Manchuria, come in here." There was a scramble for the narrow opening in the rail, and our hopes dimmed as we watched the men file in front of the railing. They will eat now and sleep in bunks.

Need 6; 30 Want Job
There was a role-call. Yes, six men were needed. So the mate told the boatswain to pick them. Then the fun began. The boatswain called: "All you A.B.'s, come in here." We formed a line as he paraded in front of us, looking us over. We numbered thirty. He needed six. As he picked his men he sent them to the doctor.

The ordinary seamen, who require no previous experience, were picked in this manner. Their names were called out. They were all young well-dressed college boys going to sea in quest of adventure. They were introduced to the mate who shook hands with each and everyone of them. This method of shipping ordinary seamen is an old story. But the laying off of the crew, with the exception of a few is a method of economy adopted by the ship-owners. This means that the little money the seamen earn while at sea is used up in keeping them alive in port.

Winter Hardships Frightful
Conditions will be even worse with the coming winter. The boards of directors of these shipping trusts will

sit for hours finding ways and means of adding profits to their overflowing coffers, at the seamen's expense. Conditions today are deplorable. The seamen are unorganized, open to every attack of the combined ship-owners. But even today in our almost unbearable conditions, seamen riding subways all night, and crawling into empty wagons on South Street, walking the streets or "carrying the banner" as we call it in our patois, for not having the price of a bed in the Seamen's Church Institute, the unfortunate seamen beat their breasts in self-condemnation, and blame themselves for their plight, saying: "Why didn't I save my money?" Or why didn't I behave on the last ship?" They are sunk this deep in bourgeois ideology.

I have tried to save my money for nine years. But how can we save if we have nothing to save? It is a human impossibility. As to good behavior, in this sense of the word, it means to submit meekly to all the conditions that the ship-owners feel like imposing on us. These conditions are the seamen's fault for they are unorganized, and we will get far worse conditions than we now have if we do not face the facts.

The International Seamen's Club at 26 South Street is helping to solve the problem which today confronts the 95 per cent unorganized seamen. Join the International Seamen's Union.

McADOO "QUITS"

By WM. PICKENS.
That's very interesting: to have a fellow "declining" something which nobody is going to offer him. So McAdoo decides not to be nominated on the democratic ticket for president of the United States—and nobody has even yet decided that he ever could be nominated.

And yet he decides to "quit." That is like the man who shouts back: "I resign!" after he has been emphatically told: "You're fired!" Perhaps later we may hear that Cole L. Bleasde, of South Carolina, has decided not to be president of France.

But McAdoo "withdraws." Well, everything means something else; nothing is absolutely meaningless—not even in the words and deeds of an ordinary politician. And so, there is some meaning in this action and these queer words of McAdoo. It means that the McAdoo crowd have decided on that course as about the only way in which they could hurt the chances of Governor Alfred Smith of New York. They mean to hint: "Now, since McAdoo has declined something which he cannot get—it's up to you, Governor Smith, to decline something which you have at least some chance to get." McAdoo withdraws for "party harmony." That is supposed to hint that if Smith stays in the race, he will be responsible for all the party disharmony—as if there was ever any real harmony between northern and southern democrats, since the days of Stephen A. Douglas. They have compromised and pulled together at times—like those who "compound a felony."

Civil Liberties Union Asks for Use of School
The American Civil Liberties Union has made an application to the board of education for the use of a public school for a meeting. It will be acted upon at today's meeting of the board to be held at 4 p. m.

More than a year ago the union was denied use of a public school for an "old-fashioned free-speech meeting." Since then it has been granted the use of a school auditorium for a discussion on "The Growth of New York City."

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

New--- GERMAN BOOKS

- Paper Bound
- Probleme der Chinesischen Revolution Bucharin —15
 - Entwicklungswege der Chinesischen Revolution Ian Ping Schan —15
 - Die Kriegsgefahr der Chinesischen Revolution und die Kommunisten A. Beunet —15
 - Warum Greift der Englische Imperialismus die Sowjet-Union An? John Pepper —15
 - Die Vereinigten Staaten des Sozialistischen Europa John Pepper —15
 - Der General Streik John Pepper —15
 - Aus Dem Leben der Arbeiterinnen der U. S. S. R. S. Bojarskaja —15
 - Die Berg Arbeiter Frauen Englands im Kampf Katherine Cant —15
 - Das Anglo-Russische Komitee und die Opposition in der KPSU D. Petrovich —15

- Cloth Bound
- Der Achtzehnte Brumaire des Louis Bonaparte Karl Marx —50
 - Ludwig Feuerbach und der Ausgang der Klassischen Philosophie Friedrich Engels —50
 - Auf Dem Wege Zum Oktober I. Stalin —1.00

DIE KOMMUNISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE
15 CENTS
\$2.50 a Year \$1.25 Six Mo.

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
33 First Street New York

Proletarian POETRY

Another New Book of
The International Publishers
RUSSIAN POETRY
An Anthology
Chosen and Translated
By Babbette Deutsch and
Avram Yarmolinsky



This beautiful book is not only a carefully chosen collection of the most significant work of the new proletarian poets of Soviet Russia—as well as the poets preceding them. Included there is also an introduction estimating the new and definite expression of proletarian culture. In addition, there is a short biographical and critical note on every important poet in a worthy addition to every worker's library.

So beautiful a book will also make a splendid gift. Send for it today.
Cloth \$2.25

POEMS FOR WORKERS
A collection of best English and American working class poetry —10
SACCO-VANZETTI ANTHOLOGY OF VERSE —25
DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

The Labor Temple School

242 East Fourteenth Street, New York City
Founded 1921 by DR. WILL DURANT
EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, Acting Director
PROF. HARRY OVERSTREET } Educational Advisers
DR. E. C. LINDEMAN }

1927 Fall Announcement
Schedule of Courses

- Course 1. Literature—Books, New and Old Compared. G. F. BECK, Ph. D. (Marburg). Sundays at 5 P. M. Beginning Sept. 25. Single admission, 25 cents.
- Course 2. The Plays of Shakespeare. JOHN COWPER POWYS. Five Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Sept. 21. Single admission, 50 cents. Course tickets, \$2.00.
- Course 3. Philosophy—The Early Greek Thinkers. DR. G. F. BECK. Five Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Oct. 26. Single admission, 25 cents. Course tickets, \$1.00.
- Course 4. Music. Important Chapters of Music Appreciation. ALFRED A. KUGEL, MUS. B. Six Wednesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Nov. 30. Single lectures, 50 cents. Course tickets, \$2.50.
- Course 5. Science. Modern Science and How It Progresses. JOHN PATRICK SOMERVILLE. Five Tuesdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Oct. 11. Single admission, 25 cents. Fee for course, \$1.00.
- Course 6. Sex and Reproduction. DR. ABRAHAM STONE. Thursdays at 8:30 P. M., beginning Nov. 3. No class Thanksgiving Day. Five lectures. Fee for the course \$1.00. Single lectures, 25 cents.
- Course 7. The Dance—As a Medium of Creative Expression. DON OSCAR BEZQUE. Five Saturday afternoons at 4:30, beginning Oct. 15. Single admission, 35 cents. Fee for course, \$1.50.
- Course 8. Speech Improvement. MISS BEATRICE BECKER. Mondays at 8 P. M., beginning Oct. 17, and continuing for 12 weeks. Single admission, 25 cents. Course tickets, \$2.
- Course 9. Economics. Details concerning this course to be announced later.
- Course 10. Current Events. Conducted as a forum discussion. EDMUND B. CHAFFEE, LEON R. LAND, MCALISTER COLEMAN. Every Thursday evening at 8:30, beginning Oct. 6. Open to all. No admission charge.
- Course 11. Poetry. A Contemporary Poetry Forum. LEADER, ANTON ROMATKA. Every Thursday at 8:15 P. M. First session Oct. 6. Single admission, 25 cents. No course tickets.

REGISTRATION for the above courses may be made in person or by mail at the office of the Labor Temple, 242 East Fourteenth Street, New York City.

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

The readers of THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit have often expressed a desire to have the opportunity to attend moving picture showing a character far superior to the films shown on Broadway. Recognizing this desire THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit have bought out almost the entire house of the Waldorf Theatre, at 50th street, east of 7th avenue, for an extraordinary production of "The Temptress," Ibanez' thrilling story of adventure in Argentina.

Sunday, October 2.
This picture will be shown only on Sunday, October 2. Tickets will be sold at a special price of 65 cents. Advance sales at the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St. and the Freiheit, 30 Union Square.

An additional feature of the program will be a revival of Charlie Chaplin's "Champion," one of the most remarkable of the showings of the inimitable genius. The entire picture program will be accompanied by a high class musical program rendered by the Moscow Trio.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Stuttgart - - Berlin - - Moscow

By RICHARD SCHULLER.
(Continued.)

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

Year for year the Young Communist Leagues toil unwearingly among the recruits, the soldiers, and the reservists of the imperialist armies,

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

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

RABBI SILVER FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA

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

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

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

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

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

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

Southern Workers Must Unionize as Industry Grows, Says Professor

(By Federated Press.)
GREENSBORO, N. C., Sept. 21. — Industrialism will bring trade unionism in its wake into the Carolinas and into the new south. The movement is inevitable. That is the conclusion reached by Dr. Earl R. Sikes, of Dartmouth College, after a summer of investigation through the textile, tobacco and furniture centers of the Piedmont region of the Carolinas.

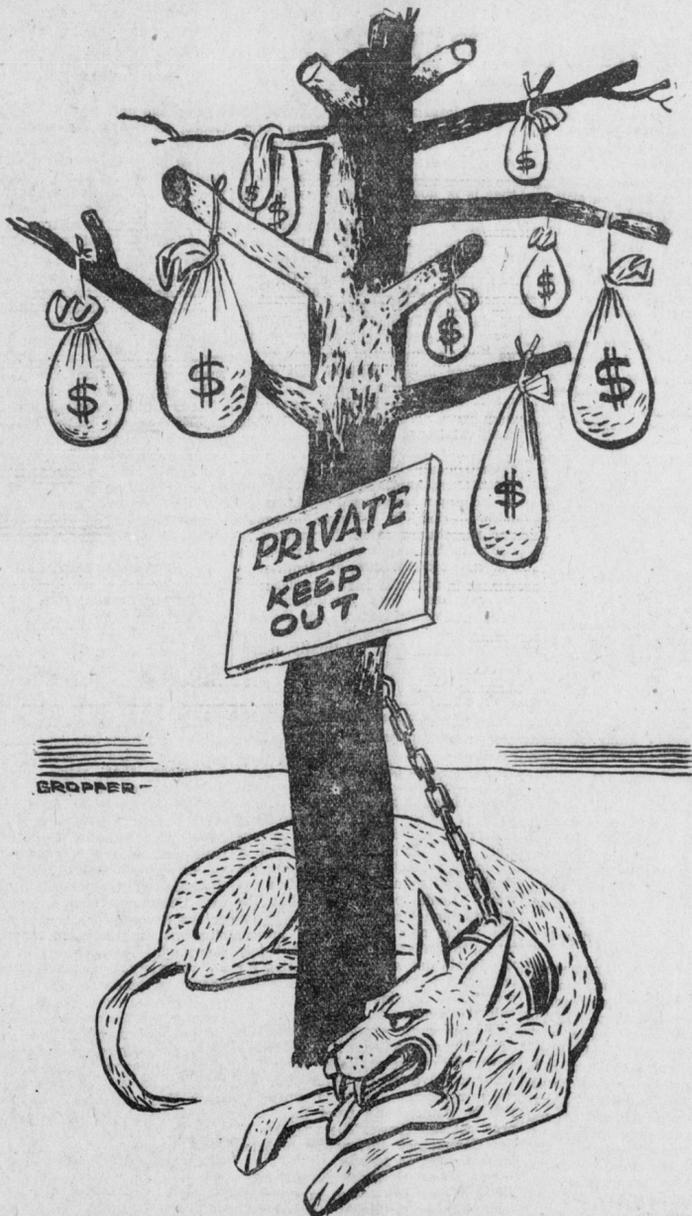
"Some time with the next decade," he predicts, "the problem of unionism is going to be before the people of the south. The industrialism of this section will necessarily bring the problem, for as capital becomes more concentrated the need for labor organizations becomes keener."

"The question, the answer to which will be of great interest, is what attitude will North Carolina take toward the inevitable rise of unionism?"

The problems of low wages, long hours of labor and bad working conditions are public problems in essence, Dr. Sikes maintains, and cannot be fenced off from discussion by assertions that they are the private concern of industrialists. Thus the state is fully justified in devising protective legislation and social insurance for the badly exploited workers of North Carolina. Similarly, the principles of democracy and equality of opportunity become meaningless on the industrial field, Dr. Sikes argues.

WANTED — MORE READERS!
ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

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



—By Wm. Gropper.

TOUR

EXTRAORDINARY
TO
SOVIET RUSSIA

To witness the Celebrations and Gala Festivals of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, sails October 14th, 1927, via Cunard liner "Carmania" to London, Leningrad, Moscow. Entire cost \$600.00 You must apply immediately!

World Tourists, Inc.

63 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.
ALCONQUIN 6360.

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

By WALTER SNOW.

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

Mrs. Adaline Wright Macauley, national president of the Legion Auxiliaries, let it out at the convention of that body in the Continental Hotel Monday.

The greatest job the auxiliaries has, Mrs. Macauley is quoted in the New York "Times", is "combating pacifism and communism, especially as they affect the youth of America." She called upon the wives of the American Fascists to especially attack the Young Pioneers of America.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued from Page One)

short his thanks for Premier Poincare's long harangue at Verdun and in the insulting manner in which the legionnaires who have been carefully told that some of "the fences of international decency" are down, retaliated for the boycott of contempt with which the masses have received them since their arrival on French soil by streaming away from the reception without listening to the French reply.

Before Poincare had finished his speech more than half of the Americans rose to their feet and clamoring and shouting for all to follow, left the hall where the reception was being held. Marshall Petain, the defender of Verdun for the French imperialists, was forced to conclude his speech briefly, as were the mayor of Verdun, Rodrigue, who is president of the French veterans of the Meuse district. Other speeches were entirely omitted. The action of the legionnaires is looked upon by the French as inspired from above and is construed as an official insult to French authorities.

The legionnaires themselves are having their own commercial difficulties. A resolution denouncing the legion convention management for the exorbitant hotel prices which the "veterans" are having to pay for their first experiences in France was brought before the legion convention by Morris Klein, chairman of the Wyoming delegation.

Since the "veterans" have discovered that it is possible to rent better rooms at cheaper prices on their own hooks than they are being charged by the legion housing committee feeling has been mounting among the legionnaires and they are demanding to know who is pocketing the difference.

Legion Swindles "Veterans."
The legion is asking more for its rooms than is being received by the better class French hotels and the clerks are being besieged with indignant and cursing legionnaires who are calling for a return of their "swindled coin." The legion clerks are meeting the demands of the men with a dazed look and the reply that there is some mistake on the "veterans" part and that nothing can be done about it anyway.

The "veterans" declare that the higher-ups are making money hand over fist under the present arrangement. Legion officials refuse to comment on the widespread dissatisfaction and nothing has been done as yet about Klein's resolution.

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

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

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

Foreign Workers Attacked.

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

Lady "Veterans" Pious.

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

Woman's "moral and grandeur" is hardly a consideration with the legionnaires about whose adventures in various quarters of Paris Red Cross and first aid depots attached to the Legion, are becoming seriously concerned. All efforts are being made to check the spread of diseases among the legionnaires many of whom are habitually drunk at present, and more than usually careless. Special lectures, such as were given in all training camps and army centers during the late war, are again being offered gratis to the "veterans." The bulk of the legionnaires never having been outside the United States before are making the most of this first opportunity and their actions have proved neither hygienic nor discreet.

PLAN MEMORIALS FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI YEARLY

Anthracite Coal Miners Will Not Forget

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

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

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

Miners Went On Strike.

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

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

Parade Is Broken Up.

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

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

Engdahl Urges Labor Party.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

Thousands of British Textile Workers Expect Strike Against Pay Cut

(By Federated Press.)

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

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

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Official Organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

No. 12 OUT NOW!

EVERY month containing a survey of the most important developments affecting the world of Labor. Leading figures in the Communist International are regular contributors.

10 Cents a Copy

Issued every two weeks

\$2.00 a year. \$1.25 six mos.

THE DAILY WORKER

PUB. CO.

33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK

Revive the
Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

Many comrades have allowed their contributions to lag during the summer months. Now is the time of renewed activity. Now is the time to start again with the Sustaining Fund and build it up on a stronger and firmer basis. With a strong Sustaining Fund, our financial troubles will be things of the past. Do your share in your Workers Party unit, in your union and fraternal organization or club.

Send Your Contributions
To the Sustaining Fund

Local Office: **DAILY WORKER** 33 First Street
108 E. 14th St. New York, N.Y.

WHY NOT ADVERTISE
in the **DAILY WORKER**

OUR ADVERTISEMENTS WIN CONFIDENCE
They Bring Results. Rates Are Reasonable.

APPLY TO THE DAILY WORKER ADVERTISING DEPT.
33 FIRST STREET Phone Orchard 1680 NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680
Cable Address: "Daiwork"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail (in New York only): By Mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to:
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL }
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }Editors
BERT MILLER }Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.
Advertising rates on application.

More Attention to the Present Election Campaign

By WM. W. WEINSTONE

IN discussing the coming election campaign, it is necessary to repeat once more the Party's policy regarding participation in election campaigns. This necessity springs from the fact that there is still too great a skepticism and even opposition on the part of large sections of our membership to participation in parliamentary elections. The fact that our membership is largely foreign-born in composition is by no means the complete explanation for our shortcoming in election work. Our language comrades in many instances participate wholeheartedly in the work, though by no means to the extent that this work requires. Skepticism Regarding Election Work. Skepticism affects larger circles than our foreign-born comrades. This is due to the fact, on the one hand, that our Party is weak, and on the other that the Party has in the course of the last few years recruited a new membership. It is not far-fetched to say that one-half of our Party membership since 1923 are new members.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. N. Behrman's "The Second Man," now current at the Guild Theatre, has just passed its 150th performance.
Lee Shubert has acquired for American presentation the London comedy, "And So To Bed," by James B. Fagan. The play, based on the diary of Samuel Pepys, will include the original English cast headed by Mary Gray, Yvonne Arnaud, Fred O'Donovan, A. H. Storie, Byron Shaw, Gyles Isham and Enilyn Williams.

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

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

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

Are Immediate Demands Reformistic?
Are not immediate demands reformistic? Are they not cut out of the same reformist pattern as those of the Socialist Party? Are we not duplicating the tactics of the Socialist Party if we put up our candidates and run in the elections? Quite the contrary. The fundamental doctrine of Leninism is stated with the greatest clarity by Lenin in his Left Communism. Lenin pointed out that the masses cannot be gotten to fight for the proletarian dictatorship merely by agitation of the slogan, but only the day to day struggles, fighting for increased wages and better working conditions, fighting against war, etc. will the masses be educated to the fact that these struggles alone are not sufficient and that it is necessary to overthrow the capitalist system in order to solve the problems affecting the workingclass, and this conviction will be gained only from their own practical experience. The program of the Communist International states these tactics as follows:
"In its struggle for the ultimate goal of the proletarian movement, the party must take into consideration concrete circumstances, the correlation of class-forces; the degree of proletarian preparedness, the attitude of the intermediate strata, and so on. The Party formulates its slogans and the manner of its struggle in conformity with these circumstances. While advancing a whole series of transitional slogans and partial demands, which are determined by the given circumstances, the party must subordinate these demands and these slogans to its revolutionary goal of the capture of power and overthrow of bourgeois-capitalist society. Hence, it is inadmissible for the Party either to hold aloof from the everyday needs and everyday struggles of the workers, or to limit its activities to these everyday needs and everyday struggles. It is the task of the Party, while starting out from these needs, to direct the thoughts and action of the working class beyond these limits, i. e., to lead the working class to the revolutionary fight for power."
"To neglect the formulation of the partial demands and transition slogans is incompatible with the tactical principles of Communism, for it unavoidably leads the Party to passivity and destroys its connection with the masses."
Difference between S. P. and W. P. Immediate Program.
An examination of our immediate program as compared with that of the Socialist Party will reveal the fact.
(1) That our program really meets the needs of the workers;
(2) That it is of a character that can appeal to the workers and get them to struggle for these ends.
(3) That it helps to strengthen the class-consciousness of the workers, to build up their morale and to strengthen their organizations, thus preparing them for greater struggles. Our attitude toward immediate demands and immediate struggles differs from that of the Socialist Party also in that even where our program may be similar on a specific issue as, for example, Sacco and Vanzetti, the Socialist Party will be found wavering, vacillating and betraying, and in the end fearing to develop mass movements, resorting to purely legal measures (because of fear of the masses and of clashing with the capitalist forces), finally withdrawing from the struggle or sabotaging the movement. This has been the experience with the Socialist Party in the recent Sacco-Vanzetti case, and generally characterized the attitude of the anarchist committee in control of the campaign. This was illustrated with striking force in the attitude assumed by the Socialist Party in Germany on the question of the confiscation of the royalists' estates, and is a commonplace today in the tactics assumed by the bureaucracy in the labor movement.

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

DRAMA

A Sing Sing Philosopher

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

windows! Why every one at a machine or at a desk is a prisoner. Every man who falls in love with a woman is her prisoner. He would shout this so all the world could hear him, so that the hundreds of millions of slaves in other countries would hear him and they would all go marching thru streets and smashing doors. . . .

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

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

Muni Wisenfrend, as Benny Horowitz, plays the leading role excellently. Indeed the acting on the whole is on a high level and is a tribute to the Yiddish Art Theatre from which most of the cast sprung.

If "Four Walls" does not make money for its owners, it will be because it is not sufficiently loaded with hokum.—T. J. O'F.

AMUSEMENTS

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

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

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

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats
\$2.20. CORT THEATRE, 48th St.
E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees
Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

The Temptress

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

BOOK BARGAINS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

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

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

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

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

All for 40 Cents

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

Municipal Judge Issues Baltimore Injunction.

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

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

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

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

Deceptive Twaddle About the War Guilt.

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

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

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

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

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

Another Crude Anti-Soviet Forgery.

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

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

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

Read The Daily Worker

Air Racers Reach Spokane; Several Killed in Europe

BULLETIN.
SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 22.—Duke Schiller's gasoline gave out at Billings, Mont., and forced him to end his attempt to cross the continent at that point, he advised air derby officials in a telephone message shortly after 5 o'clock tonight.

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

C. W. Holman of St. Paul, won first prize of \$10,000 in the class A event. A few minutes after Holman landed, J. S. Charles of Richmond, Va., and C. W. Meyers of Detroit, sailed down from the clouds practically in a dead heat for first prize money in the class B event. Charles was the first to land, but Meyers probably will be declared the winner of the \$5,000 purse on elapsed time, about 19 hours.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auto Fractures Girls' Skull.
Antonetta Bitola, 11, of 105-25 Metropolitan avenue, Forest Hills, Queens, was struck by an automobile at Metropolitan avenue and Lucy Pl., Forest Hills, yesterday. Taken to the Mary Hospital it was found her skull was fractured.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF
SURGEON DENTIST
Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-4 P. M.
Daily Except Friday and Sunday.
249 EAST 116th STREET
Cor. Second Ave. New York

Dr. J. Mindel **Dr. L. Hendin**
Surgeon Dentists
1 UNION SQUARE
Room 803 Phone Stuyv. 10119

Jacob Gould Schurman Dreads Ennui at Berlin; Would Rule Filipinos

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—Jacob Gould Schurman, American ambassador to Germany, would be inclined to exchange his present post for that of governor-general of the Philippine Islands, if the latter post were to be offered him, it was learned today from reliable sources.
Ambassador Schurman, it was said, would welcome a post which would call for greater activity than that required of the ambassador to Germany.

Workers School Classes to Start October Tenth

The new catalog of the Workers School, which is now ready for distribution, shows that the Workers School is offering 52 courses in the following departments: (1) English, public speaking and labor journalism; (2) history; (3) trade unionism and labor problems; (4) economics; (5) Marxian theory; (6) special problems of the American working class; (7) literature; (8) current events. In various courses, many classes are scheduled, due to the great demand for those subjects. This holds true especially for the English and the fundamentals of Communism classes.
The following well-known leaders in labor's cause have been added to the faculty: Jay Lovestone, secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; William Z. Foster, head of the T. U. E. L.; David J. Saposs, labor educator, who has spent the past year in France making a thorough study of labor conditions there; Earl R. Browder, who has just returned from China where he participated as secretary in the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress; Art Shields, of the Federated Press.

Scott Nearing, a member of the Workers School faculty, is at present in China gathering material for his coming course at the school in "imperialism." Joseph Freeman and Floyd Dell are in charge of the symposium courses "Social Forces in Modern Literature."
Those who wish to study at the school should register immediately as classes begin October 10. You can secure the catalog by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, or calling at the office of the school, Room 32, 108 East 14th St.

Detective Arrested on Charge of Assault and Robbery in Cigar Store

Augustine Brophy, an operative of the William J. Burns detective agency, is today in jail charged with holding-up a United Cigar store at 728 Fulton St., Brooklyn late Wednesday night.

Brophy was identified by Meyer Vevin, manager of the store, as the man who had struck him over the head and rifled the store's cash register of \$80. Brophy was pointed out to Traffic Policeman Shea on post three blocks away from the hold-up, as the robber.

Two Killed By Train.
Joseph Staubauch and Emil Glaner, of Westwood, N. J., were killed yesterday when the automobile in which they were riding was hit by a West Shore train at the Harrison Park crossing.

Health Food
Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
PHONE: UNIVERSITY 5:55.

Phone Stuyvesant 3516
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet.
302 E. 12th St. New York

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

All Open Air Meetings Called Off.
All open air meetings are called off tonight as many of the speakers have to attend a very important meeting.

Open Air Meetings Tomorrow.
Ave. A and 79th St. Speakers: Joseph Brabdy and Kate Owens.
Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. Speakers: A. Markoff and M. L. Malkin.
Perth Amboy, South and Elm St. Speakers: Vern Smith and C. W. Bixby.
West New York, Bergenline Ave. and 14th St. Speakers: Sam Nesin and Herman Erlich.

Dance for Daily Worker.
International Costume Ball given by Branch 6, Section 5, W. P., Saturday, September 24th at 2700 Bronx Park East. Admission 35c. Benefit of DAILY WORKER.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bronx I. L. D. Meets Tonight.
Branch 1, Sec. 5 (Bronx) I. L. D., will have a lecture and discussion on "The Disarmament Problem," tonight. Comrades are asked to bring their friends and fellow workers along.

Sew For Bazaar.
Volunteers wanted to sew for Daily Worker-Freiheit Bazaar at Comrade Gross' house, 1562 Minford Pl., the Bronx, all day and evening Saturday and Sunday.

I. L. D. Picnic in New Jersey.
The International Labor Defense of Elizabeth will hold a picnic Sunday at Millers Grove, Kenslworth, N. J. All workers invited to attend.

Hungarian Needle Trades Workers.
The Hungarian Needle Trades Workers Club will meet Thursday, 8 p. m., at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Gold, Hyman, Mencher and Gravitiz.

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-Freiheit bazaar. Workers should also get articles from their friends. Send them to L. Lieb, care of Goodman, 1 East 11th St.

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. All workers are urged to join.

BUTCHERS' UNION
Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.
Office and Headquarters:
Labor Temple, 243 E. 84 St., Room 12
Regular meetings every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 10 A. M.
Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY
STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK
Patronize Our Friend
SPIESS STUDIO
54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St.
Special Rates for Labor Organizations.
(Established 1887.)

International Costume Ball
Given by BRANCH 6, SECTION 5, W. P.
Saturday, September 24
2700 BRONX PARK EAST
ADMISSION 35c. BENEFIT DAILY WORKER.

Thousands Jobless As Fascists Make Italy "Prosperous"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Vice Consul Evans, at Naples, has reported to the Commerce Department that unemployment in Italy in May of this year had reached a total of 216,441 persons—this figure being 120 per cent more than the total for May, 1925.

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

Former Policeman Poses As an Inspector

Harry Bolger, who was dismissed from the police department after 19 years on the force, was hailed to court yesterday on the charge of attempting to extort \$10 from Policeman Lear of the Miller Ave. station. Bolger represented himself as a police inspector.

Ruth Elder to Hop Off for Paris This Morning

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Ruth Elder, America's young aviatrix, is all ready for a hop-off at dawn.
Her monoplane, "The American Girl," was hauled today to the top of the runway and lashed down for the night. At present, the weather bureau reports a low-pressure area over the Atlantic, which makes Miss Elder's trip all the more dangerous.

Policeman Who Slugged Woman with Nightstick Is Arraigned in Court

Patrolman Barnett Cohen of the Coney Island precinct, who was indicted by the Kings County grand jury Monday on a charge of third degree assault on Mrs. Rebecca Nicholson, salvation army worker, was arraigned before County Judge George W. Martin in Brooklyn yesterday and pleaded not guilty.
Evidence against Cohen was heard by the grand jury last Monday, but the jury's findings were not made public until yesterday.

FURNISHED ROOM. front, hall entrance; all conveniences for a young comrade or two friends. Apply Kuby, 217 E. 79th St.

ROOM WANTED
with comrades. Astoria preferred. Write to Joseph Zaverternik, c/o DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street.

Furnished Rooms
2 double front rooms; sunny and airy; also single rooms, with small Scandinavian family. Elevator apt. Apply evenings or all day Saturday and Sunday, Apartment 128, 8th floor, 436 East 138th Street.

Tammany Hall Prepares for the Nov. Election

With the regular organization victorious in all four district leadership contests last Tuesday, Tammany Hall is now preparing for the judicial convention to be held on Oct. 3.

Two nominations for justice of the supreme court will be made at that time, one of which will go to Judge Alfred H. Townley, who is on the bench by appointment of Gov. Smith and is expected to be endorsed by the republicans as part of the understanding by which Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr., and Judge L. Donellan of the court of general sessions were nominated by both capitalist parties.
For the other nomination there are four possible candidates. These are Irwin Untermyer, Henry L. Sherman, Jonah J. Goldstein and Abraham Benedict.

Doubleday, Page & Co. and Doran Joined in New Publishing Merger

Two large publishing houses of New York, Doubleday, Page & Co. and George H. Doran Company, have just been consolidated under the name of Doubleday, Doran & Co., it was announced yesterday.
A further amalgamation will be effected on January 1 when the firm of William Heinemann, Ltd., of London, one of the largest publishing firms in Great Britain, will join the newly formed group.

Out of Work, Kills Himself.
Edward Gleason, 29, an unemployed clerk killed himself yesterday at the home of his sister, Mrs. Kate Russell, 107 Morningside Ave. Gleason has been without work for several months.

Revise Tax Schedules.
ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 22.—A tentative agreement was reached today at a conference of Westchester County officials and the state tax commission to revise the 1924-25 and 26 tax equalization schedules.

All Hands Out for the Bazaar!

Are You Getting FINCO Co-operative BAKERY PRODUCTS
(Union Made)
If not, let us know and we'll instruct our driver to call at your home.
Finnish Co-operative Trading Association, Inc.
Tel. Windsor 9052. 4301 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WE ANNOUNCE THAT THE JOINT DEFENSE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE has taken over
CAMP NITGEDAIGET
for
The Week of Sept. 24 to Sunday, Oct. 2nd
(Beginning this Saturday morning.)
All the proceeds for the entire week will go for the Defense of the arrested cloakmakers and furriers and for the support of their families.
Various features are being prepared for the entire week. A separate program each day. Prices the same as always.
\$3 per day and \$17 per week.
Register immediately at the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, daily from 6 to 7:30 P. M.
(After 6 o'clock the entrance is thru 22 East 17th St.)
COME FOR YOUR VACATION AND HELP THE DEFENSE COMMITTEE.

"Fair" Prices for Poultry Buyers Is Promise of Cougers

After a number of superficial "hearings" held before Joseph S. Rosalsky, a brother of Judge Otto Rosalsky, assurances are being made that there will be no "unfair" prices for poultry which will be in special demand for the Jewish holidays which begin on Monday night.

The quiz was forced after chronic gouging scandals and has ended with a pious declaration by Rosalsky that "reasonable prices will prevail over the holidays."

At the hearing testimony was given in connection with the hiring of thugs by wholesale dealers to enforce their mandates on retailers.

Upholstery Workers to Meet Tomorrow 8 A. M.

Upholstery workers are urged to be at the Blitright Shop, 281 East 137th St. tomorrow 8 a. m., to make upholstery furniture for the DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar.

At a previous meeting of the upholstery workers, the largest booth ever made in New York was finished. All workers of the trade are once again called upon to respond.

Woman Footprints New Evidence in Mystery of Dr. Lilliendahl Murder

The discovery of a woman's footprints in a bog near Hampton, N. J., where Dr. William Lilliendahl was murdered last Thursday, is the latest evidence being considered by the authorities.

Police also are seeking a man, who, they said, "is close to the family." This man is said to be a resident of Vineland.

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

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

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

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

Faced By Long Term in Prison; Tries Suicide

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 22.—Edward Growhowsky, sentenced to twenty years in Sing Sing prison yesterday, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in his cell in the county jail here early today.

He had tied a short length of clothes line to the bars over his cell door when he was seen by a keeper. A guard was placed over him for the rest of his stay in the cell, and he was taken to Sing Sing this afternoon.

Coming! The Big Red Bazaar.

REGISTRATION for the Jewish Holidays in
UNITY CAMP
taken now at 30 UNION SQUARE
An Exceptional Concert is Being Arranged
G. MATUSEVITCH will play the Concertina.
Comrade Olgin is coming especially to close Unity Camp for the season.

A Workers' Co-operative SUMMER RESORT
in White Rock Mts. WINGDALE, N. Y.
All conveniences; all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements.
FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 8 P. M., 135 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 1736 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y. BUSES leave Co-operative House, 1736 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St., Saturday at 1:30 and Fridays at 6:30 P. M.

Tenth Anniversary

OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

NEW READERS 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 Boro

My name is
Address
City Boro

Per year	\$8.00
Six months	3.50
Three months	2.00
In New York	
Per year	\$8.00
Six months	4.50
Three months	2.50

The Soviet Government Helps the Countryside Solve Its Many Problems

Government Aid to the Countryside.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wage-Rises Through the Moscow Gubernia.

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

In regard to unemployment an improvement has taken place during the last seven months. There has been a 26% reduction of unemployment between April 1st and August 1st throughout the Moscow Gubernia.

Opening of Another 18 Kilowatt Radio Station.

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

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

A Working Man's Invention.

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

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

Prior to their departure from Moscow to Leningrad the delegation of five American savants gave their impressions of their tour to representatives of the press.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

European but by American scientists as well.

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

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

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

to salivate at the sound of the buzzer alone.

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

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

Consider a man reading a political pamphlet. He sees print, he reacts to the print as if he were denouncing the injustice described, yet it is the print he is seeing, not the injustice. He has a "conditioned reflex" based on his fundamental social reflexes or instincts. It is due to conditioned reflexes that words may be more stimulating than the experiences of the events described, and conditioned reflexes are one of the factors that sometimes makes the pen quite definitely stronger than the sword.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

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

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

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

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

BOOKS

EDITOR OF "WORLD" DISCOVERS SOME GREAT MEN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMENTS.

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

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

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

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

—V. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED—TO BE REVIEWED LATER.

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

Memoirs of a Revolutionist, by Vera Figner. International. Life of Tim Healey, by Liam O'Flaherty. Harcourt, Brace & Co. Fancy Lady, by Homer Croly. Harcourt, Brace & Co. Gallion's Reach, by H. M. Tomlinson. Harpers.

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

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

Militancy Grows Among the Textile Workers in the Anthracite Regions

By VERA BUCH.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

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

Crashes to Earth



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

(International Newsreel)