

SEVEN HOUR DAY FOR SOVIET UNION WORKERS

COMMUNIST AT AFL CONVENTION TO FACE TRIAL

Change Charge Against Bush; Set Date Oct. 28

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Oct. 16.—Sid Bush, arrested at the A. F. of L. convention last week, and booked on a charge of "criminal syndicalism," was released on bail and the charge was changed to "vagrancy."

The Los Angeles Examiner and the Record both claimed that the A. F. of L. leadership could very well battle Communists without the assistance of the police.

Further evidence of police assistance in unseating Communist delegates and arresting visitors at the convention was shown when it was found that the police chief of the "red squad" admitted that he had advance information that the writer would be unseated, and that further action would be taken against the Communists by local and national labor officials.

Detective Hynes is reported to have threatened that he is out to "get" Bush and run him out of town, and hopes to send him up for six months' imprisonment. Hynes demanded and obtained a jury trial for Bush, evidently because the case is such an obvious frame-up that he feels he could get better results with a Babbitt jury than with a judge.

The Office Workers' Union has adopted a resolution of protest against the "stool-pigeon methods" of the Central Labor Council, which with the assistance of the police department, informed Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L. that Wm. Schneiderman was a Communist and should not be seated as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Schneiderman was unseated on the evidence furnished the A. F. of L. by the chief of the police department's "red squad."

Threats of the A. F. of L. to withdraw their promise to grant an international charter to the Cleaners' and Dyers' Unions have forced A. J. Bock to resign as business agent of the Los Angeles local. Bock denies he is a Communist, but was nevertheless forced out while the A. F. of L. Convention was in the midst of its red-baiting campaign.

Threaten Strike When Scabs Get School Jobs

CAMDEN, N. J., (FP) Oct. 16.—Representatives of the Camden Building Trades Council are conferring with the Camden County Vocational School Board in the hope of averting a strike on the new trades school, now under construction. Labor leaders warned the school officials of the strike danger when it was discovered that contracts had been awarded to Franks and Sweeney, electricians, and Harry Knecht, heating contractor, two concerns unfair to organized labor.

Insurance Graft Aids Doctors in Suits for Damage

If a worker goes to a doctor or dentist and is half butchered he can never hope to realize any damages from any court. This fact is brought to light in a complaint to the state insurance department made by Edward A. Kohle, a lawyer of this city. It seems that certain insurance companies, notably the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, insured doctors, dentists and other so-called benefactors of the human race, against having to pay damages for maiming or killing their clients.

The eminent doctors agree not to testify against any other of their profession, hence it is impossible for the victim of the bungling of the professional healers to produce "expert" evidence in court. Mr. Kohle is so simple-minded he hopes the insurance department will do something about it. He evidently doesn't know that the insurance companies have considerable influence with the political job holders in the department.

Drama League Meets Tonight

The Workers Drama League will hold a rehearsal 8 o'clock tonight at their headquarters, 64 Washington Square. Two one act plays being prepared are "The Scab," by Max Gelman, and "Solidarity," by John A. Santa.

8,000 Chinese Tobacco Workers Strike; British Troops Rushed to Scene

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—Eight thousand Chinese workers in British-American tobacco factories have gone out on strike. British troops have been moved into the Chinese quarter of this city, despite the protest of a representative of the Chinese foreign ministry.

The five Soviet citizens arrested here by French police have been transferred to the Chinese military authorities. No charges have yet been brought against the persons arrested.

RESUME SIGMAN LIBEL HEARING IN COURT TODAY

Third Session of Case Against Gold, Hyman

The third hearing on the criminal libel charges brot by Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, against Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant needle trades workers, and the staffs of the Freiheit and Unity, left wing publications, will begin at 11:30 a. m. today in the Tombs court, Franklin St., before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky.

These progressive workers and newspapers are charged with libeling the right wing head of the I. L. G. W. U. in reference to his amusement park at Storm Lake, Iowa, where he employs non-union help at low wages. Sigman in his complaint also cites articles charging him with betraying the membership of his union.

Have Proved Charges. In hearings held Oct. 3 and 11 in the 57th St. magistrates court, Joseph R. Brodsky and Louis B. Boudin, attorneys for the defendants, brot out (Continued on Page Five)

Consider Borah's Approval of Norris Shows Latter 'Safe'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Sen. Borah announces that he is ready to support Sen. Norris for the republican presidential nomination next year, which may be a further proof of the growing suspicion that Norris is "bought off."

His old associates are asking what it is that Borah really wants. That he will actually make a fight for Norris is beyond their credulity. He has never bolted the regular nominee of the party—whether it was Taft in 1912, Hughes in 1916, Harding in 1920 or Coolidge in 1924. And he never joined LaFollette or Norris in any of the score of battles they have made.

A Cautious "Progressive." Borah waited until this past summer, when Congress had adjourned, to assail the power trust.

Last year he voted against the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill, after having recited the sufferings of the farmers in the west. He made no speech against the bill. Now, it is indicated, Borah is ready to vote for the bill when it comes again before the senate. But he has conceded that his vote against the measure last spring disqualified him to win the farmer vote in presidential primaries in the west. Norris voted for the bill, after his own more effective plan for farm relief had been sidetracked as being too radical.

Detrick, Opponent of Communists, Arrested; Stole Funds of Union

NEWPORT, Ky., Oct. 16.—Fred H. Detrick, labor fakir of Gary, Indiana, and president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, who has always been an aggressive fighter against the Communists, and who has been missing from Gary with \$8,200 of the organization's funds, was arrested here today on a warrant charging embezzlement. He is on his way to Gaev with an officer.

Red Army Defends Workers' New Standards Of Living in Soviet Union



M. Unschlicht, left, and M. Voroshiloff. The first is vice-chairman of the military council of the U. S. S. R. and the latter is People's Commissar for War. They lead the Red Army, which bars the way to capitalist reaction which would change the new seven-hour day to one of fourteen if it could.

STRIKE BREAKERS IN EASTERN OHIO MINES SIGN "YELLOW DOG"

MARTINS FERRY, Ohio, Oct. 16.—Scabs in the eastern Ohio coal fields are free to sign a contract or not, just as they please. The following is the contract that they "choose" to sign. (We are not responsible for the bad spelling in the contract, which is printed by a scab printer.)

"Employment Agreement." "This 10th day of Oct., 1927, in consideration of receiving employment from the Atlantic Contracting Company at its Florence coal mine, at the rate of wages now in effect, I agree to abide by all the rules and regulations of the above mentioned company.

"I am not a member of the United Mine Workers of America, or I. W. U., or any organization that interferes with the mine laws of this company. I understand that this company may discharge me whenever my services become unsatisfactory, or I may resign at any time.

"I have been notified about the strike existing at this mine, and I know there is a strike there, because it has been explained to me by company representatives.

"This contract has been read, explained, and interpreted to me. I agree to pay back all expenses incurred by shipping me; the same shall be deducted from my wages. Experienced Miner? Loading rate per ton . . . 58c. Board per week . . . \$10.00. No. of years. Five (5). Day Rate "Transportation, office fee charge, \$12.55. "Signature "Witness

The above is what the scab miner must sign if he goes to work for the Atlantic Contracting Company. This company is a bogus company, existing only on paper. It was formed about two months ago, with Mr. Robins, head of the Ohio coal operators' association, as its president. Mr. Robins is the president also of the "Y. & O." Company, which leased the (Continued on Page Five)

He declares he will show up the graft and ruin the trade of his associates if he goes on trial. Among those whom he will call, he says, are: Attorney General Sargent, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Commissioner Blair of the Internal Revenue Bureau, Roy Haynes, former prohibition commissioner, Representative LaGuardia of New York, and the managers of the Commodore and Roosevelt hotels.

He also wants the testimony of Dr. Doran of the prohibition department, Howard Jones and Edgar T. Hoover of the department of justice, John W. Snooks, Warden of Atlanta Prison; District Attorney Clint Hager of Atlanta and District Attorney Albert B. Ward of Indianapolis.

Remus charges that a liaison between Prohibition Inspector Dodge and Remus' wife, now murdered, was formed to mulct him of his millions of dollars of bootleggers' profits, while keeping him in prison at Atlanta.

Carteret Laundry Men Strike When Wages Are Cut; Form Local Union

CARTERET, N. J., Oct. 16.—The drivers of the Roosevelt Laundry here have gone on strike against a wage cut recently put into effect.

The strikers have organized a union with the assistance of the Central Labor Union of Perth Amboy and the Laundry Drivers Union of New York City. Demands including a \$5 increase in wages, improved conditions for workers inside the laundry.

Several unorganized laundry workers of Elizabeth and other neighboring cities have come here to join the organization as a first step towards the unionization of the laundries in their own cities.

Atlee Pomerene and Owen J. Roberts are special counsel for the prosecution.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING AT FIRST CAPITAL OF BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION ON EVE OF 10TH ANNIVERSARY ORDERS CHANGE

Scabs Enter Coal Miners' Benefit Dance and Shoot Boy; Enforce Injunction

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 16.—John Scankus, an eighteen year old Castle Shannon striking miner was shot by one of a band of three attacking scabs at Mollenaer, near Mine No. 3 of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company during a dance Saturday night for the benefit of locked out miners' families. The assailants escaped. The boy is in St. Joseph Hospital at Pittsburgh in a critical condition.

The injunction is being enforced by coal and iron police in the Pittsburgh Terminal Company mines. At Castle Shannon No 2 all pickets were driven away. At other mines the hundred foot class renders picket posts useless for apprehending and commencing workers of America is communicating with scabs. The United paring contracts for the erection of barracks to house families evicted under injunctions. Over a thousand families are immediately involved and the situation is extremely grave.

Miners' Local Will Fight Lewis Scheme To Punish Demchak

By ED FALKOWSKI. SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 16.—Mike Demchak, an active member of the United Mine Workers in the hard coal belt, must face trial and answer the charges preferred against him by Christ Golden, president of District 9, U. M. W. of A.

Demchak sponsored the workers' educational movement here last winter. Originally from District 2, of which John Brophy was then president, Demchak allied himself with the Brophy movement during the last union political campaign, and was responsible for one large mass meeting here at which he officiated as chairman, with Powers Hapgood and other speakers denouncing the policies of the Lewis administration. It was at this meeting that Demchak "seemed pleased with the remarks made,"—one of the charges against him.

Local Stands By Him. The case pending for many months while Demchak waited for a copy of the charges, that he might accumulate the evidence for the defence. To date no such definite charges have been preferred, outside of the vague and sweeping charge of "furthering Communist activities, and having his name on the payroll of the Communist Party." The last clause is amusing when one is aware of the chronically deflated condition of any Communist treasury.

Now that Demchak has returned from the soft coal region where he helped strike activities for a few months, the case reopens with more vigor than ever. His whole local solidly behind him, the officials are compelled to push their case in defiance of the local of which he once was president.

Demchak Will Fight. District President Golden being at the Los Angeles convention of the American Federation of Labor, the subordinate officials felt that they had neither authority nor evidence enough to push the case last Saturday at the meeting of Demchak's local. Demchak made a few vigorous remarks, stating his innocence of the charges, and saying he would fight to the last before he would give up his union membership.

At one moment the local voted to grant Demchak his transfer card, and throw the accusations into the waste basket, but Demchak refused to accept this kindness, feeling it would be better to fight the matter to the end. The case will probably remain closed until Golden returns. Meanwhile Demchak is working in one of the mines wondering what is going to happen—if anything. Demchak was among those beaten up at the Indianapolis convention.

Five Burned In Explosion. LYKENS, Pa., (FP) Oct. 16.—Five men inspecting a burning mine of the Susquehanna Collieries Co. were injured in an explosion and sent to a hospital.

Unusual Progress in Industry During Last Few Years Justifies Reduction of Hours. Leningrad, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The seven-hour day for the workers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics!

This is the decision announced today by the Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Congress of Soviets, the highest governing body in the workers' and peasants' republic, at its meeting in the first capital of the Revolution, amid the enthusiastic welcoming demonstrations of the whole population. The present session of the Executive Committee is held here instead of in Moscow because the revolution of November 7, 1917, began in this city.

Decrease in Peasant Taxes; More Land for Poor Peasants; Pensions Also Decreed

The executive committee has had before it a careful report by the best economic experts in the country, detailing the amazing progress of the Soviet Union industries during the last few years.

It has accordingly issued orders to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars various means of taking advantage of the increased production for the benefit of the workers and peasants of Russia which it represents in administration of the affairs of the country, the first of which is to make the transfer from the present eight-hour day to one of seven hours, without reduction in wages for a day's work.

The Central Executive Committee in its statement explains that it is in full agreement with the whole policy of the Soviet government, and declares: "The proletarian state pursues the aim of raising the living conditions of the working and peasant masses, contrary to that of all capitalist countries where, without exception, the working class and the peasantry occupy the position of exploited classes, deprived of all rights."

"The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics considers it to be its earnest task to develop by all measures all the forces of the proletariat and to promote the unceasing growth of the prosperity of the toiling masses of the towns and villages."

The Seven-Hour Day. Then follows the order for the institution of the seven-hour day: "On the threshold of the tenth anniversary of the October (old style, Nov. 7, new style) Revolution the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics orders: "First: To assure during the next year the transition from eight hours working day to seven hours working day without reduction of wages, and to instruct accordingly the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U. S. S. R. to begin not later than one year the gradual accomplishment of this decision in regard to industrial factories and the workers in different branches of industry in conformance with the progress in new equipment and the rationalization of factories, works, and industrial enterprises, and the growth of labor productivity.

Better Houses for Workers. "Second: To increase the comparison with last year by fifty million roubles the sums allotted for construction of houses for workmen in regions especially suffering from the housing crisis.

Exempt Peasants from Tax. "Third: To propose improvement of the material conditions of poor peasants by exempting ten per cent of the peasant households from payment of the agricultural tax in addition to the 25 per cent of the peasant households already released from this tax.

Fourth: To cancel the debts of peasant households on loans advanced to them by the state during the bad harvest of 1924-25, to cancel the arrears yet unpaid by poor peasants, and arrears of the agricultural taxes of the average peasants for the past years, to reduce the arrears in fines for the indigent strata of the town and rural population in all branches of taxation, and to instruct the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. to issue these (Continued on Page Two)

Leningrad Starts Work On Typewriter Factory, To Be First in U. S. S. R. MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—Building operations are proceeding in Leningrad for the construction of the first typewriter factory in the Soviet Union. Hitherto typewriters were imported.

K. K. K. FLOGGED 102 IN SINGLE ALABAMA COUNTY

Indict Preacher Among Leaders of Burtality. LUYERNE, Alabama, Oct. 16.—The Crenshaw county grand jury had such strong evidence presented to it of the crimes of the Ku Klux Klan in this vicinity that it was forced yesterday to bring indictments of some of the most prominent religious and lay leaders of the community. It found 102 true bills against 28 men of this county and 8 of Butler county.

The crimes were principally floggings, many of a revoltingly cruel nature, and most of them inflicted upon Negroes whose morality, especially in the matter of giving a long hard day's work for a miserable pittance in the plantations, the K. K. K. set itself to enforce.

Preach On List. Among those singled out for indictment are James Esdale, grand dragon of the Klan in Alabama; Cecil Davis, former great titan of the southern province of the order; the Rev. L. A. Nalls, exalted cyclops of the Georgian Klavern, and Ira B. Thompson, exalted cyclops of the Luyerne Klavern.

"We find that in most, if not all of the cases, these outrageous acts of hooded mobs wearing the regalia of the Ku Klux Klan are the evil fruits of leadership," the report reads.

Many Get Telegrams. Attorney General McCall today issued instructions for a subpoena calling on the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company to produce copies of all telegrams exchanged between Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and members of the local chapters. The subpoena ordered the Western Union to produce messages exchanged between Evans and James Esdale, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama; Horace C. Wilkinson of Birmingham, a member of the State Boxing Commission; the Rev. L. A. Nalls, the missing minister, who failed to answer a summons by the grand jury; Cecil Davis, said to be former grand titan of the southern province of the Klan, and George H. Thigpen, state superintendent of insurance.

Dry Machine Raises Fund. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 14.—The Missouri Anti-Saloon League today launched a campaign to raise \$50,000 to oppose the presidential candidacies of either Governor Al Smith or Senator James A. Reed, according to Parker Shields, state superintendent.

News from U. S. S. R.

ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION.
Mining Industry in 1927-1928.
Control figures for 1927-28 indicate a considerable development of the mining industry: coal production is to increase 17%, coke production 23%, production of raw oil 14% and production of kerosene, benzine and vegetable oil 25 to 41%; in the iron ore industry a 27% increase of production is expected. This increased production will enable the mining industry to supply next year all the fuel, minerals and other mining products which the country needs. At the same time, cost of production will be reduced on an average 5.6%.

Considerable amounts have been assigned for capital work in the mining industry: for the coal industry—136 million roubles (it was 126 million roubles in 1926-27), for the oil industry—185 million roubles.

Ten Years Progress.
The "Comintern" leather works in Leningrad was a very small concern prior to the revolution. It was thoroughly re-equipped under the Soviet government and increased its productivity 14 times. Its output in 1926 was 1,200,000 hides instead of the former 84,000. At present, the productive capacity of the works is 1,500,000 hides per year.

Canal for the Irrigation of 34,000 Hectares Land.

In the coming financial year, a canal 28 kilometres long will be laid on the right bank of the Syr-Darya in Central Asia for the irrigation of part of the Steppe. This canal will irrigate 34,000 hectares.

Storage of Cotton Makes Progress.
The Cotton Storage Campaign in Fergun (Uzbekistan) is in full swing. All the cotton cleansing works, two of them only recently constructed, have been set going.

Expansion of Foreign Trade.
The turn-over of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. amounted to 113 1/2 million roubles in August, against 109 million roubles in July of the current year and 101 million roubles August, 1926.

The general turn-over of foreign trade during the last eleven months amounted to 1,322 million roubles; export 691 million roubles and imports 631 million roubles.

The active balance of the foreign trade of the U. S. S. R. during this period reached 60.8 million roubles against the passive balance of 101.6 million roubles for the same period last year.

ONE OF THE MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE NOVEMBER 7, 1917 REVOLUTION.

The Working Day in the U. S. S. R. Right up to the end of the last century, the length of the working day in Russia was not fixed by legislation.

It was on an average a 13-14 hour day. The "famous" law of 1897 fixed an 11 1/2 hour day. But employers could make free with this law, or to put it differently, the law provided for legal excuses for its infringement in the shape of "urgent" work, overtime in the case of "urgent orders," etc. The working day of piece-workers was not limited as they were not considered regular wage earners, but people working on a definite job.

After the February revolution, 1917, the working class began to introduce the 8-hour day by downing tools after eight hours, which was resented and opposed by the capitalists and their lackeys—social democratic Mensheviks and social revolutionaries who had a seat in the provisional government. As a result of this the workers did not succeed in having a law passed of a general 8-hour day during the whole eight months of the existence of the so-called provisional government. It was only after the October revolution that the 8-hour day became part and parcel of the conquests of the proletariat as one of the immutable foundations of the new life. Immediately after October 25, a decree was issued on October 29, 1917 introducing the 8-hour day in all enterprises and households and a 42-hour weekly rest for all wage earners without exception. By the same decree a number of regulations re protection of women and child labor were established. The first labor code issued in October 1918 was based on general compulsory labor service. It was dictated by the exigencies of civil war. However, in regard to working hours, rest and protection of women and adolescent labor, the new law did not change anything in the provisions of the decree of October 29. In fact it made even more complete this achievement of the October revolution by limiting overtime to a few exceptional cases clearly defined in the law. The 8-hour day became an inalienable conquest of the working class. None of the subsequent decrees prior to and after NEP the code of 1922 brought any alterations into the working hours laid down by law. Observance of the labor code and consequently the observance of the 8-hour day and the 42-hour weekly rest, etc., is obligatory for all institutions, enterprises, households and individuals who employ hired labor.

This is a short sketch of the establishment of the 8-hour day by the Russian working class. Let us now consider the real working hours in the U. S. S. R. in separate branches of industry. According to 1925-26 statistics, the average length of the working day in the mining and metal industry is 7.5 hours, in the engineering industry 7.4 hours, in the cotton industry 7.4 hours, in the paper industry 7.7 hours, etc., the average throughout the industry being 7.5 hours. The average length of the working day in the U. S. S. R. is decreasing every year. In 1922 it was 7.9 hours, in 1923 7.8 hours, in 1925 7.6 hours, whereas at present it is only 7.5 hours. There is also a decrease in the number of working hours per head per year. In 1924-25 the number of working hours constituted 77.5% of the pre-war working hours, in 1925-26 75%. These figures are eloquent testimony that in the U. S. S. R. one of the main achievements of the October revolution—8-hour day and 42-hour weekly rest is observed to the full. For people engaged in brain work and workers employed in industries considered to be injurious to health and also for adolescents, the working hour is limited by Soviet legislation to 6 and some cases to 5 hours, and even to 4 hours a day.

There is no doubt whatever that the Bolshevik revolution has secured for the proletariat of the U. S. S. R. the 8-hour day, the 42-hour weekly rest, social insurance of workers at the expense of employers and other rights won in the struggle with the bourgeoisie and laid down in the Soviet labor code.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.
A social insurance faculty will be opened soon in the MGSPS Professional University. The aim of this faculty will be training social insurance workers and raising their qualification. It will have a two years' course.

The new faculty will open its doors on October 15, 1927.



By M. Pass.

COUNTER REVOLUTIONARY AGENT OF WALL STREET: "Damn the Mexicans! They chase and they chase, and they don't let me take over the government!"

Our Australian Letter

APIA, Samoa (South Pacific Ocean).—Serious trouble threatens in ex-German Samoa, because of the action of the New Zealand government in interfering with the hereditary traditions, customs and usages of the native races; arresting native chiefs, depriving them of their titles and deporting them from their villages and family circles.

When New Zealand was given a mandate to control the territory, it was set down that the natives' hereditary traditions and rights were to be safeguarded. But the N. Z. government placed Samoa under the control of officials who knew nothing of the traditions and practices among the Samoans. As a result these have not only been ignored, but treated with utter disregard and contempt.

Old Social System.

The natives of Samoa have an elaborate social system of self-government, handed down from generation to generation, to which every Samoan submits as a matter of course. This social system was recognized by the Germans who brought their control of the territory into harmony with the Samoan traditions. Thus it was that under German rule there was a native parliament, consisting of an Upper House of 15 Sacred Chiefs, and a Lower House of 'Faipules' (local representatives) elected by the Samoans in the various villages and districts.

The New Zealand government has now abolished all native authority, and in its place has set up a legislative council, consisting of six official members appointed by the government, 3 unofficial members elected by the Europeans in the territory, and a "Native Advisory Council," selected by the administrator. But these native "advisers" do not represent the Samoan people, and the best proof of this is that they have been repudiated by 30 out of the 38 native districts in Samoa. Further than this, the Samoans generally regard the "advisers" as mere nominees of the government.

Samoans Protest.

When the Samoans protested against the attempt to break down their ancient traditions the New Zealand government instituted an ordinance "to control Samoan customs." Under this ordinance, Samoan chiefs were arrested, arraigned, condemned

without trial of any sort, deprived of their hereditary titles, taken from their family homes and banished to other districts, and ordered to assume names other than those to which they had a full legal claim. Efforts by European residents in Samoa to secure fair-play for the natives were ignored, and when it was recently arranged that 6 native chiefs should go to New Zealand to interview the prime minister regarding the various grievances, the New Zealand government promptly notified the Samoan authorities not to issue passports to the chiefs.

Since then the situation has gone from bad to worse. More chiefs have been arrested and deported from their villages, and according to a recent statement by impartial observers of the situation, the treatment now being accorded to the natives "is sufficient to make the natives' old-time champion of their cause, Robert Louis Stevenson, to turn in his grave."

No Piece-work.

SYDNEY, Australia.—Mass meetings of unionists engaged in the metal trade industries have made it clear that they will not tolerate the introduction of the piece-work system in the workshop. Neither will they tolerate the introduction of the daily hiring system instead of the present weekly hiring system. They likewise say that they will not accept the payment of straight-time rates for overtime work over 44 hours per week, instead of the present payment of time-and-a-half for overtime. On these three matters, the metal trade unionists are solid from one end of Australia to the other.

Employers have been granted the right to introduce piece-work, daily hiring, and straight-time payment for overtime by an award of the federal arbitration court, despite the strong opposition voiced by the unions, who assert that an attempt is being made to introduce American shop systems into Australia.

The various mass meetings held throughout Australia during the first week of July to protest against the new award instructed the union executives to call a strike if the employers attempt to put the new award into operation.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER! GET A NEW READER!

PRAVDA HITS AT NEW TACTICS OF TROTSKY GROUP

Opposition's Methods Move for New Party

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)
MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—That the methods of the Opposition are leading to an attempt at the creation of a new party is the charge made against it in an editorial in Pravda. The new tactics of the Opposition are being employed with an eye on the coming Party Congress.

The Opposition wants to carry a struggle against the Party and use all weapons that can possibly harm it, the Pravda says. The Opposition evidently intends to place before the Party the accomplished fact of a new party.

Illegal Apparatus.

Showing that by its feverish activity the Opposition created its own illegal apparatus, Pravda points out that the methods of the Opposition have nothing in common with the traditions of Leninism and the Bolshevik Party.

The illegal anti-party activity carried on in a country in which a dictatorship of the proletariat exists, constitutes not only a breach of discipline, but also the gravest crime against the Leninist Party and a provocation against Bolshevism by the bourgeois democracy, the Pravda continues.

Hits Printing Office.

It is therefore impossible to keep within the bounds of educational methods in the struggle against the Opposition. Therefore, the Central Control Commission was absolutely right in having excluded from the Party Probrjajensky, Serebriakov, and Charov who took, upon themselves the responsibility for the organization of a secret printing office.

Aligned with Enemies.

The more the Opposition estranges itself from the Leninist line, the more it adopts the arguments of the enemies of the working class, the Pravda points out. The Opposition desires "subjectively" the victory of Socialism, but it does not believe in the possibility of this victory. The elements who decidedly do not desire the victory of Socialism are ranging themselves along side of the Opposition, namely the bourgeois non-party intellectuals not those who are working in the interests of the toilers, but those who cannot live under the proletarian dictatorship. The Opposition joins willingly with such elements.

The Opposition in its anti-Party dealings is decidedly blamed by all Bolsheviks. The Party will never under any circumstances bend the banner of Bolshevism before the banner of the bourgeois democracy. There is no place for the heroes of the illegal printing office in the Bolshevik ranks.

Factional disrupters will never succeed in ruining the work carried on by the Communist Party. The Party will put an end to the illegal activities of the Opposition.

Brookwood College Opens.

KATONAH, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Brookwood Labor College opened for its seventh year here today. Forty-two students, representing 14 trade unions, are enrolled from 13 states and Canada.

BRITISH MONEY BACKS FASCIST GROUP IN CHINA

Dissension in Nanking Govt. Continues

(Special to Daily Worker).
SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—The constitution meeting of the fascist association has taken place here. This association has been formed with the assistance of British money and under the leadership of British reactionary circles in Shanghai. Seven hundred people took part in the meeting.

The association considers itself to be "international" as it accepts Russian white guardsists as members. The British press publishes the full text of the speech of the newly backed chairman of the association, the British merchant Firch. The speech was filled with bitter hatred for the Chinese masses and their struggle for emancipation and hatred of the Soviet Union.

More Trouble in Nanking.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).
SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—The Nanking Extraordinary Committee of the Kuomintang on the one side and the Wang Chin-wei and Tang Shen-chi and other Wuhan members are adopting a strongly hostile attitude towards Nanking.

Tang Shen-chi and Wang Chin-wei consented as the result of negotiations to recognize the extraordinary committee of the Kuomintang. On the other side the Nanking members agreed to convoke immediately the fourth plenum of the Kuomintang for the purpose of electing a central committee.

Dissension among members of the Wuhan and Nanking governments who united to form a counter-revolutionary government at Nanking has broken out on a number of occasions. The bond that ties the two groups together is opposition to the workers' and peasants' movement.

Yelp for Concession.

HANKOW, Oct. 16.—With the power of the revolutionary movement temporarily checked by the betrayal of the struggle by middle class elements and opportunists in the Hankow government, British business men here held a meeting yesterday and formally appealed to the British government for the "restoration" of the concession lost in the Chen-O'Malley agreement signed March 15th.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 16.—About 1,600 British troops were sent home from Shanghai yesterday, reducing the force to about 6,000 men.

Defective Equipment Injures Engine Crew

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 16.—A "Camel Back" type of locomotive with its driving rod pinions worn out badly injured its entire engine crew early yesterday morning on the Central Railroad near here. The shaft came loose and punctured the boiler, letting water into the fire-box.

Communist International Urges Protest Against Lithuanian Terrorism

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—The Communist International has addressed an appeal to the workers of all countries urging them to protest against the Lithuanian fascist government which has been brutally oppressing workers. Hundreds of militant workers have been tortured in prisons or executed by the fascist officialdom.

AGENT OF WALL STREET TO RUN POLISH AFFAIRS

Treasury Dept. Man "Financial Advisor"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Charles S. Deven, assistant secretary of the treasury, is to be financial advisor to the Polish government and a member of the directorate of the bank, as provided for in the "stabilization plan" drawn up by an agent of the House of Morgan, Prof. Edwin Kemmerer, a Princeton university "economist."

Under the agreement for "stabilization" a \$70,000,000 loan will be floated on Wall Street. Bankers in England, Holland, Sweden and Switzerland will cooperate in the loan and the French government has authorized a public issue in France.

Deven is a trusted agent of the millionaire outlaw secretary of the treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, and his appointment to the job of financial advisor to Poland places him in a position more important than ambassador, and is indicative of the fact that Wall Street will dominate Polish policy.

Scientists Found Society to Build Economy in USSR

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Oct. 16.—Many eminent scientists and specialists, among them a number of prominent engineers and university professors, have founded the "Society for the Promotion of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union."

The new organization states in its declaration that it wholly shares and supports the principles of the Soviet regime and expresses the warmest sympathy for the promotion of cultural and economic development of the country.

It invites all scientists to join the organization and points out the importance of the association in a moment when world-wide reaction is using every method to impede the growth of the economy of the Soviet Union.



The Report of the First American Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia



Russia After Ten Years Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union

HERE is frank, complete picture of life in Soviet Russia, made by a labor delegation which has just returned from there. Every phase of Russian life is touched upon. It is a thorough study: The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, Education, Trade Unions, Agriculture, Civil Liberty—these and many other angles of Russian life are discussed by this labor group who have gone to Russia to see for themselves—and to report to American workers. It is a remarkable, interesting document. Off the press about October 25. Send your order now. All orders mailed from the very first copies received from the printer.

Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.00

READ ALSO: RUSSIA TODAY: Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia. \$1.25

RUSSIAN WORKERS AND GLIMPSES OF SOVIET WORKSHOPS IN 1926 Wm. Z. Foster .25
GLIMPSES OF SOVIET RUSSIA Scott Nearing .10

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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.

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

HELP THE PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

What have you done to help the Workers (Communist) Party campaign?

What has your organization done to supply the funds with which to carry on our campaign?

What have you done to raise money amongst your shop-mates?

The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. There are just a few weeks more. Much work must be done to print literature, arrange indoor rallies, get out special editions of The DAILY WORKER and Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once.

Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City.

William W. Weinstone, 108 East 14th Street, City.

Enclosed please find my contribution of for the election campaign. My name is

Address union affiliation

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstone.

BOOKS

VOICES OF REVOLT.

SPEECHES OF MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE. International Publishers. Fifty cents.

WRITINGS OF JEAN PAUL MARAT. International Publishers. Fifty cents.

Even to those who have carefully studied the great French revolution, the role of the leaders who arose at various stages is obscured by the majestic pageantry of the historical movement itself.

Marat, Danton, Robespierre, the triumvirate of the Jacobin club, are exalted or reviled according to the class prejudices of the official historians; that identical class limitation that prevents them properly evaluating the historical role of these men.

When the hero-worshippers of the school of Thomas Carlyle did emphasize the individual role it was only to distort it in the most grotesque manner, ignoring the environment in which the object of the eulogy operated.

Obviously the question of the role of the individual revolutionary leader could not be approached intelligently from any viewpoint other than that of the Marxist. But unfortunately most Marxists competent to deal scientifically with the revolutionists of the past were too busily involved in the struggles of the present to devote the necessary time to an analysis of the roles of the historical figures of other days.

Since it will probably be a very long time before such a task is accomplished it is necessary to endeavor to familiarize the workers, and especially the newer recruits to the revolutionary movement, with the best in the writings and speeches of the revolutionists of yesterday—and the day before.

This task the International Publishers has set for itself by publishing for the first time in English a series of attractive booklets containing the "outstanding utterances of all the world-famous leaders in revolutionary thought and action" under the general title "Voices of Revolt."

The first two volumes, just off the press, contain excerpts from the leading speeches of Robespierre and the flaming exhortations written by Marat. Both booklets have exceedingly competent introductions that place the subject in the proper historical perspective, showing the class tendencies they represent and laying the background for an understanding of the speeches or writings. In addition to this, each chapter contains a short introductory note, giving the date and condition under which it was delivered or written, and frequently its social significance.

Particularly valuable today is the introduction to the booklet dealing with some of the speeches of Robespierre, in view of the fact that members of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have pillaged the French bourgeois revolution of its terminology in order to cast aspersions upon the Central Committee of the Party. We refer to the charge of "thermidorianism." It was on the 9th Thermidor (July 27, 1794) that Robespierre was guillotined. That act signified the beginning of the counter-revolution.

Most valuable also is the short historical sketch dealing with the Jacobin Club, showing that it was the real government of France during the most tempestuous months of the revolution. The Committee of Public Safety and the Terror appear in their proper perspectives, as imperative necessities of the revolution, instead of the creatures of disordered minds of fanatics drunk with power they are incapable of exercising, as the prostituted historians of the modern university chairs would have us believe.

Marat, who signed himself "the friend of the people" is shown as the most powerful, far-seeing and politically intelligent figure of his time. Instead of the diseased and warped paralytic, the maniacal monster, depicted by the sycophants of the bourgeoisie, Marat was the creative genius of the revolution. "It was Marat who recognized at the very outset, with his incomparable political acumen, the quality of the 'constituent national assembly', as a pacemaker for the respectable bourgeoisie, and simultaneously as an oppressor of the great masses of the people. He was the first to emphasize the class contradictions of the 'third estate', the first to become a passionate proclaimer of the hardships and needs of the wage laborers, petty artisans, petty traders, and poor peasants," declares the introduction.

As a true revolutionist Marat was merciless in his criticism of and attacks upon all those who stood in the path of the revolution. His invectives against the assassin LaFayette; the voluptuary, Mirabeau; and the low poltroon, Neckar, rank with Victor Hugo's monument of shame that he erected to Louis Bonaparte in his "Louis the Little."

When trifling fools and cowards were lamenting the cruelty practiced upon the former ruling class and demanding leniency for them, Marat kept before the masses the horrors that would confront them with the triumph of reaction. He told them that they must not let a "mistaken humanity" hold back their blows and declared that it is far better to sacrifice a few thousand traitors and conspirators than to yield to them and permit them to murder millions. At a critical moment of the revolution he thundered to the populace:

"Your enemies need only triumph for a moment and blood will flow in torrents. They will murder you without compassion, they will rip open the bellies of your wives, and in order to stifle forever the love of liberty their bloody hands will tear out the entrails of your children in order to crush their hearts."

Every line, every syllable breathed the deepest hatred of the oppressors. To read the writings of Marat is sufficient to understand why the defunct nobility selected one of their low sluts, Charlotte Corday, to murder him while he was ill and unable to defend himself.

Every worker should have these booklets in his collection. One gets a better understanding of the French revolution by reading them than in any other way I know about.

We do not advise the study of the revolutions of the past in order to mimic them today, or in order to steal the terminology to cover our own theoretical immaturity, but only in order to profit by the mistakes and to better understand the class forces that created this society. We realize with Marx that the revolution of today "cannot draw its poetry from the past." We know that "it cannot start upon its work before it has stricken off all superstition concerning the past." And in order to strike off all superstition concerning the past we must understand it.

—H. M. WICKS.

FREETHOUGHT IN A HICK TOWN

FANCY LADY, by Homer Croy. Harper. \$2.

This is the story of a woman who was converted from sawdust-trailed evangelism to mild agnosticism, thru the influence of her son whom she sent to college, where he discarded religion which he branded "Asiatic superstition, bad history and poor ethics." It is likely, however, that Zella Boone's love for a freethinking judge had as much to do with her conversion as her son's arguments. Her pesky little husband whom she does not love is killed rendering a service to a sick neighbor. Her son's wife dies from blood-poisoning and finally Zella Boone marries the judge. The novel is intended to picture a struggle between belief and unbelief. It is a rather anaemic struggle. While the story is no great shakes it can be read by a person of average intelligence with some profit.

—T. J. O.

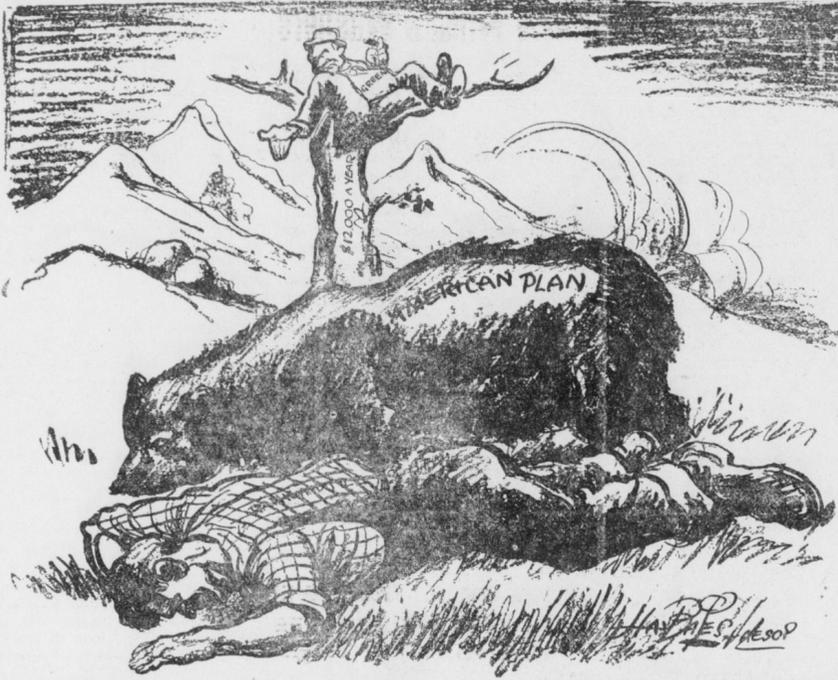
COMMENT

Five of the thirteen volumes in the "Vanguard Studies of Soviet Russia" will be published on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the first Workers' Republic. Included among these are THE ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION OF THE SOVIET UNION, by Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy; HOW THE SOVIET WORKS, H. N. Brailsford; VILLAGE LIFE UNDER THE SOVIETS, by Karl Borders; SOVIET RUSSIA AND HER NEIGHBORS, by R. Page Arnot; RELIGION IN MODERN RUSSIA, by Julius H. Hecker.

Some of the other volumes in the series, which will appear at short intervals in the near future, include SOVIET TRADE UNIONS, by Robert W. Dunn; ART AND CULTURE IN SOVIET RUSSIA, Edited by Joseph Freeman, in co-operation with Ernestine Evans, Louis Lozowick, Babette Deutsch and Lee Simonson; HEALTH IN SOVIET RUSSIA, by W. H. Gantt; THE JEWS AND NATIONAL MINORITIES IN RUSSIA, by Avraham Yarmolinsky; THE NEW SCHOOLS OF NEW RUSSIA, by Lucy L. W. Wilson; THE FAMILY IN SOVIET RUSSIA, by Jessica Smith.

The studies, under the general editorship of Jerome Davis, technical advisor to the American Trade Union Delegation which returned recently from the Soviet Union and whose complete report will be published soon by International Publishers, will sell for fifty cents each.

THIS COLUMN WILL APPEAR AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY.



WM. GREEN (from up the tree): "Remember—the deader you act, the less he'll bother you."

Jacob Panken—"Peoples" Judge

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK.

The socialist party is conducting an extensive campaign in the east side of New York to reelect Judge Jacob Panken, New York's only socialist judge.

In their campaign to return Panken to office the socialist party leaders are using all of the methods of the republican and democratic parties. They are distributing thousands of leaflets heralding Panken as the "people's candidate," likewise attempting to line up as many respectable republican and democratic politicians as possible in his support.

The socialists recently formed an organization they call the Lawyers Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Justice Panken. The committee is composed of lawyers, all of them members of the republican and democratic parties. One of the leading spirits is Congressman F. H. LaGuardia, republican, who during the war fought in the Italian army. All he claims to be is an enemy of fascism he uses methods very similar to that of the duce against his political opponent.

As to Panken himself. He claims that he is the "people's candidate." Let no one take that honor away from him. However, let us briefly analyze the significance of his claim. If Panken is the "people's candidate" that means he is above classes, representing both the workers and the bosses. It means that as a judge, Panken is "fair," viewing each question from the point of view of the people and on that basis arrives at a decision.

It is well that Panken and his backers so frankly state the kind of a campaign they are conducting. It gives the workers of the east side as well as those throughout the rest of the country an opportunity to see Panken and his colleagues in their true light.

Another thing. Panken as a member of the socialist party is closely connected with the same reactionary forces who are today wrecking the needle trades unions of New York. A large part of his campaign funds will be put up by the Jewish Daily Forward, that at the same time is conducting a struggle against the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers.

Even his campaign manager, A. N. Weinberg, is closely aligned with the group that is fighting the mil-

itant section of the New York workers. When thousands of workers assembled in Union Square in a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting it was Weinberg of the socialist party who kicked Ben Gold, leader of the furriers because the assembled workers wanted to hear him speak.

Delivering the keynote speech at the ratification meeting for Panken held at the Second Avenue Theatre, on September 29, William Karlin told plainly on what grounds the campaign will be conducted.

"I know many republicans and democrats who prefer to have Panken try their cases, because he always administers justice," stated Karlin. Here in simple language we have the socialist conception of parliamentary action. Justice! For whom and under what conditions? If one understands Karlin correctly Panken decides each case in "his" court from the point of view of the "people" not from the point of view of the working class. When republicans and democrats prefer to have socialists judge their cases in a court where many tenant-landlord cases are heard

it is a sad day for the working class. Karlin also said, "I don't care whether you vote for Panken on the grounds of nationality or class consciousness, but vote for him." Here we have a classic example of the low depths to which the socialist leaders go in their scramble to obtain votes. Appealing for votes for Panken in a Jewish neighborhood because he is of the same nationality is undoubtedly one of the lowest and most disgusting acts in the long history of socialist party betrayal and misconduct.

One more thing. The Second Avenue Theatre meeting had all the other earmarks of a Tammany Hall rally. Instead of the usual brass band playing the "Sidewalks of New York" we found a Jewish actor entertaining the audience. In fact, most of those present were more interested in hearing the jokes than in the socialist spellbinders.

In spite of the fact that Panken is not a real representative of the workers, the Workers' (Communist) Party supports him in the coming election in preference to his republican and democratic opponents.

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

DRAMA

"Porgy" Opens at the Guild

Dramatization of Du Bose Heyward's Novel Is a Realistic Portrayal of Negro Life in So. Carolina

RUTH LYONS



In "The Matrimonial Bed," the French farce at the Ambassador Theatre.

The Theatre Guild opened its season this week with "Porgy," a dramatization of DuBose Heyward's novel of Negro life in South Carolina. Dramatizations of novels usually fall short of realizing the full scope and character analysis of the original, and this is not an exception. The mystic poetry of the crippled beggar, Porgy, is lost in the dramatized version as played by Frank Wilson. Then, too, the play is disjointed and confusing, with its four acts and nine scenes of mass action alternating with occasional, for the most part, uninspiring, solo parts. As a realistic portrayal of life, however, the play is all that could be expected. And it may be desirable to sacrifice dramatic unity for realism.

The curtain rises on a summer evening crap game in Catfish Row, in the Negro quarter of Charleston. We see the natural gaiety of the life there, followed quickly, however, by a quarrel over the game and the killing of Robbins by Crown, a stevedore, who escapes into the night as the crowd disappears into the congested quarters off the courtyard.

In the next scene the mourners are assembled in the widow's room singing "Deat' aint' yuh gots no shame?" in the most thrillingly stirring manner imaginable. The group finally reaches a pitch of frenzied religious fervor as night casts the shadows of the gesticulating mourners on the wall, adding to the weird creepy feeling created by the whole moving scene. This and the other crowd scenes reveal the skillful sympathetic direction of Rouben Mamoulian in all its glory.

Crown's Bess, who has gone to live with Porgy upon Crown's escape, encounters Crown after a community picnic a month later on a nearby island. She does not return to Catfish Row for two days and when she does she acts demoted for some time, until Maria, the keeper of the boarding house (superbly acted by George, ette Harvey) sends one of the "boys" with some money to get the "cunjur" woman to drive out the devil, and a few friends say prayers for Bess' soul. Bess, apparently miraculously, recovers, but the messenger comes back drunk and Maria upbraids him for leaving poor Bess to the mercy of Christian prayers.

Crown later returns to Catfish Row to claim his Bess, but is killed by Porgy as he tries stealthily to enter Porgy's doorway. The way the people lie consistently to protect their fellows against the questions of the white police and sheriff may have some parallels in the relation of the entire proletariat to the agents of the capitalist class. And in this play the tactic works.

One would think Porgy would now have no fear of the alienation of his Bess' affection, but a young vendor of "happy dust" lures her away with the magic drug, for which she has a weakness, and promises of a gay life in New York, and the play ends with Porgy getting into his goat cart to drive to New York and get her.

Rose MacClendon's acting, particu-

larly in the few moments immediately following Robbins' death when she keeps up one piteous moaning wail until the fall of the curtain, was excellent. Evelyn Ellis was also good and Jack Carter carried the role of Crown very well, except that he might have risen to greater heights of passion in the scene with Bess on the island.

A word should be said in conclusion about the beautiful way in which the street cries of the Negro vendors in the South are woven into the play. The sing-song chants of the "honey man" and the "crab man" approach the spirituals in poignant beauty. Many of us who live in New York would appreciate it if the hawkers of vegetables, fruit, coal, et cetera, would create some similar folk expressions. Perhaps our Negro comrades will be able to make many such colorful contributions to the blossoming of free proletarian expression which we expect will accompany the transformation from capitalism to socialism in America.

—R. G.

Broadway Briefs

The Palace program of the week includes: Blossom Seeley with Benny Fields, Isa Kremer, concert star, Joe Frisco, George Wood, "As We Were," a tabloid revue with Almira Sessions, Del Chain and Lou Archer, Bert Shepherd and Company, Billy Reed and Lew Duthers and Bury's Deg Stars.

Moss' Broadway bills of vaudeville is headed by Flo Meyers and the Bon John Girls, Tudy Strawbridge, Little Jeanie, The Seebacks, Kraft and Lamont and Kemper and Bryant.

"Pickwick," the Frank C. Reilly and Cosmo Hamilton dramatization of Dickens will move from the Empire to the Selwyn Theatre tonight.

Two new plays are scheduled for this evening, "Skin Deep," opening at the Liberty and "Out of the Night" at the Lyric Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

AMBASSADOR Theatre, 49 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

"THE MATRIMONIAL BED" with JOHN T. MURRAY

WALTER HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Theatre, B'way at 62d St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell 11th Month

Century 62nd St. and Central Park West. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

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

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" by Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERRYMAN

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 105 W. 14 St. CHELSEA 0054 Presents "THE GOOD HOPE" Opening Tomorrow Night

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THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!

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THE BELT

An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON.

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

The DAILY WORKER has purchased a special block of tickets.

Mexican Communists Demand Arming of Workers, Peasants

The arming of the Mexican workers and peasants is now the immediate demand of the Communist Party of that country, according to Salustiano Paredes, a member of the staff of "El Macheta," official organ of the Mexican party, published in Mexico City.

Paredes, who is now in New York, yesterday said the abortive counter-revolution led by Generals Gomez and Serrano was completely crushed and that there was no the slightest possibility of a recurrence of a similar move on the part of the agents of Wall Street, who, according to Paredes, inspired the former one.

Morones, head of CROM, and secretary of labor and industry, did not advocate the arming of the workers and peasants, according to Paredes, only because he was confident of the ability of the Calles forces to quell the Gomez-Serrano reactionaries.

Needle Trade Defense

The United Council of Working-class Housewives have shown marked activity during the campaign of the Joint Defense Committee to collect funds for the defense of arrested cloakmakers and furriers.

At present the Workingclass Housewives are actively participating in the campaign to defend the nine victims of the Mineola frame-up.

Farmers Forced to Sell Wheat Early; Banks Talk Profits

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—The early harvest of this year is being used by the business world in an attempted boom of sellings. Thus the Reserve Bank of Minneapolis states:

"The cash value of wheat, rye, flax and potatoes marketed during September, 1927 for farmers in this district was \$95,000,000. This amount was nearly twice as large as the value of marketing in Sept. 1926.

"However the bank is forced to admit: "Although it is probable that the value of dairy products was slightly larger than a year ago, the small marketings of live stock, together with lower prices for hogs and lambs, make it appear certain that income from live stock marketings was smaller in September, 1927, than in the corresponding month last year."

The situation is not that the farmers are making any more from the fairly good crops in this vicinity, but are being forced to sell quickly, without waiting for a raise in the market for grain, and this early selling, coupled with the fact that the crop itself was early, is piling up a record for the month of November, undoubtedly at the expense of later months, and at the expense of the farmers.

Resume Sigman Trial Against Progressives

(Continued from Page One) facts proving the Iowa amusement park had been conducted as charged. Admitted \$100 Weekly.

At these hearings Sigman also admitted he received \$100 a week wages during the last strike of his union while Hyman, Zimmerman and other left wing leaders received from \$10 to \$15 a week, barely enough for their living.

He also admitted that the value of the property of the amusement park was much higher than he originally stated.

Had Sent Scabs. Attorney Brodsky showed Sigman sent strikebreakers to replace workers loyal to the New York Joint Board and sold membership books to these strikebreakers at 50 cents each.

In addition to Gold and Hyman, the defendants include Melach Epstein, editor, Rubin Saltzman, business manager, and William Gropper, cartoonist, all of the Freiheit. Others are Paul Novick, editor of Unity, and Ben Lifshitz, of the Central Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party.

Samuel H. Markewich, former assistant district attorney, is Sigman's lawyer.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dunne Lectures Tonight. William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER, will talk at the Open Forum of the Hunts Point Fellowship tonight, 8:15 p. m. The topic will be "My Experiences in Editing Labor Newspapers."

Bronx Dance Tonight. The Trade Union Educational League of Local 22, I. L. G. W. will hold a ball tonight at Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave. The Bronx. Admission 50 cents.

U. C. W. C. H. at Bazaar. The United Council of Working Class Housewives operated several of the largest booths at the recent DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT bazaar. A total of \$2,500 was raised including \$425 at the fresh flower booth, \$483 at the bread and cake booth, and \$292 at the milk booth.

Strikebreakers Sign "Yellow Dog" Pledges

(Continued from Page One) Florence mine to the Atlantic company. The purpose of handing the property over to the Atlantic company was to make it easier to evict the miners from the company houses, and also not to have the blame for conditions in the Florence mine placed upon the Y. & O. Company, which operates mines in other parts of the coal fields.

Now as to the scabs themselves. They enter into the contract with full knowledge that there is a strike, so that there is no question of their responsibility of breaking the strike. They must sever all connection with the U. M. W. of A., the I. W. O., and "any other organization that 'interferes' with the mine laws of this company." This holds if they were union men who have turned strikebreaker. If they did not belong to the union, they pledge themselves not to join.

Small Pay.

What do they get out of it? It is a rare miner who, upon leaving, has anything in his pocket. The company sees to it that he goes away fleeced of every penny. The union miner gets 78 1/2 cents a ton, the scab gets 58 cents—25 per cent less. He has to pay \$10 a week board, rates that workers do not pay even in the city. He has to purchase all tools and supplies—and even his dinner bucket, for which he pays from \$3 to \$10. As a result, most of the scabs, after paying for their transportation, do not have a penny in their pockets for the dirty work of helping to break the strike.

Two New Members for Amtorg Officers Board

M. G. Gurevich and L. V. Korobochkin have been added to the board of directors of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway. Gurevich is connected with the Supreme Economic Council of the Soviet Union, which controls all Soviet industries, while Korobochkin is a member of an important Soviet export organization.

During the 12 months ending Sept. 30 Amtorg reported a turnover of more than \$35,000,000, a considerable increase over the preceding year.

DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-8 P. M. Daily Except Friday and Sunday. 149 EAST 116th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York

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BOOKS

That Bosses Fear and EVERY BOOK REVIEWED OR ADVERTISED IN THE DAILY WORKER you will find at THE JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP 106 University Place NEW YORK.

150 Window Washers Back at Work With Increase in Wages

The second week of picketing in the strike of the Window Cleaners' Union will start this morning with the strikers ranks growing, according to Harry Feinstein, business agent. More than 150 window cleaners are back at work as a result of settlements made with employers. The settled shops accepted the \$3 weekly wage increase and recognition of the union, demanded by the strikers.

Saturday was pay-off day. Twenty-three members of the affiliated window cleaners, the company union, reported at strike headquarters for strike duty after quitting work, Feinstein added. Two uniformed policemen are on duty in front of the union headquarters, 15 East Third St., as a result of the assault last Friday of Peter Durek, union secretary, by two thugs.

\$100,000 in Bail Will Be Returned According To Decision on Aliens

Indication that approximately \$100,000 in bail bonds now being held by the government in the cases of non-deportable aliens may be returned to the depositors is seen in the present status of the suit of Isaac Shorr, attorney, against Benjamin Day, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island and James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, the American Civil Liberties Union reported last night.

The suit grew out of the case of Innatz Misher, who was ordered deported to Russia in 1923. After his arrest and prior to the deportation order, he had been released on bail in the amount of \$1,000 conditioned on his surrendering for hearings or deportation. Shorr deposited a liberty bond with the Commissioner of Immigration at New York and signed the bail bond as surety for Misher on June 13, 1923.

When it was found that the government could not deport Misher to Russia, Mr. Shorr sought the return of the security. The government moved to dismiss the complaint as insufficient in law. The motion was denied by Judge Bondy in July 1927, and the government was given twenty days to answer. Their time was extended to October 15.

Judgement By Default. Word has been received from the United States attorney that he has been instructed from Washington not to answer and to let judgment be entered by default so that Shorr may recover the security he deposited. It is thought that this case may serve as a precedent in a number of similar ones in which security estimated at about \$100,000 has been tied up by the government.

I. L. D. Dance Saturday.

During The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT bazaar last week hundreds of tickets were sold for the International Labor Defense ball at New Star Casino next Saturday evening. A portion of the hall is to be set aside for a buffet bar.

FOR A FRESH WHOLESOME VEGETARIAN MEAL Come to Scientific Vegetarian Restaurant 75 E. 107th Street New York.

WHERE DO WE MEET TO DRINK AND EAT? At the New Sollins Dining Room Good Food Good Company Any Hour BETTER SERVICE 216 East 14th Street New York

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PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meeting Tonight. First Ave. and 51 St. Well known speakers. J. O. Bentall, chairman.

Speakers Meet Tonight. A speakers' conference for the election campaign will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Pl. Important questions will be taken up.

Entertainment For Empross Tonight. An entertainment and dance for the benefit of The Empross, Greek Communist daily, will be held tonight at the New Palm Garden, 306 West 52nd St. Admission will be \$1.

F. D. 4 S. S. 2-A. F. D. 4 S. S. 2-A meets tomorrow, 6:30 p. m., at 100 West 28th St.

Unit 2F 1D. Unit 2F 1D meets tonight at the Empross office, 33 First St., 6:30 p. m.

Night Workers Meet Tomorrow. A general membership meeting of the Night Workers Section will take place tomorrow at 3 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. All members must attend.

Daily Worker Agents Meeting. A DAILY WORKER Agents' conference will be held next Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St.

Philips Lectures Thursday. H. V. Philips will speak Thursday, 8:30 p. m., at 81 East 110th St., at a meeting arranged by the Harlem section of the Young Workers League. The topic will be "The Negro Young Workers in American Industry."

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

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164 Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 2462 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. Ask for Union Label Bread.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to The DAILY WORKER Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

BUTCHERS' UNION Local 174, A. M. U. & 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.

Room and Board Wanted Convalescent comrade wishes accommodation in airy, neat home of a comrade or with practical nurse sympathetic. City or immediate vicinity. Write, stating rate, M. Smith, 44 Champlin Ave., Liberty, N. Y.

REHEARSE FOR LABOR EDITORS; PLAYWRIGHTS FACING NEW AGE

Invitations to a dress rehearsal today of "The Belt," the first production this season of the New Playwrights' Theatre, have been sent to the staffs of the New York labor papers. Many well-known persons identified in the labor movement here were also invited to attend.

Play of Factory Life. "The Belt," first production of the season, takes the audience inside a modern automobile plant where the grind of modern production methods drive the workers to desperation and eventually to revolt. "There is a growing class consciousness among New York intellectuals which is driving some of them to a closer bond with labor and the revolution, while it is making others of them consciously hostile," John Howard Lawson, playwright, said at the first dinner-discussion of the New Playwrights' Theatre, at the Cooperative Cafeteria Thursday night.

Guild Subscribers Split. The Theatre Guild lost many of its bourgeois subscribers when it gave Lawson's "Processional" some seasons ago and Earnest Toll's "Man and the Masses," produced a similar flurry, Lawson continued. Paul Rosenfeld, music critic, advised the New Playwrights group to seek support of their theatre from the advanced intellectuals. Labor, he

insisted, would never support any of the arts.

Workers Audience Here. Michael Gold, chairman, pointed out there are at least 100,000 class-conscious workers in New York who would form an audience for the best art, if artists had the spirit of labor and the new age in their work.

"What else is there left to write about today?" John Dos Passos, novelist, of the New Playwrights group, asked. "Labor has become the most important fact of our times, and how can the artist ignore what is happening all around him?" Ed Royce, of The DAILY WORKER, advised the writers assembled to study the Passaic strike, the Sacco-Vanzetti case and similar events for their material. Adolf Wolff, Communist sculptor, made a similar plea. Alfred Kreyborg, poet and novelist, said not all intellectuals were blind to the great issues.

The New Playwrights' Theatre will hold dinner-discussions regularly to effect a closer unity between workers and intellectuals. Arrangements have been concluded with the Joint Defense Board of Furriers and Cloakmakers to take over the box office of New Playwrights' Theatre for two weeks from October 31 until November 12, according to Francis Edwards Farago, executive

1,000 Dry Goods Clerks Join Wholesale Union

A 1,000 more members are reported in the Wholesale Dry Goods and Notion Clerks Union here. The campaign which is centering in the Jewish districts in Harlem, the East Side, the Bronx and Brownsville may culminate in a strike against non-union houses. Annette Komer, the organizer, tells of clerks working from 8 a. m. till 11 p. m., with no days off except a few on Saturday and wages from \$8 to \$16 a week.

Hands Off China Dinner Will Be Held Thursday

Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be the principal speaker at a dinner to be given by the Hands Off China Committee Thursday at 7 p. m. at Port Arthur Low, 7 Mott Street. P. T. Lau will also speak. Louis F. Budenz, editor of Labor Age, will preside. Tickets at \$2 may be obtained at 39 Union Square, room 40.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

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

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER Get That Pledge Now Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. 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... State... My name is... Address... City... State... SUB RATES Per Year \$6.00 Six months 3.50 Three months 2.00 In New York Per Year \$8.00 Six months 4.50 Three months 2.50

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SOLICITING THE BRIBE



Men of great wealth are public benefactors who share with the "common people" by donating to art, education and religion, says President Coolidge.

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

If all capitalists in the United States followed the example of Owen D. Young, grand mogul of the General Electric Company, in favoring a high standard of living—at least in principle—for American workers there would not be any need for a William Green, provided Mr. Green needs an excuse. Mr. Young is one of the gentlemen who shackled the Dawes Plan on Germany, under which the German capitalists are compelled to pay reparations to the former allied powers at the expense of the standard of living of the German workers. Being a patriot, Mr. Young would starve the workers of other countries but likes to see his proletarian compatriots adequately fed. At least this is what we are asked to believe.

IN a recent speech delivered by Mr. Young, he declared that national prosperity and high wages go hand in hand. So pleased was Mr. Green with Mr. Young's remarks that he read them into the minutes of the convention. Mr. Young believes in a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work." So does Mr. Green. Capital and labor are getting together with a vengeance. Of course labor is still on the short end of things. But no doubt a few more conventions, a few more anti-strike injunctions, a few more major offensives against the radicals, a few more wars on colonial peoples and perhaps one more big war with a power "worthy of our steel" and the rest of the capitalists will see things just as Mr. Young does. We now rise to place in nomination as honorary president of the A. F. of L., the honorable Mr. Young of the General Electric Company.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD has an article in the current issue of "The Nation" on the presidential possibility, Charles Evans Hughes. Mr. Hughes is one of the disappointments that are eternally dying in the liberal breast. Mr. Hughes at one time commanded the admiration of Mr. Villard and others, even as Woodrow Wilson. When Hughes chased the insurance thieves from their lairs out into the sunlight, (but only to make them richer and more respectable) Villard lent him his powerful aid as owner and editor of "The Evening Post." But alas, the G. O. P. fooled Villard. Thru the medium of the genial William Howard Taft, the former governor of the Empire State was jacked on the supreme court bench there to petrify into a conventional conservative.

PUT tough tho it was on Mr. Villard, it was tougher on Mr. Hughes. Listen to his erstwhile admirer. "But few can measure adequately the blow that it must have been to the pride of this extremely proud man to know the true character of the cabinet at the head of which he sat at the right hand of the president." Let us all retire to our respective wash rooms and shed our tears liberally for poor betrayed bewickered Charlie, another victim of the "Ohio gang." Fortunately, Charlie was not completely ruined, for according to Mr. Villard he neither drank nor played cards with them. There is still hope for Mr. Hughes. A clean shave and a soft collar might even yet redeem him. Villard is willing and waiting.

THE workers of the Soviet Union have no big-hearted Mr. Young to talk about higher wages and fewer working hours. They do the thinking and talking themselves about hours and wages. Thru the action of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union they are handing themselves a tenth year anniversary gift of a seven-hour day. Hundreds of new schools and many new sanitariums are to be built during the coming year, unpaid taxes are to be wiped off the books and the number of peasants to be exempted from taxation is to be increased. Those enemies of the Soviet Union who have held that the workers gained nothing from the revolution are invited to digest this information.

MESSRS. FALL and SINCLAIR go on trial today for conspiracy to defraud the government of its oil supply. While the trial is on, John D. Rockefeller will play golf in Florida and congratulate himself on being an honest man. Had Fall turned over the department of the interior to the Rockefellerers instead of to Sinclair and Doheny he might now be honorary chairman of the Y. M. C. A. instead of a defendant before the bar.

NOW that Calles has succeeded in crushing the counter-revolution, the New York World is ready to forgive him for the drastic methods he used. But he should be careful not to run into another revolt. There is a limit even to the patience of Mr. Pulitzer's sheet. Ask Heywood Brown.

ARTHUR BRISBANE has made a remarkable discovery. "When one Frenchman dies," he observes, "there is always another to take his place." But when one French government contracts a debt there is not another French government ready or willing to pay it.

SEÑOR OBREGON stands a good chance of being the next president of Mexico.

The 7-Hour Day in the Soviet Union--A Mighty Blow at World Capitalism

A 7-hour work-day for the masses of the Soviet Union! This is the gift of the proletarian power of the Soviet Union to the Russian workers—and to the world's working class on its Tenth Anniversary.

This magnificent achievement is something that every worker, no matter what tongue he speaks, can understand.

The 7-hour day in the Soviet Union is not handed to the workers by the government of another class. It is the living emblem of the victory of the Russian masses, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, over their class enemies. It signifies the successful progress of the struggle against imperialism, against famine, against disease, against the devastation of war and invasion, against the huge handicap of industrial backwardness which was the legacy left by czarism.

Contrast the working hours of American toilers with the new work-day in the Soviet Union:

The majority of the American working class has not yet won the 8-hour day. In many industries such as iron and steel and lumber, from 27 per cent to 75 per cent of the workers have a day of 10 hours or longer.

According to the figures submitted by the executive council of the A. F. of L. to the Los Angeles convention, 23 per cent of the workers in slaughtering and meat packing toil more than eight hours per day; in machine shops 49 per cent work more than eight hours; in foundries more than 53.6 per cent work more than eight hours; in the automobile industry 62.6 per cent work more than eight hours; in cotton textiles 58.2 per cent work more than eight hours.

The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor is making a great fuss about the 5-day, 40-hour week but even by its exaggerated estimate it is able to claim this working period for only 90,000 workers.

To the capitalist class of Great Britain and continental Europe the announcement of the 7-hour day in the Soviet Union will sound like the roar of a barrage from ten million cannon manned by proletarians.

Just at the time when the capitalist governments of all European countries are striking at the unions in order to weaken the working class front so that the burden of the world war and the re-building of capitalist industry can be put upon the masses, just when the standard of living of the working class is being forced down so that interest can be paid on the billions loaned by Wall Street, there flashes across the sky the news of the great advances made by the most powerful enemy of world capitalism.

The national industrial economy of a country covering one-sixth of the earth's surface is to be placed on a 7-hour work day basis for the masses.

To world capitalism this will be a blow but little less damaging than the Russian Revolution itself.

The Soviet Union has taken the offensive. It strikes with the mighty weapon of socialization and proletarian state power at a point where world capitalism and its agents in the ranks of the working class can make no defense.

Labor Officialdom Leaves Mooney and Billings in Prison Without Protest

No pardon for Mooney and Billings was demanded by the A. F. of L. convention. Some reporters so interpreted the action of the delegates in referring this question to the executive council but the reverse is true.

Tom Mooney, Warren K. Billings and thousands of American workers had hoped that when the American Federation of Labor met in Los Angeles it would speak out for the pardon of these two imprisoned workers whom the bosses have been torturing for 11 years.

Failing a pardon, many workers were of the opinion that the convention would authorize a nationwide Mooney-Billings freedom drive.

Hopes have been shattered against the solid front of reaction at the Los Angeles convention. What actually occurred was this:

Fearing that the class appeal of this historic case will bring into being a mass movement which the A. F. of L. officialdom cannot control, the whole matter placed in the hands of the executive council and affiliated unions pledged to take no action except that sponsored by the official leadership.

This leadership will do nothing. If it intended to fight for Mooney and Billings, Los Angeles was the place and the eleven days of the recent convention the time.

The class issue of the Mooney case and the mass movement that can be built around it are two things that A. F. of L. officialdom fears and hates. It would interfere with their efficiency unionism and class peace schemes.

They saw 1,500 worker delegates assemble in Chicago in 1919 to organize a political struggle to free Mooney and Billings. They will do all in their power to see that it does not happen again—even to the extent of letting these two militant union men die in prison.

The Los Angeles convention betrayed Mooney and Billings and prepared to sabotage any movement that fights this betrayal.

Every worker in the United States must be made familiar with these facts—and their sinister meaning for the labor movement.

A mass movement to free Mooney and Billings will be organized in spite of the cowardice and reaction of labor officialdom. It is more than probable that this will be the next channel thru which the struggle against the frame-up will express itself. A. F. of L. officialdom will not be able to stop it.

CO-OPERATIVES

SCOTCH NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

At the Scotch Annual Conference held May 7, 1927 in Alloa, the chairman, Downie, used interesting arguments in his opening speech concerning relations between co-operatives and trade unions.

"The pathetic spectacle that the trade unionists evidently singled out for attack their own co-operatives in connection with the 1926 general strike, must have been highly amusing for the other side. To spike one's own guns at the beginning of an attack is certainly a surprising but hardly a clever method to conduct a wage struggle. There must be full under-

standing between trade unions and co-operatives."

The centre of the conference discussions was the agreement between the Co-operative and the Labor Party. The chairman of the Co-operative Party, Barnes, who started the discussion gave the same motivation for the agreement as at the congress in Cheltenham. The agreement was endorsed by 252 votes against 38.

A resolution against the anti-Trade Union Bill and for the participation of co-operatives in the protest campaign, was adopted unanimously.

WOMEN

Two Women Fliers—One Luckier Than the Other



Left, Mildred Doran, who perished on the Golden Eagle, an insufficiently equipped Hearst plane, racing to Hawaii for the prestige of Hearst publications. Right, Ruth Elder, woman flier who made more adequate preparations, and broke the record for flying over water.

Working Class Women, Join the Women's Councils!

By ELLA ZELNIK.

I appeal to all the Women Councils and especially to the baker-women.

Dear sisters, I am sure that you all know that through the summer months the most important work of the women councils are weakened.

I appeal to all you, in the name of the bakery workers, to carry on the campaign for the union label. Our duty must be to demand from our dealers bread with the union label, because this can give the union workers steady work. We go into a grocery or a dairy store and find more bread without the union label than with them. And this is the cause of a baker making two or three days work a week, from which anyone can draw a conclusion of what he can earn. It is hunger life! Only this is the fault of all the fellow-workers, who do not care what kind of bread they buy.

Ask For Label.

Many of our working men who eat in restaurants, have never asked what kind of bread is given them to eat.

The same is happening in the Grocery Clerks' Union, where the workers are carrying on a battle with the bosses, who keep senbs. And the "Forward" with the "Jewish Gevevkschaften" support the union-breakers.

The Grocery Clerks' Union is now carrying on a strike at 521 East 137th St., Bronx. Many of the workers are ruptured from standing all day on their feet and working long hours, and their work is very hard. They are exploited very much by the bosses.

These men must be able to speak English well, do arithmetic, read well and be able to speak to a customer and for the paltry wage they get, they must be well and cleanly dressed.

Your Son May Be A Clerk.

We mothers, do not know, are not sure, whether our own sons will be grocery clerks some day. Therefore, I say it is our duty to help the Grocery Clerks' Union in their present strike. Many of our United Working Class Women are picketing the above-mentioned grocery.

A conference was held also for this strike on September 19, 1927 of all the United Women's Councils of the Bronx. There it was resolved that all the women councils of the Bronx should begin to take an active part in this strike and help the grocery clerks win this struggle. For this reason many open air meetings are held everyday, the store is picketed everyday and arrests are made everyday. The United Councils of Working Class Women of the Bronx will stand with the Grocery Clerks' Union until victory is gained.

The Grocery Clerks' Union has existed fifteen years and will exist longer to win the struggles of the grocery clerks in this capitalistic system. We, the U. C. W. W. appeal to the wives of the grocery clerks to help the women councils in the picketing. You can also join the United Councils of Working Class Women at one of its councils which meets every Friday at 1570 Webster Ave., Bronx, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

FARMERS

"WHEN VIRTUE REAPS MISERY"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (FP). — Why should the American farmer sink farther into economic misery with every improvement in agricultural methods?

That question is posed by the Washington Daily News, of the Scripps-Howard chain of papers. It offers no social remedy.

"The American farmer's efficiency," its editorial says, "has increased 25 per cent during the last 15 years, the agricultural department announces. That means that each agricultural worker is producing one-fourth more food for the nation than he produced in 1912.

"Ever since 1850 farm efficiency in the United States has been increasing steadily. In 1850 each farm worker cultivated an average of only about 11 acres of crops. Today each worker cultivates an average of about 30 acres.

"In the half-century since 1875 the

number of persons engaged in agriculture has increased 75 per cent and the total production in crops has increased 128 per cent.

"Even the Wall Street Journal admits, 'When it is recalled agriculture's gain in individual productivity has been largely concentrated in the past few years, it is evident the present rate of progress in agriculture is not far behind industry, if, indeed, it does not surpass it.'

"But what has this efficiency gotten the farmer? For growing two cotton shirts where he might be growing only one, for filling the nation's granaries to overflowing, for loading the railroad tracks each year to the groaning point with fresh vegetables and luscious fruits—for all this his reward has been what amounts to bankruptcy. "Surely when virtue thus reaps only misery there must be something in the scheme of things that is sadly awry."

Letters From Our Readers

A Case of Hydrophobia.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

I noted with an inward laugh, your allusion to my letter of about a month ago, in regards to my likes and dislikes towards your sort. I also saw that you did not have the nerve to print my letter in full, and let some of your readers see what an American thinks about them.

I am very much flattered that you considered my letter of such value as to include a note of it in your column, Events of the day, although the name signed at the top of that column, being apparently Irish, although I doubt that its owner can claim that nationality, makes me ashamed of the Irish that flows in me, inasmuch, as one of my race would consort with a bunch of Russian mongrels.

You mistook my meaning in one part of my letter, whereas you announced that the Marines were in Central America by the consent of the natives, I stated they were there by the consent of the natives (excluding anarchists) of this country. I thank you for your criticism of the grammatical and other errors in my letter, and also for your remark in regards to my being one of an ultra-patriotic species.

My creed is that the government should make a grand cleanup of this country, and deport every alien who had been here five years or more without becoming a citizen. Then every alien who enters the U. S. should be required to declare his intentions to become a citizen within three years, and he should be put under direct police supervision until this had been accomplished. He should be furnished with an identification card which he should be required to present to the police authorities of every city town or hamlet that he visited in those three years.

—Joseph Payne, Jr., Somerset, Colo.

Mencken On Sacco-Vanzetti.
Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

H. L. Mencken has again written on the delicate subject of Sacco and Vanzetti, a subject to be handled with especial care by those who would write for the New York World. In this second profound series of observations, it is the subject of "radicalism" and radicals which draws the ire of the learned sage of Baltimore, that deep student of economic theory and philosophy who expresses himself with the usual heavy-handed freedom of literary playboys on "the dull nonsense of Karl Marx."

Our friend does not deign to attack any single theory or doctrine for belief in which Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered with bloody savagery and refined perfection of torture. Not a single principle comes under the delicate probe of the scornful pudgy finger of this smug intellectual, the critic extraordinary of the American scene, and of all follies and foibles peculiarly American.

Radicals are radicals, he says, because they have lost their religion and seek in economic convictions a new belief. Radicals are radicals because they are soft-headed, soft-hearted children who cannot comprehend the realities of existence. They would have a world with "everybody as happy as the boy who killed his father,"—a most interesting, suggestive simile. It may surprise some radicals to learn that their aim is the "salvation of the capitalist," not his "butchery."

Mencken scoffs at the suggestion that Pennsylvania steel workers during the time of the twelve-hour day were unhappy. He personally has seen, and can testify to their drunkenness and their happiness.

The article ends with a wearily gentle and bored plea for free speech and freedom from danger of electrocution for radicals.

In the brief mention of Sacco and Vanzetti which begins this piece, they are accused of having been "heavy readers like all other radicals." A little heavy reading on radical theories and movements is suggested for this noted critic.—Jennie Kleidman, New York City.

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