

"RUSSIAN WORKERS POSSESS ECONOMIC FREEDOM TO A DEGREE ENJOYED BY NO OTHER COUNTRY"

FROM STATEMENT BY FIRST AMERICAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION TO SOVIET UNION

\$175,000 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND USED TO FIGHT THE LEFT WING

Sigman Exposed at Trial as Diverting Workers' Money With Cooperation of Bosses

That \$175,000 of the unemployment fund of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union was used by Morris Sigman, president, in his fight against the left wing was disclosed yesterday in the Tombs Court, Franklin and Centre St., before Magistrate Louis B. Brodsky. Sigman has brought criminal libel charges against the Freiheit and Unity, organs of the left wing workers in the needle trades.

This money, that was to a large extent contributed by the workers in the shops from their weekly wages, was to be used for the relief of unemployed workers. According to Sigman's testimony yesterday only \$5,000 was paid to unemployed workers after the right wing took over control of the fund.

Under cross examination by Louis B. Boudin, of counsel for the defense, Sigman told of the organization of the insurance fund in 1923. Originally, he said, the union had only one representative on the board of trustees, the other members being representatives of various groups of employers. Arthur D. Wolf, of the Chatham-Phenix bank, was chairman, he testified.

"In July of this year the situation changed," Sigman continued. "So we decided to change the function of the fund. We arranged with the em-

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Believe Inspection Of Mine Explosion Framed by Bosses

By ED FALKOWSKI.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., (FP) Oct. 18.—The mine inspector's investigation of the recent explosion at the Hammond Colliery which caused the death of four workers and the probably fatal burning of a fifth discloses evidence against the miners which looks fishy.

No Safety Lamps Used. After the Hammond explosion foremen from a dozen collieries were summoned to investigate and study the causes of the disaster. The accident occurred in a gangway charged heavily with explosive gas. Only safety lamps and battery lights could be used in a place so dangerous. Yet when the inspector went in, he found a can of carbide and a carbide lamp under a car, showing that the law had been violated by the use of a naked light in a gas-filled place.

Whether this evidence is framed up or not, will probably never be proved. But experience of other accidents leads one to believe that the carbide cans were actually placed there by one of the bosses in an effort to lay the blame on the men, and save the foremen from being discharged, as would happen if the accident were shown to be due to their neglect.

Communists In Norway Largest Party In Nation

OSLO, Norway, Oct. 18.—Early returns indicate that the Communist Party is the strongest party in the country, having received more than 72,000 votes in the general election, a gain of 24,000 since the last election.

The next highest vote was that of the Agrarian party with 63,000 votes, a gain of 7,000; then comes the Left party with 52,000, a loss of 6,000; the Conservative party polled but 36,800 votes, a loss of 17,000.

Seventy-five per cent of the vote is already in and it is not thought the returns from the outlying districts will change the indicated results. It is clear that the Lykkes conservative government will fall, although there is no one party strong enough to organize an independent government. There is a likelihood of a left government with the Communists as the largest party in the new ministry.

SUDDEN END OF JURY CHOOSING IN GRAFT TRIAL

Doheny Bank Clerk One to Pass on Oil Steal

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18.—With the jury finally chosen in a suspiciously sudden manner, considering that none who would admit having read more than the headlines about the case were allowed on it, the trial of Albert B. Fall and Harry F. Sinclair, former secretary of the interior and millionaire oil magnate respectively, got under way today.

On this jury, made up of two young women and ten old men, is one man so intricately tied up with the fortunes of the Sinclair and Doheny interests that it seems a most surprising thing that a prosecution, alert and vigorous and trying to convict, would have let him get by. He has been employed for the last 21 years in the Riggs bank, one of whose directors was counsel for Doheny and Fall in the Elk Hills case.

The Swindle Exists. The jury first listened to two hours of oratory in the Fall-Sinclair criminal conspiracy trial this afternoon, but adjournment was reached with proceedings still running along in a dull and routine vein.

Owen J. Roberts, federal counsel, outlined to the jury what he hoped to prove in a snappy half hour address. Briefly, he said he would prove that Albert B. Fall, as secretary of the interior under President Harding, had given the lease on the Teapot Dome Naval Reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, millionaire operator and sportsman, without the usual competitive bidding, and that in return Fall received \$230,560 in Liberty Bonds. In the civil suit for recovery of Teapot Dome, the supreme court states fraud exists.

Fall Doesn't Care. Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair lawyer, was still on his feet at adjournment reciting a rather uninteresting version of the naval reserves punctuated by innumerable dates and technicalities. The substance of his argument, insofar as he had gotten, was that the Teapot Dome lease was absolutely essential.

For the second time Fall was late (Continued on Page Two)

Repays Five Cents Per \$1

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Announcement was made this afternoon that six thousand creditors throughout the East of the defunct stock brokerage firm of George F. Redmond and Company, Inc., would be paid the first dividend of five per cent on October 27. It was estimated that more than two million dollars was lost by investors in the collapse two years ago of the brokerage house.

Cal to Buy Co-operator?

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A. A. Betts, a member of the Arizona Co-operative Commission, is receiving strong consideration from President Coolidge for appointment to the Interstate Commerce Commission, it was said at the White House today.

It's a Horse on Cal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—President Coolidge's famous electrical hobby horse has a stable mate. The mechanical steed has been covered with a blanket and rests quietly, while a shiny new "vibrator" hums in the White House. To use it the rider encircles his body with a wide elastic band attached to a cam-shaft.



American Trade Union Delegation in Moscow. In the center, James Maurer, Pres. Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Theodore Dreiser, Leaving for U.S.S.R., Lauds Soviet Leaders

By SENDER GARLIN.

"Any nation is entitled to adopt any means whatever to move away from misery," said Theodore Dreiser, American novelist, on the eve of his departure for the Soviet Union as the guest of the International Workers' Aid. "If that is what Soviet Russia is doing I don't give a damn what means it takes. If that is the Russian ideal, I say go ahead."

He leaves tonight on the "Mauretania" and will remain in the U. S. S. R. for about three months, visiting schools, factories, workshops, libraries, museums and familiarizing himself with the daily life of the Russian people.

Will Witness Tenth Anniversary.

Meeting reporters in his apartment on 57th street, Dreiser, who is to be the guest not only of the I. W. A. but of the Society for Cultural Relations with the U. S. S. R., talked freely and enthusiastically about his reasons for accepting the invitation officially extended him by Mme. Kameneva, of the Soviet Union. Upon his arrival he will meet Henri Barbusse, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, and A. J. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, who are also guests of the I. W. A. of their respective countries. All will be present during the Tenth Anniversary celebrations.

"What is your greater interest, the economic or the cultural life of Soviet Russia?" he was asked. "I am eager to observe everything in the life of the Russian people," he replied.

The author of "The American Tragedy" said great things will surely arise from a country which "has produced such a great literature, and where the approach to things is so dynamic and bubbling."

The present leaders of the Soviet Union are men of great courage and



THEODORE DREISER

determination, Dreiser said. "Lenin was one of the most remarkable men in history; his world outlook was of the broadest gauge." The DAILY WORKER reporter asked if he knew the writings of U-

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LABOR LEADERS TO ADDRESS BIG 'GARDEN' MEET

Maurer, Coyle, Brophy Head the List

One of the biggest mass meetings ever held at Madison Square Garden is expected next Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m., when members of the unofficial American trade union delegation to the Soviet Union will report their findings to New York labor. Henry T. Hunt, chairman of the committee in charge of the Madison Square Garden mass meeting declared yesterday that the standing in the labor movement of men like James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers of America; and Albert Coyle, former editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal, makes their report on the Soviet Union of unusual interest to the American people.

Nationally Prominent Speakers.

Besides Maurer, Brophy and Coyle the list of speakers includes: Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate; Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, University of Chicago; and Stuart Chase, economist and author.

Frank P. Walsh, noted labor attorney, will preside at the great mass meeting.

Accompanied by Specialists.

The Labor Delegation, the first American trade union group to visit the Soviet Union, left the United States today.

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PLANS TO MAKE FORD SHELL OUT WITH PROCEEDS

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 18.—Developments in the suit planned by Henry M. and Wilfred C. Leland against Henry and Edsel Ford to force them to pay between \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000 to shareholders of the Lincoln Motor Car Company were moving swiftly today, it was claimed.

The basis of the suit, now under preparation by attorneys Kenneth W. Stevens and William Henry Gallagher representing the Lelands, involves an alleged agreement between the Fords and the shareholders when Ford bought the company at public auction in February, 1922.

"Power of attorney assignments are coming in by the bushels," stated Stevens. "We do not expect all stockholders to become parties to the suit, but there will be between \$4,000,000 and \$7,000,000 involved."

Rats Costly in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Rats and mice eat \$500,000,000 worth of food in the British Isles every year, according to Sir Thomas Horder, physician to King George.

Membership Meeting of Workers Party Will Be Held Tonight at 8 Sharp

A general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party will be held tonight at 8 o'clock, at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. The present election campaign and the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be on the order of business. All Party members must attend.

Cal, of Course, Not Really Angry at His "Critic," Summerall

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The Summerall incident is closed, it was indicated at the White House today. President Coolidge told callers that apparently Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, chief of staff, had been misquoted in the newspapers when he criticized the army's housing facilities.

Mr. Coolidge will talk to Summerall today or tomorrow on general military conditions.

It is the opinion at the war department today that the Summerall-Coolidge-Davis maneuver will get the desired appropriations for barracks for a large conscript army.

RULE GITLOW OFF BALLOT; SERVED TERM FOR LABOR

Benjamin Gitlow, Workers (Communist) Party candidate has been barred from appearing on the ballot in the Nov. 8th election.

The board of elections made its ruling on the grounds that Gitlow served over two years in Sing Sing for his participation in the organization of the left wing of the socialist party. He was convicted of criminal anarchy on Feb. 4th, 1920.

This is the fourth time that Gitlow has been ruled off the ballot. The board of elections took similar action in 1921 and 1925 when he was candidate for mayor and last year when he was candidate for governor. Gitlow will address three large open air meetings in Harlem Friday. They will be at 110th St. and Fifth Ave.; 106th St. and Madison Ave. and 116th St. and Madison Ave.

Convicted Furriers Must Report

All of the 137 convicted furriers' union pickets who are out on bail are urged to communicate at once with Miss S. M. Algor or Isadore Shapiro at the New York Joint Board office, 22 East 22nd St.

"ACHIEVEMENTS FOR WHICH HISTORY RECORDS FEW PARALLELS", STATES FIRST U. S. LABOR DELEGATION

Group From American Unions Returns With Message To Deliver To U. S. Workers

Leaders of the first American Trade Union Delegation will report to a mass meeting of workers in Madison Square Garden, New York, next Sunday at 2 p. m.

Among the prominent American labor leaders who took part in the delegation and will speak Sunday are: James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers of America, Albert Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal, and Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate.

Paul Douglas, expert on industrial relations, and Stuart Chase will also speak. Frank P. Walsh will be chairman.

"Above all, the country seemed alive; a little shabby amid its splendid relics, but vital, arresting and in some indefinable way, disciplined and strong. No one of us left Russia without the phrase escaping us:

"Heaven help the nation, or nations, that try to conquer this people."

In these three sentences the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union conveys, in the preamble to its report, released today, the tremendous impression made upon its members by the close insight they had into the internal life of a nation where workers and peasants rule and socialism is being built.

IMPRESSED BY WORKERS POWER.

All thru the 96 pages of this report, many sections of it written in a statistical style combined with a political naivete which shows that its authors, in spite of their protestations to the contrary, have attempted to apply American capitalist standards to a revolutionary country, runs nevertheless this feeling of a mass proletarian power consciously working toward an objective by all, swinging forward with a sweep and depth of knowledge and determination for which there is no comparison in the capitalist world.

PERSONNEL OF DELEGATION.

Signed by James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, John Brophy of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Typographical Union and editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate, Albert Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal and compiled by them, and a number of prominent economists and sociologists, the report deals with practically all phases of life and work in the Soviet Union but with special emphasis on the trade union movement.

EMPHASIS ON TRADE UNIONS.

This section of the report is a carefully prepared analysis of the function and structure of the Soviet trade unions and their relations to the Soviet government. It is, however, fitted into the picture of management and development of industry, the character of the government and the role of the cooperatives, cultural societies, schools, etc., so as to clearly define the decisive role of the trade unions.

UNHAMPERED INVESTIGATION.

The report explains the extensive facilities afforded the delegation for securing the information it desired and the division of work by which it was able to get a comprehensive view of Soviet government, industry and social conditions. The delegation says:

"The delegation realizes that it could not learn 'all about Russia' in the time at its disposal. Yet the fact that each economic specialist covered a particular field in which he was well-informed and put his research at our command; that the group divided into five parts, each traveling almost continuously for several weeks, covering thousands of miles—partly thru country untouched by railroads; that we went where we wanted to go and saw what we wanted to see; that we visited Moscow, Leningrad, and seven other large cities as well as the great industrial center of the Donetz Basin, the Caucasus, the Upper Volga, the Ural mountains, the Crimea, the Ukraine, including Odessa and Kherson; that everything was open to us from the books of a factory to the office of the foreign minister; that we talked with workers, with leaders of both factions within the Communist Party, with former White officers and Mensheviks bitterly hostile to the government; that we had interpreters of our own and selected additional assistance carefully—lead us to believe that we achieved a more reliable survey than any one could secure individually."

FAVORABLE FIRST IMPRESSION.

Responding to a request repeatedly made by workers and officials, the delegation says that it is its conscientious desire to "tell the truth of about Russia. No apparent effort was made by Russians to hide the bad," says the report, "alho they displayed pardonable pride in showing us the best."

The first impression of the delegation was by no means a gloomy one:

"The city streets were full of people. The majority of stores were open with goods on their shelves and plenty of business. Street cars were running regularly; in nearly every case the railroad trains were strictly on time. Streets were lighted at night, the telephone service in Moscow was excellent, theatres and opera

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"Russian Workers Possess Economic Freedom"

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were well attended—often crowded. Moving picture houses were frequent and busy, crews were rowing on the river, aerials were stretched from many housetops, bands were playing in the parks, women shrieked as they coasted down the shoot-the-chutes in Leningrad's White City, museums and picture galleries were everywhere open and extensively patronized, and everybody smoked cigarettes—in incredible quantities.

"A Miracle" of Reconstruction.

The report describes the terrible consequences to the Soviet Union of the world war, invasion, blockade and famine—the low point reached in 1921. Production had dropped to one-tenth of the pre-war level; "factories, public utilities, railway lines, harbors, had been gutted and destroyed. The whole mechanism of trading, exchange and credit had been wiped out."

The report characterizes this period as the "zero point," and the advances since that time as "phenomenal." "Industrial production," says the delegation, "has increased by leaps and bounds, with agricultural conditions following behind. From a state of utter disorganization and ruin, the economic structure has come back to normal in six years. This is an achievement for which history records few parallels. For the West it would be a seven-days wonder; for the East it is a miracle."

Dominant Role of Unions.

It is evident that the delegation was astounded by the pre-eminent part taken by the unions in all phases of life in the Soviet Union. Especially was it impressed by the activity of the unions in the cultural field and in summing up this section the report says: "The cultural work of the union is one of the most impressive achievements of the new Russia. There is no precedent for it anywhere in the world today."

But most interesting—and important—of the section dealing with trade unions is the description of the attitude of the Russian workers when asked concerning the relations of the unions and the government. The official American labor leadership, as part of their campaign against the Soviet Union, has insisted that the Soviet unions are "mere tools of Communist tyrants."

Relations With Government.

The statement of the delegation on this point is therefore of great importance. It says:

"When the Russian workers whom we met in factory, shop and mine were questioned as to whether their unions were 'controlled' by the government, their answer was usually an amused smile or a complete failure to understand the point of view of the questioner. 'It is OUR government. They are OUR unions,' was the reply in many cases. 'This is a dictatorship of the proletariat, not a capitalist government,' was another. 'Our government never broke a strike,' or 'There

are no injunctions and anti-trade union laws in Russia.' The workers look upon the unions as an independent aid to the government and upon the government as the instrument of the workers' power in the field of politics and international relations. Many of the trade union leaders hold important posts in the government, and the will of the Central Council of Trade Unions in the matter of appointments to certain public offices is absolute and binding."

Weakness of Report.

It is in those sections of the report relating to "civil liberties" and particularly in the case of the recent execution of 20 monarchists that the dele-

gation shows its failure to understand the exigencies of a proletarian state surrounded by capitalist enemies. Seemingly without consideration for the fact that these elements have been responsible for the death of thousands of workers, peasants and leaders of the Russian revolution, and apparently without giving weight to the fact that these agents of various imperialist powers and monarchist organizations were engaged in a terrorist campaign, the delegation complains that the arrests and executions were "characterized by indecent speed and failure to give the accused a proper chance to defend themselves."

This failure to grasp the fact that so far as relations with world imperialism is concerned the Soviet Union is in a state of war, is one of the outstanding weaknesses of the report.

Freedom of Russian Masses.

The delegation finds on the other hand that the Russian workers enjoy a greater amount of freedom than exists in any other country. "Western liberals and those opposed to the Soviet government frequently confuse

political freedom with real freedom. The former is part of the latter, but without economic freedom it does not greatly benefit a man. The Russian workers possess this economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by the workers of no other country. . . . Because of such freedom as this, the workers naturally do not particularly resent the refusal of the government to allow them the privilege of voting for a capitalist party which would take away most of this economic freedom which has been given them by the revolution."

There is no question but that the report of the First American Trade Union Delegation will cause a sensation in labor and liberal circles. In spite of its shortcomings, rather because of them, it represents fairly well the opinion that would be arrived at by a great cross-section of the American labor movement—both as to its omissions, misunderstanding and prejudices, prejudices which American capitalist democracy has rooted firmly but not ineradicably in the minds of the working class.

SIGMAN FOUGHT WORKERS WITH THEIR OWN MONEY—FACT BROUGHT OUT AT HIS SUIT AGAINST FREIHEIT

(Continued from Page One)

ployers' representatives to suspend the fund until June, 1928."

"Who was put in charge of the fund?" Boudin asked.

Sigman admitted that he himself was in charge and that the representatives of the employers resigned at that time. Julius Hochman and David Dubinsky, right wingers, were then added to the board, according to Sigman. These three men thereafter were in control of the fund, which at that time amounted to \$380,000.

Sigman was asked who became treasurer of the board of trustees after the resignation of the bosses' representatives and the succession to their places of Hochman and Dubinsky. Sigman became evasive.

"Hochman was elected secretary," he said.

Caught Evading.

"I did not ask you who was elected secretary," continued Boudin. "I want to know who was elected treasurer."

Sigman admitted that the treasurer was Sigman. Boudin next asked the witness why he had evaded the question. Sigman did not reply.

Sigman was next asked what was done with the \$380,000 after it was given into the exclusive control of the board of which he was treasurer.

"How much money was paid in unemployment claims?" Boudin asked. "About \$5,000," Sigman answered.

Diverts \$175,000. "How much was loaned to the international?" " \$175,000."

"That's almost half of the entire fund, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Another \$100,000 was used in paying off second mortgages on certain union property testimony showed.

The property in question up to that time had housed the offices of the New York Joint Board and the left wing locals, 2 and 9. The Joint Board and Locals 2 and 9, themselves unable to pay off the mortgages, were thus forced to vacate the premises. The right wing under the direction of Sigman took possession.

Sigman also told Boudin that only a few hundred dollars had been collected for the insurance fund since he and his two henchmen obtained exclusive control of it.

A few seconds later he admitted that "several thousand dollars" had been spent during the same period merely for the administration of the fund and "in an attempt to collect outstanding funds."

For Right Wing Propaganda.

"Do you mean to tell me, Mr. Sigman, that you spent several thousand dollars to collect a few hundred dollars?" Boudin asked. Boudin also charged that the fund was being used to prepare propaganda against the left wing, pointing out as an example the pamphlet, "The Communist Plague in Our Unions."

This pamphlet was introduced in evidence Wednesday by Samuel Markewich, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for Sigman. Attorneys for the defense showed by cross examination that the pamphlet was fraudulent.

Quotes Pamphlet.

Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for the left wing workers quoted from the pamphlet the passage, "No, Communists must hold paid or unpaid offices in the union." Sigman was asked if he agreed with this view.

"Yes," he answered.

Several minutes previously Attorney Brodsky had referred to a peace treaty between the right and left wings in which the Sigman administration had agreed not to discriminate against any members of the union for their political opinions.

"Do you still hold the view that a Communist should be allowed to run for union office?" Brodsky asked. In contradiction to his later reply the witness answered, "yes."

Mrs. Tillie Sigman, wife of the international president, was the next witness called.

She was closely questioned about

the amusement park owned by Sigman at Storm Lake, Ia., known among needle trade workers here as "Sigman's Coney Island."

Judge Louis B. Brodsky asked Mrs. Sigman if she employed women at the park for "immoral or indecent purposes."

"Oh, no!" she answered.

Prosecution Closes.

The prosecution closed its case by admitting that its evidence against Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Union Joint Board and a member of the executive committee of the Unity Committee of the Fur, Dress and Cloakmakers, was a weak one and asked that the case against him be discontinued. The Unity Committee is the publisher of the weekly Unity. Gold and Louis Hyman, chairman of the Unity Committee, are co-defendants.

The defense will begin putting in its case when the hearing re-opens in the Jefferson Market Court, Sixth Ave. and 10th St., Nov. 22 at 2 p. m.

The Boxing Business Selects Its Officers

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 18. — David A. Donahue was re-elected president and Paul Prehm first vice president of the National Boxing Association in convention here today.

The association voted today to recognize the following champions of the various weight divisions: Heavyweight, Gene Tunney; middleweight, Mickey Walker; welterweight, Joe Dundee; lightweight, Sammy Mandell; featherweight, Benny Bass; bantamweight, Bud Taylor.

There is big money in managing professional fights, all speakers agreed.

GET A NEW READER!

American Workers Send Subs as Revolutionary Greetings to the Soviet Union

Pravda, Moscow, U. S. S. R. Oct. 13, 1927

Dear Comrades:—The following names of new subscribers to THE DAILY WORKER are sent to you as revolutionary greetings from workers of this country who are taking this means of showing their solidarity with the world revolutionary movement of which the Soviet Union is the vanguard.

We should like to have you publish these names or call them to the attention of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union in an appropriate manner.

Fraternally yours,
BERT MILLER, Business Manager.

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|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Thomas Triolo | A. McMath | Miss Sara R. Sherman |
| Geo. Vital | Eva Natinsky | Jake Aronow |
| Paul Grenko | Joseph Schwartz | Mike Christ |
| Geo. Morphis | Swan Holmberg | P. G. Panagopoulos |
| J. B. Splitt | Mrs. D. Bridgway | S. Mosules |
| K. Tamkus | M. Zalisko | A. Holt |
| J. Gasin | Charles Samarzia | Mrs. E. A. Was |
| W. W. Quirt | Leonard Kimble | Carlos Goltz |
| G. Piccoli | Alex Ffiedolin | I. Brooks |
| S. Honkile | Sophia Mayman | Morris Reiley |
| A. Refy | Eugene Stoll | Chas. A. Nygress |
| John Soroka | E. F. Noyes | August Starew |
| Josef Feiman | B. E. DeMott | John H. Owens |
| John Pionka | F. Badstuber | Dan Keller |
| E. Tarkoff | L. J. Patterson | John Kuey |
| Reino Korhonen | Israel Lazarovitz | N. Khan |
| P. S. T. Y. Lukutupa | Walter Cobak | Joe Koch |
| G. Holmes | F. Kaufmann | Ed. Kerckhove |
| Steven Stanley | Matti Markkula | E. Mnuukona |
| Henry Wong | Theo. Yrjana | Theodore Levin |
| Michael Ygovich | H. Laurikainen | George Stipich |
| S. P. Pardeshi | Ray Clark | Dave Miller |
| Mike Kartick | Eugene Bechtold | M. B. Joan |
| Walter Trumbull | Alex Kramer | Armenian Workers |
| F. Solop | J. Patton | Ed. Club |
| John Bodenna | R. Semple | |
| Dr. J. B. Cass | | |

IT'S THE SAILORS THAT LOSE IN A SHIPWRECK



Clothes lost, dunnage lost, job gone—that's what it means to the crew of a ship that is wrecked, when and if the crew is saved. Here are the survivors of the ship Besseggen, sunk in the upper bay, New York, by the great trans-Atlantic liner Paris. The men are broke and are eating "coffee and."

16 MEMBERS OF TROTSKY GROUP ARE EXPELLED

Vuyovitch Disregarded Orders of Party

MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—Vuyovitch is among the sixteen members of the Opposition expelled from the Communist Party for violation of discipline and for factional methods tending to the creation of a new party.

Vuyovitch, member of the executive committee of the Young Communist International, was expelled by the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party of the U. S. S. R. for refusing to go to Voronje. Twelve other members of the Opposition are reported to have been expelled at Kiev and three others at Tiflis.

Explain Expulsion.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). MOSCOW, Oct. 18.—Explaining the expulsion of Vuyovitch from the Communist Party, the Central Control Commission in an editorial published in Pravda declares:

"The Central Control Commission has considered Vuyovitch's disobedience of the Central Committee's order sending him to Voronje for the purpose of working with the Voronje organization.

Violated Party Order.

"According to the decision of the Central Committee, Vuyovitch was to leave for Voronje in three days, the Central Control Commission warning him, in view of the several decisions taken by Party organizations in regard to his factional activity, that in case of his refusal to submit to the decision, he would be excluded from the ranks of the Party.

"On September 28th Vuyovitch, having disobeyed the order of September 21st, having declared that he had no intention of following it and declaring that he would stay in Moscow compelled the Central Control Commission to make the following decision: to consider as absolutely inadmissible this infringement of Party discipline by Vuyovitch and to exclude him from the Party in view of his factional anti-Party attitude, which had been repeatedly condemned by the Party, and in view of the warnings given him by the Central Control Commission."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Failure of Private Ownership of Ships Impresses Senator

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18. — Sen. Fletcher of Florida, ranking Democratic member of the Senate committee on commerce, has issued a letter demanding that the government adopt government ownership and operation of merchant shipping as its permanent policy.

Fletcher charges that Republican politicians have centered their energies on turning the government ships over to private ownership. In the process of getting rid of government vessels, he says, the administration has almost given them away. In instances it has issued circulars begging private operators to come and take ships, saying that the price would make no difference.

For U. S. in Winning War. The government shipping board episode in American history was the result of the imperative desire of Wilson and the American capitalists to win the world war, and not a desire to interfere with private exploitation as such. However, for the sake of making political capital, the Democratic party has been pointing to the government merchant marine and its successes and comparing it with the inefficiency of the private companies.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

SUDDEN END OF JURY CHOOSING IN TEAPOT DOME TRIAL OF FALL AND SINCLAIR

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returning from lunch and held up the afternoon session.

By LAWRENCE TODD.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 18.—Anyone who read the press reports of the naval oil scandal investigation four years ago and formed an opinion, can have no place on the Fall-Sinclair jury. To be a juror, one must have read nothing of the biggest scandal in American governmental affairs since 1870, or he must have read it so listlessly as to have failed to form an opinion on the facts.

This was the first thing impressed on the public when Harry Sinclair and Albert Fall came into the criminal division of the federal court in the national capital, Oct. 17, to answer to federal indictment on charges of conspiracy to defraud the United States.

Headlines Safe Enough.

George P. Hoover, counsel for Sinclair, examining prospective jurors, raised the issue of opinion right away. The first person questioned was a young married woman, who had worked seven years in a local bank. She denied having read "more than just the headlines" on the oil cases, and she was accepted, temporarily. Samuel Cooper, naturalized Russian, said he had read the newspapers and had an opinion. The defense quickly challenged, and he stepped out of the box. Another woman qualified next, on general ignorance of the case. She has worked for the telephone company ten years. Next came a building materials dealer, young and straightforward, who said he had an opinion. Out he went. And then a retired postoffice messenger was seated when he swore he had no view and next to no information on the whole affair.

Curiously enough the district attorney failed to challenge a paying teller employed for the past 21 years in Riggs Bank. This man depends for livelihood upon employment in the biggest bank in Washington, one of whose directors is Frank Hogan, counsel for Doheny and Fall in the Elk Hills naval oil conspiracy trial last year and their counsel in their forthcoming trial for bribery.

But the defense did challenge a young electric lineman who said he read the local papers and had formed an opinion as to the oil scandal. It was evident in his case, as in that of the others who had been challenged, that he would have to be shown that the defendants were not guilty.

Another challenge from the defense removed a former war veteran and Red Cross employee, now in the real estate business. He was so definite in his answers to questions that the defense, in spite of his business connections, seemed to find him dangerous. They accepted a hardware clerk 23 years of age, and the floor manager of the leading local department store.

Sinclair is running his own defense. He sits just behind Hoover and Martin Littleton, his chiefs of counsel, and directs them in all details. He is heavy, dark, unsmiling, cynical in appearance. Fall is taking little part. His chief counsel is Wm. E. Leahy. Fall looks stronger than when he was tried with Doheny a year ago, but his temper has not improved. He looks forward to four or five weeks in the courtroom.

The prosecution will show that Sinclair organized a fake corporation in Canada, to buy oil cheap and sell it back at a profit, in order that these profits might be paid to Fall. Payment of \$230,500 to Fall by this dummy concern, in Liberty bonds, will be proven. After that, the jury will solemnly deliberate on the question—"Did they conspire and was this a bribe or a Christmas present?"

Unwilling to face the court, two of Sinclair's associates—former President O'Neil of the Prairie Oil & Gas Co. and Blackmer, former chairman of the board of the Midwest Refining Co.—remain runaways in Europe. Roberts had the court summon Blackmer to appear in court on the opening of this trial. Since he refused to come, the court will take steps to confiscate some of his property in punishment.

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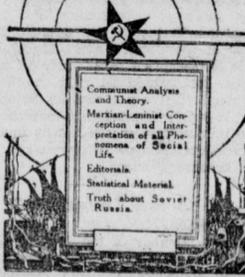
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BOOKS

A REVOLUTIONARY CLASSIC.

THE PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY, by Friedrich Engels. International Publishers. \$1.50.

This book, originally written to connect the lessons of the Peasant War of 1525 with those of the revolutionary wave of 1848-50, in which Engels participated, is as alive in its treatment of the class struggle, class relations and reaction, as when it was originally published.

Engels brings out in all its nakedness the decadence of nobility of four centuries ago. When all the elastic legal means for exploiting and suppressing the peasantry were exhausted, the nobility resorted to banditry, ordinary holdups and other "noble occupations." In addition there were the refinements of religious compulsion to enforce feudal payments and services to the feudal nobility. The terror of the rack, excommunication and refusal of absolution by the church, was a horrible threat to the Catholic serf.

The author takes the reader thru the entire course of the Peasant Revolution against the princes. The first military gathering took place in March, 1525. During the months of April and May the peasants carried everything before them by their mass marches. The feudal war that was going on between Germany and France drained Germany of the princes' mercenaries. However, when Germany won the victory over France at Pavia, the princes threw their whole force against the revolting peasants.

An interesting, yet by no means a rare sidelight of this phase of the class war, is that the German princes were aided by fifteen thousand of the "flower" of the French nobility—the very same nobility which were at each other's throats just previous. The peasants could not withstand this combined onslaught.

There are many reasons for the peasants' failure. The bourgeois historians explain away the failure of serf revolutionary movements with such surface indications as "military inexperience" and "ignorance." On the other hand, Engels shows, that besides these reasons, there were deeper causes operating that helped the victorious princes. The group that won was the representative of centralization amidst utter disunion. The representatives of provincial centralization, the princes, mustered the greatest strength and power. All other classes were divided. Therefore, the princes won the power over all the other classes in the empire.

Under the then existing conditions, the princes had the greatest strength of any class in Germany in 1525. All the other classes acted separately, therefore the princes beat them all, one at a time.

For sociological treatment of the Peasant War, none of the bourgeois historians can approach Engels. Even when a bourgeois historian has the ability to write and a great deal of good documentary evidence, such as Oman in his "Great Revolt of 1381," he goes out of his way to slander the leader and to deny the existence of a revolutionary organization, which he plainly shows is functioning and belittles the results achieved by the revolt. (Watt Tyler was one of the ablest of early revolutionary leaders.)

Is this Peasant War just a formal sociological study? No, says Engels. "There are valuable lessons to be drawn from it. To understand fully the peasants in action four centuries ago, is to understand partly the peasants of 1870." (When Engels wrote the preface to the Second Edition.)

"In the struggles of 1870 the bourgeoisie of Germany failed to free the serfs and tenant farmers. The serfs and tenant farmers can only rely upon the proletariat as allies. The small landowners are so burdened with mortgages, that they are at the mercy of the bourgeois usurers. They, also, turn to the proletariat. On the middle and big estates, the laborers form the most numerous class. Since they are wage slaves, they are the farm proletariat and are the closest to the industrial proletariat. Because the industrial proletariat are not the majority, winning these groups of peasants as allies, formed the most urgent task of 1870."

The winning of the farm-proletariat remains one of the biggest tasks today in the United States as well as the world over. The lessons of the Peasant War in Germany in 1525, revolutionary waves of 1848 and 1870, are part of our revolutionary heritage. Two factors have slightly changed the agrarian class divisions. Serfs have disappeared, machine agriculture has developed.

Unquestionably Engels' "Peasant War in Germany" is the best book dealing with a peasant revolutionary movement and is indispensable in order to get a close view of the peasants of four centuries ago, and at the same time is of aid to us in understanding the farmers and the farm proletariat of today.

—CHARLES P. FLETCHER.

SONGS AT SUNRISE.

MY PIOUS FRIENDS AND DRUNKEN COMPANIONS. Collected by Frank Shay. Illuminated by John Held, Jr. Macaulay. \$2.

In the "gay nineties"—the period from which most of these drinking songs are taken, they were restricted to the saloon. Hours of labor were longer then. The twelve hour day—and longer—was in vogue and the great fight for the eight hour day was on. Many weary workers went to the saloon for the liquid magic that eased the pain in their weary bones and made them forget the world they lived in. So it is not strange to find even here songs that touch on labor. "Casey Jones," of course, and strangely even "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," uncensored, tho only one verse and chorus. That beautiful "Water Boy" song of the Negro Chain gang, not of the gay nineties nor a drinking song, finds itself in strange company. Why more songs of labor were not included can likely be explained by the fact that not drinking songs as such, but unprintable songs (in their original version) are the reason for the appearance of this volume. Issuing the songs in the printable version does not improve them.

These drinking songs "are presented in their fawary garments, unperturbed save that in some cases their faces have been washed so they may properly appear in company"—and of course, they appear sober. "Their assonances, defective rhythms, their atrocious rhetoric, their vulgarities have been retained." The promise may mislead you. Altho they are songs of the bar-room they could well be sung in the home. They are as synthetic as the liquor that has followed the songs there.

All the lusty classics are included, from the innocent "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here!" to the sophisticated "Frankie and Johnnie," "Colombo," "Lydia Pinkham" and others in the advanced class. All, of course, not only "with their faces washed," but given a full bath, doused in lysol, picked clean, purified and passed by the board of censors.

It's a curious collection. Here are songs from the bar-room, the sea, the army, work-songs—from classic literature and even Greenwich Village. There is no discrimination—purification only. A good many are worthless, a good many jolly songs you are likely to hear in any care-free crowd. Because in most cases music is included, the book is worth having—but only if you can afford to buy it in addition to other books very much more worth while. As a collection of songs essentially of interest to labor they have no value.

Better than the tamed versions of the songs are the wood-cut illustrations by John Held, Jr. The bar-rooms, ballad singers, beery-sentimentalism of the gay nineties—all of it is here in glorious burlesque that will make the older boys sigh for the "good old days"—those days when saloon waiters sang "My Rosary." Held pictures this scene, engraved, as he explains, "with a lump in his throat." It will make you weep with laughter.

The book is attractively bound. The songs, poor things, should have been left in their native environment, the bar-room, where they thrive much better being properly nourished there.

—WALT CARMON.

COMMENT.

A SHORT VIEW OF MENCKENISM, by Joseph B. Harrison (University of Washington Press) is a 24-page "analysis" of the editor of The American Mercury and the author of Prejudices in the latter's own lingo. Despite the witless platitude that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, it doesn't necessarily prevent giving the reader a genuine pain in the neck.

Had the author attempted to discuss Mencken in the unaffected style so honored by the Master himself he might conceivably have made some slight contribution. But under the circumstances the parody is difficult to sustain after the first two or three paragraphs; the rest becomes dull and obvious.

—S. G.

THIS COLUMN WILL APPEAR AGAIN ON FRIDAY.

Read The Daily Worker

Norman Hapgood's Defense of Holmes and Brandeis

By H. M. WICKS.

MR. NORMAN HAPGOOD, one of the eminences of American liberalism, in the October 19 issue of The Nation, expresses the opinion that it was better for Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes and Louis D. Brandeis to permit the Massachusetts executioners to shatter with bolts of lightning the bodies of Sacco and Vanzetti than to violate that metaphysical entity, known as the ethical code of the judiciary.

This remarkable contribution to liberalism was evoked because a number of readers of "The Nation" took Mr. Hapgood to task for an article he wrote eulogizing these two judicial lackeys as friends of humanity. It seems that some of the followers of the liberal humanitarians could not reconcile Hapgood's eulogiums with the refusal of Holmes and Brandeis to stop the hand of the executioners while the supreme court reviewed the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti, and indignantly wrote "The Nation" to that effect. The letters were turned over to Hapgood and he wrote his astonishing letter in reply.

Liberalism consistently ignores the class character of the state. It is wedded to the illusion that the government is something that stands, in its impartial majesty, above the class struggle. Rather than intervene and by such action admit that the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti was an act of class vengeance, Holmes and Brandeis, hid behind the flimsy device of some vague ethical "principle."

On August 22, 1927, a few hours before he went to the electric chair to join labor's host of martyrs, Bartolomeo Vanzetti sent a letter to Prof. Henry W. L. Dana, properly stigmatizing the inaction of Holmes and Brandeis:

"Judge Holmes repelled our appeal on the ground that the state supreme court had passed on the case and he does not want to invade the state court ground."

"Yesterday, Justice Brandeis repelled our appeal on the ground of personal reasons; to wit, because he or members of his family are favorably interested in our case, as demonstrated by the fact that after our arrest Rosa and her children went to live for a month in an empty house of Justice Brandeis, in Dedham, Mass."

"These two justices are the symbols of liberalism in the federal supreme court and they turned us their shoulders."

MR. HAPGOOD, from his self-constituted promontory, views with disdain the criticism of the two supreme court justices and defends their liberalism. Speaking of Brandeis' refusal to act, Hapgood declares that he was prevented by a "personal disqualification."

"He has always acted on the principal that he would not sit in a case where he had any personal interest. He kept out of a minimum wage case because one of his daughters had been working on a minimum wage board. He looked upon himself as disqualified in the Sacco-Vanzetti case because his family had been actively interested in getting the men off."

This observation is followed by an exhibition of the most loathsome sophistry—a piece of vicious, murderous special pleading that has never been excelled even by the most open and servile apologist for reaction. Hapgood asserts that the people who wrote the letters to "The Nation" are not lawyers and adds:

"They do not understand that if Justice Holmes or Justice Brandeis would have been justified in exceeding his powers in order to accomplish one result, then Judge Thayer was justified in abusing his opportunities, as he did, in order to send Sacco and Vanzetti to the chair because he happened to think them guilty. President Lowell would then be justified in his inaccurate and personal use of the record to reach a result he wished to reach. It is a poor way to get ahead, to meet one judicial lynching by a state by clamoring for another kind of judicial usurpation. The two greatest judges in America would not be the men they are if their conception of their powers and duties changed because their personal sympathies were involved."

NORMAN HAPGOOD and all the liberals in the world may try to apologize for the attitude of the two "radical" supreme court judges, but the working class will refuse to respect his fine ethical considerations that decree that if Holmes and Brandeis intervened to save Sacco and Vanzetti or even to urge a new trial in face of the notorious hatred of Judge Webster Thayer, the bitter vindictiveness of Governor Alvan T. Fuller and the class prejudices of President Lowell of Harvard and the other members of the "advisory committee" that enabled them to accept as fact the testimony of the most depraved hirelings of the state and to revile the witnesses for the defense they would be in the same class with Thayer.

According to this liberal interpretation the lives of the two men are of no consequence. All that matters is that judicial ethics be upheld. To have overruled Thayer's vicious decision would have thereby justified his decision, according to Hapgood. The proper liberal way to rebuke a vile and vindictive conspiracy to commit judicial class murder is to refrain from any act which would interfere with its consummation, instead of snatching the victims from the gory hands of the executioner.

No ordinary mortal, not familiar with the higher, detached, transcendental mind of liberalism, can appreciate such fine distinctions. To our materialistic minds we cannot view this performance of Hapgood in defense of Holmes and Brandeis as anything more than dirty liberal sermonizing; playing the role of liberal priest to the capitalist class murderers. Such observations may be clothed in all the highfalutin' banalities of liberalism but they can never conceal the debased features of the journalistic prostitute.

The attitude of Holmes and Brandeis, and their press agent, Hapgood, again confirms our contention that the Sacco and Vanzetti case was not a local Massachusetts case, but a piece of class vengeance, carried out with the aid of every instrument of the government, federal and state. The difference between Thayer and Fuller on the one hand and Hapgood, Brandeis and Holmes on the other is that the former accept responsibility for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti while the latter try to evade their share of responsibility by hiding behind exalted ethical principles.

HAPGOOD does not close his communication to "The Nation" with his legalistic and ethical apologies, but goes farther and declares that "while Thayer is entirely unfit, the basic evil of the Sacco-Vanzetti case is not in the law, faulty as the Massachusetts law is. It is in public opinion."

To the mind of a liberal journalist this observation may be easily reconciled with the preceding defense of Holmes and Brandeis, but to us it seems a flat contradiction. If it is merely a case of public opinion, if it is a fact, as Hapgood contends, that public opinion in Massachusetts was in full cry for the blood of Sacco and Vanzetti and the legal phase was unimportant, why did not those heroes of bourgeois radicalism, Holmes and Brandeis, step in and prevent the lynching? If this second interpretation is correct the action of Holmes and Brandeis is still more contemptible.

Thus the liberals seem to have a split in their own camp. One set of them claims that the remedy for such appalling legal murder is to be found in better legal procedure, a better code of law in the state of Massachusetts. The Hapgood school contends that it is not a legal defect but public opinion. Of course it would be childish to expect either of the camps to recognize the fact that all laws, all legal formula, all procedure under capitalism must, of necessity, be determined by the desire of the ruling class to impose its will by force and violence upon the working class. It was precisely the imbecile faith of the bourgeois liberals who influenced the Sacco-Vanzetti committee in Boston to place their hopes in the fairness and justice of the political agents of capitalism that constituted the gravest defect of defense activity. This liberal illusion was supplemented by the similar illusion of the anarchists who regard the state as a myth and who look upon history as the acts of individuals.

The actions of Brandeis and Holmes and their journalistic apologist, Mr. Norman Hapgood, ought to aid in convincing the working class that fought so heroically for Sacco and Vanzetti that the only force that can prevail against capitalist frame-ups is the organized power of the working class. The article in "The Nation" ought to arouse the deepest hatred against the whole liberal clique on the part of every intelligent worker in America, because that article definitely aligns Hapgood, Brandeis and Holmes with Thayer and Fuller in the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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DRAMA

New Playwrights Theatre Opens Tonight With "The Belt"

ANN HARDING



The New Playwrights Theatre will begin its second season tonight, at their new home, 40 Commerce Street. The play to be presented will be "The Belt," a first play by Paul Sifton.

Preparations for this and succeeding productions have been under way for months with all of the playwright-directors elbow deep in quite unlitary work. For the first offering, John Dos Passos designed the settings, En Jo Bassie arranged the complex sound effects, while Michael Gold, Francis Edwards Faragoh and John Howard Lawson have been wrestling with numberless routine business problems. Here is the spectacle of five playwrights deserting their script to concentrate on a season of new American dramas, and selecting for their springboard production, a rugged, native, industrial play.

Gail De Hart Lawrence Bolton, Jane Barry and Ross Matthews head the cast of "The Belt," with a supporting cast of about forty, including Franchot Tone, George N. Price, Lionel Ferrand, Ellen Vorse, June White, Helen Johnson, Elizabeth Keenan, Herbert Bergman, Murray Franklin, Herman Bandes and Edward Buckman. Edward Massey directed the production.

"Tickets for 'The Belt,' can be purchased at THE DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Screen Notes

'Underworld', a Thriller at the Cameo Theatre

AN innocent drunk is wending his unsteady way past a bank building in the wee early hours of the morning when an explosion within the bank shakes him into curious questioning. Before he can gather his muddled wits together, a burly gunman leaps out of the bank with the fruits of his labor. He sees the drunk, takes a quick chance look, throws both the drunk and money into his car and speeds away with a following fire of the police. From this dramatic opening the same swift action continues through this picture of Chicago gang life. It is a breath-taking vivid mixture of movie fake

Gives an impressive performance in "The Trial of Mary Dugan," Bayard Veiller's tense drama at National Theatre.

and fact, entertaining if not elevating.

Ben Hecht, who did not find literature lucrative enough went to Hollywood with his knowledge of Chicago gangsterism and the booze-racket, to contribute this share towards the elevation of the screen drama. He learned in Hollywood, if he hadn't learned before, that what one forgets is often worth more than what one remembers. So this picture of the Chicago underworld forgets a lot. There isn't even a suggestion of police dishonesty, no breadth of political scandal, no hint of the connection between the ways of the underworld and the City Hall. The author contents himself with a story that gives but one side of gang life—clever, hokum-loaded, swift moving and with many original touches.

"Underworld" is splendidly cast, well photographed and above all has excellent direction. Particularly the acting of George Bancroft in the leading role of Bull Weed is unusual characterization. The supporting cast of Olive Brook, Evelyn Brent and Larry Semon is high caliber. The director, Joseph Von Sternberg, especially, more than author and cast, deserves credit for the picture. Here is intelligence deserving of better material.

Don't look for artistic honesty in "Underworld." If you don't, you will find (at the Cameo) simple, swift moving entertainment. It is fast, vivid, hard-boiled hokum with hair on its chest.—W. C.

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COMPANY HIRELING JAILS FIVE WORKERS BEATEN BY COAL POLICE

One May Lose Eyesight; Taken to Hospital After "Working Over" by Company Thugs

By A. S.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 18.—Following the assault of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company Coal and Iron police on four striking miners of Castle Shannon No. 2, and a fifth youth, Samuel Mullenowski, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters attacked on property not in possession of the company, taken to the Coal and Iron barracks and black-jacked, beaten up, kicked around the face and body and viciously abused, as described in yesterday's DAILY WORKER, the victims, bruised and bleeding and suffering seriously from their injuries, were taken before Squire Ira H. Edmondson, company hireling, and thence on to Pittsburgh. Here four of them were jailed and held and refused bail without any charges being preferred against them. The young carpenter, who may lose his eyesight as a result of the attack, was so badly hurt that he had to be removed to St. Joseph's hospital, where three of the Yellow Dogs, as the company gunmen are called 'round here, mounted guard over him.

Police and "Civil Rights"
It is worth giving in detail the account of what ensued, as told by Constable Siskind and corroborated by Squire George H. Beltzhoover of Castle Shannon Borough. It is a good lesson in just how much a miner's civil rights are worth where the coal companies are in control. Squire Beltzhoover, not being a company man, as the miners declare Edmondson to be, strenuously objects to the action of the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company in handing over his borough to the rule of imported thugs. This week he appealed to District Attorney Gardner of Allegheny County for protection for the citizens of the borough against the constant outrages perpetrated by the Coal and Iron police since the company brought them in when it opened up its mines on a scab basis.

No Complaint.
After the assault, then, "The Coal and Iron police took them," (the four men) said the constable "to No. 1 Police Station in Pittsburgh." They lodged no complaint against them, but simply asked the Police Department of Pittsburgh to detain them. No charge was preferred against them; the Coal and Iron Police simply said: "Keep these men for us."

"The Police Department locked them up. At twenty minutes to ten a bondsman and Squire Beltzhoover and the constable appeared at No. 1 Police Station. They had real estate bonds to the amount of \$1,000 apiece. Altogether we had \$5,000 worth of bonds to liberate these men, and we had \$400 in cash.

"The Pittsburgh police could not turn them loose because there was no bail on them—they simply detained them. It was detention.

No Warrants.
"We called up Squire Ira H. Edmondson of Mount Lebanon (the company man) to inquire whether any information had been made against these men or warrants issued. There were none by twenty to twelve.

"At twenty to twelve the Coal and Iron police preferred informations fined on charges of disorderly conduct. (They were absolutely sober and men of good character.) The Detective Department of Pittsburgh called up the Coal and Iron police and said if there were no informations lodged against the men by 12 o'clock they would turn them loose.

Taken to Hospital.
"At three minutes to 12 the Coal and Iron police came in with four commitments to the County Jail. In the case of one man commitment was refused because he was too badly hurt; he was taken to St. Joseph's hospital. As soon as the Pittsburgh police turned those men over to the Coal and Iron police the Coal and

Iron police were asked to let the men (the prisoners) sign the bonds, so they could be loosed on bail. They refused. (Question asked, could they legally refuse.) No, they took away these men's constitutional rights.—It's a wonderful damage suit they have got against the Company.

"They were taken to Allegheny County Jail, in Pittsburgh, and confined on charges of disorderly conduct. That was in default of \$200 bail apiece; but they were not allowed to give bail.

Police Stand Over Him.
"About nine o'clock Sunday morning we got Squire Edmondson to accept \$25 cash apiece and he gave us releases, and we released the four men from the County Jail, and went to St. Joseph's Hospital where the fifth man was confined as a prisoner with a Coal and Iron officer standing over him. They had three over him before. We finally got him released into the care of his own physician.

"On Sunday afternoon we had the five men examined by Dr. Scott, and some had internal injuries, and one had a rib stove in. In the case of the one confined to the hospital they are not sure if he will retain his sight.

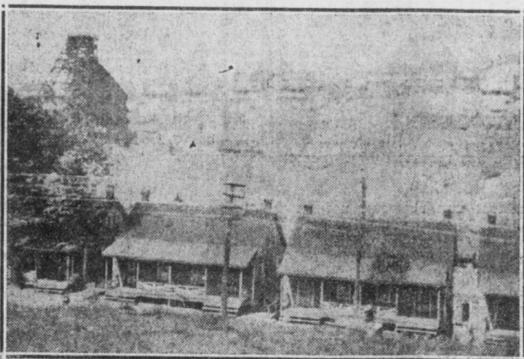
Men Appeal Case.
"On Monday Squire Beltzhoover took the boys into District Attorney Gardner to show the district attorney the true physical condition of the men."

"At this point our friend the Pittsburgh Terminal Squire comes into the case again. On Thursday evening last the five men were given a hearing on the charge of disorderly conduct before Squire Edmondson, and—banged, bruised and limping as they still were from the effects of the Coal and Iron police attack—were found guilty, and fined \$5.00 apiece and costs.

"The men have appealed the case, and it will come up for hearing on Wednesday, October 19th.

Hush Up Matter.
"Outrageous and sensational, too (think of the headlines if it had been five college boys instead of five young union workers who had been beaten up), as this case is, it is only thanks to Squire Beltzhoover's protest and appeal to the District Attorney that the case has reached the columns of the local capitalist newspapers. A number of other instances of company terror have occurred at Castle Shannon No. 2 and the other Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company mines in the neighborhood since the lockout began; but because these outrages have been perpetrated by one of the most powerful coal companies, and the victims have been the locked out miners and their families they do not appear in the columns of the general press.

Castle Shannon—Owned by Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co.



In this mining town Pennsylvania Coal and Iron Police, hired by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co., have been trying to enforce its open shop program and the injunction granted it by Judge Schoonover by a campaign of terrorism. Recently thirty of them got drunk and beat up striking miners—a few days before that they kidnapped five workers and kicked one man's eyesight out—they have arrested girls and confined them in the company barracks.

'Belt,' Auto Shop Play, Theo. Dreiser Leaves Is First of Its Kind For Visit To U. S. S. R.

"The Belt," by Paul Sifton, a play dealing with revolt in an automobile factory in Detroit, will open tonight at the New Playwrights' Theatre, 40 Commerce St., Greenwich Village.

This play, which will be reviewed tomorrow, is the first proletarian play of its kind to be produced in America. It is in the style of Meyerhold's Theatre of Moscow, with much mass action on the stage, an actual scene of the men working at the moving belt in an auto plant, and with musical themes throughout. A labor audience of needle trades workers and staff workers from the FREIHEIT and THE DAILY WORKER attended a special dress rehearsal Monday night.

Soccer League Shows Workers Can Create Sport Organizations

Clubs affiliated with the Metropolitan Soccer League are teaching the New York labor movement that workers can build their own sports organizations.

Getting grounds on which to play is a serious problem but one which can be solved, although teams occasionally have found it difficult to find fields for their games, according to the league executive. Officers of the league say they aim to make soccer accessible to all workers clubs.

Since the league season began nearly 30 scheduled games have been played in the "A" and "B" divisions. A referee group also was recently formed.

Those desiring information should communicate with the Metropolitan Workers Soccer League, 1109 Franklin Ave., Bronx, Lester Balog, secretary.

Bosses' Union Dwindles; Bosses' Thugs Increase

Police are said to be investigating the recent attack by four unidentified gangsters on Peter Darrk, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union. More than 1,000 window cleaners are striking here for a living wage.

Harry Feinstein, business manager of the Protective Union, charges the Manhattan Window Cleaning Employers' Association has hired an East Side gang in an attempt to terrorize the strikers and that the men who slugged Darrk were members of this gang. Feinstein said he had been told they received \$65 each for the assault.

Darrk said only 53 attended the last general meeting of the company union. According to former members of the company union who have joined the Protective Union, not more than 100 members remain in that organization.

ton Sinclair enjoyed the greatest popularity there? "It is quite understandable," Dreiser said.

"How do you explain Sinclair's popularity there?" "Well, Upton Sinclair in his novels expresses the political and economic ideals of the Russian people. Of course, he sometimes mars a fine book like 'Oil' by bringing in extraneous arguments."

Dreiser was then asked if he believed it was possible for a book to be a work of art and at the same time have a highly propagandist value.

"Certainly it is," Dreiser replied. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Confessions of St. Augustine" are certainly good literature and were in their time also mighty forces for enlightenment."

Art Prostituted in America.
"Success has bought off at least 90 per cent of the writers whose artistic concepts would otherwise have permitted them to do fine work," he said.

"There is hardly a newspaper in the United States," Dreiser, himself a former newspaperman, continued, "which is not in one way or another bound by economic interests. When I worked on a paper in Pittsburgh hardly a word favorable to labor was permitted to appear in that paper, or in any other in the city, for that matter. The labor editor told me personally of many things that happened that never got an inch of space in the paper."

"As for myself, I was permitted to write harmless things about the beauty of the city, its towering buildings, mills and factories."

Labor Must Fight For Own Interests.
Asked if under these circumstances it was not vital that the workers' movement build its own labor press, Dreiser, his massive frame leaning against a wall lined with books, replied artlessly, "I don't know about such things. But I will say that if a group doesn't fight for the betterment of its own economic and social interests, they're damned fools."

Dreiser has never been in Russia. He will not write a book upon his return, he said. "Are you dead set against it?" he was asked.

"A man who invades a foreign country and then writes a book on it can't do much of anything," he answered.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES

Pioneer Meeting Today.
A pioneer functionaries' meeting will be held today, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St.

Hereafter all news of pioneer affairs and meetings will be found in this column.

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

Yonkers Meeting Every Thursday.
The Yonkers International Branch meets every Thursday, 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 20 Warburton Ave. Members should bring dues books.

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

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

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Banquet For Olgin Friday.
A banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin will take place Friday at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave. It will be given by the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

Garfield Labor Rally To Be Held Thursday
GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 18.—The United Labor ticket campaign committee will hold a rally for their candidates Thursday evening at Belmont Park. The local candidates and several speakers from New York will address the audience. Edward Hallicy, "independent" candidate for mayor, is in reality the mill owners' candidate, according to United Labor ticket supporters. Trucks of the Passaic Worked Mills are carrying banners urging his election.

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Harry Halebsky, Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club.
Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

Labor Leaders To Talk On U. S. S. R. at Garden

(Continued from Page One)
States on July 27. In their trip through Soviet Russia, the trade unionists were accompanied by a group of American specialists in various fields including Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale University; Prof. Paul Douglas of the University of Chicago; Prof. R. G. Tugwell of Columbia University; Prof. Alzada Constock of Mt. Holyoke College; Prof. Charles Israels of Columbia University; Robert W. Dunn, author of "American Foreign Investments"; Carlton Washburn, superintendent of public schools in Winetka, Ill.; George S. Counts of Columbia University; and Melinda Alexander, research director of the National Bureau of Information and Education.

Mr. Hunt's statement goes on to say that during their travels in the Soviet Union, the American trade unionists and the specialists accompanying them had "every freedom of movement and observation." They visited Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov and other large centers, the statement declares, and interviewed officials including Stalin, Trotsky, Kalinin and Tchicherin, as well as workmen and peasants. The delegates, according to the statement, used their own interpreters, and moved about factories, farms and offices without interference.

Although a number of European countries have sent trade union delegations to the Soviet Union, the statement says, this is the first time that an American labor group has visited that country, and its report, which it is expected will be off the press on the day of the Madison Square Garden mass meeting, will be the first American trade union survey on the Soviet Union.

Costumes of All Lands at I. L. D. Ball Friday
The International Labor Defense ball Friday at the New Star Casino, 107th St. and Park Ave. will be attended by many national groups in their native costumes. The mingling of national dress in one blaze of color will give the ball an international spirit.

Features of the ball will include a buffet bar and a 10-piece jazz orchestra.

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The Trade Union Delegation Report

The report of the American Trade Union Delegation which recently returned from a tour of Soviet Russia, excerpts from which are published today, will claim the attention of many tens of thousands of workers and especially of active trade unionists.

This report is important first of all because it is the report of the first delegation of American trade unionists which has visited the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The character of the delegation's personnel is significant. None of its members is a Communist. None is in any way a partisan of revolutionary action. This being granted, it is self-understood that the delegation in its composition tends to reflect all of the prejudices against the achievements of revolutionary actions, which at the time are historically produced in the ranks and among the middle strata of officials of typical American trade unions.

Yet this delegation—certainly not predisposed to commend without convincing evidence the results of the most fundamental revolutionary upheaval in history—was compelled by the overwhelming evidence of their own eyes to report a condition now existing in the land conquered by revolutionary labor under the leadership of the Communist Party which cannot but bring astonishment and wonder to the most skeptical of conservative workers.

There are certain mistakes made by this first delegation. These mistakes are shown most obviously in relating and commenting upon incidents such as the execution of the 20 agents of capitalist terror, where they display their failure to understand the exigencies as well as the history of the revolution and indulge in sentimental protestations. They fail to perceive that it is precisely the firm hand of the proletarian state that has made possible the remarkable economic and social progress that they record.

The delegation's report, signed by James H. Maurer as chairman, John Brophy, Frank L. Palmer and Albert Coyle as secretary, visited various countries in Europe to study the labor movements and reported that in the Soviet Union "there was plenty to eat and from the standpoint of sheer biological well-being, the urban population seemed far better off than that of Paris or London." The people are reported as "a hardy, healthy race."

Speaking of the recovery of industry in six years from a state of utter disorganization and ruin during the devastating famine the report declares it to be an achievement "for which history records few parallels."

Very interesting to American workers is that section dealing with the trade unions of Russia. Not only do the trade unions of the Soviet Union help to enforce labor laws, but they draft and secure the adoption of such legislation beneficial to them. The trade unions are consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers, and the shop committees and unions have the power to file complaints against the managers. Thus both the administration of industries and laws are in the hands of the workers themselves.

At this time, when a series of vicious decisions of the United States supreme court have practically outlawed trade unions in this country and when the reactionary leadership of the American Federation of Labor is praising in the most revolting manner the identical capitalist government that is responsible for the most frightful excesses against organized labor, the working class of the country will be interested to read the following paragraph from the report:

"We are satisfied that the workers have the legal right to strike, that there is no anti-strike law, and nothing resembling American injunctions to curb strike activities and the activities of the unions. The hiring of strikebreakers is prohibited by law."

The report further explains that strikes seldom occur in government-operated industries, for the simple reason that the complaints of the workers are usually due to managerial neglect and are instantly remedied and those responsible for the condition removed from the posts to which they were entrusted. Strikes in private industries are supported by the government and are therefore always successful. The workers in Russia are amused at the suggestion that the government could engage in strike-breaking activities. "Our government never broke a strike," they say. After detailing the many functions of the unions which include substitution of hovels for modern houses, organization of public health work, the report declares that:

"The Russian workers possess economic freedom to a degree enjoyed by workers in no other country."

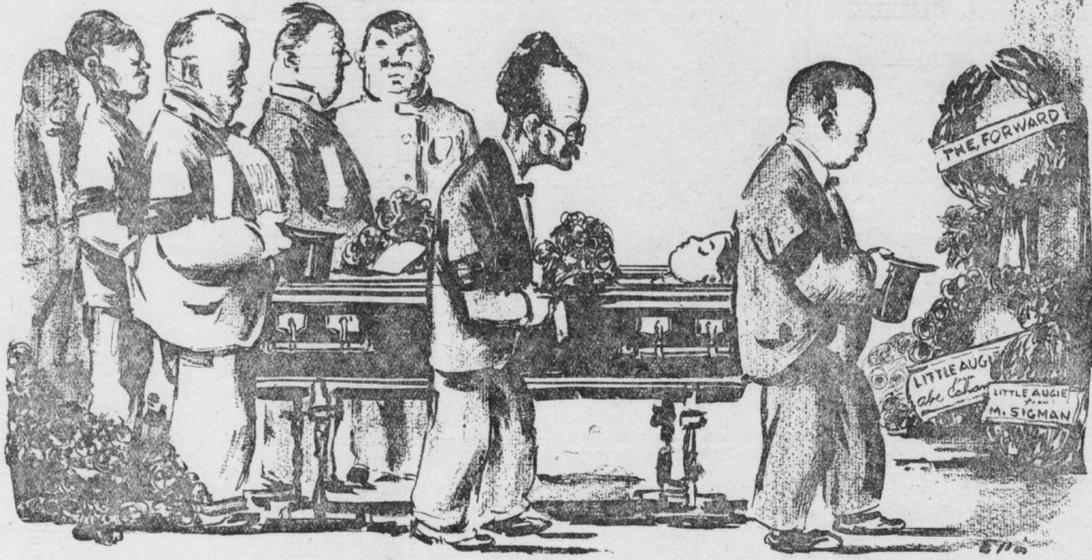
Instead of crawling, in the most abject manner, before a capitalist government that is openly and avowedly an enemy of the working class and then fawning upon its agents as benefactors of humanity, as do the reactionaries in the American labor movement, the trade unions of the Soviet Union play a dominant role in social life and write their own laws because the government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is their own working class government, created by themselves and acting as their instrument of power.

The American trade union movement is now outlawed by a whole series of vicious class decisions. Yet it is certain that the reactionaries of the trade union bureaucracy will try further to justify their existence as labor lieutenants of capitalism by railing at this report of exactly the opposite course of events in the workers' republic. The facts that are marshalled are a damning indictment of the anti-Soviet policy of the Greens, the Wolls and other enemies of labor. The announcement of the inauguration of the 7-hour day, published since the return of the delegation, and not mentioned in the report, will supplement it and give new impetus to the demand for recognition of the first workers' and peasants' government the world has ever seen.

The printed report, it is said, is now on the press and will be ready for distribution at the first mass meeting at which the delegation will report to the public. This will be at Madison Square Garden in New York next Sunday afternoon. A wide circulation of the report will do much to clarify the atmosphere in the labor movement regarding the Soviet Union.

The achievements of the great Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are the fruits of social revolution led by the working class. These fruits are garnered as the result of the policies of the iron battalions of working class leadership, the Communist Party of Lenin.

"OH, WHAT A PAL WAS AUGIE!"



Watering the flowers on "Little Augie's" bier with their tears, Sigman, Cahan, (in spirit) Johnny Broderick of the Bomb Squad and other right wingers had a last look at their favorite gang leader as he lay in his \$750.00 coffin on his way to Jehovah.

—By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

MUSSOLINI has decreed that Italy shall be speechless in the future, on the theory that the time devoted to making and listening to speeches is time wasted. The privilege of indulging in such a futile activity will be the private monopoly of the dictator and his aides. The only two celebrations to be permitted annually will have to be held on Sundays so that the workers will not be halted in their productive labors. Mussolini has already decreed the length of the female skirt and the number of children a patriotic married couple should produce. His latest ukase is just one more decree.

PERHAPS Mussolini's order, abolishing "ceremonies, manifestations, celebrations, inaugurations, anniversaries and centenaries, either large or small, nor speeches of whatever calibre" was proposed by Mustapha Kemal Pasha's seven-day speech—now in the course of delivery—on the subject of Turkey's nationalist revolution and the efforts of the imperialist powers, including Italy to crush the revolution. Mussolini does not like Kemal because Mussolini wants a slice of Turkey and Kemal once challenged the duce to come on and take his chances on finding enough graveyard space to accommodate his blackshirts, an invitation which the gallant duce discreetly turned down.

OR it is possible that the Italian workers, a vocal section of the world's population, liked to talk of the inauguration of the seven-hour day in the Soviet Union and that they showed a tendency to compare their own status as slaves of the capitalist dictatorship with that of the Soviet workers under their own government. Bigger and better celebrations, demonstrations and inaugurations and longer and more eloquent speeches is the order of the day in the Soviet Union. Mussolini has long since outlawed singing and laughter. Soon he will have the masses going around with their mouths padlocked. By the time he gets their brains extracted he will feel that his mission has been accomplished. You can figure out to your own satisfaction whether you would prefer to live in speechless Italy or in the Soviet Union.

SPEAKING before the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, Major General Sumnerall, who admits that his policies and those of the A. F. of L. are similar, declared that if the army is "to carry on with dignity and the respect of the nation" it must not be allowed to live "like workers in a logging camp, in tumble-down shacks on the scale of the immigrant class." Why should an army that is compelled to live like the workers on less pay than that received by the workers be anxious to turn their guns on the workers in the interest of a class that lives in the style of solvent monarchs? Sumnerall is a farsighted butcher. He should get far in the army.

AT the opening of the late eucharistic congress in Chicago, motorcycle escorts with sirens screaming, flew thru Michigan Boulevard to warn the populace of the approach of Cardinal Mundelein, prince of the Roman Catholic Church. This was gall to the Ku Klux Klan and non-catholic Nordics in general. Now, the city council of the Windy City has decided that hereafter only kings and presidents will be accorded this service. Is it possible that William Hale Thompson will permit a moth-eaten monarch to pollute the republican atmosphere of his beloved city? Or is his anti-royal wrath aroused only against the monarch of Great Britain?

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON mayor of Chicago is about to nationalize his local campaign against King George. "Big Bill" has discovered that the English-speaking Union has been conducting a campaign in behalf of British imperialism in the United States. The mayor is presenting the ousted superintendent of schools McAndrew as exhibit A. Mr. Tom Sullivan, the mayor's representative, expressed amazement at the extent of British propaganda in this country. We sympathize with Mr. Sullivan, but we hope that this private war on a foreign potentate will not be used as a smoke screen to hide the wage-cut that is hanging like a damoclean sword over the school teachers of Chicago.

IN order to elevate the tonsorial profession and to lower the financial blood pressure of the customers, the Master Barbers of Greater New York decided that the price of haircuts must be raised from 60 to 75 cents and shaves from 20 to 25 cents. They also decided to organize open shops as much as possible and to preserve unity of action in legislative matters. Devoted as they are to art the master barbers are not forgetting the business end of things. Of course we will all feel properly elevated when we carry a higher-priced haircut under our hats and no doubt the journeymen barbers will feel properly humbled if their masters succeed in substituting the open shop for the more or less closed shop.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON, mayor of Chicago, invited H. L. Mencken to be a star witness at his anti-British rodeo, but Mencken on this occasion did not choose to throw the bull.

LESSONS IN "CIVILIZED" SLAUGHTER

By W. J. WHITE.

THE officer in charge of soldiers dispersing crowds of massed workers should see that his men never present the butt of their guns to the crowd, but always the bayonet end of the weapon. The reason for this is obvious. This or words to this effect are taken from a small manual of instructions published by the board of strategy of the army at Leavenworth, Kansas for the use of officers of bands of soldiers in case of their having to deal with bodies of strikers, or "mobs" as the book puts it. This same book gives these same officers careful instructions, on how to get the initiative in such cases and how to keep their minds ahead of the minds of the workers. The book is a splendid example of how those who serve the master class are trained for the purpose of guarding the property of the master class and the booklet is filled with maxims for the use of the trained and armed, as against the untrained and unarmed.

How to march from the places of rendezvous to the scene of the trouble. How to approach open spaces where they may be attacked by superior forces. How to avoid traps and ambushes while on the march and how to go into action in order to keep the minds of the people occupied in front of them while the detailed troops are sent thru side streets to attack in the rear, and thus gain the initiative if they have lost it, is gone into the minutest detail. How to attack with tear gas bombs and other gases and when and where to use bombs is given much attention. Barricades both by strikers and mobs and the best methods of attacking these occupy a liberal space. In fact the very best and latest means to employ under all circumstances of street warfare in the case of strikes and other disturbances, is given not only liberal but lavish space. Not a thing is overlooked that will the better prepare the superior officer to cope with the difficulties, which may menace the property of the financial and industrial, rulers of this country.

THE most approved utterances of the best trained officers who have devoted their lives to the best methods of killing are quoted and set out in a manner that will best fix them in the minds of those who are gathered in citizens military training camps and in reserve officers corps.

All of these things contained in that book, came to my mind as I looked over the ground at the grove where the workers gathered in Cheswick, Pennsylvania. I could see in my mind's eye the plans carefully laid by those in command of the state Cossacks. How they had for days planned and mapped out their bloody work. No bungling in this matter, each and every move was that out days in advance. The stool-pigeons placed where they could watch the crowd and give the right signal for the quiet entrance of these cowardly thugs, loaded down with their tear gas bombs and riot clubs. This was to be a massacre which was to be remembered by the workers, intent upon rescuing two of their fellow workers from being burned to death in the interest of the masters of America.

HOW these trained thugs gluttoned their lust for blood is brot out in the testimony of the maimed and bruised as they haltingly and in broken English describe the scenes that were enacted that dreadful 22nd of August in the state ruled over by the big corporate interests of the country. The trained horses of the Cossacks, rearing and striking with their fore feet—what a mighty havoc they must have done among those closely-packed working people.

It is a splendid thing for the workers that they have such an organization as the International Labor Defense to come to their assistance in just such cases, to bail them out and get them lawyers to fight their battles for them and to bring the facts out before the world.

Two Hands Directed By a Single Thot



Republican and Democratic Candidates cast their hats into the ring.

—By M. PASS.

The Miners' Divided Front

By JACK O'HARE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—After six months of fighting and starvation it is clear that the whole labor movement must unite to save the Miners' Union, to organize relief and defense. The miners of Illinois, Indiana and the southwest are returning into the dark depths of the pits, while the striking miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio are left in the fight to face further starvation, evictions from their homes and injunctions. There has been some vague promise of relief, but no money, no food, no clothing has been sent by officialdom to Pennsylvania and Ohio where the miners are starving and freezing in their tent colonies.

Secret Deal.

After six months of starving, over fifty percent of the striking miners are compelled to accept a temporary six-month truce agreement signed on October 1st, in a secret session by the coal operators and the Lewis machine; an agreement which practically means the signing away of the Jacksonville agreement after the six-month period is over. For the first time in the history of the Miners' Union the rank and file had no voice nor vote in the making of the agreement. In the past, no matter how reactionary the officials of the Miners' Union, they at least referred the agreements to the rank and file for a referendum vote.

Broken Front.

The temporary six-month truce agreement has destroyed the united front of the miners in this struggle when John Lewis assented to the signing of district agreements. The district agreements have divided the miners, and is destroying the power of the miners' union.

In the early days the miners struggled from agreements with individual operators to sub-district agreements, then as the miners became better organized, they fought for district agreements and finally after many years of struggle a national agreement was won. All this was progress in the right direction.

John Lewis' retreat now from the principle of national agreement is a long step backward. The rank and file of the miners' union has been continually struggling for a "national agreement" to cover the coal industry and their slogan has been "An injury to one, is an injury to all." Yet in spite of the demand of the miners the officials are continually isolating and weakening the miners' union and playing into the hands of the coal operators.

Miners Were Betrayed.

The miners waged a heroic fight in this struggle and it is another great chapter in the history of the miners' union. The reason that this struggle is not a more glorious chapter is purely and simply the treachery of the present miners' officials. These officials from the beginning of the strike showed a tendency to surrender by refusing to launch a militant struggle against the coal operators, they sabotaged the extension of the fight to the unorganized fields and the anthracite fields as proposed by the Progressive Miners' Committee, they failed to set up a national relief committee or draw the whole labor movement to the support of the strike, and now these officials have accepted as part of the six-months' truce agreement that the wage rate paid to the miners using looting machines or other machine devices shall be readjusted, which in plain simple words means a reduction in wages.

But worse yet, Lewis & Co., accept the contentions of the coal operators that the Jacksonville agreement cannot be retained permanently, but must be revised.

That the treacherous six-month truce agreement is a complete sell-out of the miners can be seen by comparing the speech of President Fishwick of the Illinois Miners to

the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor and the agreement that was signed by these same officials. Fishwick came directly to the convention after an unsuccessful conference with the operators which ended on September 13th. Fishwick said in part the following:

"We have been asking that we be allowed to retain the Jacksonville agreement from now until the first of April, and in the meantime a joint committee of two operators and two miners shall be created to conduct a full investigation of the situation and formulate a NEW AGREEMENT to take the place of the temporary agreement which would expire on April 1st . . . We were asked, 'Wouldn't you like to have a fifth man selected by Bill Taft?' We said, 'No, we don't want any fifth man selected by Bill Taft or anyone else.'"

Yet two weeks later, President Fishwick and Lewis went into a conference with the Illinois operators on October 1st, and accepted the following clause: "To facilitate agreement upon disputed points the commission may enlarge its number to five, in which case a majority vote shall be binding."

Thus again the Lewis machine has told the miners one thing and then crawled on their knees to the coal operators and found common ground with them in betraying the miners and leading them further into a blind alley.

Approach New Stage.

The fight of the miners is approaching a new stage. The rank and file must watch out for the treachery of the Lewis machine in the next few months. Undoubtedly those districts where no agreement has been reached have been very much weakened by the policy pursued by John Lewis. The miners that are back at work must raise the issue of immediate support of relief for those miners that are still on strike in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

If these miners are compelled to surrender it will not be so much because of hunger, but because of the treachery of the Lewis machine.

As long as the miners have Lewis and his machine at the head of the miners' union, the miners will never be victorious in their struggles. Only when the miners will be led by a new leadership with a progressive and militant program will they be able to carry their struggles for their standard of living and for economic freedom to a victorious end.

Poets

Poets there are who write
 Of Spring
 Of misty air,
 Sweet singing birds;
 Of flowers that bloom
 In gardens of beauty;
 Of gleaming satins,
 Palaces of gold
 And sparkling jewels, multi-colored;
 Of Phantasy,
 Of Nothing.
 Some of their art a plaything make,
 And others barter it for gold.

And poets there are who write
 Of pain and storm,
 Of Hunger
 Gnawing need for bread;
 Of lives that toss,
 Ebb and flow
 At the whim of masters,
 And of a People's struggle for Light;
 Of Reality,
 Of Life.
 And some with their Art bring hope,
 And others point the Goal.