

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

SOVIET UNIONISTS EXPECT BRITISH ATTACK

PEASANT ARMIES CAPTURE SWATOW CONTINUE DRIVE

British Destroyers Lie in River Opposite City

HONGKONG, Sept. 26.—Peasant forces have occupied the city of Swatow, and the municipal police have evacuated.

The occupation took place Friday, according to the dispatches. Five British destroyers are anchored in the river alongside the city.

The American gunboat Ashville has been sent to Swatow, and will join the British warships there.

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 26.—The march of the revolutionary army of Yeh-ting and Ho-lung towards the Kwantung frontier has provoked a great peasant uprising in the Chaonan region of Meikiang for the purpose of supporting the revolutionary army. Yeh-ting's troops are now advancing towards Chaonan thru the northeast part of Kwantung. The troops sent by Li Tsi Shen from Canton are hastily retreating. At the same time a great growth of the peasant rising is observed in the region of Changsha and eastern Hunan where the government is sending troops. The execution of the Communists is going on in Hankow. Wang-shi-min, Li-ai-cheng, and Tung-chao-lung were executed lately.

Communists Active.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26.—As reported in the Shanghai press, the Communist Party of China is carrying on an agitation in the province of Kiangsi under the following slogans: Fight the groupings at Nanking and Wuhan; create a united party; support the peasant movement in Kwantung. In Canton a strike of copper and metal workers has broken out, the workers demand wage increases. According to official reports the troops which have been despatched against Yeh Ting, have retired to Chungkau in the north west of the province of Kwantung.

The government at Peking, which means Chang Tso-lin, has protested against the action of the autonomous province of Outer Mongolia, which some time ago dispossessed its ancient princely cattle and land owners, took over the herds and the land for the tribesmen, and has now instituted a modern military academy, with military instructors brought from the U. S. S. R.

Stonecutters Case Nears End; Attorney Argues for Defense

Attorneys for both sides summed up their cases before Federal Judge William Grubb yesterday in the government's suit against the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of America and allied unions. They are charged with conspiring to restrain trade by prohibiting the use of scab stone.

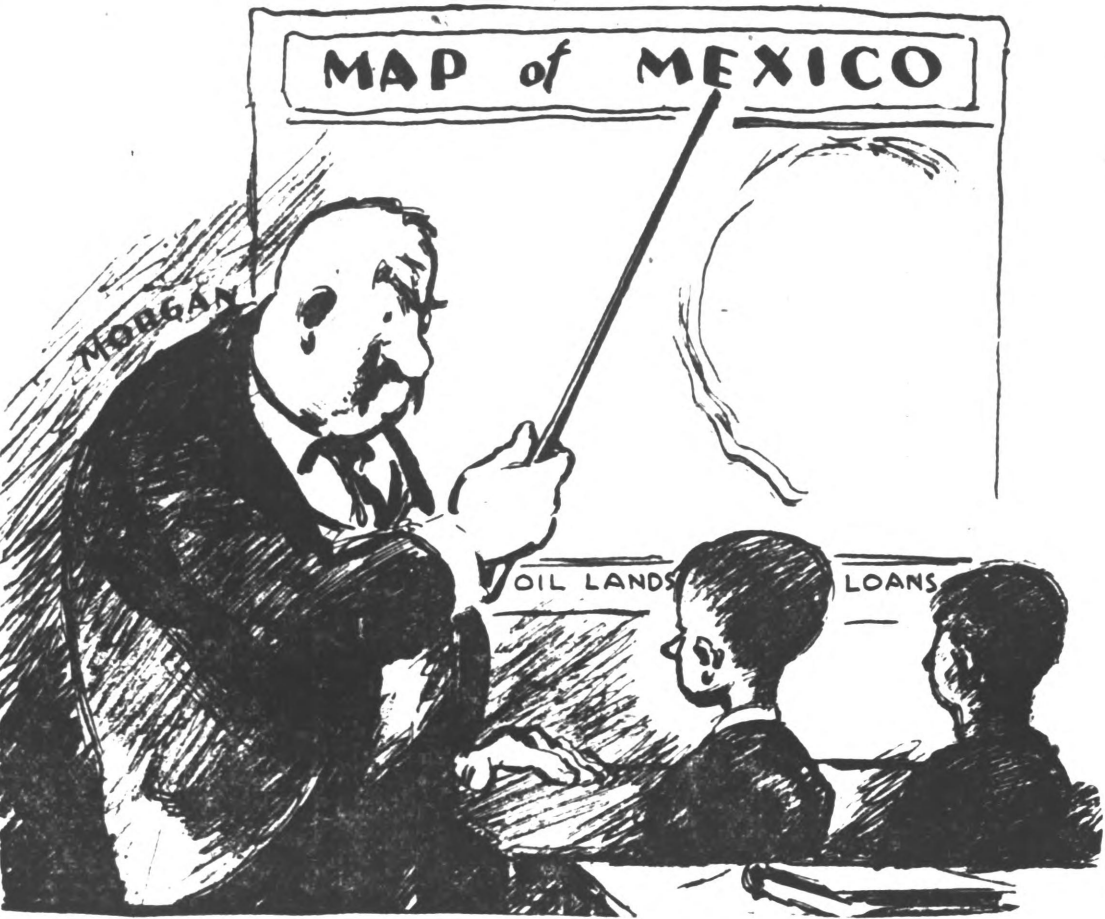
Attorneys for the defense made a motion for dismissal but the judge reserved decision. Jeremiah O'Leary, counsel for the stonecutters outlined conditions in the building trades in general and compared them with conditions among the stonecutters in particular. He said that although stonecutters were among the most skillful of laborers, conditions under which they worked did not compare favorably with conditions in other branches of the building trades.

Financier Kills Self.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 26.—An inquest was ordered by the county coroner today into the death of W. V. M. Robertson, Sr., local financier, whose body was found Sunday night in his home with an ice pick driven into his heart.

COOLIDGE AND MORROW—CLASSMATES

By Fred Ellis



Head of Open Shoppers Chamber of Commerce to Greet A. F. L. Convention

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 25.—President McGarry of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, one of the bitterest open-shoppers in this anti-labor town, has been invited to greet the opening of the third annual conference of the International Labor Defense to be held on November 11, 12 and 13 in New York City, on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket Martyrs, has just been issued here by James P. Cannon, secretary, in the name of the national executive committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C. HEAD OF LIST IN BRAIN DISEASES

Legislators and Soldiers Raise Percentage

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Increasing at a rapid rate since the war, 178,353 victims of mental diseases were under institutional care in thirty states January 1, the Bureau of the Census announced today.

In four years the mental hospital enumeration increased from 218 to 226 per 100,000 population. First admissions to mental hospitals last year in the states surveyed, showed an increase of 7 1/2 per cent over 1925, numbering 30,836 patients, who had not previously been under institutional care.

Leads in First Cases.

In proportion to the population there were a greater number of first admissions to mental hospitals in the District of Columbia than any other state with 121 to the 100,000 inhabitants. This, it was learned, is chiefly due to the fact that many veterans of the world war, are committed to government mental hospitals here and to the tenacity of life in government circles.

THIRD ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE TO LINK SACCO-VANZETTI MURDER WITH FAMOUS HAYMARKET CASES

Meeting Will Mark Beginning of Nationwide Anti-Frame-Up Campaign

A call for the third annual conference of International Labor Defense to be held on November 11, 12 and 13 in New York City, on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket Martyrs, has just been issued here by James P. Cannon, secretary, in the name of the national executive committee.

It is aimed, reads the call, "to make the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense a great mass demonstration and the concentration point for a new and powerful nationwide campaign to expose the frame-up system and to organize the workers for the fight against it."

"The Third Annual Conference will sound the alarm against the frame-up system of American capitalism and call the workers to new struggles against it. All sections of the militant and conscious labor movement, regardless of other differences between them, must be mobilized for this fight against the regime of imprisonment, torture and murder, which is an important part of the fight for the liberation of the workers from the yoke of capitalism."

(Continued on Page Three)

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazar.

Murder Howard Guilford, Editor, for Exposing Graft in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—Howard Guilford, editor of the Saturday Press, an anti-city administration publication which made its first appearance here Saturday, was shot and seriously wounded while driving to his office today. The gunmen directed their shots at Guilford while standing on the running board of their own machine.

The Saturday Press attacked the administration from its alleged protection of gamblers.

GENERAL MOTORS HAS REPORTERS SENT FOR ORDERS

240 Hired Scribblers Guests of Pres. Sloan

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 26.—Two hundred and forty newspaper men, representing prominent newspapers in 76 cities in the United States, are here today for a three-day survey of the General Motors Corporation's activities in Michigan.

The newspapermen, all automobile editors, are the personal guests of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of the corporation.

Today the program was to include a visit to the General Motors research laboratories.

During the afternoon the newspapermen were to visit the Cadillac and La Salle factories and the several Detroit units of the Fisher Body Corporation.

General Motors is controlled by Morgan and the Du Pont interests. It is gradually driving Henry Ford and other "independents" to the wall.

RETURNING U. S. LABOR DELEGATES EMPHASIZE WAR DANGER; EXPERTS PRAISE RUSSIAN WORKERS' GAINS

"Jim" Maurer Headed American Investigators; Expect Full Report in Two Weeks

Strength and Constructive Activity of Unions and Cooperatives Highly Praised

Returning on board the Leviathan yesterday from a month's tour of the Union of Soviet Republics the American trade union delegation issued a partial report stressing the fear of Soviet Union's workers of an attack by imperialist Britain and their genuine desire for peace.

The delegation, headed by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, working in five groups, made a thorough survey of conditions in the Soviet Union, visiting Moscow, Leningrad, the Urals, the Donetz coal basin, Crimea, the Caucasus and the Ukrainian agricultural belt.

"There was a very real fear on the part of the Russian workers whom the delegation met that Great Britain would attempt to isolate their country and to embroil them in war," the report stated. "But the delegation was impressed with the fact that the people are eager to remain at peace unless attacked."

Wages Increase Rapidly.

Denying reports of low wage rates in the Soviet Union, the delegation declared that the real wages of city workers in the Union had increased considerably over the pre-war level. Russian workers also receive protection in the form of social insurance, vacations with pay and free rents, which are given to a considerable number of wage-earners, the delegation's report pointed out.

"The relative importance of private trade is decreasing due to the growth of the co-operative movement, which now includes 14 million members, and which are now handling nearly all of the retail trade of the country," the report said referring to the growth of socialism. "The government's stores can handle an additional 15 per cent."

"The delegation found the ten million trade unionists one of the most powerful forces in the Soviet Union and they were not, as is commonly alleged in the United States, controlled by the government. The delegation (Continued on Page Two)

Expect Another Group of German Workers at Spas in Soviet Union

LENINGRAD, U.S.S.R. — The second group of German workers who underwent a cure in the Caucasian spas has returned to Leningrad. Just as previous groups these German workers have benefited very much by the cure and are very pleased with their trip. Another group of German workers sent by the German Insurance Societies to the Soviet spas will reach Leningrad soon.

MINERS' RELIEF MOVEMENT GETS OFFICIAL ACTION

A. F. L. Officers to Meet in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 26.—The rank and file movement for relief among the miners, now in the sixth month of their lock-out has at last forced official action, if present reports be true. The Miners Relief Conference here, which represents the largest organized movement for relief so far denied them by their union officials, hears that at the conclusion of the American Federation of Labor's Convention in Los Angeles during November, a conference of 350 prominent union officials will be held in Pittsburgh when the entire body of organized labor will throw its support behind the United Mine Workers of America in the latter's fight for renewal of the Jacksonville wage agreement, Philip Murray, vice-president of the Miners' Union said today.

Murray says he has the assurance of William F. Green, head of the A. F. of L. that the miners will be given the solid support of other unions. It is emphasized by the active progressive elements among the miners that the work of the Miners' Relief Conference must be pushed, notwithstanding this tardy recognition by reactionary and half hearted officials that something must be done. If there is no energetic activity by the miners themselves, the conference called by officials might easily, they say, become ineffective and result in nothing of importance to the members of the union.

Two Trainmen Killed. COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 26.—Two trainmen were killed and seven workmen injured today when a light engine on the Midland Terminal Railroad crashed into a gas train car ten miles west of here.

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MINERS' RELIEF AND DEFENSE

The First Order Of Business For The Labor Movement

At Centerville a crowd of 250 gathered at the mouth of a mine which had resumed operations under a \$5 a day wage scale, replacing the \$7.50 scale the miners are demanding.

The mob, forced from the mine by tear gas, re-formed and had to be dispersed a second time by gas. A FEW WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE OVERCOME BY THE FUMES AND LEFT BY THE ROADSIDE.

—Special dispatch to the New York Times from Des Moines, Iowa, Sept. 24.

War is being carried on by the coal barons, their gunmen and the government, against the wives and children of the striking coal miners, against the miners themselves and against the union.

The open mobilization of the armed forces of local and state governments, the enlistment of federal judges and injunctions, has been carried on rather slowly up to the present but with the announcement Saturday of the decision of the Illinois coal operators' association to attempt to resume operations at a \$5 wage scale, a merciless drive on a wide front will be started.

Winter is coming. The union miners have all been idle since the first of April, many of them were unemployed for months before the strike. There is misery in every mining camp—the misery that is known only by workers, and the wives and children of workers, who fight with the stubborn courage no other class displays in spite of hunger, cold and inhuman attacks by the mercenaries of the bosses.

The coal fields of southern and eastern Ohio, where federal injunctions place United States marshals and their deputies at the service of the coal barons, western Pennsylvania, where the state constabulary and the "coal and iron" police make armed forays on the strikers, Iowa, where tear gas is used indiscriminately on men, women and children picketing non-union mines, Illinois, where any attempt to re-open the mines under a wage scale from which \$2.50 have been cut, is a challenge to the whole labor movement of that great industrial state, are all now definitely in the area of open conflict.

The miners and their families must be fed and clothed. Shelter must be provided for those who are evicted. Defense funds must be furnished for the hundreds of miners who will be jailed in this life and death struggle to save the United Mine Workers' Union and prevent return to serfdom in the coal fields.

Relief and defense work must be organized on a national scale. The sum required is enormous, the struggle will continue for months, but every worker must understand that not only the life of the miners' union is at stake but in all probability the life of the whole labor movement.

The coal miners have been singled out by the capitalists to bear the brunt of the drive on labor. The full purposes as well as the merciless methods of this drive are now apparent. The coal barons intend to stop short of nothing save the destruction of the United Mine Workers and will not hesitate for a moment to invade the coal fields and occupy them as American imperialism has done in Nicaragua.

The American working class, if it fails to realize the basic importance of this struggle, if a decisive section of the working class is not drawn into the fight for the miners, if relief and defense for the miners does not become a major activity of the labor movement, if the utmost pressure of which the working class is capable is not exerted against the coal barons and local, state and national government, will pay in smashed unions, lowered wages and loss of political power.

The United Mine Workers of America, that splendid fighting industrial union which abolished serfdom in the coal fields, has been brought to its present condition by the corruption, reaction and incompetency of its official leadership. Instead of strengthening the union by extending its power to the unorganized fields, the Lewis machine struck blow after blow at the most loyal and militant elements of the union. The coal barons waited until they believed the union was sufficiently weakened, then began the present drive.

But the United Mine Workers of America does not consist merely of the Lewis machine. It is made up of a quarter of a million workers whose only weapon is the union. Their choice is the union or slavery. Slavery they will not choose as a thousand battlefields from Colorado to West Virginia testify.

The United Mine Workers must be saved and reformed into an irresistible weapon of the miners. The United Mine Workers must be and can be saved in spite of the Lewis machine.

Support miners' relief and defense. Make it an issue in every local union, cooperative and fraternal society!

New Legion Boss



Edward E. Spafford of New York is new national commander of American Legion.

SENATOR TYDINGS URGES AMERICANS INVEST IN U. S. S. R.

Two Find Soviet Union Prosperous and Happy

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—Russia is prosperous and is a land of unlimited opportunities for American investors. So declared Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland in an address before the Baltimore Advertising Club. The senator who has just returned from the Soviet Union gave the lie direct to the paid American press whose childish propaganda has been constantly trained against the workers' and peasants' republic.

Communism Here To Stay. After declaring that in the Soviet Union Communism with many people is not a political and economic doctrine but a religion, Tydings asserted that the present government is bound to survive. "Do not be misled by the English stand on Russia," he urged. "The people are sincerely trying to work out their destiny in a way which gives hope for their country."

Tydings believes that a delegation of some American business men could find out more about the really excellent condition within the Soviet Union than they could discover by reading volumes of inspired anti-Soviet reports. "The opportunities for prosperity and for making money within Russia are unlimited," he said. "The natural resources of the country are as great as were those of America when Columbus first landed. American interests are now contracting for the oil of the country."

Urges Delegation. "The truth about the Russian situation," Tydings added, "could easily be learned and made available for the business men of this country by the appointment of a high-grade committee to spend five or six months in that country investigating conditions. The results, I believe, would be well worth the effort."

Teacher Enthusiastic. Senator Tydings is not the only enthusiastic American who has recently returned from the Soviet Union. Annie M. Graves, who is just back in this country after two years as a teacher of English in the Moscow schools, declares that the world has no adequate understanding of the struggles and the tragedies through which the Russian revolution has suffered on its way toward Communism.

"People should realize," said Miss Graves, "that in the beginning the Soviet government faced problems never before encountered by any new government. 'Russia has always been a poor country,' she added. "And, when the Communists had gained control and reconstruction was begun, it was after the land had been swept for years with wars, pestilence and famines. They were surrounded by enemies and soldiers of the Allied armies were invading the land on every side. To add to these difficulties, other governments and their financiers declared the Soviet was founded on unsound economic principles and refused to extend it credit."

People Fought for Communism. "Through all this the Russian leaders and the Russian people have fought their way, and today the people are becoming happy and prosperous again. There is no state religion but the people enjoy a religious freedom never before known in Russia."

"Today most of the people in Russia believe in the Soviet. Those who do not believe in it do not want a counter-revolution. They dread such an event above all things." Miss Graves said that she had often had occasion to be about the streets of Russian cities late at night and that she was never molested in any way and felt as safe as she would have on the streets of an American town.

An example of the choice lies with which the capitalist press continually plies all classes in the United States are the statements of Elizabeth Mitchell of Duluth who has just returned from the Far East via the Soviet Union. There are no motor cars in the Soviet Union, Miss Mitchell declares, although Henry Ford has been filling large Soviet Union orders for some time. Another of Miss Mitchell's culled falsehoods is that the officials in the U. S. S. R. are all Jews. But then Miss Mitchell thinks that Leonard Wood was a great man and glows over his treatment of the Filipinos. What really incensed the American "lady" was the fact that the Soviet Union officials believed that anyone who could afford to take a pleasure trip to the U. S. S. R. must be able to pay for it and charged accordingly. She ceased to love the U. S. S. R. when she discovered that the government tax would be 14 per cent and not 10 per cent of her hotel bill.

Kearns and Boxer Wreck Car. RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 28.—Two young women were under treatment at the Woodley hospital here today for injuries received when an automobile in which they were riding collided with a car operated by Mickey Walker, middleweight boxing champion, at Rumson last night. Walker received abrasions on his left wrist. Jack Kearns, his manager, who was in the car with him, also received a slight injury to his left wrist. Three other men in the car escaped injury.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 26.—Mysterious code telegrams received by him at the Y.M.C.A. here led to the arrest today of George Zeigler, 30, a salesman, wanted in Tulsa, Okla., for alleged implication in an \$80,000 stock fraud, according to information at police headquarters.

U. S. Press Lies About U.S.S.R., Says American Labor Delegation Head

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., Sept. 26.—Before leaving the Soviet Union, Albert F. Coyle, secretary of the American Labor Delegation made the following statement to the press, concerning the delegation's impressions of the U.S.S.R.: "All that we saw in the U.S.S.R. shows that the rumors spread by the American press concerning the U.S.S.R. are all false. On return to the U. S. A. we will publish all the collected material which will undoubtedly help in establishing more closer relations between the U. S. A. and the U.S.S.R."

On hearing of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti the delegation expressed its indignation.

Returning U. S. Labor Delegates Fear War

(Continued from page 1) was particularly struck by the unions' activities on the field of education and health protection and in furthering the rebuilding of the country."

Much data was gathered on these points by the large staff of technical experts who accompanied the delegation. In addition to Maurer, John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, Frank Palmer of the Typographical Union, Denver; Albert Coyle of the All-American Cooperative Commission and James William Fitzpatrick, of the Associated Actors and Artists of New York.

Experts Accompany Delegates. The delegation was accompanied by seven experts including J. B. Brenner, Columbia; Jerome Davis, Yale; Paul H. Douglas, Chicago; Carlos Israels, Columbia; R. G. Tugwell, Columbia; Arthur Fisher, Chicago and Robert W. Dunn of New York. The data gathered by the technical experts will be issued later.

The only member of the delegation who dissented from the report lauding the work of the Soviet Union was Fitzpatrick of the Associated Actors and Artists. Fitzpatrick, who refused to issue a statement, defended the feudal Mexican church and viciously attacked the Calles government at the American Federation of Labor Convention last year at Detroit.

Interview Party Leaders. Among the Communist Party leaders interviewed by members of the delegation were Stalin, Chicherin, Lunacharsky, Kalinin, Menjenski, Zinoviev and Trotsky. The full report of the delegation will be issued in two weeks.

COPS TRAMPLE WORKERS' WIVES, PAID PRESS CALM; ONE COP DEAD, IT HOWLS

By DON BROWN. (Federated Press.)

How the newspapers of Pittsburgh help to keep the people of Pittsburgh misinformed as to labor conditions in that state is strikingly revealed by an investigation just completed for the Federated Press into an attack by state troopers on a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting at Cheswick on August 22.

When Murder Is Not Murder. When the force of constabulary, without provocation, mauled, gassed and rode down the 1,500 miners and their wives and children the newspapers of Pittsburgh chronicled but one event of that tragic day.

Shortly after the meeting had been broken up, and while people were still being attacked by the guardians of the law, a state trooper met a man on the public highway and without a word, began beating him with a riot stick. Infuriated, the man, who is unknown in that section, drew a pistol, killed the trooper, and escaped.

When News Is Not News. This was made the "lead" and the body of the story too for the Pittsburgh papers, which played it to the limit. They "forgot" to mention that nearly 300 men, women and children had previously been injured, some of them seriously; by the troopers, many of whom were drunk. This was not due to ignorance. The papers had reporters on the ground. Horrified by the brutality displayed by the troopers, they borrowed telephones in private homes in Cheswick and were heard by citizens giving the full details of the attack to their offices. But the indignant citizens of that section, who bought the papers the next morning in hopes of reading an honest account of this disgraceful affair, were shocked to find that the

FOREIGN WORKERS PRAISE U. S. S. R.; BRITISH LABORITES IN LENINGRAD

American Workers' Delegation in Georgia. "We never expected to find Georgia in the flourishing state in which we find it," said Professor Davis, the expert to the American Labor Delegation while in Georgia in an interview with a press representative. "The reports in the American newspapers concerning Soviet Georgia are totally contrary to the facts and give a wrong impression of the actual situation of the country. I visited Georgia in 1921 and observed colossal improvement as compared with that time."

German Workers Return From Caucasion Health Resorts. A farewell meeting was organized in Leningrad in honor of the second group of German workers who returned from the Caucasion health resorts. Comrade Scheible in the name of the whole group expressed thanks for the opportunities given them for obtaining treatment at the health resorts in the U. S. S. R.

German Workers Enthusiastic Over Soviet Sanatoria. The first group of German workers has returned to Leningrad from its cure in the Crimea. The second group returned on August 26th from the Caucasus. Both groups left on August 27th for Stettin. The German workers greatly improved their health. They are very enthusiastic over the Soviet Sanatoria and over the excellent treatment they received from the medical staff. They all gained in weight an average of 4 kilograms each.

Soon a third group of German workers will arrive consisting of several hundred people. They will take their cure and remain here until the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the October Revolution, in which they will participate, will be over.

Besides, information has been received that a group of 40 Austrian workers is coming in the near future to the Soviet Sanatoria.

British Labor Party Representatives Arrive. Messrs. Barton and Campbell, two members of the British Labor Party and prominent cooperators, have arrived in Leningrad. In an interview with a representative of the "Isvestia," Comrade Campbell stated that the break off of relations with the U. S. S. R. by the conservative government was a mistake even from the conservative point of view. The break off of relations continues to rouse indignation not only among the workers, but also among the lower middle

class, the intellectuals and particularly among the business men. USSR Workers Invited To Finish Workers' Congress. The Karelian Branch of the wood-workers' union received an invitation from Finland to send representatives to a congress of the wood-workers' union to be held in Helsingfors in September.

Two More New Books From ENGLAND



As agent and American distributor for all British Communist publications, The DAILY WORKER Pub. Co. has received a shipment of these two new, unusually fine books. Stocks are limited. Orders will be filled in turn as received.

CHINA

A SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES BEHIND THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION

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MODERN INDIA

By R. PALME DUTT

Just off the press, this is without question the outstanding new book on India. It presents a brilliant Marxist analysis of the domination of British imperialism and the problems of struggle for national independence. With China in revolutionary upheaval and the whole East in turmoil, the problem of India must deserve the immediate attention of every worker.

75 Cents. THE AFTERMATH OF NON CO-OPERATION—Indian Nationalist and Labor Politics. By Manabendra Nath Roy.

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TRY TO FORCE YOUNG WORKER INTO NAVY FOR HIS DEFENSE OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Homer Bartsch, 16, was forced to shake the dust of this open shop city off his feet recently. The police couldn't stand his radicalism any longer—especially his Communist and Atheistic work among the children. He was expelled from the Roosevelt high school a few months ago. Too much Bull-Mooseism connected with that institution to stand for Communism and Atheism.

THIRD ANNUAL I. L. D. CONFERENCE TO LINK THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE WITH OTHER ATTACKS

(Continued from Page One) Organizations and units of the International Labor Defense which are urged to send delegates to the conference. It is expected that several hundred delegates will be present at this year's meeting, which will not only review the past work of the organization and lay plans for future campaigns, but will pay special tribute to the memory of the Haymarket martyrs of 1887, and to the two fighters, Sacco and Vanzetti, in whose defense the I. L. D. was especially distinguished as the main organizer of the protest movement to secure their release and vindication.

FASCIST FLIERS BOAST LOUDLY, BUT LOSE RACE

Schneider Cup Flight Won by England

VENICE, Sept. 26.—The Schneider cup air races, which have been so extensively advertised by the fascist press were pretty much of a failure, from a fascist viewpoint today. An Englishman won. Despite the fact that only two nations were represented, all other airmen contemptuously boycotting the affair, the races were flooded with Italian official entries, and preliminary boasting was great and glorious among the Italian officers. It seemed certain that with the Italian planes entered at 700 horsepower, but really measuring up to about 1,000 horsepower, and with more Italian planes than there were of English, and with no rivals but the English, that Italy should have a chance to claim for fascism the "air supremacy of the world."

In Her Third Crash



Sixteen-year-old Eleanor Smith of New York escaped uninjured after third crash of her plane at Mitchell Field.

LEAGUE FOR ARMS CONFERENCE THAT WILL KEEP ARMS

Spends Money on Palace Instead of Relief

GENEVA, Sept. 26.—The League of Nations' assembly by unanimous vote, today adopted resolutions recommending progressive development of arbitration through particular and collective agreements, and recommended speeding up the work of the preparatory disarmament conference to permit the calling of a general disarmament conference before next September.

HOOVER BENIGNLY ASSISTS TRUST TO GRAB RADIO

25 More Independents Forced to Surrender

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 26.—Twenty-five of the most important of the independent manufacturers of radio equipment in the United States have bowed the knee and paid tribute to the radio trust, according to latest returns from the field. This means that the threat of ruin issued by the Radio Corporation of America, based on its possession of many hundreds of patents and its winning of several suits for infringement, has caused these independent concerns to agree to pay a minimum of \$100,000 each, per year, for the privilege of staying in business.

So He'll Favor Socony



President Moscicki, President of Poland, who has been invited to attend the Chicago Centennial exhibition.

YOUTH DAY RALLY DENOUNCES U. S. WAR PREPARATION

Demands Recognition of the Soviet Union

International Youth Day was celebrated last Saturday afternoon when more than 1,000 young and old workers rallied at Union Square under the direction of the Young Workers (Communist) League. Denouncing the war plans of the American government, the assembled workers called for an active struggle against the war danger, for the defeat of United States imperialism and the recognition of the Soviet Union.

WIND KILLS 5,000 IN SOUTH CHINA; YUNGKONG RAZED

Austria, Switzerland, Ravaged by Floods

LONDON, Sept. 26.—Five thousand persons are reported to have perished in a terrific typhoon which swept the territory 1,500 miles southwest of Hongkong, according to dispatches from that city today. The disaster, according to the reports, occurred on September 20. According to advices received from Hongkong, a tremendous tidal wave occurred off the city of Youngkong on the 20th. This was followed by a typhoon of terrific force sweeping in from the sea, in which more than 5,000 are reported to have been killed.

Floods Sweep Austria

VIENNA, Sept. 26.—Nearly a score of persons were dead, thousands were rendered homeless and vast property damage was done in western Austria, Eastern Switzerland and in the principality of Liechtenstein today, as cloudbursts and floods swept over the region. Nine or more were dead in the cantons of Grisons and St. Gallen, Switzerland, where the Rhine river was flooding the country. Eight persons were killed at Innsbruck, Austria, by a cloudburst.

Army Determined To Be Able to Fly From Enemy in Fast Plane

SPOKANE, Wash., Sept. 26.—New tests are being undertaken here in the U. S. army racing plane, which has already made a speed of 200 miles. The use of the plane in battle will depend on ability to so reinforce the wing radiator system that a single bullet will not bring the craft to the ground with a punctured radiator. However, as it is, a pilot will be able to run nimbly away from a fight if he is not patriotic enough to commit suicide in it.

THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

No. 12 OUT NOW!

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THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One) on his customers they turned their guns on Behak and he is now in Bellevue in a precarious condition. The brave man dies but once he sometimes dies ahead of his time by being more brave than discreet. Courage is a much over-rated vice.

WESTERN democrats are said to be oscillating politically in favor of the presidential aspirations of Al Smith. Not so very long ago the suggestion of a catholic for president would be just as obnoxious to the political nostrils of a protestant democrat of the west as the odor of fish glue to the sensitive smellers of a prima donna. But even senator Borah seems to be adopting a kinder attitude towards Wall Street, so it is not surprising that natives of the lonely steppes should fall before the great, silent wave of change that is creeping over this once-dogmatic land.

THE part played by intelligent propaganda in breaking down religious bigotry is by no means as great as that played by Henry Ford's flivver, the movies and by the radio. Strangers in the flesh are usually suspicious of each other except when they are intoxicated, which accounts for the opposition of the K.K.K. and the fundamentalists to the liquor business. Isn't it ironical that a bigot like Ford with his animated tin can should do more to delouse the rustic mind of superstition and creed-prejudice than the editor of the Truth Seeker? The poor farmer who was as isolated from civilization as a typhus germ in a sealed bottle now can crank up his bus after a day's work, take a look at a distant city and be back again in time to go to bed with his cows, tune up his radio and hear a sermon by a catholic priest, a Mormon or a reformed Bahaiist and pick his favorite hook.

IN yesterday's column I commented on that small but respectable class of the community, the men and women of no property who are addicted to poetry and realistic prose and try to live in Greenwich Village. It is hard to be an artist and retain those curves that add charm to the figure. A starvation diet is conducive to sharp angles. But who likes to be

Says Millionaire Gave Car For Bride

LYNN, MASS., Sept. 26.—A story of how he rejected the wealth of George Birdy, Topeka, Kan., millionaire, for the love of his brunette Kansas City bride, told in Salem jail by Paul B. Gordon, young Missouri bridegroom held as an automobile thief, was under investigation today by police of Kansas City and Topeka.

"From The Robber Rend His Prey."

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—Held up, gagged and bound by two men in the offices of the City Department of Water and Power in the downtown district. Three employees of the Department lay helpless while the bandits rifled a safe and escaped with \$85,000 in cash today.

No Peace in Sight.

Hitherto, and in all probability in the forthcoming conference, say the experts, the question of security will prevent any real reduction of armaments. The group of politicians gathered at Geneva today could not refuse to make a gesture towards peace, there having been so very many rumors and quarrels indicative of war at their debates. But the saving clause about "security" insures, they believe, that the armament interests will not suffer.

Palace, Not Relief.

This resolution recommended that members of the League draft regional defense accords among themselves, and recommended that the council of the League require each member to make known the extent of military aid that would be forthcoming in any particular armed conflict. The assembly refused to accept the suggestion of Fridtjof Nansen, noted Norwegian explorer who has been administering the League's welfare work in Armenia, that the League increase its work among the Armenian refugees because of insufficient funds.

Flowers From U. S. To Maltzan Grave; Was Pliable Envoy

BERLIN, Sept. 26.—President Coolidge, Secretary of State Kellogg and American ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman sent floral wreaths today to be placed on the casket in which the body of Baron Ago Von Maltzan, German Ambassador to Washington, who was killed in an airplane crash last Friday, will be interred tomorrow.

Gardner Shot For Boss.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 26.—During a pistol battle with a lone masked burglar in the dressing room of Douglas V. Wallace, wealthy resident of Longmeadow, Henry Rouillard, 22, a gardener was probably fatally shot today. Rouillard had been summoned from the gardener's house by Mrs. Wallace as her husband was warned back into bed by the masked stranger.

Dayton Police Shooting at Arrested Negroes

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The police department here is going crazy on the subject of Negroes. In an attempt to arrest Otis Bridges, a Negro, a squad of policemen opened fire on him and in the ensuing battle, Captain John C. Post, and two other officers were wounded, probably by shots from their fellow policemen. Rumors that Alfred Knight, a detective, was killed by Negroes are being circulated. Knight was found dead, but no arrests have been made. Lynching is threatened. Policeman Tries Murder. A Dayton policeman, mentally upset by the slaying of officers here, crept into a local hospital, prior to the removal of Bridges late Saturday, and fired two shots at the Negro prisoner.

Dealers Write.

Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary of the association, states that retail dealers who have been warned against selling any goods that do not bear the trust label are showing active sympathy with the revolt. He anticipates a series of startling disclosures when the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the radio trust, suspended for the summer, is resumed next month. Dealers and manufacturers who have feared punishment at the hands of the Radio Corporation if they made any complaint at the crushing tactics of the monopoly, are getting ready to speak.

Hoover For Trust.

In its appeal to Congress and the public, the Protective Association says: "So far as the listening public is concerned the consummation of this monopoly will mean higher prices for sets. Under the cry of 'stabilization' there will be stagnation in the development of the radio industry; under the pretense of the patent laws there will be a stifled art; in defiance of the anti-trust laws, there will be the destruction of competition.

Hysterical Dayton

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The police department here is going crazy on the subject of Negroes. In an attempt to arrest Otis Bridges, a Negro, a squad of policemen opened fire on him and in the ensuing battle, Captain John C. Post, and two other officers were wounded, probably by shots from their fellow policemen. Rumors that Alfred Knight, a detective, was killed by Negroes are being circulated. Knight was found dead, but no arrests have been made. Lynching is threatened. Policeman Tries Murder. A Dayton policeman, mentally upset by the slaying of officers here, crept into a local hospital, prior to the removal of Bridges late Saturday, and fired two shots at the Negro prisoner.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution adopted, reads as follows: "Whereas, the United States together with other imperialist powers is preparing for a new war with the Chinese people struggling for their national independence and against the oppression of their native military bureaucracy and foreign imperialism, "Whereas, the United States is actively preparing and supporting the war preparations of Great Britain against the Soviet Union—the first workers' republic supporting the struggle for liberation of all oppressed the world over.

To Withdraw Support.

"Resolved, that we call upon the American trade unions to request the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to withdraw their support from the CMTCs and the American Legion and begin a militant campaign against the militarization of the working class youth, and be it further

Resolved, that we demand that

the U. S. government withdraws all troops and battleships from Nicaragua, China and other countries and immediately recognizes Soviet Russia."

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

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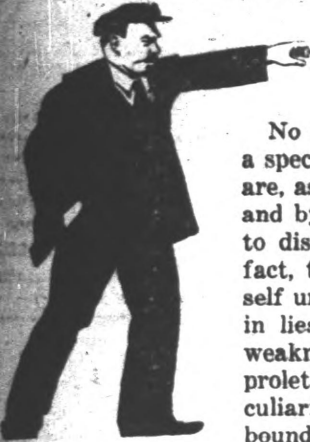
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LENIN SAID:

No one can deny that the intellectuals, as a special section in modern capitalist society, are, as a rule, characterized by individualism and by the fact that they are not amenable to discipline and organization. Therein, in fact, this section of society distinguishes itself unfavorably from the proletariat; there lies the explanation of the intellectuals' weakness and vacillation from which the proletariat has so often suffered. This peculiarity of the intellectuals is indissolubly bound up with their condition of life and their manner of earning a living, which in many respects approximates to the petty bourgeois manner of existence.—ORGANIZATION, p. 149.

Coming Tenth Anniversary of Russian Bolshevik Revolution

On November 7, 1927, the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union will celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Millions of toilers throughout the world will celebrate with them, this great victory of the world proletariat. Even in America, under the iron heel of the most powerful and ruthless ruling class, the workers will join in this world-wide demonstration of working class solidarity.

The workers of America will celebrate because to them, November 7, 1927, represents the beginning of the tenth year of socialist reconstruction, during which time the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have demonstrated before the world their ability to successfully conduct their own affairs, free from the yoke of the capitalist class.

The Soviet Union, in which one hundred fifty millions of workers and peasants have wrested the control of the industries and the government from the hands of the ruling class, has compelled the exploiters to recognize that no longer is their oppressive rule secure, that a power has arisen that will challenge and ultimately end their domination.

The Soviet Union, established by the Russian workers and peasants, is the strongest guarantee of working class solidarity and world peace.

The imperialists of the world are systematically preparing for war against the Soviet Union, preparing the most terrible engines of destruction which human ingenuity can devise, for a new world slaughter.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are marshaling their forces for the coming attack. On November 7, 1927, they will demonstrate anew their great achievements and their ability to defend the workers' true fatherland.

We, workers of America, must show the Russian workers and peasants that we are doing our share to strengthen the forces of the world revolution against the onslaughts of the capitalist class. We can give no better evidence of our efforts than by increasing the army of readers of THE DAILY WORKER, the most militant American fighter in the interests of the world proletariat. Every subscription secured, every pledge from a new reader, will therefore be sent to the Soviet Union as a greeting from the workers of America on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, and as a mark of the growing strength of the revolutionary forces of this country.

Mental Diseases in Washington, D. C.

One government bureau has justified its existence by discovering and revealing that the District of Columbia, inhabited chiefly by congressmen, senators, cabinet officials, bureaucrats of the American Federation of Labor and various government departments, including military and naval officials, has the highest hospital rate in the United States for mental disease.

First admissions to institutions for treatment of mental disease particularly run very high. For this the reason is clear. Senators, congressmen and government appointees may be quite successful in concealing their idiosyncrasies in their home communities where the residents have known them from childhood and charitable allowance is made for the mental blind staggers displayed from time to time by elders, deacons, rotary club presidents, kiwanis club secretaries and the boosters of the chamber of commerce.

Knowing their limitations, the subnormals and abnormals make exercise of a little control while on their native heath and thus escape the attentions of the local alienists.

But camped in Washington, surrounded by the glitter and gaudiness of the nation's capital, inflated with that superior feeling that is inseparable from the persons of those who hear the whirring of the wheels which grind out the laws for the governed in a capitalist society, the strain on the gray matter is more than it can stand and what back home was merely an eccentricity becomes a curve on the chart of the psychopathic ward.

But in spite of the vigilance of the Washington alienists we are convinced that most of these deplorable cases remain undiscovered while many others are overlooked because of political expediency.

If, for instance, the house and senate chambers, the department offices and the White House itself should be turned into psychopathic hospitals, we are sure that with even a casual examination of the present inmates by disinterested experts, few of them would have to move elsewhere.

Such a procedure would be of great public benefit for it would at once place the results of the monumental labors of those who make American laws in their proper niche and make popular estimation of them a relatively easy process.

Not wishing to be accused of revisionism we hasten to add that imperialism finds that sadists, paranoids and the various grades of mental weaklings come in very handy—especially when its attacks on the working class and colonial peoples take on a violent character as in the present period.

The Labor Party in "The Anthracite"

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE anthracite coal field in Pennsylvania offers an excellent opportunity to investigate the obstacles confronting the building of a Labor Party in this country.

Here is a highly industrialized community. The workers are concentrated to a very great extent in one industry and, insofar as American trade unions go, they have a strong organization.

To be sure there are the many conflicting nationalities and the power of the church (catholic) is strong. The highly developed capitalist political organization, so peculiar to Pennsylvania, prevails here as part of "the machine" that dominates the state.

The big fact to begin with is that the slightest beginnings of a Labor Party are lacking.

This does not mean that the miners' union is not in politics. Its officials, and to a very large extent the membership, is head over heels in old party politics. This I learned as I spent the last days before the recent Pennsylvania elections in the hard coal field.

I had been told that there was a "labor candidate" in Old Forge, near Pittston. When I went to Old Forge to speak at a Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meeting, I got in touch with the Italian coal miner who was running for alderman in the Fourth Ward. He had no conception of the building of a Labor Party, as far as I could learn. He gave me a copy of a "Manifesto" he had just issued, on his own initiative, in both the English and the Italian languages.

Italians use the word "Manifesto" in referring to any form of leaflet, even a handbill announcing a class meeting. The contents of this "Manifesto" are well worth reproducing, as they typify what is in the mind of an Italian mine worker as he views an American election campaign.

The "Manifesto" is addressed to the "Citizens of Old Forge" and says:

"With the primaries near Tuesday, Sept. 26th, you will be called upon to mark your ballot and name your candidate. Let that mark be your genuine expression and not the influence of the same glibful merchants of humanity. Let this system of slavery be over with. Let no money buy in fact against them, your contempt for their desert. Men elected by deceit, trickery, violence and fraud, can never look to the economic interest of all, but of very few, also to the moral loss of all. Let us put aside Nationality. Elect men who are qualified, responsible and independent. Let not the names of Italians be used to deceive you, likewise the names of other nationalities. We are American Citizens, and as such, let us do our duty. Remember that when you vote, you implicate the interests of everyone. Be not guided by friendship, fear, religion or favor. There is nothing in the world so low as the person who sells his or her vote, thus such people should never be allowed to vote. Experience should have taught you that they buy you for that day and then?"

"Oh! What a disgrace to hear say: 'He who has most money will be elected.' Let that saying disappear, let he who is most qualified, honest and independent, be elected. Therefore, you shall see our economic and moral interests will be appeased 100 per cent. Let no one but yourself control your vote. Do not take upon yourself the responsibility of voting for a candidate you do not know. Those who want you to vote for whoever they want, are those who are expecting favors, money, jobs and you? Think!"

This is a strange mixture, to be sure. Yet, I believe, it is the sincere though feeble effort of a worker to raise the banner of his class in the electoral struggle in a strange country using an unfamiliar language.

The sentence, "Let this system of slavery be over with!" seems to have slipped in almost by accident. It is almost lost amidst the verbiage usually used by the vote-catching capitalist politicians who plead for an "honest vote" while they spend millions to corrupt the electorate, who denounce nationalist and religious prejudice while they energetically exploit them, who prate about "moral interests" while they lead church-goers and underworld ruffians alike to the ballot box. The flag-waving appeal to "American citizens" is, not to be forgotten.

All this poison has no doubt been inhaled by this worker-candidate from reading the daily kept press, which, especially in "the anthracite" has been full of such stuff for weeks.

It is clear that a worker-candidate, making such an appeal, cannot hope to have his voice heard in the midst of the tumult raised by the old party candidates. The class note is almost lost because it is not sounded clearly and full of challenge.

That the anthracite coal miners will respond to a class appeal was shown in the strike wave that swept this coal field in protest against the legalized murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The fact that Sacco and Vanzetti were Italians no doubt had something to do with arousing the Italian coal miners. But the class nature of the protest is seen in the fact that Communists, socialists and anarchists alike among the coal miners joined

hands and fought stubbornly against the infamous Pennsylvania Cossacks who sought to break up, and did break up many of their mass meetings and open air demonstrations. In this clash the mine workers were deserted by the Italian politicians in the old parties, as well as the Italian-speaking mine union officials of the stripe of Rinaldo Cappellini, president in District No. 1, who ordered the miners back to work when they went out on strike on Monday, August 22nd.

Under such conditions, our Party at least should have been quick to link up the lessons of the murder of

Sacco and Vanzetti with the electoral campaign in the anthracite coal field. This we failed to do on a sufficient scale. Our weakness in this respect, therefore, that we are not able to take full advantage of the opportunities offered by the electoral struggle, is one of the obstacles to the building of the Labor Party, not only in the anthracite coal fields, but elsewhere as well.

NOTE: In another article Engdahl will analyze the role played by the miners' union officialdom in the political elections in the anthracite coal district.

Lovestone Summarizes Discussion of His Report for the Political Committee

NOTE: Following his report to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party for the political committee, there was a lengthy discussion among the delegates. Jay Lovestone, the reporter for the committee, then summarized the discussion as follows:

Continued from last issue.

The second stage, I said, that the American imperialists support the Revolutionary Chinese Nationalist movement reasons respects. But I did say that the American imperialists, because they felt, because they believed and above all, because they knew that they had the capital and the technical resources and that it was in their interest for the development of a strong bourgeois, reactionary bourgeois republic, that they would favor such interests and that this policy has not been completely dropped by America. Yet insofar as the Chinese situation has taken on a new turn, these policies are not the dominant characteristics of America today. Here and there America may resort to them. I said, and I say and I maintain that the dominant features of America's imperialist policy in China today are the investment of every ounce of energy, the expenditure of every dollar stolen from the workers and poor farmers, for the crushing of the Chinese revolution, because today there can be no real Chinese revolution without the proletariat exercising hegemony over the peasant masses of China and together with them, making the Chinese revolution victorious.

Furthermore, I said that the moment Chiang Kai-shek betrayed the Chinese revolution, that the moment the American imperialists felt that the danger of the proletarian leadership of the Chinese revolution was at least lessened, that that very moment marked the American imperialists again being in a position where their antagonisms with British imperialism were sharpened, where there was a trend toward a temporary shift to the second stage of American imperialist policy in China.

China and War.

Comrades, the position of the convention, the position of the Party is that the greatest danger of war today, in reference to China particularly, is not in a conflict between Great Britain and America in China, but in a union of America with Great Britain and other imperialist powers against China. This convention rejects the spurious doctrine that would base the Party's policies merely on the antagonisms, conflicts, and contradictions between the imperialist powers of America and Japan, Japan and England, America and England and so on down the line. We as Communists, we utilize these differences, we utilize these antagonisms of the imperialists, but we don't base our policies on them.

We base our policies on the fundamental forces of the class relations in China today, despite the betrayal of Chiang Kai-shek, despite the betrayal of the Wuhan government, despite certain unfavorable turns which the Chinese developments have taken, still indicate that the revolutionary wave in China, that the proletarian and peasant masses will again come forward and that the fundamental characteristic of the Chinese situation are not a conflict between America and England, but a union between America, England, Japan, France, Germany, Italy and the whole imperialist clique against revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

Let us go a little closer home, to the needle trades: Let us examine the facts carefully. Comrades, the convention is over insofar as the election of its delegates is concerned. You don't have to fight for delegates in the units any more. The delegates which the units wanted to give you have been seated here. You don't have to let your minds be warped. Don't allow your perspectives to go out of the window. When Communists lose perspective, they lose their Communist reason. Errors have been made in the needle trades. The leading needle trades comrades have made these errors. Less errors were made under more difficult conditions by these comrades in 1927 than in 1925.

What has been the Party policy towards these errors? Has the Party corrected these errors? Every time an error in the needle trades showed itself, the Party issued a statement showing how this error was made,

showing why it is an error and correcting these comrades.

Have these comrades corrected their errors after the C. E. C. corrected them? Yes. And when they didn't, we criticized them again. Have we had differences as to the criticism of these errors? No. Nobody can find in the decisions, in the practices, in the policies of our Party any differences insofar as the treatment of these errors by the leadership of the Party is concerned. There were no group alignments, there were no group viewpoints, or "bedticks" on the needle trades situation until the elections in the units were opened or until it was known that elections were about to be opened.

Comrades, don't allow in the convention, after election time, don't allow yourselves to judge the needle trades situation the way you did during the struggle for votes in the units. That is good unity advice and we ask you to follow it.

Has the C. E. C. given protection to errors of the needle trades comrades during the elections? We challenge any comrade in the Party to show a single error made by these needle trades comrades during the elections in the Party which we have defended, which we have protected. But, comrades, it is all right to criticize these comrades in the Party for having made errors, but don't criticize comrades in the Party for errors which they have not made, and what I say, with our help, will not make in the future. That is what the tendency is, I say, comrades, if we were to accept this tendency on your part as anything but a temporary and superficial phenomenon, we would be finding it very difficult to unite with you. We say this tendency on your part to treat this most serious question in the Party factionally is a temporary and a superficial phenomenon which you will get rid of the same as we, and all of us have gotten rid of in varying degrees in other instances.

Comrades, you don't want to drive these comrades away from the Party. What do you charge against these comrades? Have you pointed out any mistakes which we have not criticized promptly? You have not. You have not discussed the C. I. resolution on the needle trades, the sections of this resolution. You have had a slogan given you a hand-writing on the wall—"Alliance with the needle trades". Why do you hide yourselves behind this slogan? Can't you see your position, if it is correct, is no different from ours, because we have worked on these problems together, not on a factional basis? Why do you hide behind the word "alliance"? If you want these comrades in the Party, they are entitled to every right a Party member has. If they belong in the Party, they are entitled to vote as they see fit. Don't throw out the slogan of "alliance".

I say we are not historians. (Interruption-laughter). Show a little unity spirit. We are not historians, but we have to judge problems relatively and dialectically. I remember when these comrades who are now being slandered took a different position in the Party. Yes, I say with comrade Olgin, slandered, I even deny there is a problem of drawing them closer to the Party. They are IN the Party. The problem is to make them better Communists. This is the problem for all of us. If those comrades had voted for the Opposition in the elections (we are speaking frankly, Comrade Foster), if they had voted for the Opposition in the elections, they would have been good comrades for unity, for collective leadership. They didn't vote for the Opposition because they didn't want to. They have had their experience with you and they have made a step forward when they rejected you.

This is the last time in the history of our Party that so critical a situation, so difficult a problem, so pregnant with danger for our Party, is made a faction football in the Party. I appeal especially to you comrades of the majority of this convention, do not take this attitude toward this most serious question, shown by the comrades of the former Opposition and don't take it too much in your reckoning of the Party, for we cannot allow ourselves to be provoked. When the needle trades comrades, when any comrades, no matter who they are or what position they hold, make errors in the Party it is the duty of the Party to criticize them.

To Be Continued.

DRAMA

Research Covers World in 'Making 'The Temptress'

(For DAILY WORKER Showing) RESEARCH that covered almost the entire globe was necessary in the production of the sensational new Cosmopolitan spectacle "The Temptress," filmed from Vicente Blasco Ibanez' sensational novel of Paris and South America and being shown at the Waldorf Theatre as one of the big features of the season on October 2.

Laid in European cities, Buenos Aires and the wilds of South America; the range in scenic design and costuming, types of actors and methods of characterization proved enormous; the production was directed by Fred Niblo.

Greta Garbo, the famous Swedish screen beauty, appears in the title role as "Elena," the Parisian charmer, whose charms wreck the lives of all men who come under her uncanny spell, and Antonio Moreno plays "Robledo," the South American en-

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- V. Manuel Siba, Fall River, Mass. 1.00

DOROTHY WHITMORE



With George M. Cohan in his new production, "Merry Malones" a new musical show, which opened last night at the new Erianger's Theatre.

gineer, who survives her enchantments.

The cast is a notable one, including Lionel Barrymore, the famous stage and screen player, who has contributed many well known characterizations to the screen; Roy D'Arcy, Kathleen Key, the "Tirzah" of "Ben-Hur," Alys Murrell, Armand Kaliz, Inez Gomez, and Antonio D'Algy.

A sensational duel with bull whips, after the manner of the plainsmen of South America, is staged by Antonio Moreno and Roy D'Arcy, who, stripped to the waist, slash at each other in the most terrible form of duel known; the wreck of a huge dam in the Andes is another sensational spectacle in the big production.

Glittering revels in the cafes of Paris and in the gay resorts of Buenos Aires furnish kaleidoscopic spectacle to contrast with the grim battles in the tropic wilderness.

Dorothy Farnum, scenarist of "The Torrent," summarized the story from Ibanez' novel.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Temptress

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

The New Playwrights Theatre

"The Theatre Insurgent"
THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA
Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!
OPENING OCTOBER 19 with
THE BELT
An industrial play with an acetylene flame
by PAUL SIFTON.
Other plays to be selected from
SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair
THE CENTURIES, by Ed. J. Bushie
HOBOKEN BLUES, By Michael Gold
PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Faragoh
AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos
and a play by John Howard Lawson.
By special arrangement for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER.

NEWARK CAPITOL MARKET and HALSEY STS.
PATERSON RIVOLI MAIN STREET

ALL THIS WEEK
POTEMKIN
ARMORED CRUISER
Sensational Soviet Film

THREATEN WORKERS AS IMPURE MILK KEEPS COMING IN

Jersey Bootleggers Use Oil for Butterfat

Impure milk and cream, endangering the lives of thousands of New York workers continues to pour into the city, it was learned yesterday from a letter sent by Health Commissioner Harris to C. E. Clyde Potts, of Morristown, N. J., president of the New Jersey State Board of Health, asking him to help stem the flood of impure dairy products into the city.

Harris' letter followed the revelation at the milk graft hearings before Supreme Court Justice Charles S. Rompkins Friday, that the Smith Brothers, convicted milk bootleggers who have already been driven from the city and from New York State are using Passaic as a base of operations.

Coconut Oil for Butterfat.

"Can we not effect a working arrangement," Commissioner Harris asks in his letter, "that will make it impossible for any company whose record is such that International Milk Company, or the Smith Brothers or of the Vineland Cheese Company, to operate in either community once such a record is established thru competent evidence?"

Among the money making schemes employed by the Vineland Cheese Company was the substituting of coconut oil for butterfat in making cheese and cream.

Bankers and Wets Glad to See Smith Endorsed; South and KKK Vexed

OGDEN, Utah, Sept. 26.—The action of democratic party workers of five mountain states in endorsing Smith of New York for the party's candidate for president, has resulted in a flock of telegrams, winging their way to headquarters here, and about evenly divided between congratulations and denunciation. The resolution lauding Smith as "the most available man," etc., is most intensely displeasing to the organization built up by one Wm. G. McAfee, and not by any manner of means liquidated by his "retirement" from the race. On the other hand, the banking wet and catholic northeast seems to be as well pleased as the mining owning classes of the Rocky Mountains, and at least as favorable to Smith as the K. K. K. south is antagonistic.

Lead Poison One of Greatest Industrial Hazards, Says Expert

NEW HAVEN, Conn., (FP) Sept. 26.—Lead poisons have caused one of the most acute and extensive industrial hazards of today, Dr. Frederick B. Flinn of Columbia University declared to the American Chemical Congress at Yale.

"Lead continues to be the most important industrial poison, except carbon monoxide," stated Dr. Flinn. "There are more than 200 industries in which there is some lead exposure, to say nothing of lead plumbing in our homes." He urged better ventilation to reduce the hazards of some of the industrial poisons.

There is no excuse today for using lead compounds in paints for interior work, said Dr. C. A. B. Winslow in discussing Dr. Flinn's paper. Dr. Winslow emphasized that paint compounds for spraying use could be made without lead, eliminating that hazard from the painter's life.

BOSTON Y. W. L. MEMBERSHIP MEETING WEDNESDAY

Boston, Sept. 26.—A general membership meeting of the Boston local of the Young Workers League will be held Wednesday, 7:45 at the district office, 36 Causeway street. Very important business will be taken up. All members must bring their cards.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

"MOTHER" BLOOR "GLAD TO BE ALIVE" AS SHE CELEBRATES THIRTIETH YEAR AS A MILITANT

Ella Reeve (Mother) Bloor, who in the sixty-fifth year of her life is still as active as ever in her militant struggle for rights of the workers, has written the following brief account of her thirty years activity in the revolutionary movement.

"Mother" Bloor recently celebrated her birthday by hitch-hiking across the continent and speaking en route to thousands of workers throughout the United States. She was particularly active during the struggle to prevent the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti by the capitalist courts of Massachusetts.

"Mother" Bloor's Story.

"In October I celebrated the thirtieth anniversary of my continued activity in the revolutionary movement. Thirty years ago, I joined Debs in the Social Democratic Party which he formed largely out of his comrades in the American Railway Union. I was secretary of a local of the Social Democratic Party in Brooklyn, all of whose members except myself were railway workers.

"I also edited a column in the 'Social Democrat' published in Chicago under the name of Ella Reeve Ware. In a short time I found most of the activities of the Party were centered in a colonization scheme. This seemed to me so thoroughly unscientific that I joined the Socialist Labor Party.

"I then joined the Socialist Party against the pleas of many of the comrades who left the Socialist Labor Party with me. Lucien Sanial, the old French comrade, took a long journey to see me at my home, urging the necessity of organizing a third party. Some of these comrades who actually did organize a 'Logical Center of Intellectual Socialist' sent me prayer books, rosaries etc., feeling that I was lost to them.

Militant Strike Leader.

"Of course many of them later joined with me in the socialist movement and helped in organizing the left wing movement there.

"I served 14 years as national organizer of the Socialist Party, state organizer of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Delaware. I served in many miners' strikes, notably one in Ohio that lasted a year, and in the Pennsylvania and Colorado coal strikes, and the Calumet Copper Strike. I was also active in the New York needles trades strikes.

"During the last year of my membership I was nominated as lieutenant governor of New York State, campaigning the state under much persecution from the war-crazy cities.

In First Communist Party.

"Later I helped to organize the Communist Labor Party, the first Communist Party in America of which I am proud to be a charter member.

"So this year carries thirty anniversaries for me and the greatest of all in the tenth anniversary of the great achievement of the Russian workers and peasants, the Soviet government. The next greatest is the celebration of my thirtieth year in the organized working class movement. And third, the sixty-fifth anniversary of my life which I celebrated all by myself, hitch-hiking 5,000 miles, speaking to thousands of workers in every town and village on the way.

"And now I am feeling so strong that it feels as if I had really just started. It is good to be alive now."

PAID JOBS BIG PROBLEM AT THE I. L. G. W. MEET

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—At the meeting of the general executive board, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union the most difficult task facing the right wing union wreckers is to find paid jobs for all of their camp followers. Of equal importance is to devise ways and means of formulating new tactics for their struggle against the rank and file workers who support the left wing.

One of the right wing lackeys is Polikoff whom the union wreckers are making manager of the Boston local. He was formerly manager of the Baltimore local. When he smashed that organization, he was sent to Canada where he was equally "successful." According to all indications Polikoff will have similar results in Boston.

Was Philadelphia Manager.

International Vice President Reinberg is another burden on the shoulders of the Signamites. For seven years he was manager of the Philadelphia organization. Before his arrival it had 5,000 members, active dress and waist makers. When he left the local was smashed by his poor administration. He was fired although he wanted to continue in office as long as there was any money left to pay his wages.

A job must also be found for Mollie Friedman, likewise for Jacob Halperin, who nominally is head of the "east district department." In the past Halperin had as his task the packing of conventions with delegates from paper locals to defeat the left wing. The right wingers are now scouting around to find him a new job.

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

POLICE, FIREMEN AGAIN ASK FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Having no union with which to make their demands effective, New York's policemen and firemen again appealed for an eight-hour day. Their demand for a decent working day took the form of a brief presented to the Board of Aldermen setting forth their views on the recently defeated measure which would grant them the eight-hour day.

Asking that policemen and firemen be "permitted to enjoy some of the home comforts of their fellow-citizens," the brief points out that an eight-hour day would not involve any additional expenses for the city. Altho a shorter working day would mean the appointment of 1,500 additional firemen, the increased cost would more than be made up by policemen and firemen sleeping at home. The cost of 23,000 beds, which the city is about to buy for men in the two departments, would be saved, the brief says.

Western Democratic Endorsement of Smith Framed, Says Meredith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Depicting the Rocky Mountain-Pacific States endorsement of Governor Smith of New York for the 1928 democratic presidential nomination as the "pre-arranged result of a meeting called for that purpose," Edwin T. Meredith, secretary of agriculture in the Wilson cabinet left for his home in Iowa today "to help nominate a dry progressive democrat who can win."

Meredith believes that with such a candidate his party has an excellent chance of being returned to power next year.

New Centralia Comm. Coming in Los Angeles

(By L. P. Rindal, Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 26.—A new organization, similar to the Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, is in the making in this city. The first meeting was held Friday evening, Sept. 16, at 118 1/2 So. Spring Street. Representatives from 16 different organizations, including the Workers (Communist) Party, I.L.D., Needle Trade Unions, the American Civil Liberties Union, etc., were present. An organization committee, consisting of 3 members, was elected. The executive committee will be formed at the next meeting, Thursday night, Sept. 22. It is understood that similar defense committees are to be formed in other parts of the country, and the main object of it all is the release of the Centralia I.W.W. members — now serving time at Walla Walla, Washington, as victims of the lumber trust.

It is not the intention to make this united front affair a permanent one, not trying to take the place of the I.L.D. It will be dissolved as soon as these innocent workers are set free. All power to the workers!

Fought Isolation.

"Before the birth of my sixth child, Karl Reeve, I was made a member of the general executive board of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, taking part in some of the strikes fostered by this organization, notably in the textile strike in Slatersville, Rhode Island, where a weaver was discharged for his Socialist activities and the entire mill walked out.

"As DeLeon's tactics became more bitter against the organized labor movement, I left the Socialist Labor Party. I was beginning to realize that the principle of permeating the masses of workers with our gospel is far more reasonable than such deadly isolation.

Thousands of Workers Suffer Eye Accidents In State, Says Survey

(By Federated Press)

Accidents to eyes of workers probably cost workers more and bring more suffering than any other type of industrial injuries, says New York state labor commissioner James A. Hamilton. Eye accidents cost employers much in compensation to injured workers.

Two workers died and 10 were left totally blinded in the year 1926-27 by eye accidents. Most eye accidents occur from hand tools throwing off small flying particles. 786 workers permanently lost part or all the sight of one eye, and 2150 suffered injuries lasting more than a week in the same year, says Hamilton.

Chisels, screw drivers and hammers are the "dangerous machines" which cause eye accidents. More eye accidents occur among building trades workers than among factory workers. The hazard may be greater in factories, but it is more obvious and greater protective measures have been taken, the labor commissioner finds. Hand tools that slip and break and cost eye accidents are most wasteful, he says.

Other causes of eye accidents are lime burns, burns of hot metal, abrasive and grinding wheels, and portable power tools. But all of these do not cause so many accidents as the hand tools and flying particles.

New Federal Reserve Board Man Is Mellon Adherent; Hold Rate

WASHINGTON, (FP) Sept. 26.—Roy A. Young, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at Minneapolis, who has been appointed to succeed D. B. Cassinger as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, is described in banking circles at the capital as a man fully approved by Andrew Mellon. It is reported that he was not enthusiastic for the policy of cutting the rediscount rate, which his own reserve bank pursued after the Kansas City bank had set the example leading up to the recent contest between the federal board and the Chicago reserve bank.

As viewed by Sen. Brookhart of Iowa, the course of the federal board majority, led by Cunningham, its "dirt farmer" member, was correct. He believes that the Chicago bank insisted on maintaining a high rate in order that it might send its funds to Wall Street for speculative purposes, and that the New York reserve bank secretly favored this action.

Young, in the opinion of the Brookhart group of farmer senators, will be hostile to any challenge to the big reserve banks.

Rich New Yorkers Will Move on October First

Scores of wealthy New York families will move into new apartments before the end of the week, being the largest volume of household moving in the last 20 years.

Most of the changes are being made in the Fifth and Park avenue district and on the Murray Hill, where new buildings containing large suites are being opened for Oct. 1 occupancy.

Are You Keeping Busy for the Bazaar?

WORKER'S BOOKSTORE
19 SO. LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill.
GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

The Event — The Red Bazaar.
The Time — October 6-7-8-9.
The Place — Madison Sq. Garden.

New Ambassador



THE APPOINTMENT OF Dwight W. Morrow (above) as American ambassador to Mexico has caused much speculation.

W. M. Butler Attacked on Republican Stand on the War Veterans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Chairman William M. Butler of the Republican National Committee, reveals himself as a master at issuing misleading statements in his new pamphlet giving praise to the G. O. P. for its treatment of war veterans, Chairman William A. Oldfield of the Democratic National Congressional Committee, charged today.

Butler's "fact pamphlet" giving the record of the republican party on legislation in behalf of war veterans and their dependants, is as "wide of the truth" as that he issued a few weeks ago under the title of "lifting the burden of the taxpayers" which was so generally ridiculed, said Oldfield.

"Although seeking to leave the thought with the former soldiers that the G. O. P. is their guardian angel, Butler omits to mention that two republican presidents, Harding and Coolidge, vetted the adjusted compensation bills, intended to do some measure of service to the world war veterans, and that the bonus bill finally was passed over President Coolidge's veto."

Rich New Yorkers Will Move on October First

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 26.—Last Saturday night a Youth Day mass meeting was held by the Young Workers League of Los Angeles at the Walkers Auditorium. E. Levin, district organizer of the Party, and W. Schneiderman, district organizer of the League, were the speakers, as well as a comrade from the Young Pioneers. The Pioneers presented a one-act play written by one of their members. "The Junior Kangaroo Court," a play which exposed the stool-pigeons so well, that several plain-clothes men in the hall squirmed in their seats.

LEONARDTOWN, Md., Sept. 26.—Trial of the four federal dry agents, charged with first degree murder in the killing of Charles Gundlach, 77-year-old farmer, during a raid, may begin in federal court in Baltimore this week. Brewer was identified by Mrs. Gundlach as the agent who led the raid, shot her husband while he lay wounded on the porch.

TRESCA WARNS OF NEW SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

Charges Mussolini Is Behind Frame-Up

Charging that the present move to frame up Calogero Greco and Donato Carillo, two Italian workers who are enemies of fascism, is a result of Mussolini's attempt to get vengeance for the accidental death of two of his camp followers a year ago, Carlo Tresca, editor of Il Martello, declared that if the workers of this country are not careful another Sacco-Vanzetti case is in the making.

"On September 16, 1926, the Anti-Fascist League had arranged an open air meeting to be held at First Ave. and 114th St.," said Tresca. "We found out that the fascists had made arrangements to shoot at the speakers from an adjoining roof. We then notified the police of the murderous plans of the fascists and opened our meeting two blocks further uptown, at 116th St.

Spotted Fascist Plans.

"This spoiled all of the prearranged plans of the fascists. So instead of throwing a bomb from the roof they decided to use an automobile, pass our meeting and throw the bomb at us.

"When their automobile started to cross the street it was held up by the traffic lights. The bomb exploded in the car and the two fascists who were inside were killed. It was discovered later that one of those killed was an official in the fascist army, paid by Mussolini to come to America and kill Italians in this country who do not support the fascist government. Altho the police had been notified of the murderous plans they were conspicuous for their absence. The nearest they came to the corner during the entire evening was within three or four blocks.

Newspaper Censorship.

"It was very interesting to watch the way the newspapers, the police and the department of justice treated the matter. They all 'agreed' that it was an explosion and evaded the fact that those who were killed by mistake had intended to murder several anti-fascists.

"Mussolini decided to obtain vengeance. Two months later secret police of the Italian government reached these shores. They came here for the purpose of framing up those who do not agree with his government and take their lives as the price of their ideals.

"It is very easy to see that the present charges against Greco and Carillo are directly connected with Mussolini's idea of revenge.

"July 11th two Italian workers were arrested in Brooklyn. Twelve more were arrested in raids on the Il Nuovo Mondo and Il Martello offices in Manhattan. Of the 14 arrested two were held, charged with the murder of two fascists on Decoration Day.

"Taking advantage of the American frame-up system Mussolini is attempting to frame-up the two workers. We must not wait seven years as we did in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. We must act now and save the two framed up workers."

Tresca also pointed out that many members of the New York police force, as well as many judges are also connected with the fascist movement. He told of several cases and how the fascists in America have acted.

"In 1925 a fascist killed a worker in Hoboken. He was freed because he had the support of the Italian government behind him," continued Tresca.

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazaar.

Fun — Sights — Bargains at the Big Red Bazaar.

Tenth Anniversary

OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

NEW READERS DRIVE FOR THE DAILY WORKER

The existence of the Soviet Union is one of the main factors preventing capitalism from achieving its aims in the struggle against the workers and against the national emancipation movement. The mere existence of a proletarian dictatorship in such a gigantic country, and the moral and material support given by the Soviet Union to all oppressed classes and nations, have an immense revolutionary influence, and are among the main organizational forces of both the labor movement and the national emancipation movement.

—A. I. RYKOV.

Show the world imperialists that the forces behind the Russian Revolution are growing stronger every day. Every new reader secured for The DAILY WORKER is another bulwark of the world proletariat against the threat of the capitalist class against the Soviet Union. Send a real greeting to the Russian workers and peasants on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution, a greeting that they will welcome as a new token of solidarity from the working class of America. Do it now!

GREET THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION with your subscription to THE DAILY WORKER.

DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Enclosed you will find \$..... in payment for my subscription for..... months to THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this blank as my revolutionary greetings to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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Six months \$4.00
Three months \$2.50

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN MOSCOW



Above is a group of the American tourists who visited Soviet Russia under the auspices of World Tourists, Inc. last summer, in the office of the Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow. They were officially received by this Society, and through it were accorded many privileges and courtesies the individual traveler in the Soviet Union does not receive.

In the center is Mme. Olga Kameneva, chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow.

World Tourists, Inc., of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, is now engaged in sending a similar tour across to Soviet Russia, scheduled to sail October 14th and return December 15th, 1927. This party will not only have a similar opportunity of witnessing the progress of the Soviets in the last ten years, but will participate in the gigantic celebrations on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution in November.

Workers' Excursions See U. S. S. R. Electrification

Electrification of the Soviet Union.
140 Millions For New Electric Stations.
The State Planning Commission of the USSR has decided to assign in the budget for 1927-28, 140 million roubles for the construction of electrical stations on a large scale—40 millions more than last year. This sum will include 34 millions for the continuation of the work connected with the putting up of the Dniepropetrovsk hydro station, 22 million for the construction of electric stations in the Moscow district, etc.

Dniepropetrovsk Building Operations.
Work in connection with the putting up of the gigantic Dniepropetrovsk hydro-electric station goes on at an ever-increasing pace. Every day, American excavators and self-loading railway trucks, as well as pneumatic and other equipment for the mechanization of building operations, arrive from abroad.

Work on the Dnieprostroil will continue with unabated energy throughout the winter. Apart from the building of dwellings important building operations will go on in connection with the erection and equipment of auxiliary workshops. Work has already started in connection with the digging of a canal through the Hortitsa Island. Through this canal ships will pass into the new bed of the Dnieper.

A Hydro-Station in the Extreme North.
The building of the most northern hydro-station in the USSR, in the town Ukhta, Karelia, has just been completed. This station will provide light for Karelian villages.

New Works.
One of the new works being put up in Moscow by the State Electro-Technical Trust has just been completed. This works will for the time being produce high-pressure transformers.

In view of increased production of tramway cars in the works of the State Electro-Technical Trust, the National Economy Soviet of the USSR has decided not to import any more tramway cars from abroad.

A New Railway.
The railway line Nizhny Novgorod-Kotelnich, 361 km. long, will be completed by October 1st.

Social Insurance of Apprentices.
The government of the USSR has confirmed the decree re obligatory, social insurance at the expense of employers of apprentices working for people engaged in some industry and tradesmen.

Decrease of Unemployment.
During the last four months the number of unemployed in Leningrad has decreased by 50,000.

Third Edition of Lenin's Works.
130,000 people have subscribed to the third edition of Lenin's Complete Works which the State Publishing Department is issuing, and this even before the first volumes have appeared.

How the Workers of the USSR Are Preparing For the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution.
In honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the Nov. 7, 1917, revolution, the Textile Workers' Union of the USSR

intends to open nine new workers' clubs, a number of libraries, reading rooms, creches and new workers' dwellings.

News has been received from the Tula, industrial district in the centre of the RSFSR, that during the Nov. 7, 1917, celebrations a polychrome will be opened in the Chulkovo working class district and also an ophthalmic dispensary, a people's university, etc. It is also proposed to lay the foundation stone of a workers' club.

Several schools, hospitals and dental consultation rooms for peasants are to be opened in the Gubernia.

In addition to all this the tramway constructed by the local Soviet will be inaugurated on November 7th.

International Working Class Solidarity.
Finnish Workers' Excursion to Moscow.

A Finnish workers' excursion, 45 strong, has arrived in Moscow.

In conversation with a representative of the press, the leader of the excursion, Comrade Leinonen, member of the Administrative Board of the Vyborg Builders' Union, said that a desire for closer contact with the USSR has been noticeable for some time among Finnish workers. The organizers of this excursion are the Trade Councils of Vyborg and other Finnish towns. When workers were registering for this excursion, they endeavored to make it coincide with their holiday, and some workers even paid for substitutes so as not to be kept out of the excursion.

Fairly close contact has already existed some time between the Finnish workers and Soviet trade unions. For instance, the Finnish Builders' Congress held in May, 1927, was attended by representatives of the CC of the USSR Builders' Union. At this congress it was proposed to form a Norwegian-Finnish-Soviet Union Committee and to admit representatives of the Builders' Union of Soviet Russia to the International Builders' Secretariat.

Comrade Leinonen intends to utilize the stay of the Norwegian workers' delegation in the USSR for a further practical discussion of these questions.

Norwegian Agricultural Laborers Send Greetings To the Agricultural Laborers of the USSR.

The Central Board of the Agricultural Laborers' Union in the USSR has received a letter from the chairman of Norwegian Agricultural Laborers' Congress held recently in Kongsvinger containing the following statement:

"We have already sent you oral greetings with the delegation which on its way to the USSR passed through Kongsvinger on the day of the opening of our congress. All the members of the congress went to the railway station and asked the delegation officially to greet the Russian workers in connection with the Tenth Anniversary of their revolution.

"The members of our union have a strong desire to establish closer relations between our union and yours. The convocation of a conference would be a great help in this direction. We shall be delighted if you will take upon yourselves the initiative for the convocation of such a conference.

Socialist-Communist Youth During the War

By WILLI MUNZENBERG.
The ignominious collapse of the Second International at the outbreak of war dragged the young socialists, then but a loose organization, into the whirl of the all-prevailing chauvinism. The International Federation of Socialist Youth organizations declared after the outbreak of the war that during the period of the war it would not function, thus faithfully carrying out the words of the social patriot Karl Kautsky: "The Labor International is an instrument of peace and not an instrument of war".

Dr. Robert Danenberg, who had been elected secretary of the International Federation of Socialist Youth organizations at the Copenhagen conference in 1910, and is now a social reformist town councillor in Vienna, opposed the convention of an international conference of socialist youth organizations, which was suggested during the first weeks immediately after the war by the Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch youth organizations.

The socialist youth movement already prior to the war had abandoned its original anti-militarist struggle, because of the overwhelming victory of Bernstein's reformism and had become a petty bourgeois youth organization in Austria and still more so in Germany, especially in the famous youth committees under the leadership of Fritz Ebert.

The war and the close connection with the social patriotic party institutions marked the complete deterioration of the German and Austrian youth organizations and degraded them in participating in all the disgraceful deeds of the social patriotic chauvinists. The Austrian socialist youth organizations published regularly in its organ "Der jugendliche Arbeiter" a list of the members of its organization who had received imperial medals for bravery. In Germany the youth workers praised as an example for the proletarian youth Ludwig Frank, the social democratic member of parliament, who had volunteered for the war and was one of the first to fall. The annual report of the German youth centre, for 1915, shows that at the order of the war office 1,995 juveniles had joined up, 783 had joined voluntarily.

Turned Militarists.
"Jungvolk", the youth calendar of the central office for 1916, published an article entitled "World War" by Heinrich Schulz, legal advisor of the central office, social democratic member of the Reichstag and now ex-parte secretary. In his article it was pointed out:

"Our demand for peace unfortunately has never been heard on the opposite side. The regrettable result is that force of arms continues to decide and that also German workers must for the present place their hopes for an early peace only on the success of the German army. The sooner this succeeds in convincing Germany's opponents by securing military successes, that it is impossible to defeat Germany, the stronger the victories they gain

over their opponents, the sooner our opponents will be inclined for peace."

Disgraceful as are the individual instances of deterioration within the ranks of the international socialist youth movement, it is all the more gratifying to record that a definite and passionate opposition quickly arose in the hands of the youth against this organized war enthusiasm, preached by the party leaders. In Germany, in Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig, Hamburg and in the towns in Thuringia and many other German localities the majority of the youth made a decisive protest against this war-mongering and advocated a breach with the social patriotic elements and revolutionary anti-war agitation and action.

The Berne Conference.
In Berne at Easter 1915, an international youth conference took place at the invitation of the Swiss, Scandinavian and Dutch youth organizations at which a large youth delegation from German towns and Italy was also present. The Berne conference is of decisive importance for the later development of the proletarian youth movement. For the first time in the history of the socialist youth international it was decided unanimously by the conference to proclaim the complete organizational and political independence of the proletarian youth organizations. Prior to this conference in most countries youth organizations were an appendage of the social patriotic parties, so infected with chauvinism. The Berne conference decided to adopt an independent attitude to the political events in accordance with the policy it had adopted. In a unanimous resolution the conference declared itself against the social patriotic attitude of the social democratic party, decided to fight against it and united with the international revolutionary groups which had been formed in various countries and in Germany under the banner of Karl Liebknecht.

For the first time in the history of the proletarian youth movement representatives of the Bolsheviks participated in the conference and for the first time a bridge was thrown between the international proletarian youth and the Bolshevik party. Until the conference in Berne the International Federation of Socialist Youth Organizations was a loose organization without any joint political programme and joint activity. The Berne conference decided on the adoption of a united programme, to publish a joint paper "Die Jugend Internationale" and to carry out joint actions.

Building Anew.
Whilst the Second International lay in ruins, in Zimmerwald and Kienthal the first attempts were made to create a new international. In the middle of the world war amidst the thunder of the imperialist armies which devastated Europe, the proletarian youth created an international organization capable and ready for action. The activities organized by the youth international during the war against war, especially the International Youth Day which was de-

clared upon at the Berne conference and takes place annually in September, met with the greatest approval amongst the revolutionary proletarian youth of the whole world. In Germany hundreds of young comrades were thrown into prison for circulating leaflets with the slogan "Long live the struggle against war, Long live the Youth International". In Italy and in France similar events took place. In Italy the agitators of the youth international were sentenced by court martial to 6, 8 and 10 years imprisonment. America sentenced William Kruse, the secretary of the youth organization, to a long term of imprisonment for anti-war propaganda. Even in neutral countries, like Norway, Denmark, Switzerland and Sweden, persecutions were the order of the day. The leaders of the socialist youth organizations were sent to prison, or if foreigners deported. But nothing could damp the enthusiasm of the youth for the newly created international organization or weaken their revolutionary struggle against war. Temporarily the seat of the youth international was transferred to Kienthal and prior to the victorious October revolution and the foundation of the III. International it was the centre of all real revolutionary and anti-war parties and proletarian organizations.

Organizing Revolution.
In addition to the Russian comrades, Lenin, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Radek, the Germans, Liebknecht, Clara Zetkin, Ruehle, Hoernle, the Dutch comrade Roland Holst, the Swedish Hoeglund, the Italian Toscana contributed to the youth international. The 11 copies of the youth international which appeared during the war are memorable documents, real international, anti-war propaganda.

The youth international and its sections especially in Scandinavia, Holland and Switzerland became the outposts of the party; they worked to create the new revolutionary III. International from the ruins of the II. International.

At the Kienthal conference the delegation of the youth international definitely supported the Left Wing of Zimmerwald and became in the further development of the movement the most important and strongest section of the revolutionary left Zimmerwald tendency.

The development of the socialist youth movement from socialist educational organizations of pre-war days through the Berne conference to political active fighting revolutionary independent organizations, found its climax in the foundation of the Young Communist International, which took place in Berlin in autumn 1919. During the years of the Russian revolution, so full of decisive moments, the youth international created during the war proved to be one of the strongest and most certain pillars of the Communist movement, of the international proletarian revolution.

BOOKS

OUR LITERARY CAVALIER APPRECIATES A PURITAN.

Upton Sinclair: A Study in Social Protest, by Floyd Dell (Murray Hill Biographies), Doran & Co. \$2.

One wonders two things; why has there not until now been a biography of Upton Sinclair, and why did Floyd Dell write it?

It would seem that the two men had little in common, except that both, while rather successful under capitalism, are revolutionists against it. But Sinclair takes his revolt religiously, and sets out with the thundering charge and shock-effect of a troop of the Ironsides, to "bind their kings with chains and their nobles with links of iron." Dell prefers a more adroit maneuver; in fact, he seems to have a notion that if you win the women you weaken the men; his subtle arguments have raised him to the prominence of the literary spokesman of Bohemia.

So much is this so that in the very beginning of the book one finds that Dell's preoccupation with sex leads him to what seems to be a decidedly false analysis of the reasons for Sinclair's greater success in Europe than in America. "One of these (psychological) obstacles in the way of a general recognition of Sinclair in America) is his temperamental attitude toward life," says Dell, on page 13; "he is recognized as being a Puritan and Puritanism . . . is just now very unpopular among the American intelligentsia. . . ."

This is probably true about the intelligentsia. But it is no reason for Sinclair's appreciation in Europe, and relative lack of it in America, first, because the opinions of the intelligentsia count for practically nothing with the book-buying public, and secondly because the masses of people, that is the workers, are as free here as in Europe from judging literature on the basis of morality. The equal popularity of Harold Bell Wright and the Snappy Story sort of magazines indicates this. Workers are the most broad-minded people there are; so long as you do not use police power on them they will all, outside of certain backwoods communities, allow you to pattern your life according to either St. Anthony or Don Juan, without injury to your reputation for that reason.

This sex bias, in spite of the fact that Dell obviously struggles against it, runs thru and modifies his whole analysis of Sinclair. It prevents him, for instance in this case we have selected, from observing that Sinclair's reputation abroad is largely due to the more advanced working class consciousness there, which affects even strata of the middle classes and professionals, and makes them interested in such industrial topics and settings as Sinclair chooses, and sympathetic with his social attitude.

While correcting for Dell's idiosyncrasies, we have to admit that he has otherwise done a remarkably good job.

Floyd Dell is always easy to read—his style is simple and clear beyond comparison with that of his groping contemporaries. Furthermore, he goes about in workmanlike manner to sketch Sinclair's development from half-baked youth to dime novelist, to poet, and to novelist. The first period of novel writing, which reached its pinnacle in Manassas, showed a new, a powerful, but not a unique figure in American letters; Manassas is not characteristically Sinclairian, as we understand the word from his later works.

The Jungle was a step in the direction he was to advance. It created a terrific sensation. It was followed by a time of mal-adjusted matrimony, of mental and physical collapse. Most of the little novels written during that time should have been burned without publication.

Then the real Sinclair began to show himself, in what Dell aptly calls "The Great Pamphlets." The Brass Check, The Profits of Religion, The Goosestep, Mammonart—have accomplished what used to be considered a supreme test of literary worth—they have added their names as adjectives to the language: everybody knows now, whether friend or foe, what you are talking about when you speak of "the brass check press."

Then after that, the second period of novels—if that is what you want to call them. Oil, the latest and best, is neither quite a novel, nor quite a pamphlet—but it is successful, as a book, in capturing the interest of readers, and in carrying thru the propaganda ideas of Sinclair.

Dell comments on Sinclair's social theory, and the changes it has undergone, not even overlooking his support of the Allied cause in the World War; a thing plenty of other radicals were doing at the time, and atoned for by personal suffering and a return to revolutionary criticism. Sinclair, as Dell discovers, is at the limit of his radicalism in the muckraking of capitalist society; that is, in the negative side of revolutionary philosophy. On the positive side, he is not much beyond the yellow socialist stage—"It is by these views (dislike for a violent revolution) that Sinclair remains, despite his broad sympathies, identified with the pre-war socialist movement, as distinguished from the post-war movement which denominates itself Communist."

We might object to the word "post-war"; Bolshevism is older than the war, but it is a true statement of Sinclair's position. Probably his flaming crusading zeal in attacking present wrongs, his shrinking from the coarser and sterner measures against them which Communists propose, his peculiar spiritualizing of the I. W. W. in "Singing Jailbirds" (which was quite distasteful to the militant elements of the I. W. W.) are all part of his essentially emotional and religious nature—a man who feels as romantically as Sinclair, and is as closely involved in the industrial struggle as he, must find strange conflicts within him, and be guilty of inconsistencies.

Dell psycho-analyses Sinclair (p. 135): "There is little doubt that it is the neurotic conflicts in the minds of all artists which lead them to their particular themes." But even this does not spoil a book, which, with all its faults is a real contribution to our knowledge of a really great writer—with all his faults.

The book is dedicated to Joe Freeman. —VERN SMITH.

SCIENTIFIC STATE MURDER.

Capital Punishment in the 20th Century, by E. Roy Calvert. Putnam. \$2.
In these brutally hard, un sentimental days, the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti still vivid in our minds, one approaches a book of this kind with some misgiving. Nor do we become more enthusiastic when we find an introduction by one "Right Honorable Lord Buckmaster, P. C."—a sure index to the character of the book.

Workers are sadder but wiser men today. Murdered in industry and murdered legally and illegally, the lessons of the class struggle are so brutally obvious a "christian" plea for the abolition of capital punishment leaves us cold. Granting merit in other reasons for its abolition, we are too practically taught to have hope for its solution under a system that oppresses the great majority for the enrichment of a few. No appeal on the basis of "morality" and "christian ethics" convinces fact-hardened realists.

"Capital punishment does not stop crime, it is bad in its influence on jailers, executioners (?), the press and the public; it is barbarous, it is nasty, etc." To all of which a worker answers, my isn't that too bad! But he doesn't become excited enough about it to devote his life to the abolishment of capital punishment. It is only one of the many barbarous, nasty things of a barbarous social system that has a thousand manifestations of barbarity. An intelligent worker (ask any Communist worker) knows his job is the job of dumping this system for a better one. That's his job and it includes the solution of capital punishment.

In this book there are quotations from great humanitarians and poets, arguments and also an alternative (workers sent to death for their fight for labor will be cheered with the alternative of life imprisonment!). You will learn how many countries have abolished capital punishment and when. And you will not be surprised that in these countries workers still give their lives in the class struggle just as in any others where capital punishment exists. To those of us who have read of the White Terror of Italy, Roumania, Lithuania and Finland, there is little consolation in the fact that these countries have abolished capital punishment. They continue to murder workers just the same. (Italy "partially" reinstated capital punishment in 1926.)

At the very outset the author pleads with the reader to believe the presentation is not sentimental. Whatever it is, it surely is not realistic. The author does not remind us of it, we recall that the ruling class is not deterred from profit-making by any humanitarian motives—and does not stop at murder to continue it. We remember (and we will not forget!) Sacco, Vanzetti, Frank Little and others—and we are convinced that these martyrs are not the last who will give their lives in the struggle in spite of all the efforts of the well-meaning humanitarians.

Capital punishment is one of those problems that will be solved only with the solution of the class struggle—not with appeals to the conscience, christianity or Coos. This book leans too heavily on the side of christian morals, ethics and abstract sanctity of human life. Two thousand years of leaning on such morality without better result is somewhat unconvincing. —WALT CARMON.

BATTERING DOWN THE TARIFF WALLS

By BERT MILLER.

Last year a group of international bankers signed a startling manifesto which demanded the lowering of tariff walls throughout the world, in the interests of the coordination of world trade relations. To this document was attached the name of J. P. Morgan, thus indicating its indorsement by the leading financial organization of this country, the dominant power in the field of international finance.

Coming as it did, after more than a century and a half of dyed-in-the-wool protectionism on the part of American industry, the presence of Mr. Morgan's name to such a document undoubtedly shocked very deeply certain elements in the American capitalist class. Hence the outcry of Mr. Mellon, in denunciation of this radical departure from the traditional path of American business. Hence the criticism of Mr. Coolidge. The representatives of American industry made vigorous denial that the manifesto had any significance as far as the policy of the American government was concerned.

In this connection, one reads with interest in the current number of the Literary Digest that "The opening gun of a relentless and well-organized economic war of all Europe against the United States is seen by several political observers in the announcement by the French government on September 9 of a new tariff schedule which raises the duties on a variety of American exports to what many business men call 'prohibitive' heights." It must be evident to the observer that the threat made in the bankers' manifesto is being made good, in spite of the pooh-poohing of both Mellon and Coolidge. Morgan et al. mean business. Already the flank attack upon the American tariff walls is having its effect, when the Cleveland Plain Dealer declares: "From the point of view of tariff logic, this country can take no reasonable exception to France's action."

In spite of the change which came over our economic position as a result of the war, we have maintained officially a trade policy which was contemplated for a young debtor nation. We have continued to hope and have adapted our economic legislation to the theory that we can be the world's creditor and still close our doors to the products of debtor nations. And we have hoped that our debtors would continue to buy our surplus products, even though high barriers were imposed against their sell-

ing here. In the end a reversal of policy on our part must come."

There is good reason to believe that it is but the first bombardment directed against the American high tariff policy. No doubt other European countries will shortly follow suit, and the American manufacturers will have to follow the dictates of international finance, in the interest of the \$300,000,000 worth of merchandise sold annually to France, and the millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods sold in other countries. The American industrialists are beginning to feel the heavy hand of international finance.

The question of the tariff is a concrete question before the American labor movement. At first blush the average worker would advocate a strict protectionist policy, and would be strongly urged toward this policy by the labor bureaucracy. But such a policy would be a superficial and short-sighted one, totally at variance with the laws of economics. The workers of America will sooner or later be brought to realize that the tariff walls will have to crumble before the assaults of the international bankers, who have invested heavily in industry abroad, and who require the easy importation of products manufactured in these industrial plants, in order to receive the expected profits on the sums invested.

The American workers have therefore before them again the specter of competing with the low wages, long hours and low working standards of the European workers. Neither the policy of protectionism, nor the policy of rivalry against the workers of the so-called competing countries, will suffice under the circumstances. The need of the hour is the immediate establishment of strong bonds of international solidarity with the labor movement of other countries, in order to guarantee to labor throughout the world the maintenance of its standards, against the attacks of the international imperialists.

Old Swimming Hole Fatal.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 26.—The family of 13-year-old Frank U. Govin, Jr., of 502 South Second Ave., here, were in mourning today following the boy's death by drowning in Cranberry Lake near White Plains, Saturday. Cranberry Lake is a deserted stone quarry used by boys as a swimming hole. Frank was swimming with several other boys when he was seized with a cramp.

A Trench Comedy

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.
The rain was falling and the trenches flooded,
Soaked to the skin we were standing to
And shivering wet, our teeth chattering,
For the keen wind pierced us thru and thru.
The heavy guns smote on the ears like thunder.
Rat-tat went the machine guns in between,
And the starflares flashed and tore asunder
The curtain of night to light the scene.
The "Marias" hit and the sandbags hurtled
Beneath the impact of every shell,
And moaning and sobbing, and cursing and praying
The wounded were borne from that black hell.
"Watchful on the outpost, there," said the sergeant,
"T is jes' the night that they'd come over.
Damn the mud and the rain and the stench, I'd give
My very soul to be under cover!"
It came—as if in answer to his prayer—
A flash of light—the earth rose and fell
With a thunderous crash and a rush of air,
And the choking dust and the sulphur smell.
We looked for the sergeant when the dirt settled,
But this was all of him that we found,
A bit of his leg—oh his prayer was answered!
The rest of him being under the ground.