

"The idea becomes power when it penetrates the masses."
—Karl Marx.

SPECIAL MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT THE DAILY WORKER

SECOND SECTION
This magazine supplement will appear every Saturday in The Daily Worker.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1925. 290

Statistical Background of the Agrarian Question in the United States

By EARL R. BROWDER.

ARTICLE II.

(Continued from last week.)

(Editor's Note: The first part of this article was printed in last Saturday's Magazine section. This installment begins with the population distribution by groups of the agrarian population of the East North Central Division.)

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	550,000
Poor farmers	176,000
Middle farmers	383,000
Well-to-do farmers	526,000

Total

1,634,000

West North Central Division.

This division is predominately a wheat-producing area. It comprises those states which were the hardest hit by the agrarian crisis because they are so directly dependent upon the world-market price of wheat. It is a predominantly agricultural area, with a population of 12½ millions in 1920, of which 62.3 per cent was rural, as compared with 11½ millions in 1910, of which 66.7 was rural. With 17.18 per cent of the total acreage, it contains but 11.87 per cent of the population (a reversal of the relation in the three first divisions examined), and 15.21 per cent of the rural population of the country. About 13½ per cent of the total population are actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,689,253, of whom 1,096,951 are farm operators.

Corn is the largest crop produced, a large part of it going to feed swine and cattle, and the large dairy business which takes second place. But wheat is the central crop in the economic life of the seven states constituting this division. Corn, wheat, hay, dairy and livestock products, and livestock for slaughtering (this division is the largest producer of this last item) constitute the overwhelming bulk of production in west north central division.

Other items: Number of farms, decreasing (12,997 less in 1920 than in 1910); acres per farm, increasing (number of large farms increasing—7,265 more farms of a thousand acres and over, 5,382 more farms 500 to 1,000 acres, 11,842 more farms of 260 to 500 acres; while the smaller farms decreased in number to a much greater extent); tenantry, increasing (20.9 per cent in 1910, 34.2 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, 13.8 per cent in 1920, decreased from 24.3 per cent in 1910; Negroes, less than 1 per cent, and decreasing sharply (9,864 in 1910, 6,919 in 1920). Average equipment—buildings, \$2,853; machinery, \$1,060; livestock, 2,151. Number of farmers' automobiles, 631,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	590,000
Poor farmers	130,000
Middle farmers	369,000
Well-to-do farmers	611,000

Total

1,700,000

South Atlantic Division.

HERE we are "Away down south in the land of cotton," altho cotton is the leading crop in only three of the states comprising the division, yet here is produced 36 per cent of the entire U. S. cotton crop. Its social and politico-economic background is profoundly different from the previous divisions. Predominately agricultural, of its nearly 14 million population in 1920, over 9½ million, or 69 per cent

was rural, a decrease from 74.6 per cent in 1910, but an increase in the positive number of rural population of over half a million, and of total population of 1.8 million. Containing 9.05 per cent of the total acreage of the country, it has 13.23 per cent of the total, and 18.78 per cent of the rural population of the United States. Approximately 15.6 per cent of the total population of the division are actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 21,177,438, of whom 1,158,976 are farm operators.

Cotton is, by far, the largest item of production, constituting over 40 per cent of the value of all crops. Corn is second and tobacco third, this division producing more than half of the total tobacco crop of the U. S. Dairy and other livestock products, and domestic animals for meat slaughtering, occupy an important but subordinate place.

Other items: Number of farms, increasing (47,095 more farms in 1920 than in 1910); acres per farm, decreasing (a large decrease in the number of farms of each size-group over 100 acres, a simultaneous decrease in the number of farms less than 10 acres, with 47,052 more farms of 20 to 49 acres—the other size-group increases almost exactly balancing in number of farms of the decrease of large size farms); tenantry, constantly increasing (36.1 per cent in 1880—45.9 per cent in 1910—and 46.8 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, even fewer in number than Negro farmers in the North—less than 1 per cent; Negroes, 33.1 per cent of all farm operators (this does not count Negro wage workers on the farm) an increase from 32 per cent in 1910; average equipment (farms of Negroes, average less than one-third the size of the total average)—buildings, \$1,036; machinery, \$245; livestock, \$558. Number of farmers' automobiles, 187,200.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	1,020,000
Poor farmers	627,000
Middle farmers	280,000
Well-to-do farmers	275,000

Total

2,200,000

East South Central Division.

SOME more of the "Solid South." Cotton is still the central crop, altho not so predominating as in the South Atlantic division. This is the most predominantly agricultural division in the U. S., with 77.6 per cent (almost 7 millions) of its total of almost 9 million population, being rural (a decline from 81.3 per cent in 1910). With 6.04 per cent of the total acreage, it contains 8.41 per cent of the total, and 13.42 per cent of the rural population of the U. S. Approximately 20.3 per cent of the entire population of this division is actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,805,142, of whom 1,051,600 are farm operators.

Cotton, corn, tobacco, domestic animals for slaughtering, and dairy products, are the principal items of production for this division. It produces about 20 per cent of the cotton crop of the country, and more than one-third of the total tobacco crop. Contrary to the two other southern divisions, this one shows a decrease of the per cent of Negro farm operators between 1910-1920, altho the total number of all races increased.

Other items: Number of farms, increasing (in 1920 there were 9,120 more than in 1910; acres per farm, constantly decreasing (the same pro-

cess noted in south Atlantic division—decrease in number of very small and very large farms, with the farms 20 to 50 acres in size increasing in number); tenantry, slight decrease since 1910 (from 50.7 per cent to slightly less than 50 per cent in 1920); foreign-born, very few (less than ½ of 1 per cent); Negroes, 29.2 per cent of all farm operators, a decrease from 31.2 per cent in 1910 (this does not include Negro farm laborers). Average equipment—(discount size of undertakings more than 50 per cent for Negro farmers) buildings, \$711; machinery, \$167; livestock, \$551. Number of farmers' automobiles, 81,800.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	755,000
Poor farmers	507,000
Middle farmers	260,000
Well-to-do farmers	290,000

Total

1,812,000

West South Central Division.

A CONTINUATION of the general conditions of the South are found in this division, with some changes, and combining some of the aspects of other divisions. Cotton is the big crop, amounting to almost half of all crop values. But little tobacco, however, is raised in this division; wheat becomes a major crop, and domestic animals for meat slaughtering occupies an important place. As in all the cotton producing territories, the Negroes are a large part of the agricultural population.

With 10¼ million population, over 7¼ millions (or 71 per cent) are rural (a decline from 77.70 in 1910.) The area comprises 14.45 per cent of the total for the country, within which is 9.69 per cent of the total and 14.15 per cent of the rural population. Of the total population, 17.6 per cent is actively engaged in agriculture, numbering 1,808,084, of whom 996,088 are farm operators.

OTHER items: Number of farms, constantly increasing (in 1920 there were 52,902 more farms than in 1910); acres per farm, decreasing (caused by large increase in number of farms of 20 to 99 acres, a decline in number of farms less than 10 acres, and from 100 to 250 acres, altho farms of more than 250 acres show a decided increase in number); tenantry, constantly increasing (29,162 more tenants in 1920 than in 1910, with the percentage of tenants to all farms at 52.9 per cent); foreign-born, decreasing (from 4.4 per cent in 1910 to 4 per cent in 1920); Negroes, increasing (to 23.3 per cent of all farm operators in 1920, from 22.2 per cent in 1910); average equipment, buildings, \$887; machinery, \$312; live stock \$1,024. Number of farmers' automobiles, 173,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	310,000
Poor farmers	508,000
Middle farmers	225,000
Well-to-do farmers	265,000

Total

1,808,000

Mountain Division.

THIS is the great sparsely-settled division, containing 28.89 per cent of the total area of the U. S. agricultural land, with but 3.16 per cent of the total, and 4.13 per cent of the rural population. The population is 3-1-3 millions, of whom 63.6 per cent or over 2 millions, are rural. The rural population has increased almost one-half million since 1910. Approximately 12.8 per cent of the total population, or 427,158, are actively en-

gaged in agriculture, of whom 244,109 are farm operators.

Predominantly a meat raising division, the mountain territory is turning more to wheat, which is the crop second in value, the first being hay, live stock and dairy products, and animals for slaughtering, together with hay, make up the bulk of agrarian products. Always the area of great "ranches," this division has witnessed a vast increase in the number of large farms between 1910 and 1920.

OTHER items: Number of farms, constantly increasing (in 1910 there were 183,446, in 1920, 244,109; or an increase of 60,663; acres per farm, increasing (decrease in the number of very small farms, increase in all sizes above 20 acres, with heaviest increase in the largest farms); tenantry, constantly increasing (90.3 per cent increase from 1910 to 1920, the proportion to all farms rising from 10.7 per cent to 15.4 per cent); foreign-born, increasing, but not so fast as total farms (16.8 per cent of all farms in 1920); Negroes, few in number (2.2 per cent in 1920). Average equipment, buildings, \$1,481; machinery, \$781; live stock, \$2,987. Number of farmers' automobiles, 91,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers	180,000
Poor farmers	29,000
Middle farmers	108,000
Well-to-do farmers	111,000

Total

428,000

The Pacific Division.

THE Pacific coast states present about the same ratio between city and country as the East North Central division. With 5¼ million population, of which a little over 2½ million (37.6 per cent) is rural, it is one of the rapidly-growing sections, increasing since 1910 by more than 1-1-3 millions, while the percentage of rural population declined from 43.2 per cent to 37.6 per cent. The area comprises 10.7 per cent of the U. S. total, with 5.27 per cent of the total population, and 4.08 per cent of the rural. Approximately 9 per cent of the total population is engaged actively in agriculture, or 496,473, of whom 234,164 are farm operators.

This is predominately a fruit producing territory, with wheat and dairy products the principal secondary lines, domestic animals for slaughtering coming next in importance. The fruit farming is becoming more and more highly organized and, to a greater extent than in any other branch, agricultural organization among the producers has become an economic force of prime importance in the market. Wage labor on the farms here approaches, also, closest to the relationship between industrial workers and employers.

OTHER items: Number of farms, constantly increasing (in 1920 there were 44,273 more farms, 23.4 per cent, more than in 1910); number of acres per farm, constantly decreasing (all size-groups increasing in positive numbers but the farms under 50 acres increasing much more rapidly than the larger sizes); tenantry, increasing (43.5 per cent increase from 1910-1920, with the percentage of all farms standing at 21.1 per cent); foreign-born, increasing but in lower proportion than total farms; Negroes, few in number but increasing absolutely and in proportion to all farms. Average equipment, buildings, \$2,146; machinery, \$992; live stock, \$1,731.

(Continued on page 8)

The Pan-American Federation of Labor

By MANUEL GOMEZ

THE Pan-American Federation of Labor has great pretensions. It poses as a labor international representing the labor movement of the western hemisphere. At its congress held in Mexico City, December 1924, Matthew Woll, proclaimed the "Monroe Doctrine of American Labor" modeled on the imperialist doctrine of the U. S. government. By this phrase plagiarized from capitalist diplomacy the Pan-American Federation of Labor declared a monopoly on all workers from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego, and denied "foreign" internationals any jurisdiction. The organizations forbidden to "interfere" with the labor movement of the western hemisphere were the Moscow Red Trade Union International, the Berlin anarcho-syndicalist International, and the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions—still too revolutionary for the A. F. of L.

The grandiose gesture of the Pan-American Federation of Labor is based on the claim that a majority of the countries of the western hemisphere are affiliated with it. Geography lists twenty independent countries in this hemisphere; the Pan-American Federation lists twelve national labor federations as affiliated members.

If this figure were correct there might at least be a numerical basis for the labor imperialism of the P. A. F. L.

An analysis of its boasted membership however tells another story.

THE twelve countries listed by the P. A. F. L. as its members are the U. S., Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Colombia, Venezuela and Porto Rico.

Porto Rico, represented in the P. A. F. L. by the "Federacion Libre de Trabajadores" has been an American colony since 1898. As such it should logically be affiliated with the A. F. of L. But merely by being listed as a member of the P. A. F. L. it has been raised to the dignity of an independent country. Thus without firing a shot, the P. A. F. L. has liberated an oppressed people. Nothing remains now but for the state department to recognize their independence. Though "liberating" Porto Rico, the A. F. of L. (the head of the P. A. F. L.), has long ago "annexed" Canada, which helps to swell the A. F. of L. membership list.

Nicaragua with a population of 630,000 has five general federations of labor. Only one of these, the "Federacion de Obreros Nicaraguense" belongs to the P. A. F. L.

El Salvador, with a population of 1,500,000 also has several general labor federations. These are loosely organized and are rather mutual benefit societies than real labor unions. Two of them — "La Confederacion de Obreros del Salvador" and the "Union Obrera Salvadorena" — are affiliated with the P. A. F. L. These two organizations claimed in 1921 a combined membership of 2,000. Neither of them sent a delegate to the last P. A. F. L. congress. In fact the labor movement in El Salvador is so backward that there is not a single labor paper in the country. Equally significant is the fact that in the case of Salvador, William Green is willing to admit dual unions to the P. A. F. L., while allowing the A. F. of L. to scab on "dual" unions in the United States.

THE Dominican Republic has a population of about 900,000 of which 5000 are organized workers. Its principal labor organization "La Hermandad Comunal Nacionalista" (the National Communal Brotherhood) is affiliated with Pan-American Federation. Unlike other Central American members of the P. A. F. L. the Dominican organization was represented by a delegate at the last P. A. F. L. congress. He was a physician practicing in El Paso, Texas, who got a free ride in the Mexican government train to Mexico with the other A. F. of L. delegates.

Guatemala has a population of 1,500,000. Of its 30 labor associations five are trade unions and one a federation.

The latter "La Federacion Obrera de Guatemala" with a membership of 16,000, is affiliated with the P. A. F. L. Guatemala has no labor paper, but it sent two delegates to the last P. A. F. L. convention. These were seated not as full fledged delegates but merely as fraternal delegates on the ground that the labor movement in Guatemala is still too weak to deserve complete representation. The real reason, however, was that the two young delegates were known to be dissatisfied with the reactionary Gompers machine.

The P. A. F. L. claims bigger game when it lists among its members Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela. The last three have never sent a delegate to any P. A. F. L. convention, nor have any of them ever contributed a cent to the support of the P. A. F. L.

ECUADOR has a population of 1,500,000 of which three quarters are pure Indians and the rest chiefly mestizos with a small fraction of whites. It has several labor federations. One of them is the "Federacion del Trabajo" with headquarters in Guayaquil. It claims a membership of 300. Another is the "Federacion de Sindicatos", also with headquarters in Guayaquil. A third is the "Confederacion Obrera Ecuatoriana", with headquarters in the capital Quito and a membership claimed to be 20,000. Only the last of these declared its affiliation with the P. A. F. L. However it has never sent a delegate to any of the conventions or contributed a cent to the treasury of the P. A. F. L. None of the three federations of Ecuador is of national importance. Efforts have recently been made to unite them into one general federation to be known as "Federacion de Trabajadores Regional Ecuatoriana", but with no definite results so far.

Colombia, with a population of 6,000,000, has no general labor federation. However there are a number of unions and socialist groups in the country. These socialist groups publish eight or nine papers, and are united in a loose federation known as the "Directorio Ejecutivo Nacional Socialista."

The "Directoria" is a purely political organization and in no sense a labor union; nevertheless it is listed as one of the affiliated members of the P. A. F. L. In addition Colombia is represented in the P. A. F. L. by the "Sindicato Central Obrero de Bogota" (Central Labor Union of Bogota). However, the P. A. F. L. letterhead omits the word Bogota, so that due to that little omission, the title reads as if it were the central labor body for the whole of Colombia.

At the last P. A. F. L. congress, Colombia was represented by one delegate who supplied the only amusing incident throughout the entire dull proceedings. He proposed that a Pan-American merchant marine be created and operated by the P. A. F. L. with money raised by a weekly contribution of one cent from every member of every union affiliated with the P. A. F. L. Though the delegates had come all the way from Colombia for the express purpose of submitting this proposal, it was turned down amidst laughter of the convention.

THO Peru also appears on the membership list of the P. A. F. L. it has never sent a delegate to any convention or contributed to the federations support. Peru has several labor federations. One of them, the "Centro Internacional Obrero de Peru" has joined both the P. A. F. L. and the Amsterdam International. In 1921 it claimed 25,000 members. It is not, however, strictly a labor federation but largely a body of representatives from various local mutual benefit societies. The only labor papers published there are those of the anarcho-syndicalists.

These facts show sufficiently the tremendous amount of bluff used in the make up of the P. A. F. L. But this is all surpassed by the "affiliation" of Venezuela, represented on the Pan-American Fed. of L. list by the "Union Obrera Venezolana". It is generally known that Venezuela has no labor unions at all. Savage government repression has made labor organ-

izations and strikes impossible in that country. Nevertheless the Venezuelan Labor Federation appears on the P. A. F. L. letterhead as a full fledged member of the labor international of the western hemisphere. Still, it is a fact that a Venezuelan Labor Federation actually exists. It has its headquarters in Brooklyn, New York and consists of sixteen exiles from Venezuela. Some time ago these sixteen workers formed a group which they called the "Venezuelan Labor Federation of New York". They applied for admission into the P. A. F. L. as a body representing the national labor movement of Venezuela and in 1925 they were admitted as such at a meeting of the P. A. F. L. executive committee in Washington. By omitting the words "of New York" from the title of the organization and making no mention of the fact that it is located in Brooklyn and not in Venezuela, the P. A. F. L. is able to present on its list one more Latin-American country over whom it exercises its labor Monroe doctrine.

IN the end Mexico alone, of all the Latin-American countries remains a genuine member of the P. A. F. L. along with the American Federation of Labor. Mexico, however, is represented in the P. A. F. L. by the "Confederacion Regional Obrera Mexicana" (the "CROM"). At the opening of the A. F. of L. convention in El Paso last December, Roberto Haberman claimed a membership of 800,000 for the CROM. A week later the close of the convention he claimed 1,200,000. When the American delegates began to laugh at the sudden rise in membership Haberman good naturally explained that Mexico being a tropical country everything there grows very rapidly. Of this number claimed by the CROM the vast majority is admittedly recruited from the peons, the agricultural laborers, who never paid any contributions. The peons have never supported the CROM except during that brief period when they were made to believe that CROM and the fight for land were inseparable.

Now the Calles government has repudiated the agraristas and a bitter fight is going on between the leaders of the CROM and the leaders of the agraristas who stick to the original program of land distribution. Thus the CROM can no longer in any sense be said to represent the peasants. It is now mainly a kind of fascist government union used to fight the more progressive labor unions which wish to remain independent on the tutelage of the government, such as the powerful Railroad Federation ("Confederacion de Sociedades Ferrocarrileras") with about 40,000 really dues paying members, led by syndicalists and Communists, and the anarcho-syndicalist "Confederacion General de Trabajo," with about 18,000 members among the bakers, electricians and oil workers.

THE principal class action of the CROM is to organize dual unions where the independent unions are predominant and then to call strikes, in which the police picket the shops, in order to force the employers to recognize only the new CROM union and to dismiss all workers who belong to the revolutionary unions.

After all the grandiose flourishes the Pan-American Federation of Labor reduces itself to the conservative Tammanyite A. F. of L., the anti-revolutionary government unions of the CROM and a few dummy organizations of Central America.

The official report of the Pan-American Federation of Labor congress (p. 143) shows that the income of this as follows: The A. F. of L. \$19,996; the CROM \$4,379; the Dominican Labor Federation \$250. No contributions were made by any of the other affiliated groups or alleged groups. And none of the larger Latin-American countries with real labor movements, like Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, will have anything to do with this extraordinary labor "international" guarding the entire western hemisphere against Moscow, Berlin and Amsterdam.

Fakerism in the Needle Trades

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

The history of the left wing in the Chicago International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has been a varied one.

No Weapon Unholy.

Four years ago, the reactionaries in their fight against the left wingers in the union used every sort of weapon that their minds could invent. First, intimidation, then expulsion, then the shooting at the Ashland Auditorium, where thousands of needle trades

workers were listening to the message of the Trade Union Educational League, with William Z. Foster as its spokesman. No method of terrorization of those who supported the militants, was considered unholy. Money was spent left and right in their desperate attempt to crush any semblance of an opposition to the backward policies of the reactionary bureaucracy, headed by Sigman. The international now has a debt of \$282,000 according to Sigman's own report, due to the hiring of sluggers, etc.

After a battle of fifteen weeks, the New York needle trades workers defeated the reactionaries that tried to get a strangle hold on the union. Today the reactionaries realize that the backbone of their vicious attacks have been broken.

Honeyed Phrases Flow Freely.

In Chicago, the reactionary leaders that a few weeks ago were doing all in their power to crush the radicals and terrorize their supporters, today have come forth with honeyed words and flowery phrases of endearment

trying to bluff the needle trades workers into believing that they are progressives and that they have always stood for progressive policies.

In the coming week, elections will be held within the union. It behooves every worker to throw his support against these wolves who are trying to act the part of lambs.

Defeat the Reactionaries!

Tho their threats and terrorization have for a short time been abandoned, we must not forget ourselves and allow them to once more do in the future as they did in the past.

The needle trades workers should judge not by the flowery phrases and terms of endearment they may throw about, but by the acts they have committed and will commit in the future when they feel they are strong enuf.

Open Naval Court Inquiry Hearings on S-51 Disaster

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Scores of witnesses were in attendance when a naval court of inquiry into the submarine S-51 disaster opened hearings at the Charleston navy yard.

Officers of the submarine base at New London, Conn., officers of the Steamship City of Rome, which rammed the submersible off Block Island with a loss of 38 lives, divers who attempted to reach the stricken naval men, passengers on the City of Rome and survivors of the ill-fated undersea boat were among those called to testify.

The hearings are expected to last from five to ten days.

-help!



To Save THE DAILY WORKER

What Saklatvala Symbolizes

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.
ARTICLE VI.

THE quotation from The Sunday Worker, with which our fifth article ended, gives concisely the opinion of the militant section of British labor on the preparations of the British ruling class for war on the workers.

Such desperate measures as the organization of the O. M. S. and its open attachment to the police and military forces indicates that the British rulers take a serious view of the situation and that, while the reports of the growth of the revolutionary spirit among the British workers may have been exaggerated, there is no exaggeration in the statement that the British empire is definitely on the decline; in other words, the objective situation in the empire is that which Zinoviev has described as "generally revolutionary."

NOR are the British rulers the only section of the capitalist class which senses impending upheavals in Great Britain. The Chicago Tribune says editorially:

The British Twilight or Only a Cloud?

British board of trade reports again disquiet the island. Imports for September increased \$30,000,000 over August. Exports showed a decrease of \$1,515,000. Coal exports were \$10,391,000 under the exports of September, 1924, and the coal industry is now subsided. British industry is not sustaining the life of the country, which is buying more abroad to meet its needs and producing less at home. The balance is growing against it.

Unemployment remains. The dole keeps the helpless elements of citizenship alive and punishes the citizenship which is still self-sustaining. The outlook is bad. The breed is stout hearted but it has not made the turn. Is there to be no turn? No great nation as yet has been lasting. Nations have had flashes of greatness or centuries of greatness, but none yet has had foundations for even the time of history.

The island is in bad times. Some day the British will be in their recession. We do not know what the world will be like then or when it will be, but whenever it is, they were good while they lasted and they lasted a long time.

SURELY the world has changed when a great American capitalist paper can write in this vein about the nation which ten years ago was the most powerful in the world. And now comes the news that the office of the home secretary, the same Sir William Joynson-Hicks whose adventures in fascism have already been noted, has raided the office of the British Communist Party and the Minority Movement, arrested Harry Pollitt and others and have warrants out for twenty more fighting workers.

Saklatvala could have predicted this development to American working class audiences had he been allowed to come here and a still clearer idea of the hatred the British rulers have for him is gained now from the news dispatches which tell of a movement instigated by the Tories to remove him from the house of commons.

ONE could, from this side of the ocean, have forecast the recent attack on the revolutionary section of the British working class the Communists, which in this period especially, means an attack on the whole British labor movement.

The American capitalist press has been paying the closest attention to the class struggle in Great Britain and The New York Times of October 9, contained a broad hint that the Baldwin government was getting ready for drastic action. In its editorial comment on the speech of Premier Baldwin to the convention of the conservative party at Brighton, The Times said:

It is for its domestic policy that the Baldwin government has been most severely criticised by dissident conservatives, and Mr. Baldwin took due note of the chief complaints. He virtually admitted that he had changed his mind about the coal subsidy and had placed himself in

the position of surrendering to the threat of a general strike, but declared again, as he did at the time in the house of commons, that the government finally assented to the coal subsidy, temporarily, because it felt that the country was in no case to face the cost and suffering of "a great industrial struggle." But, looking to the future, he uttered a word of official warning. Without specifying ways and means, he affirmed that it was the first duty of the government to maintain law and order and also see to it that the community is "protected" from any "aggression" which would seek to deprive it of the indispensable services of modern life. This is discreetly veiled, but if it means anything it means that the Baldwin government will not submit again to the coercion of a threatened general strike. The coal miners, with "Emperor" Cook at their head, and the railway unions, will do well to remember this when the mining truce expires next May.

A FRONTAL attack such as that made on the miners recently cre-

ates a great danger for the British capitalists. It brings into motion huge masses of workers and British capitalism has changed its tactics—it attacks now only the most advanced section of the working class, hoping to cut it off before the reserves arrive.

Republics extending its frontiers into the Far East, Great Britain here too must choose between war and surrender. Let us quote, not a Communist, but a member of the ruling class and an acknowledged authority in his field of international politics. The following is from a Federated Press dispatch:

Inevitably England and Russia will fight within the next generation, Felix Valyi, editor Revue Internationale Politique, who is attending the Williamstown Institute of Politics, predicts. Valyi qualifies by saying that unless England ends her whiskey and opium trade in the Orient and turns toward cultivation of spiritual relations with Asia the war with Russia will come, bringing possibly the collapse of the British empire, he adds.

"The tremendous upheaval in the east from Morocco to Mongolia, which constitutes one immense movement directed by the same spirit of nationalism, cannot be treated by the usual methods of European colonial powers," Valyi states. There is no chance for Eu-

Saklatvala symbolizes something else however, the unity of labor against the imperialist rulers.

From its highest to its lowest strata, from the House of Morgan to the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, Saklatvala, the synthesis of everything in the working class movement they fear, he is anathema.

THESE articles end with a quotation from the editorial page of The New York Times that not only shows the close unity between the officialdom of American labor and this brazen mouthpiece of the American ruling class but which puts the case for the rulers and against the Communists, Soviet Russia and unity of the world workers in the simplest terms:

Cheers from the floor of the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City plainly testified that when President Green pronounced his scathing verdict on the Communist experiment in Russia he was expressing the opinion of organized labor in the United States. In this respect American labor is aligned with the trade un-

"If We Have to Fight, We Will!"



The above cartoon is from the London Sunday Worker and depicts the stubborn fighting spirit which now characterizes the British working class—and is causing sleepless nights for the bosses

ates a great danger for the British capitalists. It brings into motion huge masses of workers and British capitalism has changed its tactics—it attacks now only the most advanced section of the working class, hoping to cut it off before the reserves arrive.

And, as every battle is decided by the reserves, if we subscribe to the military formula, we must admit that the outcome of the present struggle in Great Britain depends largely upon how fast the huge reserves of the working class can be brot into action.

THE role of the Communists is to bring the reserves into action behind him and so well was the Communist Party fulfilling this task that the ruling class was forced to act.

It is deeply significant in this connection that the offense with which these workers are charged is inciting mutiny in his majesty's forces. To put it baldly, the armed force of the empire constitute now almost the sole support of the empire itself.

The idea of empire has lost much of its paralyzing grip on the minds of the masses.

WITH the sanctity of the whole scheme of empire questioned by millions of workers, British imperialism must move to crush working class resistance or surrender. No ruling class in history has ever surrendered and British imperialism will die fighting. Its most dangerous enemy—we speak now in terms of the class struggle and not of conflicts between imperialist rivals—is Soviet Russia.

With the Union of Socialist Soviet

European nations to solve the situation of the east by "brute force," he says.

Valyi credits Russia with showing much better understanding of the east by its offer of social equality to Oriental nations.

YES, Russia has shown "much better understanding of the East by its offer of social equality to Oriental nations." This and the Communist slogan of "The land to the peasants" is something that British bayonets cannot beat.

Let us say it again:

Saklatvala represents both these "Oriental nations" and the spirit of the Soviet Union.

It is enmity to Soviet Russia that forms the bond binding British and American imperialism together in the exclusion of Saklatvala.

ion movement everywhere in Europe except in Great Britain, where the issue is now being fought out.

President Green went beyond saying that between American organized labor and the Communist trade union movement there can be no cooperation. He intimated plainly that between the two it is war.

The upward sweep of the working class in imperialist nations like Great Britain, the ever more powerful revolts of sweated colonial peoples, the living inspiration of these movements in the stalwart Soviet union, the Communist International, the general staff and the shock troops of the world revolution—this is what Saklatvala symbolizes and this is why he is barred from American and hounded in Great Britain.

(The End.)

Negro Labor Congress Asks for Artistic Talent

The American Negro Labor Congress, which will open at Pythian Hall, 207 East 35th St., Chicago, on Sunday, Oct. 25, has issued an appeal to all colored and white workers to participate in the evening programs which will occupy every evening during the week of October 25 to 31.

Every white and colored worker is called upon to aid in the arranging of the programs to be given at the large mass meetings to be held during the evening sessions of the congress. Recitations, monologues, classical dancing, singing, instrument playing—all these forms of talent will be welcomed by the arrangements committee.

Any worker desiring to assist in this work will please get in touch with A. Andrew Torrence, chairman of the arrangements committee, at the American Negro Labor Congress headquarters, 3456 South Indiana avenue.

Mikhail Frunze, Chief of the Red Army

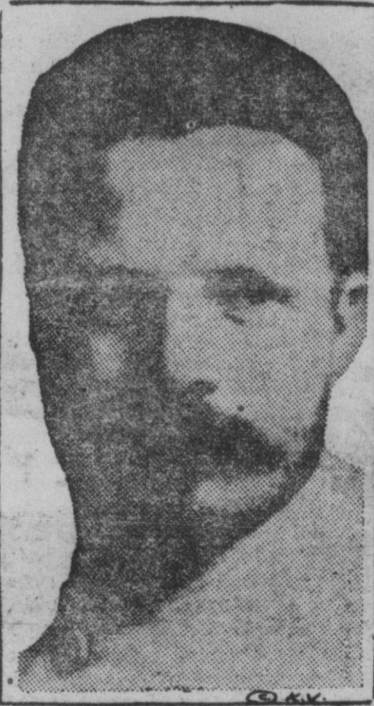
MIKHAIL VASSILIEVITCH FRUNZE was born in 1885, at Pischpek, the chief town of the district of Semirechinsk (Republic of Turkestan.) His father, a Russian Moldov, was a peasant from the district of Zakharievsk, in the government of Odessa; his mother was a peasant from Voronezh. After his father finished his term of military service in Turkestan, he became a hospital attendant in the municipal service.

Frunze began his studies in a primary school, subsequently entering the college of Vierny (now Almata), where he proved an excellent student. His father having died, leaving the family in poor circumstances, the young Mikhail at the age of twelve took to giving private lessons as a means of livelihood.

Entering the Polytechnic Institute of St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) in 1904, Frunze began to take part in the revolutionary movement, working first in the student circles, then in the workers' circles, as a social-democrat. He took part in the November demonstrations in St. Petersburg, which led to his arrest and subsequent expulsion from the capital.

At the beginning of 1905, Frunze worked in Moscow, then in the Ivanovo-Voznessensk factory in Vladimir. During the party split into men sheviks and Bolsheviks, Mikhail deliberately took the side of the Leninists. In December, 1905, he took part in the insurrection at Moscow. In 1906, as a delegate from the party committee of Voznessensk, he participated in the Third and Fourth Congresses of the party at Stockholm.

In 1907, he was arrested at Chovia, where he had been working under the name of Arsene, and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Broke before the magistrates for belonging to



MIKHAIL FRUNZE
Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army

the social-democratic party, he was accused of having offered armed resistance to the police, and sentenced to four years hard labor.

Condemned to Death; Prison; Escape. After being tried five times in connection with this affair, during which two verdicts declared for the death penalty, Frunze was finally condemned to an additional six years' hard labor. He served five and a half years in the central prison of Vladimir, then for two years in the prison of Nikolaev, and finally in the Alexandrovsk prison.

Liberated in 1915, but sent to the district of Verkhölenisk in Irkutsk, Frunze was soon arrested again for

creating an organization of the deportees. He succeeded, however, in escaping, and towards the end of 1915, turned up at Chita under the illegal name of Vassilenko. Here he collaborated on the editorial staff of the Bolshevik weekly, *The Oriental Review*. Discovered by the police, he escaped into European Russia, where, under the name of Mikhailov, he entered the Pan-Russian Union of Zemstvos, and worked on the western front until the revolution of 1917. During his sojourn at the front he spent his time principally working to create revolutionary organizations in the czarist army.

After the revolution of February, 1917, "our Mik" became a member of the Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Minsk, a member of the army committee of the western front, chief organizer and president of the Soviet of Peasant Deputies of White Russia. During the Kornilov mutiny, he was elected commander of the revolutionary troops in the sector of Minsk. Soon afterwards he returned to Ivanovo-Voznessensk, where he was elected president of the Zemstvo in the district of Chovia, president of the municipal council, and of the Soviet of the district.

Defending the Revolution.

After the October revolution, Frunze became president of the executive committee of the Russian Communist Party in the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. It was at this time that he began his military career as military commissioner for the government of Ivanovo-Voznessensk. Following the insurrection of Jaroslav, he was named commissar for the military district of Jaroslav, a post which he occupied until the end of 1918. In December, 1918, he was sent to the front as commander of the fourth army, which operated in the Urals.

At the height of the Koltchak offensive, Frunze assumed command of

the four armies of the southern group of the eastern front, and inflicted on Koltchak's troops the first defeat, which led to a decisive revival in our position upon the oriental front. During the advance he was wounded by an anti-craft bomb. At the end of June, 1919, Comrade Mikhail was appointed to be commander of the whole eastern front. With the advance of our troops of the oriental divisions towards the Siberian and Turkestan fronts, he was then appointed commander of the Turkestan fronts and rapidly cleared the country of white troops, annihilating Koltchak's southern army.

In August, 1920, during the Wrangel offensive in the south of Russia, and the Ukraine, Frunze was appointed commander on the southern front, and directed with energy the operations in the latter part of November which resulted in dislodging the whites from their last refuge in the Ukraine and in the Crimea. For his military services, our comrade received several decorations, two of these being the order of the Red Flag, and a Sword of Honor.

After the liquidation of Wrangel, Frunze became commander of the troops in the Ukraine and Crimea, and plenipotentiary delegate of the revolutionary military council of the U. S. S. R. to which is attached the Soviet Republic of the Ukraine. In April, 1921, he was nominated vice-president of the revolutionary military council of the U. S. S. R.

Frunze is a member of the central committee of the Communist Party of Russia, of the central committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and of the presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. When Comrade Trotsky fell ill, he became commander of the Red Army, and, on January 26, 1925, he was formally nominated chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council.

The Three Sources and the Three Constituents of Marxism

By N. LENIN.

In every part of the civilized world the intensest enmity and hate among the intensest enmity and hate among bourgeois scientists (official and liberal alike), who regard Marxism as a kind of "harmful sect." It is impossible to expect them to take up any other attitude, for there can be no "impartial" social science in a state of society based on class warfare. Both official and liberal science seek by one means or another to defend wage slavery, while Marxism declares ruthless war against this slavery. To expect impartial science in a state of society based on wage slavery, is as naively foolish as to expect impartiality from factory owners in the question of whether it would not be advisable to raise the wages of the workers by means of reducing the profits of the capitalists.

But this is not all. The history of philosophy, and the history of social science, show with perfect clearness that there is nothing in Marxism resembling a hard-and-fast stereotyped teaching, taking its rise in some backwater apart from the main stream of the evolution of international civilization. The direct contrary is the case, for the genius of Marx consists in the fact that he replied to questions which had already been put by the advanced thought of mankind. His teaching followed as an immediate continuation of the teaching of the greatest representatives of philosophy, of political economy, and of socialism.

The philosophy of Marxism is materialism. During the whole course of the more recent history of Europe, and especially in France at the end of the 18th century, at the time of the decisive struggle against all the relics of mediaevalism, and against feudalism in institutions and ideas, materialism proved to be the sole consistent philosophy, true to all the teachings of the natural sciences, hostile to superstitions, to hypocrisy etc. The enemies of democracy have therefore exerted their utmost efforts to "con-

foundate" materialism, to undermine and slander it, and have defended every imaginable variety of philosophical idealism, invariably ending in the defense or support of religion.

Marx and Engels defended philosophical materialism with the utmost energy, and were never weary of emphasizing the fundamental incorrectness of any deviation from this principle. Their views are stated with clarity and detail in Engels' works: "Ludwig Feuerbach" and "Antiduhrung," books which—like the "Communist Manifesto"—are among the text books of every class conscious worker.

But Marx did not stop at the materialism of the 18th century; he carried philosophy further. He enriched it with the result of classic German philosophy, especially that of Hegel's system, which again led to the materialism of Feuerbach. The most important of these results is to be found in dialectics, that is, in the doctrine of evolution in its completest and deepest aspect, free from one-sidedness; in the theory of the relativity of human knowledge, mirroring for us the unending development or matter. The latest discoveries of natural science—radium, electrons, transmutation of chemical elements—have afforded a brilliant confirmation of Marx' dialectical materialism as opposed to the teaching of bourgeois philosophers, with their "new" retreats into old and decaying idealism.

In deepening and developing philosophical materialism, Marx carried it through to its ultimate end, and extended his knowledge of nature to knowledge of human society.

The historical materialism of Marx has proved to be the greatest achievement of scientific thought. The chaos and arbitrariness which had hitherto prevailed in the conception of history and politics have been replaced by an astonishingly consistent and well-constructed scientific theory, showing how the growth of productive forces causes one system of social life to develop into another and higher system—how, for instance, capitalism grows out of feudalism.

Just as the knowledge of mankind

mirrors the nature existing independently of it, that is, the evolving matter, in the same way the social knowledge of man (that is, the various views and teaching of philosophy, religion, politics, etc.) mirrors the economic basis. We see, for instance, that the various political forms of the present European states serve for firmer establishment of the rule of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat.

Marx' philosophy is perfected philosophical materialism, placing powerful tools of knowledge within the reach of humanity, and especially of the working class.

II.

Having recognized that the economic structure is the basis upon which the political superstructure is erected, Marx devoted the greater part of his attention to the study of this structure. Marx' chief work: "Capital", is devoted to the study of the present state of society, that is, of capitalist society.

The classic political economic which arose before Marx's day developed in England, the most highly developed capitalist country. Adam Smith and David Ricardo, in their investigations into the nature of the economic structure, laid the foundation for the theory of value derived from labor. Marx continued the work begun by these writers. He firmly established and logically developed this theory. He showed that the value of all commodities is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor time required for their production.

Where the bourgeois economists saw relations between things (exchange of goods), Marx discovered the actual relation between human beings. The exchange of commodities represents a connection between the individual producers, effected by the aid of the market. Money signifies that this connection is becoming continually closer, in that it binds the entire economic life of the individual producers together into one indivisible whole. Capital signifies the further development of this association: human labor power is converted into a commodity. The wage worker sells his labor power

to the owner of the land, factories, and means of production. The worker employs a part of his working day in covering the cost of keeping himself and his family (wages), and for the rest of his working day the worker is working hours for nothing, producing for the capitalists that surplus value which is the source of profit, the source of the wealth of the capitalist class.

The theory of surplus value is the corner stone of Marx's economic theory.

Mayakovsky's Last Appearance in Chicago Next Tuesday Night

Vladimir Mayakovsky, the famous Russian poet, will speak for the last time in Chicago on Tuesday, Oct. 20, at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Ashland Blvd., at 8 p. m. If you have not heard him this is your last chance.

Altho the hall holds over a thousand a bigger crowd than even that is expected. The enthusiastic crowd that wildly cheered Mayakovsky at his last lecture is expected to pack this hall also. So come early!

DIVORCE LAW IN MOSCOW SIMPLIFIES LIFE FOR MISMATED

MOSCOW, Oct. 13.—"Zaks" is the name of the special bureau in Moscow which attends to marriage contracts and divorce papers. All the formality and red tape of other countries for the granting of divorce are scorned in Moscow. Couples who desire to separate fill out a blank at this office, attach their signatures and to this is added the Soviet stamp. That is all there is to the whole business, and the marriage contract is definitely cancelled. The cost of divorce is practically nothing.

Rally to the Daily Worker

By Jay Lovestone

OUR party membership and those workers who sympathize with our program, at least in a general way, are now answering the question: shall we have a daily paper that will fearlessly express our point of view and energetically defend our interests?

"We have no doubt that all of these workers will answer this question emphatically in the affirmative. We do not doubt that every class conscious worker can be made to feel and realize the need of having a daily spokesman for the American working class.

But what we must strive to do is to make the workers not merely grasp the abstract need for the existence of a newspaper like the DAILY WORKER. We must spare no effort to convince these workers that it is their duty to insure the practical continuous existence of the DAILY WORKER.

THE best way to approach the workers in an appeal of this sort is to resort to practical examples of instances where the bourgeois press attacks and tries to undermine workers' movements and when the DAILY WORKER defends and tries to strengthen these same movements of the working class. Concrete examples which will be most easily grasped by the workers should be chosen by us, if we wish to get the greatest results.

Let us take, for example, the present anthracite strike. We can put it very simply and with straightforwardness to the workers. Show the workers how the capitalist press is lining up with the coal bosses, with the operators on every issue in the strike. Show the workers copies of bourgeois papers in which the striking miners and their demands are attacked. At the same time GIVE AWAY a copy or two of the DAILY WORKER in which the anthracite miners are defended, in which their demands are indorsed.

Then, we may take up the union-breaking campaign of certain reactionary labor leaders. Let us take the recent situation in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. We can show that the only paper printed in the English language which consistently and sincerely fought against the vicious expulsion policy and stood up for a united labor organization, for a solid union, was the DAILY WORKER.

THE present situation in Panama where the American soldiery is serving in the role of strikebreakers affords another practical, living approach to workers for getting some support for the daily. It certainly affords interesting and clinching argument to compare the columns of the DAILY WORKER with the columns of every capitalist sheet in the country in the handling of this critical situation. In every so-called big paper, that is in every paper of the bosses, the poor tenants of Panama are being denounced as rioters and the soldiers bayoneting the defenseless working men are hailed as heroes. Only in the DAILY WORKER will there be found a plea in behalf of the working men striking to reduce the rent bills for their miserable hovels.

A rent appeal in reference to Panama workers is not distant from the rent issue which is keenly felt by great masses of the American proletariat. The landlords in both instances are largely members of the same American capitalist class. There is much sympathy for the "under-dog" in the ranks of the American proletariat which we can exploit most constructively for the working class and its institutions like the DAILY WORKER.

THE ravages of the fascisti in Italy gives us an excellent point of approach to many thousands of workers. There is considerable hatred of the fascist murderers by the American working masses. We can certainly utilize this issue to disillusion the workers by showing them how the newspapers, which always slander and vilify them when they manifest the slightest resistance to the open-shoppers, repeatedly indorse the bloody crimes of the Italian government gunmen and hooligans. Then, we should



bring up the way in which the DAILY WORKER has treated the fascisti abroad and the open-shoppers at home. Strike the point quickly and bring it home to the workingman.

Let us take a typical instance how to approach a poor farmer. Talk to him about the propaganda the capitalist papers are now spreading ceaselessly in behalf of increased freight rates. Compare for him the way in which the DAILY WORKER and his bourgeois farm papers have been handling the railroad barons, the coal magnates, and the big bankers. In short, every need and issue of the workingman affords us a starting point for appealing to him to support the DAILY WORKER. The

DAILY WORKER is not only the organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. The DAILY WORKER is the organ of the whole American working class. It is precisely because the DAILY WORKER is the political organ of the Workers (Communist) Party that it is the organ of the whole working class. It is axiomatic for us that we Communists have no interests other than those of the working class as a class.

Our members have not appealed to a wide enuf mass of workers in behalf of our leading party organ, the DAILY WORKER. The support of the DAILY WORKER has been too much a "family" affair, in a sense, too much restricted to a too narrow

circle. What we need now is to increase this "family," so to say. First of all, all our party members must get into the campaign to save the DAILY WORKER. Secondly, our party members must approach a wider circle of workers in appealing for support for the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER is the most vital concern of every member of our party regardless of what language he speaks or reads. The DAILY WORKER must be made the concern of every workingman. Then only will our task have been achieved. Then only will the DAILY WORKER occupy the place in which it rightfully belongs in the lives of the American working masses.

Uncivilized!

An ancient ape, once on a time,
Disliked exceedingly to climb,
And so he picked him out a tree
And said, "Now, this belongs to me;
I have a hunch that munks are
nutts
And I can make them gather nuts
And bring the bulk of them to me
By claiming title to this three."

He took a green leaf and a reed
And wrote himself a title-deed,
Proclaiming pompously and slow:
"All monkeys by these presents
know—"

Next morning, when the monkeys
came
To gather nuts, he made his claim:
"All monkeys climbing on this tree
Must bring their gathered nuts to
me,
Cracking the same on equal shares;
The meats are mine, the shells are
theirs."

"Buy what right?" they cried,
amazed,
Thinking the ape was surely crazed.
"By this," he answered; "if you'll
read
You'll find it is a title deed,
Made in precise and formal shape

And sworn before a fellow ape
Exactly on the legal plan
Used by that wondrous creature,
man,

In London, Tokio, New York,
Glengarry, Kalamazoo and Cork,
Unless my deed is recognized,
It proves you quite uncivilized."

"But," said one monkey, "you'll
agree
It was not you who made this tree."
"Nor," said the ape, serene and
bland,

"Does any owner make his land,
Yet all its hereditaments,
Are his and figure in his rents."

The puzzled monkeys sat about;
They could not make the question
out.

Plainly, by precedent and law,
The ape's procedure showed no
flaw;

And yet, no matter what he said,
The stomach still denied the head.

Up spake one sprightly monkey
then:

"Monkeys are monkeys, men are
men;

The ape should try his legal capers
On men, who may respect his pa-
pers.

WE don't know deeds. We do know
nuts,

And spite of 'ifs' and 'ands' and
'buts',

We know who gathers and unmeats
'em,

By monkey practice, also eats 'em.

"So TELL THE APE AND ALL
HIS FLUNKYS,

No man-tricks can he play on monk-
eys."

Thus, apes still climb to get their
food,

Since monkey's minds are crass and
crude,

And monkeys, all so ill-advised,
Still eat their nuts—UNCIVILIZED."

—EDMUND VANCE COOKE.
(Published by special request of
Waldo J. Wernicke, A Machinist, 365
Golden Gate Ave., San Francisco, Cal.
—Editor's Note.)

German Rail Heads Go West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Bert M. Jewell, president of the railway employers' department of the American Federation of Labor, is escorting on a middle western tour the five German rail labor executives who visited the convention in Atlantic City. They will see Cincinnati, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Indianapolis headquarters of various unions.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

Celebrating the Unity of Science With the Masses

MEMORIAL PUBLICATION OF RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REVEALS RESEARCHES OF EARLY SAVANTS

MOSCOW, October 16.—From a memorial publication prepared by the Russian Academy of Sciences for its 200th anniversary we take the following data about the contributions of Russian academicians to world science in the domain of mathematics, physics and chemistry.

Founder of Mathematics.

The first mathematicians of the Academy of Sciences, Leonard Euler, was one of the principal founders of modern mathematics, and partly of physics. The international commission engaged in the publication of his works has already been working about 20 years, but has not yet published a half of his researches. The complete edition of his works will make about 50 volumes of 1,000 pages each.

The work began by Euler was continued by Daniel Bernoulli. Mathematics, mathematical physics, and particularly hydrodynamics, are still under the influence of his remarkable researches. Suffice it to mention that the Paris Academy of Sciences had ten times awarded him the prizes for the best researches in mathematics and physics. The first scientific treatise on the theory of the motion of fluids belonged to Daniel Bernoulli.

Peasant Becomes Scientist.

A contemporary and then a successor of Euler was the famous Michael Lomonosov, the son of a peasant fisherman, whose prolific researches could be fully appreciated only after the lapse of a century or more.

The French physicist Lavoisier used to be considered as the creator of modern chemistry; but the famous "Law of the Conservation of Matter" was discovered and demonstrated by Lomonosov 17 years before Lavoisier, while Lomonosov's experiments proved far more convincing than those of Lavoisier in demonstrating the aforesaid law.

Modern Chemistry Gets Impetus.

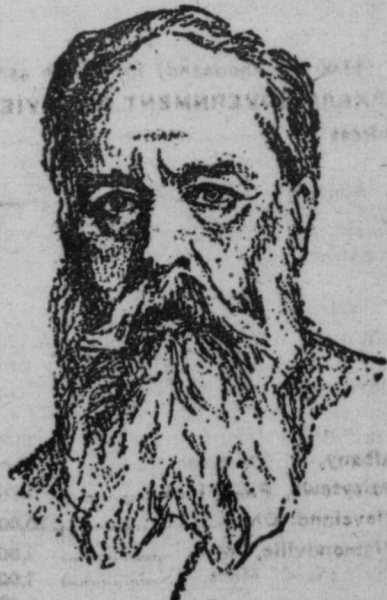
Thus, the foundations of modern chemistry were laid by the Russian peasant, Michael Lomonosov. From his works it may also be seen that he knew already the law of the conservation of energy, subsequently discovered by Myer and Helmholtz.

Lomonosov's works contained also an outline of the fundamentals of modern physical chemistry. The introduction of weights in chemistry, was done by Lomonosov 20 years before Lavoisier.

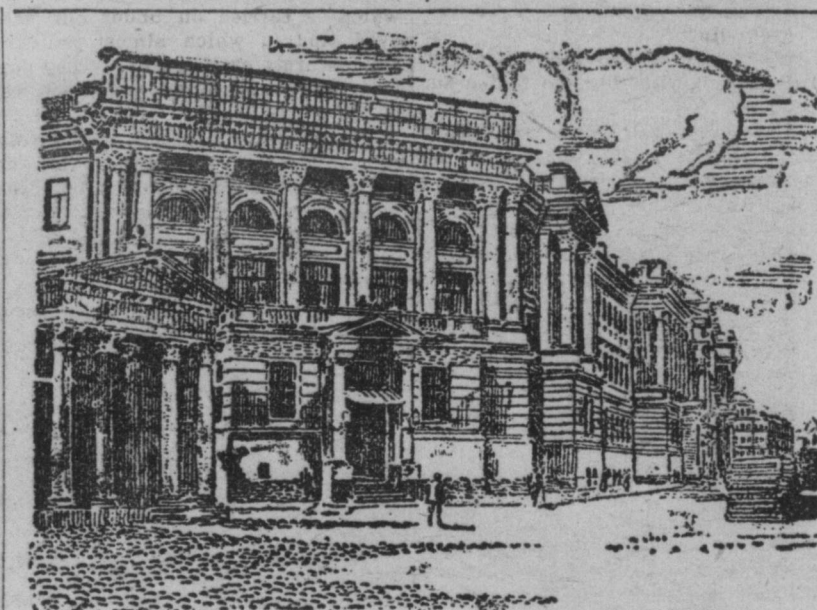
The basic ideas of the modern mechanical theory of heat were expressed by Lomonosov and it was only a century after his death that they were developed.

Electricity Experiments.

The first experiments in electricity, then recently discovered by Franklin, were also made by Lomonosov, who discovered the effect of ascending and descending currents upon the development of electricity in the atmosphere, pointing out their importance in meteorology. He was first in appreciating the importance of lightning-conductors and in expressing the idea of the aurora borealis being due to electrical force. He began a great work



V. A. STEKLOV
Vice-Pres. of the Academy of Science



General view of the Academy of Science of the U. S. S. R. at Leningrad.

on The Theory of Electricity treated in mathematical terms.

Freezing of Gases.

Lomonosov was first in observing the hardening of quicksilver and in determining its freezing temperature. He was also first in suggesting that the air and the gases in general may be converted into a liquid state by cooling and increased pressure.

It was also Lomonosov who established the geographical department, thus laying the foundation for the study of the country. Nearly the whole of the basic Russian scientific terminology was created by Lomonosov.

Celebration Sunday in Chicago for U.S.S.R. Academy of Science

The 200th anniversary of the Academy of Science of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will be celebrated on Sunday, Oct. 18, at 1 p. m., at Schoenhofen Hall, Milwaukee Ave. and Ashland Blvd. There will be speakers and a musical program. Admission 25 cents.

The following Russian organizations will participate in the celebration: The Federation of Children's Schools, Independent Peoples Society, Society for Technical Aid to U. S. S. R., Workers' Mutual Aid Society, the Co-operative Society, Women's Progressive Mutual Aid Society, White Russian Peoples Society, Worker Correspondents of Novy Mir, Chicago Russky Vestnik, Workers' House, Russian Branch of the Workers Party, Russian Branch of International Labor Defense.

Board of Education Plans to Establish Provincial Theaters

MOSCOW, Oct. 16.—According to the board of education investigation in Moscow there are 344 theatres, clubs and moving picture houses in the city for the entertainment and education of the workers. There are enough of these institutions to provide accommodations for 75,000 daily.

The board intends to close some of the theaters and send them into the provinces and in the places left vacant by the theatrical troupes, they are to establish moving picture houses.

"SCIENCE BELONGS TO MASSES," IS TOLD WORLD SCIENTISTS AT 200th ANNIVERSARY OF ACADEMY

LENINGRAD, September 6.—(By Mail.)—The solemn sitting of the Academy of Sciences in the presence of about two hundred foreign scientists, diplomatic representatives of foreign countries and members of the Soviet government with Kalinin, president of the central executive committee of the Soviet Union, at their head, took place today.

The ceremony was opened with the "International" played by the band of the philharmonic society and "Solemn Overture" under the conductorship of the famous composer Mr. Glazunoff.

Science Belongs to the Masses.

After a speech of welcome by Mr. Marpinsky, president of the academy, the word was given to Kalinin who said that the academy had rendered immense service to the world, which is proved by the presence of so many prominent foreign representatives of science. "But the academy could not approach the people"—said Comrade Malinin—"because conditions before the revolution made it impossible. The revolution changed it absolutely, having overthrown the former state of affairs. The academy must now approach the broad masses of the people which, after the revolution, have developed a power of self-consciousness."

Professor Oldenburg, permanent secretary of the academy, in his speech spoke of different phases, through which the academy had to pass during long years of its existence. He described how the academy suffered during the war, and said that the present regeneration of the academy was due to the assistance of Mr. Lenin and his successors, who honestly and justly fulfilled their duty towards the highest scientific institutions in the country.

New Institutes.

The following new institutions and sections were established in the academy: Physico-mathematical institute, chemical institute, platinum institute, institute of physico-chemical analysis of the soil, philological institute, and Caucasian history and archeological institute. All museums of the academy were widened and had received better premises. In conclusion, Mr. Oldenburg expressed confidence that the present meeting of foreign men of science with Soviet scientists will serve as a pledge of a co-operative scientific work.

In the end, Mr. Steklov, vice-president of the academy, announced that there were received altogether over 1,500 telegrams, addresses and letters of welcome from various countries of the world.

Fraternity with Peoples.

Comrade Lunacharsky, people's commissar of education speaking in four languages, declared that revolution and science have one common goal—the truth. Many national diplomatic representatives spoke, as did scientists and professors from several countries, all stressing the fraternity of scientists of the world with the Russian peoples.

Professor Betson of England said he felt proud of his membership in the academy.



M. KARPINSKY
President of the Academy of Science

Education Budget of Soviet Growing, Says Lunacharsky Speech

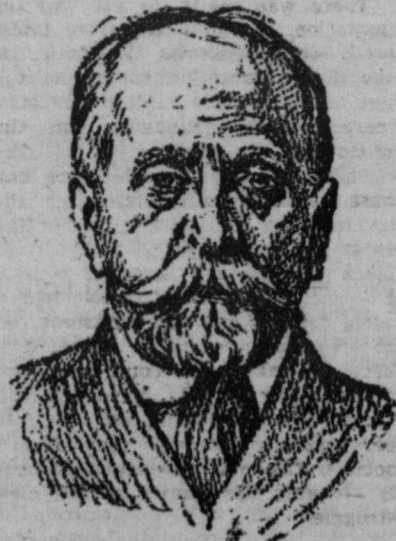
MOSCOW, Sept. 12.—(By Mail.)—Lunacharsky, people's commissary of education, addressing the Academy of Sciences recalled that moment when just in the beginning of the revolution of Nov. 7, the academy being faithful to the spirit of the time declared its readiness to work on scientific problems jointly with the Soviet government.

Lunacharsky noted the public zeal in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics towards education and pointed out that the reconstruction of the country requires energetic collaboration of science and the government.

Referring to the careful attitude of authorities towards scientific men, Lunacharsky quoted Lenin, who gave an idea of creating the state planning committee where Russian non-partisan scientists are working hand in hand with representatives of the government.

In conclusion, Lunacharsky mentioned that the budget of the commissariat of education is rapidly growing and soon will surpass expenses of other commissariats.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.



S. F. OLDENBURG
Secretary of the Academy of Science

Mystery of the Orange Chamber

By Michael Koltzoff

ALL doors flew open one after the other, no push, no effort was required.

The cast iron gates of the enormous works beyond the Narvskaya Zastava (Narva Gate) in Leningrad marked the initial stage of the magic which continued without end. Dividing themselves into groups, the envoys of the German working class made a careful investigation of our entire country. The Urals and Crimea, Ukraine and the Volga, hundreds of nooks and corners of the Soviet Union became known to them. The Germans witnessed the life and work of our state in all its majestic power and in all its unattractive simplicity. We did not scatter fine sand on the path which the German proletarians had to tread. And we can see that the German guests have appreciated this country which showed itself to them in its work-a-day clothes, in shirt sleeves without collar or tie and up to our eyes in work, and they appreciated it precisely because of this feverish activity in the work of reconstruction.

They Come Back Again.

The delegates, sunburnt, grown thinner, but with a new light in their eyes, are again in Moscow. Only one door has as yet remained closed to the delegation. The most disputed, the most mysterious, and the most remote door which, at the same time, is subconsciously so near and yet so attractive.

But the door of the Comintern did not behave any worse than the other door. Most of the members of the delegation belong to a party with which the Communists have long and bitter accounts to settle. But they are workers, and the door opened wide without any difficulty and with extreme hospitality.

It is one thing to listen to an opera in the Mariensky Theater, to pat a Russian Young Pioneer on the head, to receive information from the manager of a Soviet brewery. Caught in such criminal acts, a social-democrat can murmur something in his defense. But to penetrate into the orange chamber! To get right into the lion's mouth, to touch the tables on which the pernicious and agitating "Zinoviev letters" are written. To sit at these tables! I say, is that behaving like obedient well-mannered social-democratic lambs? Is it possible for a subscriber to The Vorwaerts to exhibit such boundless temerity?

They Meet Zinoviev.

THEY persisted. German and proletarian-like, they wanted to carry the matter to the end. They opened the last door, they sat down at the same table with Zinoviev, and listened. And what is the main thing—having got over their nervousness, they themselves spoke warmly, passionately and with all sincerity.

The tanned Freiburger has become even more tanned during these weeks. But his hoarse bass of a non-commissioned officer sounds as resolute as ever. And striking the Zinoviev table with the broad palm of his right hand, he bawls out:

"Comrades, let us have a straightforward talk with the Communists, without any subterfuges, for we are not before an official table in Germany."

There was really no need for this invitation. The delegates understood themselves that diplomatic conversations would be out of place in the orange chamber. There are other places and institutions for this kind of thing.

The social-democrat, Tonn, of Hamburg, might serve as a model for the portrait of a menshevik to a cantankerous Soviet caricaturist. The sober black clothes, the sarcastic tone of his voice, his petty-bourgeois fear of some sort of fire and brimstone, but nevertheless, the artist would have been mistaken. In Tonn, the mean compromiser, hard driven by the "leader" is contending with the honest worker, sincerely searching for some truth, some agreement and sadly longing for unity in the class struggle.

German Communists Bite.

TONN complained of the German Communists. He said they are ir-

reconcilable. They are too rough and aggressive. They are ready to remove from their path any social-democrat just because he is a social-democrat. They do not spare party ambition. Let there be differences of opinion with Communists about the path leading to socialism. The path of dictatorship or the path of democracy—those are contentious matters which could be peacefully obviated, especially in all current trade union work. But why do they call us and our leaders opprobrious names? It is all very well for them to shout, "Ebert, Noske, Scheidemann," adding to these names the most opprobrious episodes. But after all, they are the fathers of our party. And Tonn added excitedly:

"We would be bad fellows indeed, if we agreed with this and fouled our own nest."

The sturdy fair-haired Pennevit from Hemnetz, is also angry with the Communists. For instance, he said these Rote Fahne fellows have no idea how to behave. They published an open letter to the social-democratic leaders and gave them five days for a reply. But even before these five days had elapsed, the Rote Fahne in its impatience began to slam the addressees of the open letter.

"And then . . ." said the German in confusion, "there is such a great deal of talk in our country that our Communists are under Moscow rule. Such is also written about you, Comrade Zinoviev."

The whole orange chamber, including its permanent occupier laughed long and loud, and Pennevit blushing up to the eyes, finds salvation only in Zinoviev's reassuring smile.

THE serious and excited Meihert of Dortmund, also endeavors as a working man to find a common language with the Communists and finds it very difficult. His accusation against the German Communist Party is that in the political struggle it does not differentiate between social-democratic leaders and the rank and file of that party. There is a vast difference between them. They must be approached differently.

Meinhert also indulged in reminiscences of frustrated hopes and joys, he is a Saxon. What a pity it was that the workers' and peasants' government did not materialize in Saxony. On that occasion the Communists co-operated, and yet it did not come off.

And the guests went on talking. How extremely interesting was this talk between the hated president of the execrable Comintern and the vile compromisers. Can it be an augury of international working class solidarity?

Orange Chamber Secrets Are Out! The mysterious Zinoviev disclosed so simply and in such a matter of fact manner the great secrets of the orange chamber. What would the chroniclers of The Daily Mail not have given to penetrate this chamber and to listen. Only one such meeting was worth the long journey which the German delegates had made.

THERE were secrets and such secrets. They were worth hearing altho the Comintern never made a secret of them. It was only a matter of taking out the cotton wool which had been plugged into their ears by the bourgeois press and of listening to the serious, bitter and joyous truth of the historical progress of the proletariat.

"You want to know if we recognize the mistakes of the German Communists? Of course we do, just as we recognize our own mistakes. The shortcomings and mistakes past and present of the German Communist Party are severely criticised by us, and we will go on criticising them, but there are mistakes and mistakes. Let us take for instance, that mistake made by the German social-democrats in 1914. What have you to say about that?"

Their Part in New Wars.

In reply there were lowered heads, sighs and mournful acquiescence.

"Now, tell me quite openly, will the social-democrats repeat their July conduct on the occasion of the new war? That that war is not far distant is fairly obvious."

This very simple and quite ordinary

question made all those present flare up. Some jumped to their feet. Others fidgeted on their chairs and others again were stung as if by a whip. There were cries: "Of course! On no account whatever! Without any doubt! One cannot predict as yet!"

The idyllically calm and smiling face of the host brot calm into the excited crowd of his guests. He said: "There is no reason to be excited. Augury and prophecies are not required, all that is needed is a Marxist method, a good memory and a capacity to observe what is going on."

ARE not the French socialists supporting just now a very real war which is carried on under our very eyes, and in which almost half the French army participates? They support this ultra-colonial, predatory war in Morocco!

"And what about the 1918 revolution in Germany? Another 'tiny' error of the German mensheviks. Germany bore already the name of a socialist republic, was covered with a thick network of soldiers' and workers' councils. It was the social-democrats who liquidated these councils, who throttled the already accomplished revolution, who inflicted on it a defeat worse than the defeat of the Paris commune. Does such an historic affair bear comparison with the very coarse caricature of the social-democrats in the Rote Fahne?"

"And the famous collaboration in Saxony? It did not come to an end somehow, but because the social-democrats sent 'just at the moment' armed forces from Berlin to Dresden."

"There are many secrets in the Comintern and in life in general. The question is, what is to be considered a secret."

Proud of Our Aim.

"YOU would like to ascertain if Moscow exercises influence on the German Party. Of course, it does. We acknowledge openly that thru the Comintern we are building up the world party of the working class. Have you never heard of it? In that case listen. We can maintain that up till now our cause has been a 25

per cent success. We are convinced that a 100 per cent success will be achieved. We do not try to conceal the establishment of a world Communist Party with one leading center. This is a thing we are proud of. It is our historic task. You would like to know the magnitude of Russian influence on the Communist movement thruout the world. This influence is, of course, considerable. There are 33 members in the executive committee of the Comintern, and only four of them are Russian. Not so long ago a foreigner expressed great surprise when he heard of such correlation. He was even annoyed and wanted to know why we keep silent on this matter. There is no necessity for us to proclaim what was published in all our papers in the ordinary way. No blame attaches to us. On the contrary, we deserve commendation and respect if the four Russians on the executive committee carry more weight than all the others. It is but natural that the Russian party has acquired this weight as it is the leader of the only victorious and actual revolution in the world."

They Enjoy Listening.

THERE were many more questions and everyone of them had to do with either a great or a little secret. The German social-democrats listened eagerly and Zinoviev disclosed with the greatest ease and readiness all the "secrets" of the Comintern. But the surprising thing was that the new listeners from another camp were not disillusioned, but carried away by this calm turning over of the pages of the great book of Leninism.

It was past midnight and the visitors were still in the orange chamber. Thru the open window floated from somewhere out of the rainy dark the fresh joyous singing of the Kremlin military students. The guests from a foreign country, from the enemy camp, did not feel inclined to go, they felt at home. . . . Will this feeling be fleeting or lasting? They made arrangements to meet again. Will they meet only once more? If you ask them, they will be silent and thoughtful.

A CALL TO ACTION!

Every member of the Workers Party, every lover and supporter of the first workers' republic, Soviet Russia, has been appealed to to join in the big drive for the defense of the Soviet Union and to arouse the American workers to the new dangers confronting the Soviet Union and make them understand that the fight for the Soviet Union is a fight for themselves.

A leaflet, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA" will do that. This leaflet must be distributed, a million at least. So far we have received orders for 255,500. That is not enough. Less than 1,000,000 will not do.

Has your branch ordered their quota? Have you, reader of the DAILY WORKER, ordered your supply? Let us cover every shop and factory and others places where the working class is employed with the distribution of this leaflet. Send your order to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Price in lots of 10,000 or more, \$1.50. In lots less than that, \$2.00 per thousand. Order at once. Cash with orders.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK

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Enclosed please find \$..... (\$3.00 per thousand) for which send leaflets, "DEFEND THE WORKERS' GOVERNMENT OF SOVIET RUSSIA" to the following name and address:

Name..... Address.....

City..... State.....

Branch.....

The following orders have been received up to this date:

New York City	100,000	Pittsburgh, Pa.	20,000
San Francisco	15,000	Albany, N. Y., English.....	1,000
Bellaire, Ohio	500	Daisytown, Pa., Finns	1,000
Oakland, Cal.	1,000	Cleveland, Ohio	20,000
West Frankfort, Ill.	112,000	Diamondville, Wyo.	1,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	30,000	Springfield, Mass.	1,000
Waukegan, Ill.	2,000	Washington, D. C.	1,000
Tacoma, Wash.	1,000	Detroit, Mich.	50,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	3,000		
Los Angeles, Cal.	3,000		
Verona, N. J.	3,000	Total	225,500

GENERAL DUTOV'S ACT OF MERCY

By L. LAYFULINA.

NOTE—This episode is taken from real life.

In 1919, in Orenburg the wife of the Commissary of Justice Bursiatzev, who was shot was also sentenced to death although she was a non-party woman. The only charge against her was: wife of the commissary of justice. Her husband's parents petitioned for mercy, pointing out that she was pregnant and that by sentencing her to death, a death sentence was also passed on an unborn human being. The decision rested with the head of the army administration, General Dutov, his decision in connection with this petition was: Sentence to be carried out after the birth of the child.

I.

THE old woman's face bore an expression eloquent either of hatred or of love. The wind was merciless in its force driving blinding dust into her eyes, and, as if mockingly played havoc with her new black Sunday skirt and with the ends of her shawl.

She remained standing at the corner, her eyes fixed on a long building flanked by two sentry boxes and their despicable sentries. The street lay between her and the house. But the old woman was not concerned with the traffic of this street. People walked, drove, laughed, hurried, talked or were silent—she saw them as in a mist.

A YOUNG red-cheeked man in officer's uniform passed her. He looked at the old woman, his lips twitched as if in annoyance, he looked round and then approached her. The old woman was startled, and turned her inflamed eyes from the house towards him.

He asked awkwardly:

"You are the mother of Commissar B?"

THE old woman made a movement as tho roused from sleep. A smile of abject and painful supplication distorted her face. Her eyes were like those of a dog begging a favor. She made one low obeisance after the other.

"I am . . . his mother. . . yes, yes, sir. . . I am his mother. . ."

THE officer avoided meeting the old woman's eyes. It seems as if he could not meet her gaze. He recalled how three days ago this old woman and her husband had been to see him. She had thrown herself at his feet, and had wanted to kiss his officer's boot. And the old man had stood with his head bent and said imploringly over and over again:

"The only son sir, our only son, we are christians. . . We did every-

thing we could for him, educated him and even went without food to be able to do so."

THERE was a dull expression on the old man's face and he repeated the same words over and over again: "We did everything we could for him." The officer thought then: "He seems to be worrying more about his sacrifices than about his son."

The officer was counsel for the defense at the courtmartial. He had promised to do the best for their son just to get rid of them. He was well-aware that they shoot without trial. "The sentence has already been carried out," and yet the old woman is watching General Dutov's house, what for? And then it struck him that the two old people were dressed in their Sunday clothes.

This brought the following picture before his mind's eye: These "christian" people had put on their best clothes, not to offend the eye of the high and mighty, they had gone to the court, to the generals and colonels in their homes, to the Zemstvo (country-estates), the party committees, in fact every where where admittance could be gained. They humiliated themselves, they supplicated for their son. This last and fruitless humiliation filled the cup of their life long humiliations, the officer had a sudden choking sensation in his throat.

THE officer shook his head. He was brought up in an intellectual family: had heard much about humanness. This whole affair stirred him deeply and he was worried.

"Why is she outside General Dutov's house?" The old woman told him herself, she said: "My son has left a wife, and she is too to be shot. . . they told me and my old man. Only think, sir, she is not yet nineteen. . . Mishenka was in his 25th year, and she is but nineteen. It is not her fault that he was a commissary. Just think of it—only 19 years old."

THE officer did not know what to say. After a long pause, he said: "It is dreadful but what can you do, try to submit to it: she is the wife of your son, not your daughter."

"For Christ's sake, sir, do something for her. . . I have never seen her. Mishenka married her in town. . . It is not so much for her that I am asking mercy, but for the child. She is pregnant. She is soon to give birth to a child. Do not shoot her, let her live for her child."

"BUT you see. . . Laws must be observed. . ."

"Think of it sir, she is only 19. I have been told that she is non-party. She is with child, sir. . . Misha's child. . . She shed no tears, but her supplicant voice was like a sob.

The officer's lips twitched, he frowned and asked:

"But what do you want?"

"I want to present a petition to General Dutov. I was told that he can save her, altho sentence has been passed. They will not let me see him. I have been waiting for him for three days. If he comes out of his house I will throw myself at his feet. Yesterday he came out, but I was not quick enough, was afraid of the soldiers. He went off somewhere in his motor car. It is difficult to gain admittance to such people they are so well-guarded. . ."

THE officer hesitated and then said: "You will not gain admittance to the general. Give me your petition, I will deliver it to him." The old woman positively trembled with grateful excitement, she took a big sheet of paper from her bosom and gave it to the officer.

II.

PERHAPS the powerful and healthy cry—"I want to live," had been stifled, for she could not hear its voice any longer. She had grown indifferent; it seemed as tho she had lived and suffered 70 years, not 19. She could only feel the heavy burden she was carrying, and only thought tortured her: to lie down and be comfortable. Yesterday, she was beside herself, she had cried and sobbed. They had given her General Dutov's decision. In answer to her petition to let her live for the sake of her child, the general had written: "Sentence to be carried out after the birth of the child."

She did not know any details, but the general had said: "like father, like son, but we are cultured people, and can allow the child to live."

SHE did not know this, but she knew something which did not trouble the general. A child whose mother suffered mental agony whilst carrying it, a child born in prison cannot have a long lease on life. Together with Dutov's resolution she had received news that Michael's father had had a stroke. The old woman is still alive, but how long can she last, after all this trouble? Who wants the child, why should it live? What does it all matter? She had no tender feelings, nor pity for the unborn child. General Dutov wished to preserve its life, but she will not be there. She will be shot, but what of it? Her only thought was to lie down somewhere comfortably. If she could only sleep, but sleep would not come. Suddenly she remembered a sentence in the letter which Michael had written just before he died.

"It pains me that you are still a mere girl with no experience of life, which gives courage. You have not yet found your place in the world, and I have brought about your ruin. Will you find consolation in the thought that we are right. . . Just now her mind is vacant, ruin seems to be everywhere. All of a sudden a

fierce feeling of hatred takes possession of her. Such as she are not forgiven. They have made the child the executioner of the mother. As soon as it is born, she will be executed. . . This thought electrified her. Her eyes began to take note of the dirty walls of the solitary confinement cell, the window with the iron grating, she heard the heavy lagging foot steps in the passage. This is her last abode. As soon as she gives birth to the child, she will be killed. The child was stirring in her womb. It was as if the unwilling executioner was knocking, was reminding her of his presence. She felt a choking sensation in her throat, but she could not cry. Suddenly, an unexpected wave of tenderness took possession of her.

"My child. . . our child. . . It will be born and someone will tell it how it had tormented its mother. It will have only delayed the inevitable end, will have only prolonged her agony."

AND then a vain hope came to her. Perhaps they will come. . . Our people will come and will drive the others away. . . But hope soon deserted her again: "No, I will not live to see it, my hour is near, news from outside is bad."

She felt again the whole weight of the burden she was carrying. She threw herself face downwards on her bed. If she could, she would crush it so, that it could not move. It carries death with it. Why doesn't the end come at once? And she writhed in agony and fierce hatred:

"DAMNATION. . . damnation. . ." But whom was she cursing? She did not know. Probably she was cursing both, the general and the child. Dutov's act of mercy had robbed her of her last joy—the joy of motherhood.

LAST LECTURE ON RUSS POETRY BY MAYAKOVSKY GIVEN TUESDAY, OCT. 20

Tickets for the second and last lecture of the famous Russian poet Vladimir Mayakovsky, are for sale at the office of the DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., the Freiheit office, 3118 Roosevelt Rd., the Russian co-operative restaurants and by worker correspondents of the Novy Mir.

The Walden Book Shop

307 Plymouth Court
(Between State and Dearborn
Just South of Jackson)
CHICAGO

STATISTICAL BACKGROUND OF THE AGRARIAN QUESTION IN THE U. S.

(Continued from page 1)

Number of farmers' automobiles, 110,600.

Approximate number of farmers in each category of our classification would be (in round numbers):

Workers260,000
Poor farmers 41,000
Middle farmers 94,000
Well-to-do farmers103,000

Total498,000

Conclusion.

THE foregoing figures, which are indeed only rough approximations of the social and economic stratification of the agrarian producers, are yet of great value as the approach to a

more exact estimate to be obtained when more information is available. At the same time they give a picture, which for general purposes of estimating the fundamental forces in agriculture and their direction of development, is entirely sound as a working basis. Some of the more important aspects of this will be discussed in another article.

For the purposes of this second article, we may sum up with a recapitulation of the figures by divisions, which give approximately the same numerical relations between the classification as that obtained in the first article dealing with agriculture as a whole.

Totals by Divisions and Classifications.
(In thousands—000 omitted.)

Division	Total Number	Poor		Middle Well-to-do	
		Workers	Farmers	Farmers	Farmers
New England	256	99	35	57	65
Middle Atlantic	660	235	70	104	251
E. No. Central	1634	550	176	382	526
W. No. Central	1700	590	130	369	611
So. Atlantic	2200	1020	625	280	275
E. So. Central	1812	755	507	260	290
W. So. Central	1808	810	508	225	265
Mountain	428	180	29	108	111
Pacific	498	260	41	94	103
Total	10,996	4,499	2,121	1,879	2,497

1900 25th ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION 1925

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