

OVERLOADED EMMIGRANT STEAMER BLOWS UP WITH FEARFUL LOSSES

Owners and Fascist Government Allowed Old Troop Ship Mafaldi to Race Atlantic

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 26.—With an apparent effort being made by the Italian consular officers here and the owners of the ship to conceal and minimize the extent and nature of the tragedy, facts made public at a late hour tonight indicate that a fearful slaughter has occurred among the crew, and perhaps extensive loss of life also among the steerage passengers of the old Italian government troopship, Principessa Mafaldi, lately used as an immigrant barge by the Navigazione Generale Italiana. The heaviest loss was among the engine room crew.

Crowd the Engines.

One day overdue, and running to make up lost time, the Principessa Mafaldi's rotten old overstrained boilers burst when the ship was nearly at the end of her journey from Genoa to Rio.

The wreck took place just off the low rocky islands called the "Abrolhos." It was at first thought that the steamer had run upon a reef. In addition to her crew of 230 persons, the Principessa Mafaldi, only a 9,200 tons, carried packed together like sardines at least 827 third-class passengers. The owners report it at that. But stories of the survivors place the number higher.

Officers Are Safe.

On her upper decks, the ship had fairly luxurious accommodations in which were fifty-two first-class passengers and 89 second-class passengers. The officers of the ship retained command during the disaster, and every one of these passengers, in comparative safety high above the bursting boilers, found a place in the rescuing steamers and was saved. It appears that the crew and the common immigrants were not so fortunate.

Brazilian and other shipping rushed to the scene of disaster at once, on receipt of the news of the wreck.

Owners Rush Excuses.

An official statement says there are 450 survivors on the Steamer Formosa, 500 on the Steamer Altona, and 200 on the Steamer Empress Star, and an unknown number on the Steamer Voltaire.

Immediately on receipt of this information, the head office of the Navigazione Generale Italiana wired from Genoa that there were only 1208 persons aboard the ship, and that therefore there were nearly all of them saved.

Poor Safety Inspection.

The Italian fascist government has much relaxed inspection by safety engineers, formerly at a high level in Italy, and no one but the government and the officers of the company really know how many were crowded into the vessel. Neither is under any compulsion to tell.

The first rescue ship to reach the scene was the French freighter Formosa, which arrived about 9 o'clock. The stricken vessel

The majority of the passengers were Italian emigrants bound for the Italian colonies in Brazil and Argentina. Other vessels which reached the scene of the Mafaldi's foundering were the Athelona, the Epiestiar, the Avalon, the Pihay and the Athemas. Crews of these vessels assisted in the rescue work.

GENOA, Italy, Oct. 26.—Crowds of anxious Italians continued to besiege the offices of the Navigazione Generale late tonight begging for the names of those saved and of those reported missing.

Most of the crew of the Principessa Mafaldi have their homes here, and there were also the frantic relatives of the 800 emigrants aboard the vessel at the time of the disaster. Special police were summoned.

Even the later news of the 1,200 or more rescued failed to calm the crowd. Many settled down for an all-night vigil before the doors of the offices.

Stock Market Reflects Depression in Steel; Other Stocks Sinking

After wavering for a number of days the stock market took a downward plunge yesterday. Steel common dropped as was natural after the showing for the third quarter, which was a disappointment to even the most pessimistic of the Wall Street speculators. Steel has fallen off more than 21 per cent from last year's third quarter report. General Motors is also wavering, but this was to be expected due to the appearance of the new Ford car. Even rails are lower as reports indicate a decided falling off in business, especially car loadings.

Workers Continue Their Protest Against Being Held Up By Red Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—The headquarters of the Red Cross here, of which President Coolidge is nominal head, are much worried over widespread revolt which is apparent all over the country against their methods of compelling workers with a regular salary to "join" the organization. The yearly drive will go on in the Brooklyn navy yard in spite of Admiral Plunkett's attempts to avoid something like a mutiny by prohibiting it. The admiral has been talked to by his superiors and has yielded.

But Thomas J. Mahoney, chairman of the shop committee of the 3,000 naval yard machinists, continues his protest, and similar action, embodied in resolutions from local union and impromptu meetings of the unorganized in factories, railroad yards, and even shipping offices continue. The Red Cross national office does not make these resolutions public.

LABOR DEFENSE FIGHTS TO FREE ZEIGLER MINERS

Filing of Petition to Stay Sentence a Month

ZEIGLER, Ill., Oct. 26.—The five Zeigler coal miners who were ordered to prison by the Illinois State Supreme Court will be locked in the state penitentiary in December, unless a successful fight is made to free them. A vigorous effort is being made by The International Labor Defense, thru Atty. Wm. Holly, to file a petition for rehearing, on the grounds that the first trial of Henry Corbishley, Steve Meanovich, Ignatz Simich and Eddie Maleski was before a hopelessly prejudiced jury, and was entirely unfair in other ways.

The effect of the petition will be automatically to stay the sentence of "from one to fourteen years" until the court term which convenes the first Tuesday in December. If the petition is successful, a retrial will be ordered.

Three Cases Reversed.

The supreme court did not sustain the convictions in the case of three of the defendants. Mike Karadich was released because it was not his correct name under which he had been tried. Stanley Paurez and Frank Corbishly (whose brother Henry is one of the five to go to prison) were freed because there was not even the slightest pretext for the prejudiced verdict of the court, and there had been practically no evidence introduced against them.

All the defendants have been and are active fighters in the labor movement and have the confidence of hundreds of the miners in the town of Zeigler where they were framed-up by a combination of the operators, the Ku Klux Klan and corrupt labor officials.

20,000 Insurance Workers in Union Is Goal of Drive

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press.)

Three big life insurance companies employing a total of more than 20,000 office workers are now under the fire of a campaign by the Bookkeepers, Stenographers' and Accountants' Union of New York. Beginning last week with the drive against the mammoth Metropolitan Life, the union executive board decided yesterday to carry the fight to the Equitable and the New York Life companies as well.

"We are tackling the biggest field of unorganized workers," said Leonard Bright, president of the union, "and the poorest paid. One worker in every five in New York slaves in the offices and many of them do not get more than \$12 a week."

Since the big radio and mass meeting offensive started the union is being flooded with letters from women clerks telling of their troubles. This morning one from a veteran employe of the New York Telephone Co. tells of girls working for \$10 and \$12 in the accounting department, with \$1 raises every 9 months. The writer, after 25 years' service is in danger of discharge as "too old."

Haley Fiske, the brisk old septuagenarian president of the Metropolitan, is finding his press-agented reputation as a kind father of his employes torn to shreds in the letters. (Continued on Page Five)

Colorado Governor Sanctions War On Coal Field Workers

Teapot Dome Principals Say He Ordered Secrecy



Theo. Roosevelt, Jr., Assistant Secretary of the Navy at the time the Teapot Dome frauds in oil lands went thru. His former associates say he is the one who ordered naval officers to keep their mouths shut about it.

Why, Teddy Didn't Know a Thing About Teapot Dome Graff!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Although assistant secretary of the navy during the period the Teapot Dome oil conspiracy was being hatched in his department, Theodore Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, denied flatly that he knew anything about the oil leases. Roosevelt came before the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial jury at the call of the prosecution today to bolster up the government's contention that ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, and not the navy department, played the dominant role in the leasing of the Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry F. Sinclair.

Knows Nothing of Leases.

Owen J. Roberts, government counsel, asked him first about the navy's "war plans" for storage of naval fuel oil. Roosevelt said the plans called for 45,000,000 barrels in storage. "Colonel," then asked Roberts, "when did you learn of the leasing of Teapot Dome?"

"The latter part of April 1922," he replied.

The lease was signed April 7, 1922. "Prior to that, did you know the reserve was to be leased?" continued Roberts.

"No."

Busy With "Disarmament."

Roberts was satisfied and turned him over to Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, for cross-examination. "What were you doing from January until the latter part of April 1922?" asked Littleton.

"I headed the naval experts to the Naval Disarmament Conference and also handled the fight in congress against reduction of the navy."

"And that took all your time?"

"The major part," qualified Roosevelt.

"Then you had nothing to do with the oil leases?"

"No."

Fooled Other Bidders.

The prosecution also let the jury hear how several oil men, eager to acquire a lease of Teapot Dome called on Fall for information and failed to get any.

So secret was the leasing of the reserve to Harry F. Sinclair, New York magnate, held, in fact, that one operator stood ready to take the stand and tell how he made his call at the interior department three days after Fall and Sinclair had signed the contract. He was assured he would have an opportunity to bid when the proper time came.

Injured Worker Given \$45,000 Verdict by Jury

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—After less than a half hour's deliberation a jury before Judge Ackerson in supreme court, here yesterday returned a verdict for \$45,000 in favor of Charles Thompson, 38, a Negro, of 266 Wayne St., Jersey City, in his action for \$100,000 against a building firm, for the loss of his left leg. The defendant in the action was the Linde-Griffith Company of Fourth St., Newark, builders and bridge contractors.

Browder Gives Communist, Left Wing Support, to the Strike at Mass Meeting

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 26.—Support of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Trade Union Educational League was pledged to the miners' strike by Earl Browder, editor of Labor Unity, speaking to mass meetings of strikers here and at Aguilar and Walsenburg.

"AUGIE" KILLED IN FIGHT OVER I.L.G.W.U. SPOILS

\$175,000 Given Sigman By Jobbers

That "Little Augie," recruiter of thugs and gunmen for the right wing administrations of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' and Furriers' Union, was killed by a rival for this "business" is clearly indicated by developments in the arrest of two suspects.

"Little Augie" was shot and killed Oct. 15. Police officers and Tammany Hall politicians friendly to the late "Little Augie's" employers gave credence immediately to reports that he was killed in a bootlegging or dope feud.

With the arrest Tuesday of Jacob Shapiro and Louis Buchhouse for investigation in connection with the slaying, however, his alliance with the administrations of the Furriers' Union and the I. L. G. W. U. was made clearer than ever. Developments (Continued on Page Five)

Jail Two Pickets as Grocery Clerk Strike Nears End

With two pickets awaiting trial for alleged assault and with more than 600 of the union's 800 members back at work under union contracts, the strike of the Retail Grocery and Dairy Clerks Union is nearing an end, Hyman Kowarsky, settlement committee chairman, reported last night.

"We expect to see the rest of the 200 men returned to work within two days," Kowarsky said. "In fact, many of the bosses where the 200 men were employed have signified their willingness to sign our contract."

The cases of Willie Hoffman and Jack Gordon, pickets arrested last Tuesday night at Westchester Ave. and South Boulevard, have been postponed until tomorrow morning. They will appear in the magistrate's court at 161st St. and Brook Ave.

Lovestone Talk Opens Workers School Forum; U. S. Subjects Stressed

The 1927-28 season of the Workers School Forum will open at 108 East 14th St., Sunday at 8 p. m. with Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, speaking on "Political Prospects for 1928."

The second lecture of the season will be given by William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER, on "The American Labor Movement in 1927," Nov. 13. No lecture has been scheduled for Nov. 6 because of the Russian revolution anniversary meetings arranged for the Central Opera House, New Star Casino and Arcadia Hall that night, according to a forum announcement yesterday.

Lovestone will analyze changing class forces and their effects on American politics, the announcement continued.

Other lectures scheduled thus far are "Chemistry and the Next War," Robert MacDonald, Nov. 20; "America and the Next War," by Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER, and "Corruption in the American Labor Movement," by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Educational League, Dec. 3.

BIG U. M. W. OF A. UNION JOINS STRIKE; AGUILAR MINERS OVERRULE DISTRICT OFFICIALS; 200 PICKETS ARE JAILED

Total of 126 Mines Closed; Defense and Relief Committee Organized

Governor Sanctions Mass Arrests of Strikers; Gunmen Beat Workers

By EARL BROWDER. WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 26.—The strike situation and recent developments here are as follows:

- 1.—The Aguilar local of the United Mine Workers has voted to join the strike in spite of instructions from District President Felix Pogliani and other officials to stay at work.
2.—The big Boncarbo mine has been closed.
3.—6,000 miners are on strike and more are joining every day. 126 mines are shut down.
4.—200 strikers are held in various jails.
5.—Roger Francezon, secretary of Colorado Miners Defense and Relief Committee, Box 87, Walsenburg, has issued an appeal to the labor movement for aid.

This strike is a real mass movement that is sweeping the rank and file into action.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Rockefeller concern which dominates the state, has instructed its state and county officials to jail all active leaders.

Governor Adams has sanctioned the mass arrests of strikers and pickets. These arrests followed the outlawing of the strike by the State Industrial Commission in violation of the law under which it is constituted.

District President Pogliani of the official clique of the United Mine Workers is reported by the Rockefeller-owned press to be in conference with the coal operators.

Gunmen beat up and seriously injured J. B. Childs on the picket line today.

How Mrs. Santa Bernash Broke the Rockefeller Line in Berwind

TRINIDAD, Colo., Oct. 24 (By Mail).—The closing of the Berwind mines in Las Animas county following the march of the pickets led by Mrs. Santa Bernash was a drama of the class struggle staged in one of nature's theaters—with death hovering near.

Up Berwind canyon to the highway bridge near the Ramey mine came the pickets with Santa Bernash in the lead.

Meet at Ludlow Monument.

The picket line had been organized by Kristen Svanum of the I. W. W. in the shadow of the monument erected by the United Mine Workers of America to Louis Tikas and the rest of their martyred dead, massacred at Ludlow.

Above the bridge are three mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—Tabasco, Toller and Berwind.

ACQUITTED FOR KILLING WHITE GUARD PETLURA

PARIS, Oct. 26.—Samuel Schwartzbard, slayer of General Simon Petlura, White Guardist bandit who terrorized the Ukraine, and slaughtered thousands of Jews in a series of massacres was acquitted yesterday. Not even a jury composed of respectable French citizens could resist the wealth of testimony proving that Petlura directed wholesale murders in the Ukraine, or bring themselves to guillotine their avenger.

Schwartzbard repeatedly declared on the stand that he had killed Petlura because of the Jews murdered in Ukrainian pogroms. Petlura, like other White Guard generals subsidized at first by the Germans and later by the Allies, killed thousands of workers in his attempt to separate the Ukraine from the Soviet Union.

Cheer Schwartzbard.

Pandemonium reigned in the halls of the department of justice when the verdict was announced. Schwartzbard was wildly cheered.

"I did not see how it could be otherwise," the defendant said when the verdict was announced.

The bridge must be crossed to get to the mines. Rockefeller guards had driven an auto crossways upon the bridge, blocking it.

The Pickets Arrive.

Twenty-two men and two women pickets piled out of the autos as the bridge was reached. Guards on foot met the pickets. F. C. Bennett, superintendent of the C. F. and I. mines, was in charge of the guarding party.

As the pickets approached the bridge one of the guards shouted: "All of you are under arrest!"

Into Action.

Mrs. Bernash sprang forward. She held the hand of a 15-year-old girl picket as she approached the guard. "Show us your warrants," she shouted. "You can't arrest us without warrants."

It was about 6:30 a. m. as the guards challenged the pickets. There was a short parley. Meanwhile 25 carloads of miners en route to the mines in the canyon had stopped behind the pickets' cars below the bridge.

Ten of the pickets turned back to talk with the miners in the approaching cars.

"Go to the mines, get the men off the tipples and we're with you," the miners told the pickets.

Battle. Mrs. Bernash started thru the line of pickets. The guards stopped her. She swung hard with her fists.

Three pickets rushed to the (Continued on Page Two)

How Mrs. Bernarsh Broke Rockefeller Line

(Continued from Page One) woman's assistance. A gun was pulled out by a deputy. "Give me a gun and I'll shoot it out with you," one of the pickets shouted. I'll meet you gun to gun." Mrs. Bernarsh dashed thru the lines and rushed to the mines.

The Mines Close. The pickets then spread out. A part of them went into the dry arroyo below and some went into Bear creek. Three guards followed the woman toward the mines and eight pickets broke thru. They reached the tipples and, urging the men to leave their work, succeeded in shutting down the six mines.

Gunmen Go Into Creek. Meanwhile eight of the guards had followed the pickets up the canyon, leaving only three at the bridge. Two of these were down near the bank of the creek and the third was on the structure.

Pickets saw the situation and rushed the men at the creek, pushing them into the water. Word was dispatched to Trinidad and Sheriff J. J. Marty of Las Animas county rushed deputies to the district.

How Santa Came to Trinidad. Santa Bernarsh was arrested the next day and brought to the Trinidad jail, with other pickets, in an auto truck.

Hundreds of miners lined the road and cheered as the auto truck passed. A crowd of miners greeted her as she entered the jail. Santa Bernarsh gave a short interview to reporters. "They'll have to cut my heart out before I'll quit," she said. "We are fighting for the right and they can't beat us."

Soviet Union Buys Nitrate. LONDON, Oct. 26. — The Soviet Union is making large purchases of nitrate in Chile, according to the London Times. The financing for the purchases, the Times says, has been made thru Berlin.

Prague Policemen Protest. PRAGUE, Oct. 13 (By Mail).—A mass meeting of policemen was held here this week to protest against low wages and long hours.

COMMERCE DEPT. HAS TO WARN OF ITALIAN CRISIS

Grinding of Workers by Fascisti Fails to Help

(By Laurence Todd.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. (FP)—Wage workers in Fascist Italy are the wretched victims of Mussolini's attempt to revalue the lira, according to evidence set forth in a pamphlet by H. C. MacLean, American commercial attaché at Rome, published by the U. S. Department of Commerce under the title "Italy's Monetary Policy."

This American government official, explaining that the forcing of an increased value for Italian money has caused industrial depression, says that unemployment has been worst in the textile and machine industries. Desperate efforts have been made, he says, to reduce production costs, and of course wage-cutting has been applied. Thus a wage slash of 10 per cent was handed to 500,000 textile workers.

Will this scheme succeed? The American expert thinks not. "The argument is used," he says, "that the workers will benefit, both because it is hoped to provide longer employment, which will result in greater earnings even at a lower unit rate, and because of the reduction of prices that will follow. However, reduced wages mean reduced purchasing power, and, at least temporarily, consumption will further decline. The standard of living in Italy is already admittedly low; if it must be further reduced, severe hardship will result."

"It is too early to say whether the cost of living will decline to a sufficient extent to compensate for the reductions that are being made in wages and whether the latter will really have the desired result of stimulating production and employment."

Pointing out that Italy's industrial activity of the past four years has been largely due to huge borrowings abroad, upon which the first payments are now coming due, MacLean finds that the economic crisis due to the rise in value of the lira has not yet fully developed. Conditions will surely be worse "for some time to come, even if the currency is maintained at its present level." If the rise continues, he adds, "manufacturers and business men would be less able to cope with it, since their resources are already subject to a severe strain."

This disclosure of the severity of the depression which Mussolini has created is the first which the Washington government has given to the American public. It amounts to a warning to American investors to steer clear of Italy until after the impending crash shall have registered all of its destructive force.

British Booster Asks Big Bill to Come Over

LONDON, Oct. 26. — "I am awaiting an answer from Mayor William Thompson and hope he will see his way clear to accept my invitation to come to England for a week," said Sir Edwin Stockton, of Manchester today. "I want to show Mr. Thompson all phases of British life," said Sir Edwin. "I would arrange to bring him into contact with some of our leading business men. I would like to show him our home life and something of the sporting life of the nation."

Turkestan Women Throw Away Veils, Travel Thru Desert

ALMA-ATA, Turkestan, Oct. 26. — Despite the threats of reactionaries, thousands of Moslem women threw away their veils, and rode on camels and horses to the Women's Delegate Conference in the Talass Canton. Many of the women journeyed scores of miles thru the desert to attend the conference.

Weisbord Goes to Detroit

The following statement was made public by the Workers (Communist) Party, Detroit today: The Workers (Communist) Party has decided to send Albert Weisbord, leader of the Great Passaic Strike, to take charge of the work in Detroit. The near future will see much more intense exploitation of the workers than ever before, making the time ripe for organizing the auto workers. A long time has passed since the officials of the American Federation of Labor promised to start their "organization" drive. Lots of talk and money were expended, but practically nothing whatever has been done. Meantime wage cuts and rate cuts go on.

Curtis Wants Assurance

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Charles Curtis of Kansas, Republican leader of the Senate, today "consented" to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for president next year. Senator Curtis addressed a letter to the president of the Curtis-for-President Club in Kansas, advising that he was willing to have his name go before the convention provided the movement was a serious one, and not merely complimentary.

Chicago University Man Advises Recognition of Soviet Union by America

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—That the American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union has been ineffective in realizing its professed aims, and that recognition of the worker republic would more quickly accomplish what the state department professes to be after than any other policy, are conclusions reached in a study entitled "American Policy toward Russia (1917-1927)," made by Dr. Fred L. Schuman of the political science department, University of Chicago. Following his first interest in the subject 10 years ago Schuman has lately put in almost 2 years of work, spending a winter with the state department at Washington, interviewing the "key men" of its Russian division and studying countless official documents.

A. F. L. Official Hits Clothing Worker Label

Exclude Chinese Girl. One case that is before the U. S. Supreme Court is that of Martha Lum, American born Chinese girl whose parents are citizens of the United States. She was compelled by the school authorities of Bolivar County, Mississippi, to leave the school for whites and go to the miserably equipped school provided for negroes. The supreme court of the state upheld the decision of a lower court, supporting the Jim Crow act in her case.

Borah Shouting For Norris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Senator Borah (R) of Idaho today replied to the telegram of Governor Adam McMullen of Nebraska regarding the presidential candidacy of Senator Norris of Nebraska. Borah said he interpreted McMullen's stand as being favorable to Frank O. Lowden over Norris. In his first telegram, Borah challenged McMullen to say whether he would support Lowden or Norris. The progressives here are backing Norris. Their support is regarded as an attack upon Lowden's candidacy.

Alaska Volcanic Expedition

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president of the national geographic society, will send an expedition to the Pavlov group of volcanic islands in Alaska. The field work will continue throughout the summer and will take a number of years to study the land west of Mount Katmai, the world's largest active volcano and the adjoining "valley of ten thousand smokes."

Dance for Colorado Strike

A committee having been elected in Chicago to raise funds and to secure publicity for the striking miners in Colorado have held several mass meetings, and have now arranged for an entertainment and dance at Turner Hall, 2431 Roosevelt Road, Saturday evening Oct. 29th. The proceeds of this affair will be sent to the Miners' Strike Committee in Colorado.

SUPREME COURT MUST RULE ON JIM CROW LAWS

Segregation in Gary School To Be Appealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — The case of the demonstration of white school children inspired by wealthy parents of Gary, Ind., in the Emerson school of that city, and the school board's ready and eager acceptance of their "demands" is to go before the Supreme Court of the United States as a test case, along with several other particularly flagrant cases of Jim Crow legislation. The legal point at issue is the constitutional right of the states to discriminate against a part of their citizens in spite of the various amendments to the federal constitution that followed the emancipation proclamation.

Outside the few gigantic corporations which don't have to bother about competition and by whose large profits the public is misled, the common run of manufacturers in America today are in about as unhappy a condition as their fellow-producers, the farmers; and I challenge the statisticians to overturn that statement."

Edgerton did not propose struggle against the government or the big trusts, but "debunking of the idea that there is prosperity" and reduction of the standards of living of workers, of whom he asserted that thru: "abnormally high wages and lower living costs, the so-called working classes are in the happiest living conditions they have ever known."

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British Workers Hit Legal Child Slavery in Mines of Rhodesia

LONDON, Oct. 26. — British workers are protesting against legislation recently passed in southern Rhodesia legalizing the indenture of young children for work in British-owned mines. The whipping of boys for "disobedience" is also authorized by law. The law applies to boys and girls of any age.

Small Factory Men Meet in Backwoods; Bewail Hard Luck

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 26. — A hail from the smaller manufacturers, squeezed under government exactions and at the mercy of the big trusts which put out the bulk of the staple products, and the financiers went up today from John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in its thirty-second session starting here today. Speaking for his own group of smaller businesses, Edgerton declared:

Edgerton did not propose struggle against the government or the big trusts, but "debunking of the idea that there is prosperity" and reduction of the standards of living of workers, of whom he asserted that thru: "abnormally high wages and lower living costs, the so-called working classes are in the happiest living conditions they have ever known."

Green Invests His Cash in Open Shop Real Estate, Claim

By L. P. RINDALL. LOS ANGELES, California, Oct. 26. —President Green of the A. F. of L., and Hutcheson of the carpenters, and some other delegates, it is said, have invested their hard earned money in Los Angeles real estate. Be that as it may, Green surely would make a splendid real estate lecturer at the free lunch excursions for which this burg is famous. According to him, here we have "glorious sunshine and golden sunset. An atmosphere cooled by the snow-capped mountains and the rippling waves of the Pacific."

But regardless of what they may have done or not done, the fact is that the real estate fraternity is doing business at the old stand. As in the past, all roads lead to Los Angeles and for miles they are decorated, as indeed is the city itself, with real estate signs. And the streets are as abundantly supplied with busses and autos, circulars and maps, salesmen of both sexes and no sexes, as at any time before. A lady talking: "Come take a trip with us today; it won't cost you anything; free lunch served. Come with us; it is the greatest money making opportunity in your life."

Mine Strike Assaults Will Be Investigated

A personal appeal to Governor John C. Fischer for an investigation into illegal and brutal conduct by Pennsylvania state troopers will be made at Harrisburg this week by Allan Davis, Pittsburgh attorney, the American Civil Liberties Union reported yesterday. Davis has been retained by the International Labor Defense and the American Civil Liberties Union to defend 21 miners held for trial as a result of the violent breaking up of a meeting at Cheswick August 22. More than 200 persons, including many women and children, were injured when the troopers used poison gas and clubs to disperse the meeting, which was proceeding peacefully on private property some distance from the public highway.

Von Luckner Here

Count Felix Von Luckner, German submarine commander, who sent 23 allied ships to the bottom of the sea during the world war, is now in New York at the Hotel Majestic.

Arrested for Petition

TOKIO, Oct. 26.—Because she tried to present the Emperor Hirohito with a petition asking him to consider the granting of suffrage to women, an elderly woman was dragged away by police and placed under arrest.

Many More Meetings For 10th Anniversary

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled. In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part. Meetings have already been arranged as follows:

Minnesota Tours. St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m.; Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.

Many Ohio Meetings. On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.). Bellaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. Schaffer will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnati, with T. Johnson, as speaker at both meetings. At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahtin will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Amter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers. F. Amter speaks at Akron, Nov. 13th at 50 Howard street at 2:30.

Pittsburgh and Vicinity. The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and Vicinity. Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow. Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch. Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.

Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas. Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter. Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaks at both places. Pittsburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall 9 Prichard St. Speakers: Fred E. Beal. Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th-8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

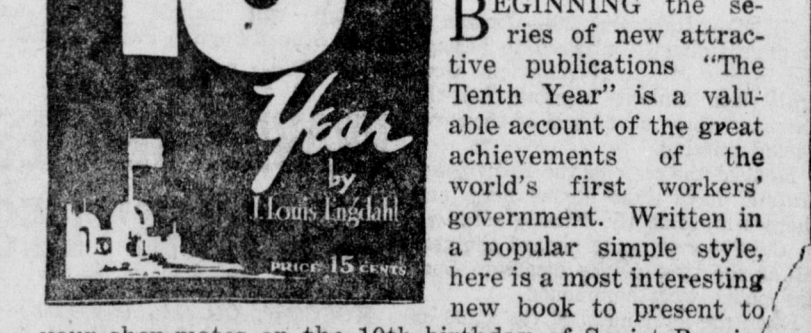
New Panel in Cop Trial. A new panel of jurors had to be chosen in the trial of Policeman Daniel J. Graham accused of shooting and robbing Judson H. Pratt, a paymaster whom the policeman was supposed to guard.

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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the sixth instalment of the report of the first American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, in the words of the delegation. The report will be published in THE DAILY WORKER in successive issues until completed.

Labor Laws and Social Insurance

Hours of Work and Rest.

BEFORE the war the Russian workers labored 9.9 hours per day. In some industries, such as coal mining, the 12-hour day was actually in force. A considerable amount of overtime lengthened still further the actual working day.

All this has been changed by the revolution. The Labor Code of Russia fixes eight hours as the maximum day's work. Since it is provided that there must be 42 hours of continuous rest at week-ends or on the occasion of holidays the work day on Saturday is only six hours.

Workers in especially disagreeable or dangerous occupations are granted a still shorter work day. Engraving and lithography, together with the more objectionable jobs in the tobacco industry, have a seven-hour day; the work day of coal miners and indeed of all underground workers is six hours. The hotter jobs in the glass industry and in zinc smelting have also a six-hour day; in the manufacture of lead substances only three hours of work are required. This is thought necessary in view of the very definite health hazard. Office workers are employed for six hours a day and 36 hours a week. This is due more, however, to the historical conditions than to the irksomeness of the labor.

The actual working day is frequently shorter than six hours. The six-hour day in the mines is from bank to bank, or from the mouth of the mine. Since it generally takes half an hour or more for the miner to get to the place of work, this means that he spends not more than five hours at work. We also found it was the practice around the glass furnaces and blowers to take periodic rests amounting to one-third of the time, and so, in practice, to be at work only four hours a day. It is also generally the custom to have alternating gangs of workers at the hot rolling machines, so that although the worker is in the rolling mill for eight hours, he is at work four hours.

There are also nominal eight-hour positions at which the lunch time is included, so that the net working time is but seven to seven and a half hours.

Because of the difficulty of fixing rigid maximum hours for agricultural workers, domestic servants and seasonal workers designated by the Commissariat of Labor, longer hours are permitted when fixed by mutual agreement of employers and the unions. This gives the unions the task of keeping the hours for these workers down as far as possible.

These are the maximum normal hours for various occupations. Overtime is permitted in certain cases provided that it does not exceed 120 hours per year, nor average above two hours on any two successive days. The first two hours of overtime are paid for at the rate of time and a half, and succeeding hours at double time. That the permission to use overtime is not being abused can be seen from the fact that even in 1923 and 1924, when the economic situation was more difficult and overtime was consequently more resorted to, the overtime amounted on an average to less than three-tenths and two-tenths of an hour daily. Today the work day in manufacturing averages 7.6 hours. When the six-hour day in mining is considered, together with the deductions which have been mentioned, it is probably conservative to estimate that the actual working week of the average Russian industrial worker is somewhat under 44 hours. This is a shorter work week than we have in the United States.

The foregoing hours of work are for adult males. Children under 14 years of age are prohibited from working in industry and those from 14 to 16 are only allowed to work four hours daily, while those from 16 to 18 are on a six-hour day. Many factories have set up schools in which these juveniles are given training during the hours in which they are not employed, nearly 100,000 being given such education last year. In order to prevent the employers from refusing to hire juvenile labor because of these restrictions and hence swelling the ranks of the unemployed, firms are required to have these young workers form 10 per cent of their force.

Juveniles under 16 are prohibited from working at night between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., as are women normally, al-

though exceptions have been made for the latter in the case of the telephone and textile industries and for hospitals. The night shift is uniformly an hour shorter than the day shift for the given industry.

Women workers at manual labor who are about to become mothers are allowed two months' rest with pay before giving birth to a child and an additional two months afterwards. Clerical workers, because their work is less severe, are given a total of three instead of four months. When the mother returns to work she almost always finds a nursery or crèche where she may leave her child. She also is given a half hour out of every three and a half hours in which to nurse it.

It should also be mentioned that industries are required to furnish appropriate clothing for jobs which require it and give specially prepared foods to those in hot or unsanitary occupations.

Vacations

EVERY industrial worker who has been employed for at least five months and a half is given two weeks' vacation annually with pay. Those employed in especially arduous trades such as coal mining, glass working, iron molding, and the iron and steel industry, are given as much as a month. Moreover, approximately 600,000 workers are sent annually by the unions and the Social Insurance Department for vacations in rest homes, where their expenses are paid. These rest homes, which are generally the estates of the former aristocracy, are one of the most interesting features of the new Russia.

The System of Social Insurance.

VIRTUALLY every employed worker in Russia comes under the protection of this system of social insurance. At present 8,900,000 persons are covered, though it does not yet apply to peasants and many of the unemployed urban workers. The most important features of the system are: (a) Payment for temporary disability resulting from accidents or illness; (b) Payments for permanent disability and old age pensions; (c) Unemployment insurance and protection; (d) Insurance payments to families of deceased wage earners; (e) Burial and birth allowances. These will be discussed in turn.

Temporary Disability.

IF an employed worker is temporarily prevented by either accident or illness from working, he is paid the full amount of his average earnings for the lost time without deductions for any waiting period. This is as true in those cases where he is disabled from non-industrial causes as in those which have an industrial origin. If a worker is unemployed, however, he does not receive more than his unemployment allowance if he is taken ill. The average payment for each disabled worker in March, 1927, was at the rate of \$28.75 per month. The worker is, in addition, furnished with free medical attention throughout the period of his disability. This medical service is not confined to the general practitioner, as is the case under the British Health Insurance System, but carries with it the services of such specialists as oculists, dentists and surgeons. Free hospital care is also provided, as are drugs, medicine and appliances such as artificial limbs. It should also be emphasized that this medical care is not confined, as under the British System, to the wage-earners alone, but is also extended to their families. There is virtually free medicine in Russia. It is, of course, true that there is often greater delay in receiving the free medical attention at the public clinics than in going to private doctors. Local government units provide health and medical care from their own budgets, and in addition approximately 30 per cent of the social insurance funds are used for this purpose. The wives and children of the insured may therefore secure not only the general medical attention in their homes or at the clinics without charge, but are furnished with free medicine, free dentistry, care of the eyes, hospital care and surgical work. A worker is paid full wages if he or she is compelled to stay home to nurse a sick member of the family. All this is furnished as a right and not as charity. The Russian government proceeds upon the theory that it is the duty of the state to furnish health to its citizens so far as this is possible, and believes that medical attention should be free to every person. This is a feature which cannot be commended too strongly and which is in harmony with the best thought among students of public health.

is that the cash benefits of 100 per cent of the earnings will lead to much malingering and to feigned illness. There are, no doubt, cases of malingering, but the social consciousness of the workers and the effective medical service combine to keep it within minor dimensions. This is proved by the fact that the average number of days lost in the U. S. S. R. per insured person, for temporary disability, exclusive of time lost from childbirth and nursing, was only 8 in 1924-1925, 8.8 in 1925-1926, and a yearly rate during the first six months of the 1926-127 fiscal year of only 7.8. This is in sharp contrast with the German experience where with a waiting period and with benefits amounting to only a part of the wage, the average number of days lost annually has ranged within recent years between 12 and 15. Part of this difference is undoubtedly due to the fact that the German system includes primarily industrial workers, whose sickness rate tends to be above the general level of the population, while the Russian system includes agricultural, domestic and other occupations as well. Yet in a number of industrial centers we found an average of eleven days lost because of temporary disability, which is less than the amount of time lost in Germany. The country with by far the more liberal system of benefits shows less lost time, although medicine and public sanitation are more advanced in Germany than in Russia. The full reasons for this are not yet conclusively established, but from our inquiries we are convinced that it is largely due to (1) the full medical attention and treatment which are given to the workers and their families; and (2), the tendency of ill or injured workers, when the benefits are only a fraction of their wages, to return to work before they are well, thus rendering them more susceptible to future illnesses and consequently causing them to lose additional time. A low scale of benefits seems therefore to be false economy, even when judged by the purely monetary standards.

(To be continued in tomorrow's DAILY WORKER.)

(The full report of the American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, as published here by courtesy of International Publishers, can also be obtained in book form at all bookstores.)

KELLOGG BOOSTS MONCADA; PRICE FOR SELLING-OUT

Marines to "Supervise" Nicaragua Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Altho Secretary of State Kellogg issued a public statement today declaring that "the United States is not going to select any candidate for the presidency of Nicaragua," the State Department has already placed its stamp of approval on one potential candidate and barred another from the elections.

The candidate who has met with the approval of the State Department is General Moncada, who, altho he led the liberal forces at the beginning of the revolt against Diaz, surrendered after negotiations with Henry Stimson, representative of President Coolidge. The blessing bestowed on the Moncada candidacy by the State Department is regarded as Moncada's price for the sell-out.

The Coolidge Administration will maintain a large force of marines in Nicaragua to "supervise" the election. Since Moncada's surrender, nearly a thousand Nicaraguan liberals have been killed.

German and Belgian Delegates in Moscow For Nov. Celebration

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—The first foreign delegations to the November celebrations will arrive in Leningrad on October 13th.

They are: third German workers' delegation 60 strong; Belgian workers' delegation 15 strong and Swiss workers' delegation also 15 strong. Representatives of the foreign workers' delegations will be invited to the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee.

Credit on Easy Terms Given Workers in USSR

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail.) Oct. 15.—To help workers to provide themselves with ready-made clothes, under-clothing and foot wear and also with such things as furniture etc., long term credits are given to workers in the U. S. S. R. on easy terms. All manual and office workers whose earnings do not exceed 100 roubles per month benefit by this. The general amount of these credits is fixed by the trade unions jointly with the cooperatives and State trade institutions. The credits to Moscow workers in the current year are fixed at 5 million roubles from October 20, workers will be provided on credit with winter goods to the value of 1 1/2 months' earnings of the recipient.

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved.

Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight?

What have you been doing to help this work? The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of THE DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc.

Don't wait—do it at once. Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City. William W. Weinstein, 108 East 14th Street, City.

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

Address..... union affiliation.....

Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.

CHANG MURDERS TEN IN EFFORT TO CURB UNREST

Fears Revolt; Conducts Reign of Terror

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Ten young students, charged with opposing the reactionary regime of Shang Tso-lin, were executed today by the Manchurian war lord. In the last two days twenty students have been secretly killed by Chang Tso-lin.

Fearing a wide-spread revolt, Chang has been carrying on a reign of terror in an effort to curb growing revolutionary sentiment. Demonstrations against Chang and against Japan, which has been backing Chang, have recently taken place in Manchuria. A number of executions are also reported to have taken place recently in Tientsin.

Martial law, recently declared by Chang, is being drastically enforced. In addition to the executions, wholesale arrests are taking place. Mounted patrols cover the streets at night, stopping pedestrians and questioning them.

Chang Bombs Civilians. PEKING, Oct. 26.—Flying over the Great Wall, a military airplane from Chang Tso-lin's army dropped four bombs upon Taiyuanfu, capital of Shanai Province, it was announced today by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's headquarters.

The statement said considerable damage had been done, and a great number of civilians are reported to have been killed.

U. S. May Fight Mexico Instead of Britain if Guayule Rubber Is Good

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—What appears to be a satisfactory substitute for rubber has been discovered by the Bureau of Standards, it was announced today.

It is called Guayule rubber and is produced from a shrub grown in Mexico and California. Investigation to find a rubber substitute was ordered by the Commerce Department in an effort to break the British monopoly on plantation rubber.

Further tests will be made to determine the commercial possibilities of Guayule rubber.

Coolidge, Hearing That Mexican Minister Talks In Havana, Stays Away

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 26.—Because the new Mexican ambassador to Cuba, Senor deTejada, is leading a movement to dissolve the Pan-American Union and set up a Latin American Union in its place, President Coolidge may abandon his proposed trip to Havana in January to attend the Pan-American Conference. Coolidge is much displeased that Mexico has dared to suggest that the United States be dropped from the Union.

Rigid Censorship Hides Scramble for Throne of Rumania

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Official censorship of all communications between Rumania and the outside world today veiled the scramble for the throne in Bucharest. Telephone and telegraph connections between Bucharest and Belgrade were shut off at 9 o'clock last night.

The last word to reach Belgrade before the break told of a manifesto issued by General Averescu's "People's Party" strongly protesting against the arrest of former Minister Manoilescu and denouncing as illegal the government of Premier Bratianu.

Hold Manoilescu. The Bratianu government arrested Manoilescu at the frontier and confiscated letters from former Crown Prince Carol, whose friends are seeking to place him on the throne now occupied by his son and which he renounced for the love of Madame Lupescu.

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—The fight over the Rumanian throne, in which former Crown Prince Carol is the central figure is becoming more bitter with the Carolists trying to unite all the opposition factions, said a dispatch from Rumania today.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

New "Disarmament" Session GENEVA, Oct. 26.—Another session of the Preparatory Commission on a Disarmament Conference has been called at Geneva for November 30, an official communique issued by the League of Nations declared yesterday.

"Dawn" May Not Fly OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Frances Wilson Grayson today was considering calling off until Spring her projected flight to Denmark in the airplane "The Dawn."

Believe Boston Ship Lost LONDON, Oct. 26.—The American ship Maurice R. Thurlow, of Boston, which was previously reported helplessly off the Nova Scotia coast is believed to have been lost with all on board, according to a message from the Cape Sable Wireless Station.

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Administration Rallies Forces to Defend Idea of Monopoly for Loans

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26.—Representative Fred Britten, republican, of Illinois, one of the administration men who has been scouting around Europe stated yesterday that he was thoroughly back of the Coolidge-Kellogg policy of "advising" what foreign loans would receive the support of U. S. naval and military strength abroad.

No Clue of Redfern

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 26.—Paul Varner, Chairman of the ill-fated Brunswick-to-Brazil flight, said today that an aviator's helmet forwarded from Georgetown, British Guiana, had not belonged to Paul Redfern, the missing flyer.

The General Military Situation in China

The Chinese comrade who contributes this article was in closest touch with all developments of the Chinese liberation movement during its peak. In particular is he conversant with the class forces in the Chinese revolution and the role played by each.

His article will enable our readers to form a much clearer estimate of the recent developments of the great struggle in China and especially the revolutionary military movements in South China.—Editors Note.

A situation has been reached in China that can well be characterized as a military deadlock. Chang Tso-lin first advanced—and then retreated. The situation with the Shantung forces and with Chuan Tsu-chang (the Shantung forces) is similar. Chuan Tsu-chang advanced upon Nanking—and was repelled. Then Chiang Kai-shek advanced upon Shantung—and he was repelled. It is true that a short time ago the Nanking generals succeeded in occupying the city of Su-chow but they too were unable to enter Shantung. Military deadlock!

Remarkable Situation. The situation in China for the last period of time has certainly been strange. Except for the Northern expedition no military force has found it possible to move freely and easily. The exception of Feng is only apparent for Feng marched thru unoccupied territory with no obstacles in his way. As it stands today the various Chinese armies occupy more or less fixed territories with little success of movement.

The Exception. A real exception to this rule is found in the recent movements of the Communist Army in the South and it is this exception that provides us with the key to understand the strange military deadlock in China today.

The Canton army was successful in the past only insofar as it had the support of the masses of the workers, peasants and artisans. Having lost the support of the masses it has lost its military genius, its spirit of victory. At the present time the social basis of the Nanking forces is the Shanghai bourgeoisie who are not conscious enough, who are socially too narrow-minded to lend real and effective support to the Northern expedition once Shanghai is out of immediate danger.

As a result, deprived of its base of support, the Northern expedition has in the last few months taken on the character of an adventure, more or less, and has met with defeat.

Concrete Examples. Chang Tso-lin bases himself upon the Manchurian landlords and the interests of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria. In Manchuria he has a local basis and so whenever he conducts any operations in Manchuria or on its borders he is generally successful; when he advances out of Manchuria he meets defeat.

It appears to us that not sufficient efforts were made to effect the necessary reorganization in the army itself—the removal of the old generals and military bureaucracy, the drawing in of new forces from the ranks, etc. The army was not sufficiently transformed to correspond to its new class basis. As a consequence it is possible that when the army entered Swatow the result of contact with the bourgeoisie and of petty bourgeois influence became particularly dangerous in the higher ranks. In this connection the questions of a determined attitude towards the struggles of the artisans and the peasantry were naturally very pressing. The evacuation of Swatow would follow.

All this of course points to a serious weakness in the Communist Army which must be overcome. The army, its personnel and its policies, must be fully transformed to conform with the new class basis of its mass support.

Is the Chinese Revolution Dead? Some Who Are Eager to "Honor" a "Dead" Revolution but Never Recognize a Live One.

IS the Chinese revolution "dead"? "Yes!"—insist the Chinese landlords and bourgeoisie, the foreign imperialists. "Yes!"—repeat the social-democrats, and even the social-democrats of the "left" such as Frederick Adler and the latter hastens to add: "Honor to the dead Chinese revolution."

It strikes us that these gentlemen are a little too ready to "honor" a dead revolution and a little too reluctant to recognize a live one. It was only about two years ago when after Feng's defeat, after the defeat of the First and Second People's Armies, and after the settlement of the Shanghai strike, that Mr. Adler raised the slogan: "This is the 1849 (that is the aftermath of the 'dead' revolution) of the Chinese Revolution. Honor to the dead Chinese Revolution!" And this upon the eve of a series of the most tremendous revolutionary upheavals the world has ever seen. The readiness to recognize "dead" revolutions and the reluctance to recognize live ones is a little suspicious.

The Revolution Lives. No! The Chinese Revolution is not "dead." The present condition in China is a clear indication of the bankruptcy of the bourgeoisie. They have proved strong enough to check the revolution, but they have not proved strong enough to stabilize themselves. Not one of the many problems that beset the bourgeoisie have been solved. The movement of the workers has not been crushed.

The Revolution Lives. The presence of Feng complicates the situation in Central China considerably. Feng has quite a large army. He himself cannot continue to subsist on Hunan which has been severely hit by the wars. No one trusts him or knows what to expect. His position is now that of a Shylock looking out for the highest bidder.

Such a situation is universal in China. Everywhere rivalries, everywhere conflicts, everywhere deadlock stimulated thru internal causes as well as thru external pressure (imperialist manipulations, intrigues, etc.)!

The Communist Army in South China.

THE one exception to this condition of deadlock and stagnation is the Communist Army in South China. This army has succeeded in winning the support of the masses of the people, especially of the peasantry, and so it has won a support that made possible its rapid military advances and victories.

A short time ago the Communist Army approached Swatow and after defeating the reactionary generals, occupied the city. But only a few days later without any new struggles the city was evacuated. What are the reasons for this?

Probabilities. Swatow was the point, we may conjecture, where the Communist Army intended to rest and recuperate before the advance to Canton. Perhaps it was to march upon that

city that the Communist Army evacuated Swatow. But surely a few days is hardly sufficient for an army to rest and recuperate. There seem to have some other, perhaps contributory reasons.

Individual Armies. Military deadlock! None of the generals now struggling so desperately with each other represent any progressive tendency and no one of them can claim any position of pre-eminence or primacy. In the past, it is true, the bourgeoisie proved strong enough to administer a severe defeat to the revolutionary movement—because of the support of the imperialists, because the country gentry, scared out of their wits by the agrarian revolt, joined in with the city bourgeoisie, and because of the weak organization of the workers and peasant masses.

But the power of the bourgeoisie began to crack on the morrow of their victory; now they are divided into a number of groups following the leadership of the various groups of landlords. They are divided on provincial lines and no one camp can achieve victory over the others.

Nanking and Wuhan. The relations between Wuhan and Nanking are a particular case of the general military situation. Ideologically the two have united; they have issued a joint manifesto against the Communists and against the Soviet Union. But the forces of Nanking and of Wuhan have not joined. Within the camps of each and between the two there are many contradictions.

War has not yet been declared but that the relations between the two are growing more and more tense is obvious. For example, it was announced recently that a number of American battleships were moved to points in between Wuhan and Nanking. Now ships are usually moved to points from which trouble is expected, and this action of the well-informed American authorities points to a critical situation.

Feng's Position. The presence of Feng complicates the situation in Central China considerably. Feng has quite a large army. He himself cannot continue to subsist on Hunan which has been severely hit by the wars. No one trusts him or knows what to expect. His position is now that of a Shylock looking out for the highest bidder.

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Pravda Refutes War Liars

(Continued from Page One)

2nd October or of any earlier or later number.

Judging from this competition with Muenchausen, the Vorwaerts has decided to put all previous records for lying in the shade. The social democratic organ is no longer satisfied with fabricating "documents" about "soviet shells" etc, it even publishes speeches and articles that were never made or published. In this way the Vorwaerts supports the chemical war of the enemies of the Soviet Union by spreading the poison gas of slander. These are the lowest methods of venal journalism and would be in place in a yellow gutter organ, but not in a journal calling itself "a workers' paper." The Communist press must explain to the German workers and to the readers of the "Vorwaerts" how boundlessly the social democratic editors lie and what they are doing to form a united front

against the Soviet Union, the land of the toilers.

Exposes Opposition. Pravda declares that the attitude of the Trotzkist Opposition recently shows clearly what road and what methods of struggle the Opposition has chosen before the opening of the Party congress. That is the road of the struggle against the Party in which the Opposition uses every possible weapon.

The plan of the Opposition is clear, it wishes to place the Party before the accomplished fact of the creation of a second Party.

The "Pravda" points out the feverish activity of the Opposition to form its own illegal apparatus and declares that these methods of the Opposition have nothing in common with Leninism and with the traditions of the Bolshevik Party. An anti-Party illegal activity in the country of the proletarian dictatorship is not only an offence, not only a fractional excess, but the worst crime against the Leninist Party, an open challenge to bolshevism by bourgeois democracy. Therefore, one cannot limit oneself to pedagogic measures with regard to the opposition. And for this reason the Central Control Commission was absolutely right when it decided to expel Preobrazhensky, Serchbrakov and Sharov who took the responsibility for the organization of an illegal printing establishment.

The more the Opposition withdraws itself from the Leninist line of the Party, the more it makes use of the arguments of the class enemy in its criticisms. "Subjectively" the Opposition wishes the victory of socialism, but it does not believe in the possibility of this victory. In one line with the Opposition are elements which certainly do not want the victory of socialism, namely the non-Party bourgeois intellectuals, not those intellectuals who are working in the interests of the workers, but those who cannot bear the pressure of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Opposition gladly joins hands with such elements. The hostile activity of the Opposition is condemned by all bolsheviks. Under no circumstances will the Party sink the flag of bolshevism before the flag of bourgeois democracy. There is no place in the bolshevik ranks for the heroes of an illegal printing shop. The fractional disorganizers will never

DRAMA

"The Love Call"

LESLIE HOWARD

Sigmund Romberg's Musical Show Rushed in at the Majestic

THOSE who like their west golden are being attracted to the Majestic Theatre, where the Shuberts are putting on "The Love Call," a musical show which, if formulas mean anything, ought to be at least make good.



Sigmund Romberg



John Galsworthy

noise that feature this musical play, and keep a fair-sized line at the box-office window.

Taken from Augustus Thomas's play, "Arizona," one of the hits a quarter century ago, (though you would never know it), "The Love Call" is just another "mellerdrammer" set to music, in spite of Sigmund Romberg, who has written several tuneful melodies for it.

With an air of romance unrivalled by stenographer's magazines, the authors depict a bloody conflict between Colonel Bonham and Henry Canby, and a parcel of Indians under Black Hawk, and when the Indians, in a last desperate stand against the westward drive of the budding American empire besiege the fort, the arrival of more troops to finish the slaughter is made doubly significant for the

audience by the addition of several tra-la-las. "The Love Call" is nothing more than one more contribution to the American literature of the "Golden" west that pictures the rise of American imperialism, and the exploitation of the Indians as a highly romantic era.—S. A. P.

Broadway Briefs

"Immoral Isabella," a satirical comedy dealing with Isabella and Columbus will open tonight at the Bijou Theatre. Lawton Campbell is the author and Frances Starr is the featured player.

AMUSEMENTS

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30. WINTHROP AMES presents JOHN GALSWORDY'S Last Play with ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

REPUBLIC WEST | Evenings 8:30 42 ST. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

IF THE ACTOR MANAGERS presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, LITTLE THEATRE—W. 44 St. Eves. & Sat. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Mulberry Bush with James Hennie & Claudette Colbert

HAMPDEN in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Thea. B'way at 62d St. Eves. Wed. & Sat. at 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:30

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE Tonight—"THREE SISTERS"

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUPERMANN

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY Guild Th. W. 52d. Eves. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Symphonic Orchestra Accompaniment Thea., 42d St. W. of B'way Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-3:30

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Bonnell 11th Month 62nd St. and Central Park West. Eves. at 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

"Audience Quaked Delightedly."—Woolcott, World.

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

DRACULA New York's "Greatest Shudder" FULTON Eves. 8:30. Sat. 2:30

JEFFERSON 14th St. & 6th Ave. Direction 83 MOSS CONTINUOUS SHOWS 11 AM to 11 PM

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

8 KEITH-ALBEE ACTS 8th FINEST PHOTOPLAYS Changed Mon. & Thurs.

"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERYMAN HUDSON West 44 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

TO-DAY FEBRUARY 21st 1927. Vanderbilt's Greatest Musical Comedy Revue.

Weather Clear Track Fast with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!

JEAN BEDINI 31-PEOPLE-31 in "BEST BETS of 1927" Beautiful Girls - Clever Comedians - Musicians - Dancers - Singers and on the screen BILLIE DOVE in "American Beauty"

The New Playwrights Theatre

40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village TELEPHONE WALKER 5786 THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

THE BELT

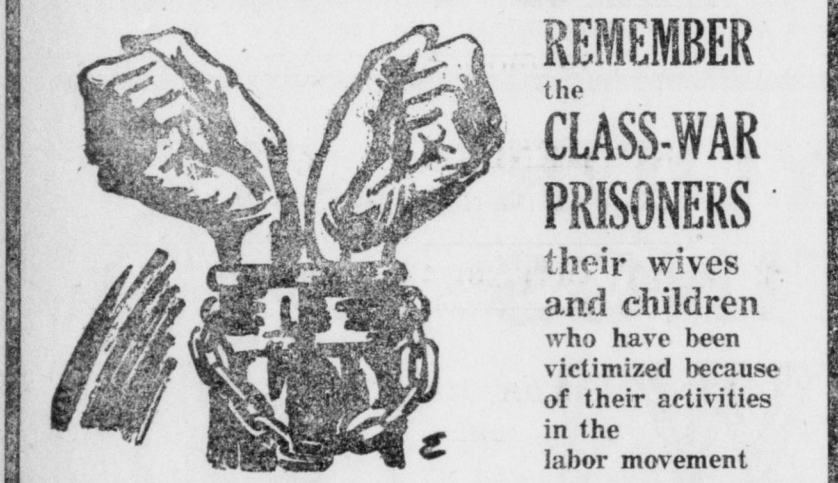
The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker "A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system... the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

Help support this theatre and The Daily Worker by buying tickets at The DAILY WORKER OFFICE, 108 East 14th Street.

succeed in disorganizing the great constructive work of the Communist Party. A decisive end will be made with the anti-Party illegal work.

Scientific Society. A group of prominent scientists and technical specialists in the Soviet Union, including University professors and well-known engineers, have formed a "Society for Furthering the Socialist Construction of the Soviet Union." The newly founded society has issued a declaration to the effect that it fully supports the principles of the soviet power and expresses its warmest sympathies for the scientific and cultural constructive work in the Soviet Union. The declaration appeals to all scientists and experts in the Soviet Union to join the society and stresses the importance of the latter in the present moment when the international reaction is striving with all means to prevent the constructive work and the strengthening of the national economic system of the Soviet Union.



REMEMBER the CLASS-WAR PRISONERS their wives and children who have been victimized because of their activities in the labor movement

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends \$5 to the men in prison and \$20 each to their dependents.

This Christmas International Labor Defense will send \$25 each to the men, \$50 each to their wives and \$5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help Send a Message of Class Solidarity? Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

Form for ordering Christmas coupons. Includes fields for name, address, and city. Text: INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE 80 East 11th St. Room 402, New York City. Enclosed find \$3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shop-mates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Lenin and Bolshevism

With a book by Stalin

Here is a splendid fascinating account of the great leader—a book on the following differences in the Party—and a book by Stalin pointing out the road of the Russian Party. These three at a special rate—send for them today.

- LENIN—His Life and Work by J. Yaroslavsky —25
LENINISM vs. TROTSKYISM by Stalin-Zinoviev-Kamenev —20
BOLSHEVISM—Some Questions Answered by I. Stalin —25

All for 50 cents Add 5 cents for postage.

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

Mrs. Knapp to Tell of State Pay Rolls in Graft Exposure

ALBANY, Oct. 26. — Fear that forthcoming defense affidavits by Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp would expose a greed for graft in both republican and democratic circles was felt here today.

Mrs. Knapp, republican and former New York secretary of state, is charged with delivering large chunks of the 1925 state census appropriation to relatives and "deserving" politicians. Observers say charges were brought against her at this time to lower the prestige of the republican party in the election Nov. 8.

Mrs. Knapp, however, is said to resent being forced into the role of "sacrificial lamb" for the republican machine. In her affidavits she is expected to defend herself individually as being at least no more culpable than the other capitalist party job holders at the state capital.

In her first affidavit, made public yesterday, she denied all personal guilt. At the last session of the Moreland Act hearing of formal charges against Mrs. Knapp testimony showed checks made payable to C. B. Knapp, a step-son of Mrs. Knapp, were deposited to Mrs. Knapp's credit at the L. W. Edwards and Son Department Store at Syracuse.

It was a Good Job. Patrick J. Sullivan, manager of the Edwards Store took the stand and swore that a check for \$2,875 bearing the name of C. B. Knapp had been deposited at the Edwards Store in February 1926, to the credit of Mrs. Knapp.

Sullivan testified that two other checks made payable to C. B. Knapp and C. H. Smith, one for \$208, and the other for \$333, were deposited at his store to the credit of Mrs. Knapp. Sullivan testified that Mrs. Knapp now owes his store \$1,885. He said one purchase made by Mrs. Knapp at his store was a fur coat costing \$550.

20,000 Insurance Toilers in Union Is Goal Drive

(Continued from Page One) which his clerks are sending to Bright. In his last speech over the Debs radio Bright read snatches from some of these letters to the workers listening in.

"I wish," said one Metropolitan letter writer, "someone would force the autocratic Haley Fiske to attempt to live in New York on \$12 per week. But no, the exclusive gentleman won't even ride in the elevators if one of his 'children' happens to be in them. I, not knowing the gentleman, and not knowing his commands, once endeavored to ride with him, and was unceremoniously shoved aside with the door slammed in my face."

Said another: "Twenty-five years ago I entered the employ of the Metropolitan at a salary of \$8 per week, that being the starting wage for women employees at that time. In 1919, seventeen years later, I was receiving \$14 a week. It is now, 1927, \$24 a week, a total increase in 25 years of \$18. In the work I am doing, I may not, under the present system, receive more salary even if I work for the Metropolitan 25 years more."

"The work is very exacting, the departments are usually underclerked, the amount of work to be done increases rapidly; the 'high-pressure' system is employed generally thru-out the home office. It is common among the clerks to refer (confidentially, of course) to the home office as the 'sweat-shop.'"

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cooperative House I. L. D. An important meeting of the Cooperative House Branch of the International Labor Defense will be held tonight in the auditorium at 2700 Bronx Park, East. A speaker from the national office will be present.

Sub-Section 2B Meets Tonight. Sub-Section 2B will hold a sub-section membership meeting tonight at 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. Elections of officers will take place.

Dance November 8th. A dance to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, by the Workers (Communist) Party. Dancing will continue until dawn.

Open Forums Sunday. The Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board will hold open forum lectures Sunday, 10:30 a. m., one at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and South Boulevard, with Louis Hyman as speaker, and another at Knights of Pythias Hall, 2864 West 21st St. Coney Island, with Joseph Borochowitz as speaker. Latest union developments will be discussed at both meetings.

Postpone Olgin Banquet. The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

Volunteers for "Icor" Bazaar. Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icor" bazaar that will be held at the 165th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 26. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icor" is at 112 East 19th St., where all volunteers should report.

Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be guests at a concert and dance at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., Saturday, Oct. 29. The convention will begin Oct. 30.

Cap Worker Attacked By Right Winger Is Arrested By Policeman

Morris Roth, militant member of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, Local 24, was arrested at noon yesterday after being attacked by A. Beck, a right wing member of the union.

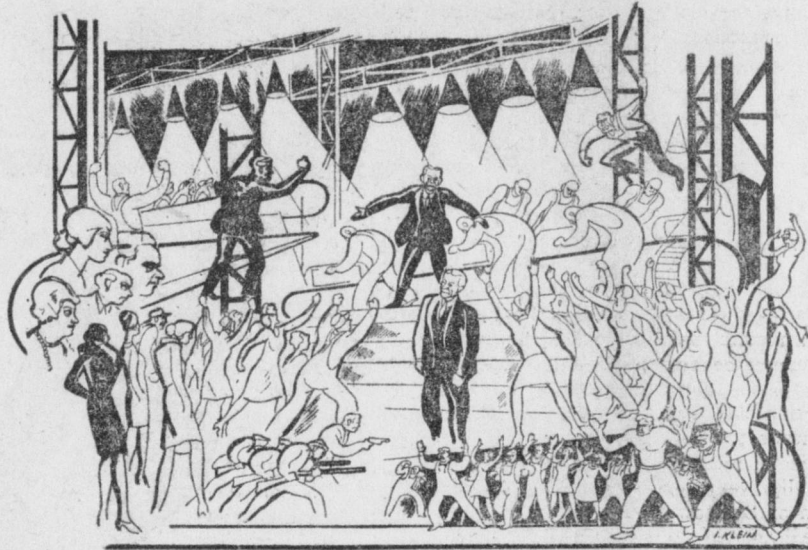
Roth was distributing union election leaflets issued by the Trade Union Educational League section of the union at Bleecker and Houston Sts. Beck tore the leaflets from Roth's hands and threatened to hit him. A patrolman then arrested Roth.

Roth was first taken to the third district magistrates court, in the district of the arrest, and thence to the second district court, where Magistrate Weil was trying cases. Mrs. Carol Weiss King, International Labor Defense attorney, recalling severe sentences that Magistrate Weil had meted out to workers in the past objected to his trying the case. She argued the case was not in Magistrate Weil's jurisdiction. The hearing was continued.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

PISTOLS, JAZZ, HENRY FORD, KLAN FEATURE SIFTON'S "THE BELT"; PROCEEDS FOR DAILY

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press).



At last the speed-up system of American industry has climbed onto the New York stage. At the New Playwrights' Theater, Paul Sifton's play "The Belt" is showing something of the inside of an easily recognized auto factory. In the first act the big boss comes to honor the man who has served 10 years in the plant — almost the only man with that much time behind him on the job.

Properly attended by the press with reporters and photographers, two ballyhoo sub-officials to prompt him on the man's name and insure respectful attention from the worker's family, the president himself arrives—to pin a tin medal on the 10-year man. When a troupe of old-fashioned dancers appears and the boss goes through the reels with them, there is no doubt of who is being caricatured.

Speed-up Portrayed. Refreshing throughout the play is the young daughter of 10-year service Jim. She slangily but refreshingly faces life, which her parents try to fill with various shams. She works in the factory office and comes home dead tired as the mechanics—those human machines who stoop over the belt eternally turning in the same spot, or whatever their monotonous task is on the endless line of flippers. The girl gives the tip of the 10-months lay-off when the stool pigeons summoned by her Ku Kluxer father try to "get" her boy friend who sees through the speed-up game.

Then the strike breaks out. Workers seeing the play wonder what's the idea of the jazzy dancing to lure the men from the belt. The symbolism seems a sudden intruder because the rest of the play is more realistic, except for the slightly stylized, old-fashioned dancing of the first act. The boss appears and exhorts the men to return.

Shots and Arrests. "You can't quit. We've got to go on. You're holding up the belt. We've got to beat Boston. Mass production — high wages — more purchasing power — higher standard of living," etc., he mouths. But when the 10-months lay-off threat is hurled back at him he quails a minute. The workers start throwing the half-finished machines from the belt and then quickly the stool pigeons bring in armed forces. The workers cover back. The young leader is told to accept arrest on pain of general shooting into the strikers if he refuses. His girl has already been shot in the shoulder shielding him with a quick leap.

The strike leader turns to the workers, tries in a moment to explain what they are doing, concludes: "Learning to stand on our hind legs." And the workers behind him straight-

en up as he reaches out for the handcuffs to clasp his wrist.

This is DAILY WORKER week at the theatre. Tickets are being sold at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th street.

Proceeds also from tickets to "The Belt" that are bought through the Joint Defense Committee of the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers for two weeks beginning Monday will be added to the defense fund, the committee announced yesterday. "The Belt" is the first of a series of plays to be given at the New Playwrights' Theatre, 40 Commerce St., where a special appeal is being made for a labor audience. "The Belt" is based on a revolt of workers in one of the large automobile plants, such as the Ford Motor Co.

The New Playwrights' Theatre is offering a prize of \$10 to the best criticism by a worker of "The Belt." These essays should be not more than 500 words in length and should be mailed to Michael Gold, New Playwrights' Theatre, 40 Commerce St.

Needle Trade Defense

A nine-day bazaar of the Defense Committee will start December 23 at the Grand Central Palace.

To make the bazaar a success the entire progressive labor movement must support it. Tickets must be sold and advertisements secured. A hundred thousand dollars worth of new merchandise will be sold.

Mincola Case Developing. The special Mincola defense campaign started by the Joint Committee through issuing special Mincola collection lists is developing. The workers realize the importance of the campaign to raise sufficient funds to carry thru the appeal for the nine victims of the Mincola frame-up.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 26.—The deportation of all aliens who have lived here for five years without having become citizens was urged yesterday by Addison P. Munroe, governor-general of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants.

"Augie" Killed in Feud Over I. L. G. W. Spoils

(Continued from Page One) now show that "Little Augie's" earnings as a boss and recruiter of thugs and gunmen against the left wing workers of those unions were excessive. Rivals for his "business" appeared on the horizon of the underworld.

"Little Augie" Arrogant. "Little Augie" appears to have grown arrogant, over-confident and greedy for more of the spoils of the right-wing strikebreaking campaign that nearly destroyed the workers' solidarity in the needle trades. This campaign was carried on against the rank and file by Morris Sigman, president of the I. L. G. W., his prototypes in the furriers' administration and Edward F. McGrady, needle trades organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

Finally "Little Augie" is said to have accepted \$50,000 payment from an unnamed source to break a certain strike. Others believed it better business to let the strike drag along, on the theory that smaller payments over a long period would exceed \$50,000. This quarrel was settled but it left an ugly scar.

"Little Augie" Scabbed. "Little Augie" still later dispatched one of his lieutenants into a strike zone which a rival gang recruiter claimed as his territory. His pockets bulging with Sigman's I. L. G. W. administration cash, "Little Augie" was becoming "Little Corporal" Napoleon in the guerrilla warfare of the fur market. Rivals then decided to kill him and did so, according to reports yesterday.

Jobbers Pay \$175,000. Meanwhile the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board charges that the Merchants' Association, the jobbers' branch of the industry, has agreed to pay 50 per cent of its back dues to the I. L. G. W. unemployment insurance fund. Recent court hearings have shown this fund is now controlled exclusively by the Sigman administration. Joint Board officers said yesterday they believed a large part of this sum of \$175,000 may be spent in the employment of other "Little Augies" for continued gun and black jack terrorism against the rank and file left wing constituency of the Joint Board.

Sigman Controls Fund. When Sigman and his henchmen gained control of the fund through the resignation of employers' representatives from the board of trustees, \$380,000 were on hand. Sigman recently testified in a formal court hearing on another question that \$175,000 of that amount was "loaned" to his international office, at a time when his efforts to destroy the left wing Joint Board were at their height. Only \$5,000 of the fund was actually used for unemployment relief, Sigman testified.

Neckwear Makers Strike

The Neckwear Makers' Union is more than holding its own in strikes in Poughkeepsie and Glen Falls, N. Y., a union representative reported at a membership meeting in Cooper Union. Fourteen girls and two cutters also walked out of an open shop in Philadelphia to join the union, he reported.

Grayson and Flier Quarrel

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 26.—Strained relations between Mrs. Francis Wilson Grayson and her America to Copenhagen pilot, Wilmer L. Stultz, this afternoon reached the breaking point. Stultz, it became known, has decided to quit the expedition. Miss Grayson blames him for turning back.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Section 5 Executive Meets Tonight. An enlarged meeting of the executive committee of section 5 will be held Thursday, 8:30 p. m. at 2075 Clinton Ave. All branch organizers must be present.

Philips Speaks Tonight. H. V. Philips will speak tonight 8 p. m., on the Negro Youth in Industry at 81 East 110th St., under the auspices of the Young Workers (Communist) League.

Freiheit Sport Club Dance. The Freiheit Sport Club will hold its first anniversary concert and ball Saturday evening at the Boardwalk Hotel, West 22nd St., Coney Island.

Banquet for Bazaar Volunteers. The banquet and dance for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT volunteers will be held Nov. 4 at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., the Bronx. The affair was originally arranged for Oct. 28.

Admission to the dance will be 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar, the banquet and dance will cost only \$1.

Automobile Needed. All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

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

Count Commuters' Noses. A census of suburban passenger traffic, to be conducted for 24 hours, was begun at midnight yesterday under auspices of the port of New York authority and the Suburban Transit Engineering Board.

Cards were distributed yesterday to all train riders and ferry patrons passing between Manhattan or Brooklyn and suburban points in Westchester, Long Island and Staten Island.

Armed Thugs. The operators secured, and armed large numbers of guards who were deputized by the sheriff. Included in these private armies were Baldwin-Felts detectives fresh from the strike fields of West Virginia and Michigan. Machine guns were purchased from the West Virginia Coal Operators Assn., guns which had made labor history at Paint Creek in 1912. The strikers were furnished with arms by the United Mine Workers. Prior to the strike a union organizer had been shot by a Baldwin-Felts detective in the streets of Trinidad. The miners must be prepared to defend themselves.

Between the beginning of the strike and the arrival of the state militia Oct. 29, there were numerous battles in which the casualties were largely on the union side. In one battle the operators brought up an armored auto with 2 machine guns.

See Red Russia in motion pictures and the RUTHENBERG FUNERAL shown for the first time in New York SUNDAY, OCT. 30, beginning at 1 P. M. at IRVING PLAZA, 15th St. & Irving Place. ADMISSION 50c.

DANCE With the Young Workers SATURDAY NIGHT Throw dull care to the winds tonight, come out with the revolutionary youth. Be young, be jolly, be gay. You can forget your troubles at the welcome dance for the delegates to the 4th National Convention of the Y. W. L. The District Committee arranging this affair—has arranged for music that will set your feet dancing. HARLEM CASINO 116th St. and Lenox Ave. — Admission 50 cents. Saturday October 29

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER Get That Pledge Now Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the halls of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. NEW READER'S PLEDGE—Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution with your pledge to read The DAILY WORKER. DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Here is my pledge to read THE DAILY WORKER. Please mail this pledge as my revolutionary greeting to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. My newsdealer is... SUB RATES Per year \$5.00 Six months 2.50 Three months 2.00 In New York Per year \$8.00 Six months 4.50 Three months 2.50

Standing of the Metropolitan Workers' Soccer League DIVISION "A" DIVISION "B"

"RED RUSSIA" AND RUTHENBERG MEMORIAL FILMS TO OPEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION Red Russia, a film showing conditions in Soviet Russia, and the C. E. Ruthenberg memorial film will be shown at the Irving Plaza Hall, 15th street and Irving Place, Sunday. The doors will open at 2 p. m. and the films will run continuously until 9 p. m. The Ruthenberg funeral procession will recall vividly the profundity of the loss suffered by the workers of this country when he died less than a year ago and will serve to remind the audience that his militant activity is being energetically carried on by his comrades. "Red Russia" is the most comprehensive film record yet made of life and conditions in Soviet Russia. It is not a mere fragmentary news reel but a major picture. The picture will be introduced by Workers (Communist) Party speakers and will mark the opening of the celebration here of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Tickets may be obtained for 50 cents at the district office of the Workers Party, 108 E. 14th street, and at the Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place. They should be bought in advance.

John's Restaurant SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet. 302 E. 12th St. New York Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant 1600 Madison Ave. PHONE: UNIVERSITY 5-6. We Cater to Students of Health Eatwell Vegetarian Restaurant 78 Second Ave., near 4th St. Only strictly VEGETARIAN meals served. No canned foods, or animal fats used. All dishes scientifically prepared. DR. ABRAHAM MARKOFF SURGEON DENTIST Office Hours: 9:30-12 A. M. 2-8 P. M. Daily Except Friday and Sunday. 249 EAST 116th STREET Cor. Second Ave. New York Dr. J. Mindel Dr. L. Hendin Surgeon Dentists 1 UNION SQUARE Room 803 Phone ALgonquin 8183 ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK Patronize Our Friend SPIESS STUDIO 54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations (Established 1897.) PATRONIZE CO-OPERATIVE REPAIR SHOP 419 1/2 6th Avenue, near 25th St. Suits Pressed Shoes Repaired While U Wait 25% Reduction to Striking Workers.

THE DAILY WORKER

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BERT MILLER } Business Manager

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The Situation in Colorado

The most important development in the Colorado coal strike is the fact that the Aguilar local union of the United Mine Workers with some 400 members has joined the ranks of the strikers.

It is evident from the reports, both to The DAILY WORKER and the Colorado press, that the United Mine Worker officials found it impossible to prevent this action. The Denver Post for Oct. 20 says:

"That the I. W. W. might win over the United Mine Workers' membership at Aguilar, despite the efforts of F. J. Hayes and Felix Pogliani, was indicated. . . . Members of the union committee announced afterwards they would recommend that the union join in the demands of the I. W. W."

This is proof that the strike has real mass character and is based firmly in the exploitation and oppression in the Colorado coal fields.

It is further evidence that membership of the United Mine Workers, the small in Colorado, is by no means entirely dominated by official reaction. As far as our information goes, the I. W. W. is not making an attempt to split the United Mine Workers in that state but is concentrating on unorganized territory while at the same time trying to bring out the U. M. W. of A. membership in support of the strike.

The whole situation is proof of the correctness of Communist and left wing position—that great numbers of unorganized workers can be mobilized for struggle for better wages, improved working conditions, abolition of company unionism, the spy, blacklist and gunman system characteristic of basic industry in the United States. Unorganized workers will respond to honest militant leadership.

The failure of the United Mine Workers' officials to organize these workers over a period of some thirteen years can be accounted for only by their timid and reactionary policy and the fact that the miners have no confidence in such leadership.

The miners can see but little difference between the type of unionism now preached by U. M. W. A. officialdom and the company unionism of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The uprising of the miners has driven the Rockefeller-owned state officialdom frantic. It is clear from the stories in the Colorado press that continual conferences are being held by the coal company and state officials to decide upon a plan of action.

The Denver Post for Oct. 20 says coal company officials contemplate "a formal demand on the state of Colorado for troops to break up the I. W. W. picketing and intimidation, or an effort to bring in strikebreakers."

The chances are that both lines of action will be taken—especially if the strike continues to spread to Rockefeller properties.

The strike is of an exceptionally militant character. The press reports that husbands, wives and children are going to jail for picketing and that the women appear to be even more determined than the men.

With the state and county governments aligned against the strike, with the Rockefeller press carrying the most vicious kind of inflammatory stories, with the majority of the strikers foreign-born, and with such determination among the masses, the stage is set for one of the historic struggles of the American labor movement.

The struggle of the Colorado miners should be an inspiration to the miners in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Ohio. If the Colorado miners can break the front of the Rockefeller companies and government, then organization is possible in all the non-union fields which are the base of the coal barons for their war on the United Mine Workers.

Making the Best of Morrow

Discussing the arrival in Mexico of Dwight W. Morrow, the Mexican press seems to labor under no illusions regarding the nature of his selection as ambassador though its conclusions are rather too optimistic. His formal resignation from the House of Morgan does not impress the newspapers of Mexico so that they regard him as a mere ambassador, a messenger for Wall Street, instead of one of its outstanding figures.

The Universal derives a sort of sophisticated and cynical satisfaction from the arrival of Morrow:

"Commenting on the appointment, we state that for Mexico it is satisfactory to have for the first time an opportunity of discussing our viewpoint with a prominent member of that North American plutocracy to which we refer with such concentrated resentment every time we raise protests against what we consider the injustices of Yankee policy.

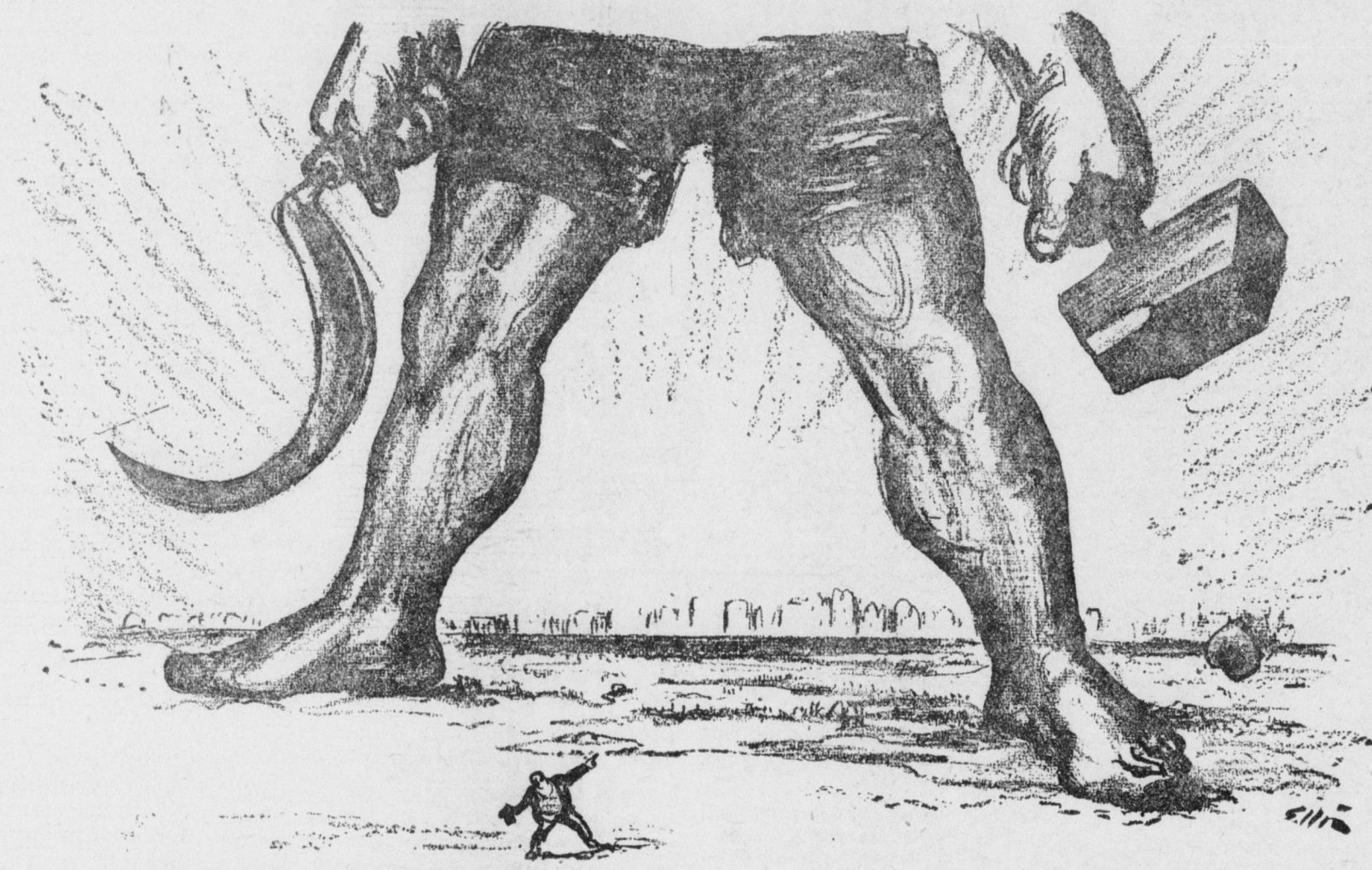
"Therefore, we say, it will be better to treat directly with one of the exponents of that class dominating North America than with an intermediary, however distinguished he may be."

The Excelsior congratulates the country that Morrow is not a diplomat because "American diplomats have not gained prominence for their spirit of fairness."

While no one would expect a barrage of insults from the nationalist press of Mexico, the observations of the two most frequently quoted papers, indicate a spirit of compromise that is not reassuring to those who realize the necessity of constantly being on guard against the machinations of American imperialism.

That the arrival of Morrow and the comment of the press are interpreted as omens favorable to Wall Street was indicated by the reaction of the stock market. Pan-American Petroleum touched a new high mark on the exchange, while the common stock of the American Smelting and Refining company, which has large mine holdings in Mexico, had a net advance of more than two points, and bonds of the National Railways of Mexico rose more than one point. These rises of Mexican securities in three fields are especially significant in view of the fact that they occurred on a generally falling market. Oil officials having interests in Mexico are optimistic, according to reports of the financial writers, which means that they believe that Morrow and the rest of the Wall Street gang will be able to induce the Mexican

THOSE "LAST LEGS"



—By Fred Ellis

Lawyer Axtell says that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics "may drag along for fifty or a hundred years in an isolated state, but it will never get anywhere."

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

VI. The Excrementa of Czardom.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

THE reader will say: "You promised a book on present-day literature, and here you are back on the soap-box!"

The answer is, I want to show the forces which make present-day literature the unwholesome thing that it is; and these forces are political and economic.

You cannot understand a plant except you know the soil and climate in which it has grown; and if present-day American art is poisoned with pessimism, and if most of our leading young writers are drinking themselves to death, the reason is because they live in a world from which truth-telling and heroism have been banished by official decree, and there is nothing left but to jeer and die.

It is the great Fascist magazines and publishing houses of America with their direct Wall Street control, which determine American literature and art; it is theirs to say who shall be great, famous, rich; and any young writer who defies them has his complete freedom to retire into a garret and starve. As I wrote twenty-four years ago, "The bourgeois garrets resemble the bourgeois excursion steamers. They are never so crowded that there is not room for as many more as want to come on board; and any young author who imagines that he can bear to starve longer than the world can bear to let him starve, is welcome to try it."

I stroll on the beach where I am government to reverse some of its decrees on oil and mineral lands.

The workers and exploited masses of Mexico should be ever vigilant against the first sign of compromise with reaction. The Communist Party of Mexico, as the defender of the historical interests of the working class as well as their immediate interests, is perfectly correct when it urges the arming of the masses as the best guarantee against the menace of imperialist conquest, whether it assumes the form of debauching the government from within or open intervention. In their struggle against American imperialism they will have the unlimited support of the Communists of the United States who will strive with every means at hand to mobilize the masses against the monster.

The Viciousness of the Baumes Law

The Baumes law of New York state which decrees that a person who is convicted for the fourth time of a felony shall be sentenced to life imprisonment has been adopted by a large number of states and is known as the "habitual criminals act." A furore has been caused in the state of Michigan because a woman of 32 years of age and the mother of eleven children must be sentenced for life because of petty larceny. We are already familiar with the case of the Michigan man, having been convicted on three previous occasions was sentenced to life imprisonment because he had a pint of gin on his person.

Confronted with an increase in crime since the world war and unable to overcome the social forces that produce it, the ruling class imagines that by terror and the ferocity of sentences it can overcome the effects of its own decadence. In their desperation they hark back to the torture system in vogue at the close of the 18th century.

Aside from the horrible effects upon the individual who falls into the clutches of the upholders of law and order, such laws become of immediate concern to the working class inasmuch as they permit the ruling class to imprison for life persons who have been three times convicted of even minor offenses. The familiar frame-up against workers becomes much easier of accomplishment.

Every intelligent worker should fight against these laws and for their repeal by striving to create a powerful labor party pledged to take this dangerous weapon out of the hands of the labor exploiters.

living, pondering this book and now and then my mind wanders, and I discover myself repeating a list of names. It is something that rises to the surface of my consciousness several times every week, invariably the same names, and in the same order: "Harper's, Scribner's, Century, Atlantic, Leslie's, Cosmopolitan."

What does it mean? It goes back thirty years in my life to the days when I was beginning to write; it is a list of the great magazines which then constituted my hopes of survival. Poor pitiful youth, I stood as much chance of "landing" anything with one of those magazines as I stood of making a flight to the moon; but I continued to mail manuscripts to one after another—I kept a little notebook and sent each manuscript to the list of magazines, and checked them off one after another—that is why, thirty years later, the list runs through my mind, as invariable as the days of the week. I must have spent hundreds of hard-earned dollars on postage stamps, and the rejection slips I accumulated would have filled a trunk, save that I watered them with tears of vexation until they were reduced to a pulp.

One of the stories born of those days of torment is "A Captain of Industry"; rejected by forty or fifty magazines and publishing houses, and now one of the most popular stories in Russia, having been issued in scores of editions. I remember taking it to the Macmillans, and Mr. Brett was kind enough to let me see his reader's report. "What is the matter with Mr. Sinclair?" it began. "I was tempted to answer, 'The matter with Mr. Sinclair is that he hasn't had a decent meal in months.' But

one did not say things like that—not in those far-off days, when the second-worst of all offenses was to be poor, and the worst was to let anybody know that you were poor. The people of those days were interested in "manners." They shut themselves off in tiny social groups, selected upon the basis of similar incomes, and devised a set of minute differentiations of costume and behavior, to distinguish themselves from all who were not members of their group. The most desirable groups, those who had the most money, developed the most fastidious manners, and were the most fussy—especially the ladies—about every detail. To try to get out of your group was called "climbing," and to fall from it was called "disgrace," both were unpleasant, and the truly dignified behavior was to stay "in that state of life to which it has pleased god to call you." That didn't leave much to write stories about, so the magazines of my boyhood were perishing of anaemia—the editor had to lie awake nights worrying, for fear he might give offense to some maiden aunt, and cause her to withdraw her subscription, and speak unfavorably of the magazine to other maiden aunts at the church sewing circle.

If you want to know what the literary world was like in those days, read Howells' "A Hazard of New Fortunes," which tells about a writer and his spouse who rose to the heroic effort of moving from Boston to New York; you will be thrilled by this "hazard," you will share the anxious tremblings of this most proper of young couples—such is the genius of Howells, which made him the darling of anxious trembling young ladies, at that period in life where they took the great step which determined their social status forever after.

When I was a youth, Howells was one of the great editors, and the best of them; he had "stood for" Stephen Crane, and I had the fond hope that might "stand for" me. But alas, I did not come under the Howells formula of "realism." The business of a writer was to show things as they actually were, never as they might be or ought to be; life was static, it was being, not becoming suffering, not willing or doing. And this formula covered, not merely the novelist but his characters; you might tell about men who got drunk and went to the devil, and about girls who were seduced and became prostitutes, and you would be in the best Russian tradition, and Mr. Howells would fight for you against the maiden aunts. But if you used your brains to find out what social forces caused men to become drunkards and girls to "go wrong"—if you even portrayed any character who used his brains to such a purpose—then you were banned by the formula, and the doors of the literary world were shut in your face.

This so-called "realism" of the Russian writers was the spiritual reaction to czardom. The Russian did nothing but get drunk and consort with prostitutes for the very good reason that if they did anything else they were arrested by police agents and shipped in a convict caravan to Siberia; the reason why writers portrayed only drunkards and prostitutes was that if they portrayed anybody else, the censor would ban them, and if they defied the ban, they would join the convict caravan. The case of Dostoyevski tells the story—a young man full of hope and enthusiasm, they treated him to the nerve-shattering experience which you may read about in his "Memoirs of the House of the Dead." Whereupon he submitted himself to his holy masters

and wrote about nothing but prostitutes, drunkards, epileptics and religious mystics, and now the British bourgeoisie, impersonated by Arnold Bennett, hails him as the greatest of all novelists, so great, in fact, that it is a waste of time to mention anybody else.

The czardom with all its works is dead in Russia; that country is in the hands of new men, who believe that it is possible to act, and to bring about social changes by the human will. So the creative forces of art are released, and it is possible for Russian novelists to be interested in men who think and put their thoughts into action. It is only in Britain and America, where the money-masters still swing their lash, that critics gather the excrementa of czardom, and set them up on the altar of art to be worshipped as divine relics.

We think of America as a place of freedom and growth; and it is true that in the superficial things of life America changes like a kaleidoscope or a lunatic's dream; everybody has a new jazz tune every night, and a new model of car every year, and fashionable young people change their lovers as often. But when it comes to fundamental things, the inner spirit that really makes life and art, you find that America has become another "House of the Dead," where all things are fixed and the Constitution and the Bible take the place of the czar's excrementa as objects of worship. The constitution becomes "the greatest document that ever emanated from the brain of man," and our capitalist press has devised a tropism whereby several millions of school children make speeches in praise of it, and the one who praises most blindly gets a vaudeville contract or something of the sort. The Bible is the inspired Word of God, and any teacher of biology who subtracts a jot or a title from it is arrested and fined, or more mercifully turned out to starve.

And what is the purpose of this new idolatry? Simply that the money masters may keep the power to give orders and be obeyed. Constitution-worship means that a group of elderly corporation lawyers, known as a Supreme Court, have power to make the law of the land anything the corporations want it to be; the existing law they interpret to suit the money-masters, and when the people protest and pass new laws, they call these laws "unconstitutional," and the people believe it. Behind this regimen of the dead hand, works the living fist of big business, collecting from a pious and diligent working class the heaviest tribute that has ever been taken in any part of the earth at any period of history. This fist is armored with the clubs of policemen and the rifles of militia, with the latest devices in armored cars and machine guns and poison gas bombs. Behind the fundamentalist casock you find the strangling power of ostracism, plus the black-snake whip and the lynching noose.

Such is Fascist America; and these masked forces confront the young writer, and say to him, with the utmost politeness and amiability, write what we want written, and we will heap upon you all the honors that your talents deserve. The young writer being for the most part guileless, and utterly untaught in public affairs, believes the great statesmen and the great judges and the great editors and the great preachers of his country. He lets them take him into war to validate the loans of J. P. Morgan and Company; and then, when he discovers how he has been banked he takes to booze and motor cars and jazz-parties and the writing of "smart" conversation.

(To Be Continued.)

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

LORD Rothermere has opened a campaign to make Lloyd George premier of England. It was the wily Welshman who steered the empire thru the hazardous days of the war. Evidently the empire is again in danger. Mr. Baldwin is too conservative and too enmeshed in the toils of tradition. The Tories will not do. The Labor Party, the loyal to the empire, is after all, a workingclass organization and the ruling classes of Great Britain are not taking any chances. So Lloyd George may be called in to do some pinch hitting.

LOYD GEORGE is a liberal, but nevertheless he is an imperialist. He is a clever demagogue. He can make the masses believe that they are running things better than anybody else in England. Of course he is only concerned with the safety of the empire and incidentally with his own welfare which is bound up with that of the empire.

A WEEK ago a public subscription for an industrialization loan began throughout the U. S. S. R. All sections of the population are doing their best to contribute to the success of this loan, the object of which is to promote Soviet industry. In all the factories, etc., the workers have started committees and are organizing collective subscriptions. Facilities are provided for payment by instalments, similar to the methods used for War Savings Certificates in this country, except that in this case the subscriber receives the bond after his first payment. A large number of workers are subscribing sums equivalent to a month's wages and more.

THE British are a little bit ahead of us when it comes to the matter of "industrial peace." You know the kind of peace we are having in Colorado just now. Well, the lord mayor of London has issued an invitation to prominent labor leaders to a banquet at the Mansion House at which several Sirs and Lords will speak. And enclosed with the invitation is a pamphlet entitled, "The Way to Industrial Peace," a lecture by the socialist, Philip Snowden. Since "industrial peace" began to grow in popularity in Britain, the wages of the workers have fallen.

TRAFFIC between here and Albany is likely to suffer a decided setback as a result of the refusal of Theodore Roosevelt to amplify his charges made at the G. O. P. convention in Rochester that Al Smith and the alleged red light district in Albany are almost synonymous terms. Teddy the second, might be given more rope by his leaders if he did not have to go to Washington to testify in the Fall-Sinclair, Teapot Dome suit. I have a distinct recollection of hearing something about coming into court with clean hands. If young Teddy's wings did not show so many petroleum stains his moral indignation might be worth more votes north of the Harlem River.

COLONEL Charles A. Lindbergh, the first man to accomplish a non-stop flight from the United States to Europe has just returned from a three-months tour of the country under the auspices of the Guggenheim Fund. Guggenheim is one of our biggest and busiest brokers and has spent much money on Lindbergh for purely patriotic purposes. The fact that Guggenheim is very much interested in Brazilian copper and that his copper slaves may some day need the supervision of American airplanes has nothing to do with Mr. Guggenheim's interest in aviation. He is just a patriot.

The Stenographer's Boss.

Sitting at my desk, gazing at the rolls of fat that undulate above your wilting collar, my contempt outweighs my envy. Although your voice, authoritative and gruff, is somewhat arresting; and the way you grimace and worry your cigar is most impressive, still your hollowness and inadequacy, is somewhat apparent. Safe in your be cushioned and deferential environment, one must concede that you manage rather well the various poses demanded by your role, outside of it one must question your adaptability. Your furtive vices and heavy emphasis upon material values, makes you a very typical specimen of your kind. I suppose that when you eat your color heightens to the roots of your receding hair and grunts of satisfaction serve in place of your vocabulary. No, on the whole, I do not envy you.

—C. A. Marriott.

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