

ROCKEFELLER'S MILITIA TO PREVENT PICKETING

Furriers Forced to Toil 46 Hours

ASSOCIATED SHOP INSTALLS LONGER DAY AT SAME PAY

Board Calls Workers to Cooper Union

The last pretense of the right wing of the International Fur Workers' Union at being an organ of the workers has been torn away, the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, pointed out last night in connection with developments in the shop of Schwartz and Dragutzky, 333 Seventh Ave.

One of the largest and most influential shops affiliated with the Associated Fur Manufacturers Schwartz and Dragutzky hereafter will require operators to work 46 hours weekly and cutters 44 hours a week instead of 40 hours. For this they will receive the same wages as for 40 hours, however. The shop is registered with the right wing dual union and employs 45 workers.

Call Mass Meeting. The action of Schwartz and Dragutzky and its significance in the fur market will be discussed by speakers at a mass meeting called for tonight at Cooper Union immediately after (Continued on Page Five)

USSR TO ATTEND ARMS CONFERENCE AT GENEVA SOON

League Commission to Meet November 30th

GENEVA, Oct. 31.—The Soviet Union will participate in the preparatory commission on a disarmament conference, Foreign Commissar Chicherin notified Sir Eric Drummond, League of Nations secretary, League headquarters announced today. The commission will meet November 30. Chicherin's telegram stated that in view of the settlement of the Vorovsky incident by the protocol of April 14, the Soviet Union was willing to participate in conference on Swiss soil. For more than three years after the murder of Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet delegate to the Lausanne conference, the U. S. S. R. had refused to participate in Geneva conference.

Huge Polish Armaments. States bordering the Soviet Union have devoted enormous sums of money for the building of armaments. With the aid of the American-British loan, Poland, according to its tentative budget, will have \$80,000,000 available for the "maintenance" of its army in the coming year. Other fascist states, bordering the Soviet Union, are with the aid of Great Britain building up large standing armies. Large bodies of Roumanian troops are reported to be stationed in Bessarabia near the Russian border.

A BANQUET FOR HEALY. Timothy Healy's old friends are announcing a dinner in his honor in observance of his retirement as president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen and Oilers January 1. The dinner will be given at the Hotel Commodore December 6. Healy was coroner of New York County many years in addition to being a labor union executive.

Final Communist Indoor Rally of Campaign Will Be Held Tomorrow at 8

The final Workers (Communist) Party indoor rally of the present election campaign will be held tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. The speakers will include William W. Weinstone, candidate for assembly in the 8th district; William F. Dunne, of The DAILY WORKER; Rebecca Grecht, candidate for alderman in the 8th district; M. J. Elgin, candidate for assembly in the 5th district, the Bronx, and Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union. Jack Stachel, national organization secretary of the Party, will preside.

Irish Fishermen Too Poor to Miss Night's Work Drown in Storm

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Seventeen vessels are known to have been lost in the week-end gale which swept the British Isles, according to reports received by Lloyds Maritime Agency up to mid-afternoon. The dead are estimated at more than 50.

The town of Fleetwood with 1,200 houses was wrecked by floods. Of the inhabitants 9,000 are marooned. There is mourning throughout Galway, Ireland, where the death toll was heavy.

GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—Practically every breadwinner of Lackan, which is in County Mayo, was drowned in the storm. The fishermen had been warned against the storm, but they were too poor to miss a night's fishing. They put out in rowboats promising to return as quickly as possible.

When the storm came up, the panic-stricken families rushed to the beach.

Window Cleaner Pickets Are Arrested in Harlem

Members of the Industrial Squad yesterday took the role of active strikebreakers when they arrested two striking window cleaners at 110th Street and Eighth Avenue, where they were picketing, according to Jaques Buitenkamp, counsel for the union.

The two workers, Michael Tryzanski and Nicholas Tabaka, were held in \$1,500 bail by Magistrate Douras.

MRS KNAPP SILENCED

Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, through her counsel, Alexander Otis, yesterday refused to appear before Randall L. Leboeuf, Moreland Act commissioner. For the last few weeks Leboeuf has been investigating charges that Mrs. Knapp placed republican and democratic camp followers on the payroll who did no work in the compilation of the 1925 New York state census.

Thomas Aids Anti-Labor Forces; Workers' Party, S. P. in Contrast

By WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE. The capitalist parties have gone on record in favor of a 4-year term for governor. In conformity with the whole plan of concentrating greater power in the hands of the capitalist class and removing still farther the already remote influence of the workers upon the elected officials, they have carried through the short ballot system and they now propose that the governor shall be elected every 4 years, the assemblymen every 2 years and the state senators every 4 years.

In discussing this subject Norman Thomas in the current issue of the New Leader has the following to say: "My own personal conviction (regarding this proposal), which I do not want to urge unduly, is that frequent elections cost extra money and prevent public officials, especially the governor, from having the time to learn their jobs and carry through their programs. Ideally the protection for democracy would be not such short terms as we have in New York but under proper restrictions the right to recall. I fear that frequent elections promote not democracy but inefficiency."

SINCLAIR'S NAME ON CONTRACT FOR OIL "WASH SALE"

Senator Drew Up Papers in Fraudulent Deal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The signature of Harry F. Sinclair on an oil contract that produced profits, part of which found their way into the hands of former Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, was shown to the oil conspiracy trial jury today.

This connects Harry F. Sinclair with the giving end of a long and involved migration of \$230,000 in Liberty bonds, the receiving end of which was in the safety deposit box of the then secretary of interior, Albert B. Fall. And just about that time Fall gave against the advice of every technical expert in his department, a lease on very favorable terms to Harry F. Sinclair for about \$30,000,000 worth of government oil lands.

A Dummy Concern. The contract in question was between the Continental Trading Company of Canada and the late Colonel A. E. F. Humphreys, of Texas, providing for the purchase by the Continental of 33,000,000 barrels of oil at \$1.50 per barrel.

Sinclair's name appeared on the contract as a guarantor of the Continental.

The concern was organized only for the Humphreys deal and has never since functioned.

The part of the supreme court decision annulling the Teapot Dome lease which dealt with the Continental was read to the jury and said: "The creation of the Continental Company, the purchase and resale contracts enabling it to make more than \$8,000,000 without capital, risk or effort, the assignment of the contract to the resale purchasers for a small fraction of its probable value, and the purpose to conceal the disposition of its assets make it plain (Continued on Page Two)

Thomas Aids Anti-Labor Forces; Workers' Party, S. P. in Contrast

The capitalists have been busy piling up reactionary legislation against the workers. The Baumes Law reducing trial by jury and concentrating dictatorial powers into the hands

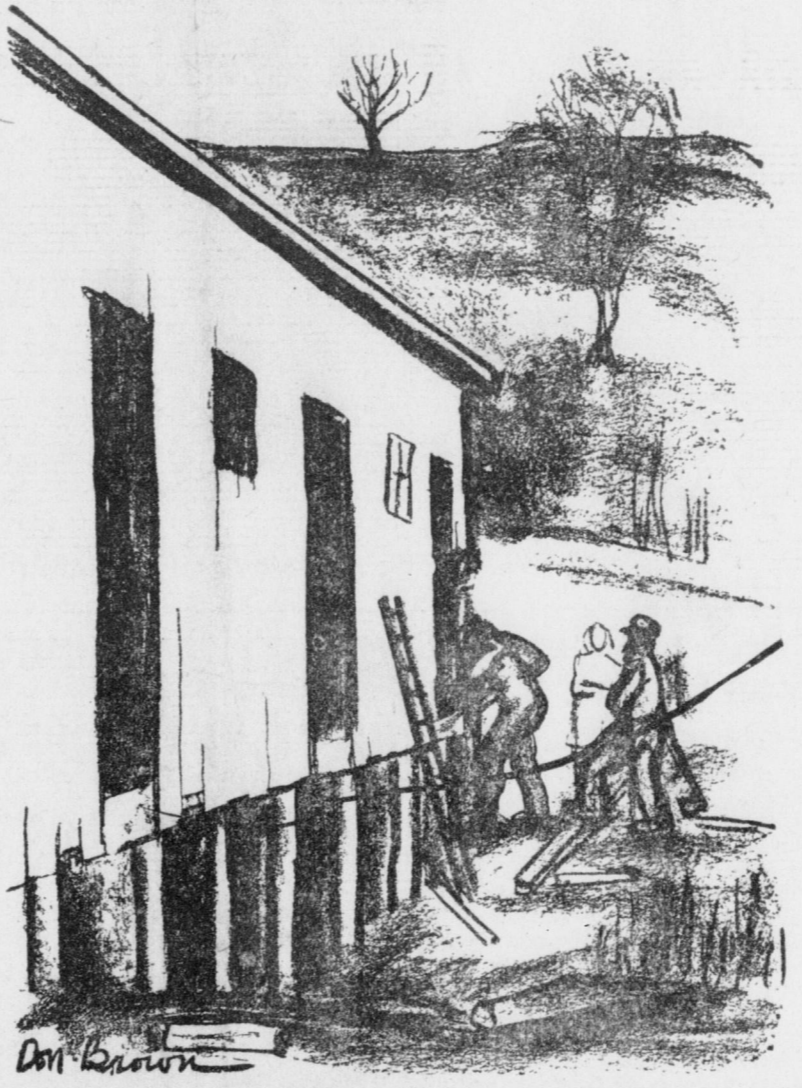
BEN LIFSHITZ



Workers Party Candidate for Alderman, Brownsville.

of the judges are a blow aimed at the working class and intended to destroy the few rights which labor has won in long years of struggle. The paralyzing injunctions issued by the courts, the consolidation of the state constabulary, the increase in police forces—all are aimed in the same direction of giving greater power to the government and removing still farther from any popular influence the elected officials of the capitalist class. The proposal for a four-year term for governor is a part of this (Continued on Page Five)

BARRACKS AT RUSSELLTON



THE REPUBLIC IRON AND STEEL COMPANY EVICTS ITS MINERS

Employers Try at Russellton, Pa., to Buy Up Land Union Barracks Are On

By A. S. By November 1, the Russellton miners and their families—about 1500 men, women and children in all—have to get out of the houses belonging to the Republic Iron and Steel Company or be thrown out. A few weeks ago the company tried to get them out by sending in armed deputies to seize their furniture and sell it, but Fred Broad (son-in-law of Fannie Sellins, U. M. W. of A. organizer murdered by steel company thugs during the great steel strike), bought the furniture and returned it to the miners. Already last week the company threatened forcible eviction, and now November 1, has been set as the final date.

Unsanitary Paper Box Factories Are Exposed in Report

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press.) The paper box makers' charges of bad physical working conditions, crowded buildings, low non-union wages and a high accident rate in the industry, made in connection with last winter's dramatic strike, are now confirmed by the New York state department of labor. The department's findings have just been made public.

At union headquarters the state's observations were received with great interest. The union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has been showing renewed activity in the last two months. Shattered after the strike by the employers' blacklist and the weariness of its members, it now has opened a second office and is planning to open a third to handle new organizing activities.

Women who buy their hats in paper boxes and men who get their cigars in the new-fashioned cardboard containers that are displacing wood boxes will also be interested in the government's report on this sweated industry. Two-thirds of the 5,000 New York paper box workers are women and this is what the state department says of their factories: Below General Standard. "This industry is, generally speaking, located in old buildings. Cheap rentals are of prime importance where large space is necessary to accommodate small value. For this reason physical working conditions in this industry are below the standard of many other industries. (Continued on Page Five)

Rockefeller Company and State Plan to Crush the Miners Strike

By HUGO OEHLER. DENVER, (Air Mail) Sept. 29.—In less than two weeks the strike of the Colorado miners has passed through various stages until it has arrived at the brink of armed intervention by State troops. In that short period I. W. W. leaders have carried on the campaign, avoiding violence and continuing mass picketing.

In these two weeks the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., have used every method possible without success. Today the fields are closed 100 per cent and the solidarity of the rank and file growing stronger everyday from the United Mine Workers of America to the I. W. W. miners and the great numbers of unorganized that have responded to this struggle against the Rockefeller interests. On the 29th the operators were forced to close all the mines in the southern field and now the 10,000 Colorado miners are preparing for new struggles. Support of Strikers Growing. Regardless of political opinions and (Continued on Page Six)

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO ORDERS GROUP OF MILITARY OFFICERS TO BREAK STRIKE OF COAL MINERS

"We Are Not Here to Argue the Point," Says Colonel Hart to I. W. W. Committee

Trade Union Educational League Calls Upon All to Assist the Workers in Walkout

DENVER, Oct. 31.—The strike situation has been placed in the hands of state military officers. Orders to cease all picketing have been given to Roger Francezon, in charge of the strike for the I. W. W., and a committee of I. W. W. members, by Colonel Arthur K. Hart, Colonel P. P. Newlon, Major R. F. Trinstead and Captain Reister, all of the Colorado national guard, and George M. Taylor of the State Industrial Commission.

Governor Adams has on his desk an order for 1000 troops to occupy the mines. It awaits his signature pending further reports from the coal fields. Fred Farrar, attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, declared that "ninety per cent of our miners will come back to work the minute picketing ceases."

Announcement was made by the C. F. & I. and the Victor-American Fuel companies that they would attempt to reopen their mines after the four officers of the national guard had been sent to the mining district.

Several meetings of the striking miners were scheduled for today. The shortage of coal for domestic use is gradually becoming more acute here and in other parts of the state.

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.) By B. KITTO.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 31.—Notice was served on I. W. W. headquarters at 9:30 P. M. yesterday that a delegation from the governor's office wished to speak to I. W. W. leaders.

The delegation was composed of Colonel Arthur K. Hart, Colonel P. P. Newlon, Major R. F. Trinstead and Captain Reister, all of the national guard, and George M. Taylor of the State Industrial Commission.

To the I. W. W. committee—Roger Francezon, A. Bell, J. B. Childs and B. Kitto—the military delegation delivered the ultimatum that picketing would no longer be allowed.

Colonel Hart, known to be a klansman, said that "this mission is not a threat" but that the governor had said that patience was no longer a virtue and they were there representing the governor; that all picketing must cease. Taylor Makes Charges. Discussion began as to what constituted picketing. Francezon stated that "we are not violating any law." At this point Kitto read the statute and showed that owing to its vague wording that it could be used to prohibit one neighbor from talking to another.

Taylor of the Industrial Commission interjected: "But you have in your picketing activities unlawfully trespassed on private property and the men have been scared through threats of violence such as the blowing up of mines and tipples. This must be stopped."

Hardboiled Colonel Hart. Kitto stated that the I. W. W. had never made any threats of violence and cited the raiding of the hall in Walsenburg as an instance of violence on the part of miners' enemies. Colonel Hart interrupted with the remark: "Oh, well that's a local case. We are here representing the governor. We are not here to argue that point."

"Ultimatum," Says Francezon. Francezon said: "We know very well that you are here to issue an ultimatum altho it is not stated as such. Let's get down to business." One of the officers said, "Yes, we (Continued on Page Two)

FIND THIRD BODY IN COPPER MINE CAVE IN HANCOCK

HANCOCK, Mich., Oct. 31.—With the recovery this afternoon of a third body from the debris in Shaft No. 2 of the Quincy Copper Mine here which caved in Saturday and buried seven of a crew of twelve, workers redoubled their efforts to locate the remaining bodies. All hope that any of the men are alive was abandoned today.

Those killed in the cave-in were: George Williams, Henry Hirsokoski, Arvid Naasko, John Israelson, Ernest Schelling, Emil Aitmaa and John Knosbe.

Were Repairing Accident. The bodies of John Aitmaa and John Israelson were recovered last night. That of Arvid Naasko was brought to the surface this afternoon. Workers are beginning to discover tools in the debris indicating they are near the scene of disaster. Two skip loads of rock have been hoisted. It is estimated that 300 loads more will have to be removed.

The crew was repairing damage done to shaft No. 2 caused by a recent fire when supports gave way. The cave-in took place in an unusually deep mine, 9,000 feet.

Rockefeller's Militia To Stop Picketing

(Continued from Page One) want to know what the I. W. W. is going to do."

It was agreed finally that the I. W. W. committee could have two hours to consider the question.

Following a conference with Fellow Workers Jacobs, Orr and Harris, who had been holding meetings in Trinidad and Aguilar, the committee again met the governor's military delegation, at 11:30 P. M., with the correspondents of the United Press and Associated Press present, and asked for 30 hours in which to put the question of picketing to the rank and file.

To Consult Rank and File. Roger Franconson, chairman of the committee, stated that the committee had no power to make a final decision without consulting the membership as the I. W. W. is a rank and file organization. "Sufficient time must be given," he said, "for the rank and file to discuss the matter."

"How much time do you need," asked Colonel Hart. "It would take at least a day and a half for me to reach the northern miners," said Bell. Stay Agreed On.

At this juncture Taylor called Colonel Hart into the hall and on their return Hart stated that "thirty hours' stay is all right with us."

The I. W. W. delegation then stated that should the rank and file decide to continue picketing they would do so despite all ultimatums. The meeting then adjourned.

Miners to Decide. The situation arising by reason of the governor's ultimatum is being placed before all striking miners in the state.

The I. W. W. committee members have left for the various mining camps—Kitto to Ludlow, Jacobs to Aguilar, Bell to the northern fields. Childs, Harris and Orr have gone to the Huerfano county districts.

"Redblooded Workers To Rally to I. W. W. Strike," Says T.U.E.L.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—The Trade Union Educational League, over the signature of William Z. Foster, secretary, has issued the following statement calling for aid for the Colorado miners' strike.

"Every redblooded worker will rally to the support of the I. W. W. Colorado miners' strike," says the statement.

"The Colorado coal miners are on strike again. Under the leadership of the Industrial Workers of the World, the exploited workers in the mines of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company and other mining concerns have declared war on the Rockefeller interests. The struggle, the first on a major scale among these workers since the great strike of 1912, which climaxed in the Ludlow massacre, promises to be most bitterly fought, with the combined powers of capitalism, courts, police, and the rest, pitted against the miners. It is a situation which calls for every red blooded worker to rally in support of the I. W. W. Colorado miners' strike.

Unorganized For 14 Years. For 14 years the Colorado miners have remained unorganized. Rockefeller has used every trick of company unionism and terrorism to keep them disunited and helpless. But the most powerful demoralizing influence was the corrupt leadership of the United Mine Workers. While pretending to stand for the interests of the miners, these misleaders in reality functioned as agents of the C. F. & I. to keep the workers demoralized. The quick success of the I. W. W. in this field shows that the men were ripe for organization and that the corrupt officialdom of the Lewis machine made no effort to unite them.

Failure of Lewis' Policy. The failure of Lewis' policies in Colorado is only one phase of their failure in the coal fields generally. Betrayal of the workers in wage negotiations, war against the left wing, refusal to organize the unorganized miners—these are but a few of the ruinous policies that have wrecked the U. M. W. of A. in Colorado, Kentucky, Alabama, West Virginia, and are now threatening the very existence of the organization nationally.

Reaches Lowest Depths. The fatal Lewis policy reached its depths in the present bituminous strike, which is ending so disastrously for the union. If at the outset of the strike Lewis had made even the slightest effort to organize the miners in West Virginia and other unorganized territories, they would have responded en masse, despite his record of betrayal, and would have turned the strike into a great victory, instead of what it now is, a big defeat for the union.

Militant Bid For Mines. It is high time for the progressive and militant elements in the U. M. W. of A. to take an aggressive stand against Lewis and his clique and to wrest the organization from their hands. Otherwise it will be destroyed. The Lewises, the Farringtons, the Van Bitters, and the hundreds of other officials like them, agents of the coal operators, must be driven out of the ranks of the organized workers.

"All hail the struggling Colorado miners! They must be helped in every way. They have burning need for funds. Money must be gathered and sent them at once. Let every left wing and progressive worker stand shoulder to shoulder with them in this struggle."

COAL COMPANY'S POLICE TERROR GROWING WORSE

Nov. 14 Conference in Pittsburgh of A. F. L.

By LAURENCE TODD. WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, (FP).—Coal and iron police, paid by the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. and the Pittsburgh Coal Co., but sworn into the service of the state of Pennsylvania, are terrorizing the bituminous strikers in the western end of the state. They are backed by a drastic injunction issued by a federal judge who was placed on the bench during the Harding-Daugherty regime. The situation of the strikers is desperate. That is why the American Federation of Labor has called a special conference at Pittsburgh, for Nov. 14, to discuss how best the labor movement can aid the United Mine Workers in this battle for a living wage and the right to organize.

Three Problems. When the hundred-odd executives and international labor unions gather in Pittsburgh they will face three problems—the raising of funds for the strikers, the making of effective resistance to the injunction, and the creation of public sentiment against the use of coal and iron police to trample underfoot the strikers and their families.

Funds should be raised without difficulty. Building, printing and many other trade unions have had no serious drain upon their treasuries in the past four years; they could raise ten million dollars in two months without straining their giving-capacity. In past years the miners have donated many times that sum to smaller labor organizations that were struggling for survival.

Police Obey Organized Capital. The injunction and the coal and iron police, however, are forces of coercion, imposed by political power, and imposed at the demand of organized capital to destroy organized labor.

Pennsylvania congressmen say nothing. Organized coal miners in Pennsylvania have no political party. They have no active sympathizers in the councils of the Republican party. The bosses have Andrew Mellon running the Coolidge cabinet, Gov. Fisher directing the state cossacks, and the county officials in the state lending aid to every scheme of the coal companies to break the spirit of the strikers.

One possible line of attack is the injunction law itself. The A. F. of L. convention at Los Angeles ordered a special conference to be held in Washington to draft anti-injunction measures. The coal conference, after pledging funds to the strikers, may refer the coercion issues to this conference in Washington.

Chiang Kai-shek Visits Japanese Imperialists

TOKIO.—What the real significance of Chiang Kai-shek's recent antics in China is may be seen from his present associations in Japan. Chiang arrived in Tokio some time ago and has been staying at the home of the prominent Japanese chauvinist, Deputy Toyama.

Toyama has large personal interests in Manchuria and Mongolia. For a long time he has been reported to be on the closest terms with Chang Tso-lin, the war-lord agent of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria and north China generally.

During his stay in Tokio, Chiang Kai-shek has made repeated visits to the home of Baron Shibushawa, known as "the J. P. Morgan of Japan."

MINERS' CHILDREN



By FREDERICK LAWRENCE CLARICE TOE THOMAS

The Republic Iron and Steel Company Evicts

(Continued from Page One) are side-tracked, pushed from one siding to another and recently a car loaded with lumber was sent to the railroad shops for "repairs" and held for days.

The Russellton mines have been shut down since the beginning of the lock-out. Several weeks ago the Republic Iron and Steel Company began its preparations for opening them up on a scab basis—erected a stockade around mine No. 1, began bringing in more Yellow Dogs, getting mine bosses sworn in as deputies, and arranging for bringing in scabs.

The Russellton miners have had seven months without work or pay to drain their resistance and still they are only at the beginning of their fight. Now they are facing the severe winter of the hills in flimsy shacks the coal operators would refuse to house their live-stock in, and the opening of the battle against running Russellton No. 1 and No. 2 as scab mines. The struggle in the other camps of the district will be repeated—clashes with Coal and Iron police and troopers—arrests—attempts to smash the picket line, attempts to terrorize the women and children,—as a miner from the next town put it speaking to the Russellton Women's Auxiliary of conditions at his own mine—wherever you turn guns, guns, guns.

Injunction Aids Evictions. The sweeping Pittsburgh Terminal injunction on evictions recently handed down restraining the U. M. W. of A. from defending its members in eviction cases has established a powerful precedent. A number of other companies are now pushing evictions and thousands of miners and their families will be forced to spend the winter months in barracks and tent colonies. Relief—money for fuel to keep the cold out of the roughly built shacks, warm clothes and food becomes more urgent than ever before to back the miners and their families in the long struggle ahead, and keep the coal operators from winning out in their use of siege tactics for crushing the miners' fight to preserve their union.

MINING MACHINES INSTALLED UNDER CONTROL OF BOSS

Officials of Union in Illinois Yield Again

CHICAGO, (FP), Oct. 31.—Labor-saving machinery may be installed in all Illinois mines and the operators will have the right to determine who shall run them, according to a temporary agreement between the United Mine Workers union, District 12, and the coal mine owners. This announcement was made by the Illinois joint wage commission of miners and operators, which has been in session since the end of the long stoppage.

Until now the union has claimed the right to pick the men to run new mine devices. The new agreement, effective Nov. 1, permits the operators not only complete freedom to install whatever new equipment they choose but also the men to run it.

Operators Fix Load. The operators are also given the right to determine the capacity of loading machinery, no restrictions being made as to number of cars. Either operators or miners may open the question of tonnage rates at any time. The commission is to report to the full wage conference of miners and operators on Feb. 1, at which time they are to present a complete agreement on all questions of wages and conditions to go into effect April 1. The pact giving the miners the Jacksonville scale expires on that date. The terms of the agreement on machinery conditions and wages will be put into effect temporarily until the meeting of the full scale body, the small commission having full power meanwhile.

Prison Officials Meet; Crow Over Filled Cells

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 31.—A conference of prison officials, scheduled for this city tomorrow is preceded by a report of officers of the conference to the effect that there has been an unprecedented increase in the prison population within the last few years. Narcotics and prohibition prisoners make up one fourth of the inmates of the federal penitentiaries. The number of narcotic cases has increased 700 per cent in nine years.

DEAD COP AND WIFE DRUNK

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—"I cooked a big dinner and he barely tasted it," said Mrs. Rose Emrich today in explaining to police why she killed her husband, Paul, a police officer. Mrs. Emrich told how she and her husband had been drinking, and how she had been ordered to prepare "a good dinner," which the drunken officer would not eat.

Sinclair's Name On Contract In Oil Sale

(Continued from Page One) that the company was created for some illegitimate purpose."

Senator In the Deal. Former Senator Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, attorney for Humphreys, identified the contract. He explained that Sinclair was present when it was drafted and that he had insisted on Sinclair's signature because he had never heard of the Continental Trading Company and didn't want to sign a \$2,000,000 contract with an unknown concern.

Justice Siddons gave another of his decisions so useful to the defense then, when he ruled that Thomas did not have to say whose name was in the original draft of the contract as the buyer of the oil. He admitted that whatever that name was, it aroused controversy among the gentlemen present, and was afterwards changed to "Continental Trading Co." When asked point-blank whether that name was "Harry F. Sinclair," the judge came to the rescue of Thomas and the defense.

"Profit" Is 25 Cents a Barrel

Cross-examining Thomas, Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, sought to show that H. M. Blackmer, formerly with the Midwest Refining Company, was the dominant figure in the Continental. Blackmer is in Paris and has refused to obey a subpoena to appear in this trial. H. L. Phillips, president of the Sinclair Crude Oil Purchasing Company then took the stand and produced a contract under which that concern bought the oil from the Continental at \$1.76 per barrel. This was a profit to the Continental of 25 cents a barrel—\$8,000,000 in all. Sinclair had guaranteed the Continental contract which made possible the taking of this profit from his own company.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

18 Hours' Difference in Time Gets Man Life Term Instead of Six Months

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Eighteen hours on the wrong side of August 31, at which date the new law making the limit in grand larceny \$100, went into effect, sent Edward Orchard to prison for life today.

Orchard was convicted of stealing chickens, and was sentenced under the Baumes law, as the chickens were worth more than fifty dollars, the less than \$100. The judge, ironically calling attention to the few hours that separated a comparatively slight offense from one carrying a penalty of life imprisonment, told Orchard that if he liked the way he was acting in prison ten years from now he might apply for a pardon for him.

THE FOLLOWING NEW READERS SEND THEIR GREETINGS TO THE SOVIET UNION ON THE OCCASION OF THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- J. Lans
- Daniel Loschinko
- John Smith
- John C. Stromme
- C. J. Stromme
- Jos. Horvath
- F. A. Grace
- Claus Ross
- W. A. Little
- John Olson
- Zena Getzels
- N. Horovitz
- Peter Watson
- Helen Loinonkin
- Steve Schmidt
- Brotsky
- F. Lagelbauer
- Wm. C. Hechter
- Frank Dankhoff
- Edna Huebel
- Chris Hansen
- H. Engelberg
- E. Punderson
- I. Aaronson
- Wong Feature
- F. Solbrig
- G. Kish
- W. H. Argus
- Sam Johnson
- Mary Woodall
- W. J. Bowman

STEEL BOSSES LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST WAGES OF WORKERS

First Reaction to Industrial Depression to Place Burden on Slaves

Indications Are That Present Crisis Will Be More Severe Than 1920

By H. M. WICKS.

Facing industrial depression the employers of labor are already openly discussing the reduction of wages and lengthening the hours of labor. At the autumn meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute, with the statistics of the decline before them, the main topic of discussion was the reduction of wages. Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, opened the question of wage reductions claiming that "everything conceivable had been done to reduce producing costs" and that the only remaining step was one "which no one in the industry wishes to contemplate"—meaning a reduction in wages.

Reports in the capitalist press assert that the general opinion at the institute was that "unless a better price can be obtained for the products, it will be necessary to revise the wage schedule."

Admit General Depression. Reports of discussions at the institute brought out the fact that the general decline in the industry had been a topic of grave concern long before the unfavorable character of the earnings of the United States Steel, the Bethlehem Steel and the Republic Iron and Steel Corporations became public.

With unemployment setting in, the steel magnates feel that they can with impunity reduce wages even below the present standards which are so low that heads of families cannot make both ends meet. In the steel region whole families are forced to work in the industries in order to obtain the equivalent of what one man ought to obtain, even according to the economic laws of capitalism.

Future Looks Dark. As the stock market continues to fluctuate and as each slight recovery is followed by a worse decline even the most optimistic have to admit that depression is widespread. The financial columns of the New York Times, usually the last of the Metropolitan papers to admit industrial depression, are filled with cautious warnings as they frankly admit that they cannot prophesy a favorable turn in the near future. That the present depressing trend is unmistakable is admitted and even the optimists are chided for failure to perceive the impending crisis. However, the Times admits that the question of returning strength cannot be prophesied.

"When it will be attained depends... on actual developments in a trade situation which is not less perplexing because its present trend has become unmistakable. Many Warning Signals. That perplexity cannot be ascribed to what Wall Street calls the unaccountable suddenness with which reversal of form has occurred in trade and industry. No picture of the season's developments could be more incorrect. The truth is that practically every trustworthy industrial indication was pointing, as far back as midsummer, to distinct change from the expanding activities of 1926. Individuals who saw and who correctly interpreted these indications were waved aside by speculative Wall Street, which classed them either as people 'out of touch with present-day conditions' or merely as 'bears on the market.' But that is itself the reason why, when Wall Street at last and found itself confronted with awake with a start from its dream certain stern realities, it should have asked with bewilderment what could have happened overnight."

Worse Than 1920 Crisis. That the present depression will be worse than that of 1920 is plainly indicated by comparison of the developments then and now. In 1920 the months of July and August produced nothing to indicate the impending depression, whereas mid-summer of this year clearly indicated the present depression. Nor can the present decline be considered a mere reaction from the high point of 1926, for the simple reason that already production is from 20 to 60 per cent below 1925, the beginning of the "boom" period. Steel, motors and more than fifty other branches are on the decline (varying from 20 to as much as 60 per cent) while railway loadings are from 7 to 8 per cent below that of last October.

News from London, Paris, Berlin and other capitals of Europe indicate that the decline in industry is world wide. From a state of feverish action in the middle of the summer the industrialists in the London exchange are rapidly falling and dispatches speak of the period of reaction setting in and states that "some anxiety is expressed concerning the position of the market during what may prove to be a critical period of liquidation." Many losses already have occurred and there is a distinct note of pessimism bordering on despair.

Most depressing also is the situation on the continent. The formation of the steel combine, consolidating the German, French and some British industries, resulted only in a temporary revival and it is now admitted that there are no orders in sight to ensure even half time operation of European steel plants.

In plain words the condition of the world market is such that it cannot absorb the products of industry. The revival of European industry has affected the favorable position that the United States held during the long period of reconstruction when heavy demands were made upon the American market.

Also the heavy American investments in Europe are bound to react unfavorably upon American industry for the simple reason that the products of European industries must find a market in order that the Wall Street imperialists may realize interest on their investments.

Thus, instead of solving the anarchy in capitalist production that formerly produced in every country ever-recurring crises the intervention of Wall Street in Europe causes new complications. For the working class the present situation is characterized by world economic crises in which the level of the lowest paid workers and their standard of living will become the goal toward which the capitalists of each country will try to beat down their own working class in their efforts to solve the irreconcilable contradictions of the system. Against this tendency the workers must fight with all means at hand.

Say Oklahoma Governor Is Rosicrucian; Faith In Witches, Astrology

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 31.—Friends and political foes of Governor Henry S. Johnson are loudly debating as to whether he has left Anglo-Saxon protestanism for purely Saxon mysticism. Specifically, the governor is accused of having joined the occult religion of Rosicrucianism and to be a believer in witches, spells, black and white magic, fairies, astrology and wicked demons. It is said that his confidential secretary, Mrs. O. O. Hammand led him into the cult.

The governor has gone so far as to state that he "belives the Rosicrucian fellowship to be a powerful and persuasive presentation," and that he has become a vegetarian. He is signing bills by the time table of astrology, having on at least one occasion postponed a signature until between 11:26 and 12:30 of the following Thursday, because "all the signs of the zodiac would be favorable then." The Rosicrucians are a group of harmless freaks, supposedly confined in recent years to Southern California, until apparently they made a bid for state power in Oklahoma.



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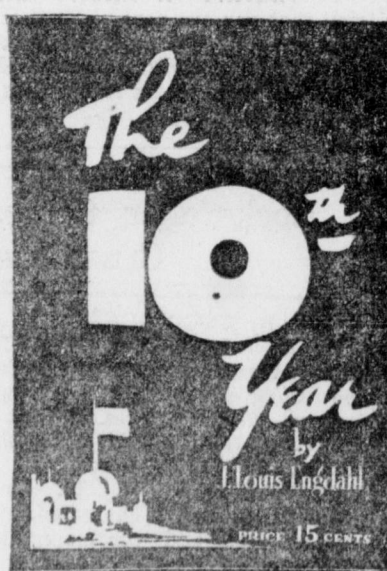
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Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the tenth 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.

Agriculture

AGRICULTURE in the U. S. S. R. is approximately at the 1913 level. The amount of land under cultivation is greater; but the total yield is slightly less, indicating a somewhat smaller yield per acre. The present situation, judged strictly by the statistics, would show a condition slightly less favorable than that which existed before the war, but judged according to certain other criteria, it would have to be set down as better. For instance, the status of the peasants has improved, land holdings have been reorganized, and much capital has been invested in research and experimentation, though the future results of all these have not yet been registered in figures.

The first important fact to be discovered concerning any nation's agriculture is the size of the units with which the farmers have to work. There are 22,000,000 peasant establishments in Russia. Thirty per cent of these establishments had in 1925 less than 25 acres in tillage, and another 50 per cent were under 70 acres. These are small operations, judged by American standards. This primary fact accounts for the present backwardness of Russian agriculture. Prosperous cultivation would seem possible if there were fruit or truck farms as we know them. They are, however, for the most part grain-farms of the type which we consider inefficient at less than several hundred acres per establishment.

The only possibility of any greatly increased standard of living for the peasants, with this heavy original handicap is the development of socializing efforts, such as the communal use of machinery, pure-bred sires, cooperative credit associations, selling societies and the like, and the program, already entered on, of emphasizing intensive cultures. The government, it must be said, is making strenuous efforts in this direction. It has far exceeded the pre-war standard of expert assistance for peasants, has assisted in bettering seed and animal strains, and, most important of all, has entered on a definite 10-year program for the reorganization of the medieval strip-farming still so prevalent in Russia. By re-surveying the land and consolidating the strip into the field system, and by introducing the five- or six-field rotation system, the government is doing what it can toward increasing production. It has, indeed, already had results.

The present situation of agriculture in Russia has to be judged in the light of its recent history. The great war and the civil wars, together with the disastrous policies during the period of war Communism, reduced farming to an unbelievable state. The recovery since has been remarkable. Part of it is merely the normal upswing from an abnormal depression and would have occurred in any case. Part of it must be attributed to the present policy of the government. The following table gives a concise but revealing picture of the recent situation:

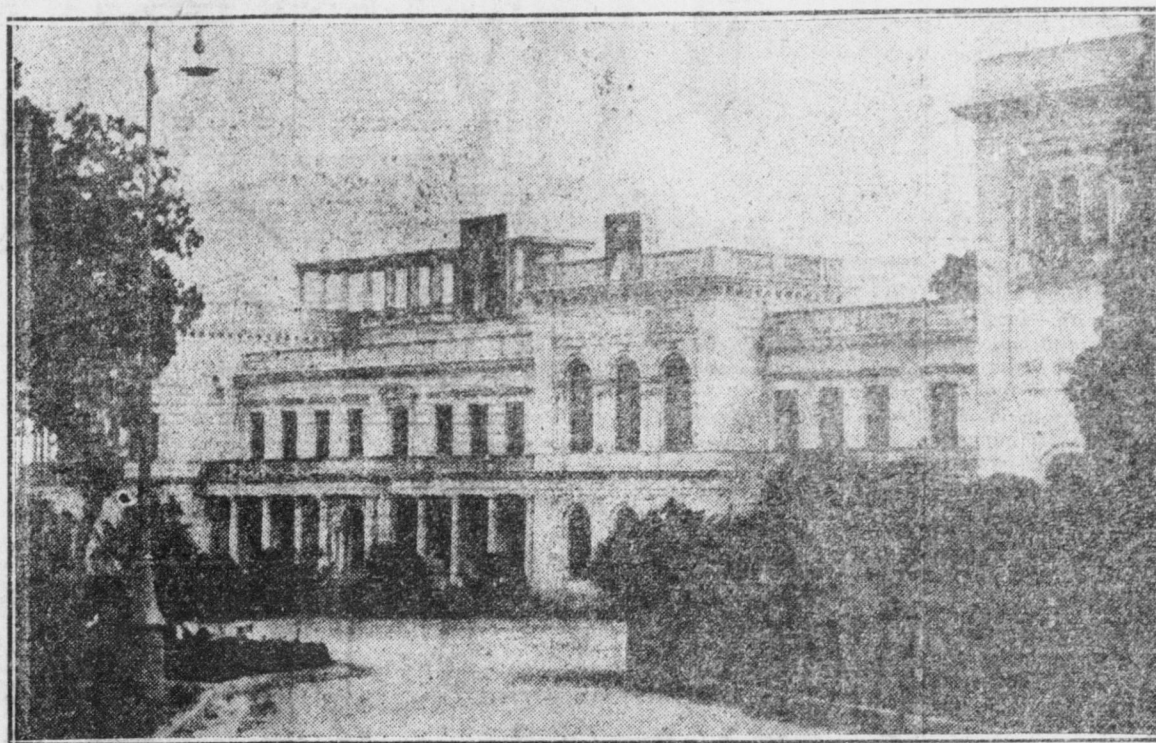
Year	Bulk of Commodity Production in 1000 pounds	Percentage
1923-24	317,556	100
1924-25	325,116	102.4
1925-26	400,464	126.1
1926-27	428,436	134.9

This is an increase of 35 per cent in four years. The increase from the famine year, 1921-1922, is still more notable—about 87 per cent.

It is one thing to increase production, but another to secure with the returns from it the manufactured articles which the peasant finds necessary but cannot himself produce. The disparity between agricultural prices and the prices of manufactured articles—known as "the scissors"—is a problem not peculiar to Russia, and is as acute there as in other countries. Its seriousness has produced an interesting illustration of the all-embracing power of the government, in the lowering of prices of manufactured articles and the raising of prices for agricultural products, which has been the consistent policy for six years. In January, 1925, the index of the relationship of industrial retail prices stood at 139. In August, 1927, it was 106, with many fluctuations in the interim, but with a general tendency to correct the peasants' disadvantage. It still remains a question, however, whether arbitrary price-fixing can be successful if it fixes prices far out of their natural trends. In Russia, because the growth of industrial production is far more rapid than that of agricultural production and exports and imports are rigorously controlled, the operation seems to have a good chance of success. If it continues to succeed it will have a marked effect in raising the peasants' standard of living.

It ought to be borne in mind that only 18.3 per cent of all agricultural products is sold in public markets and that therefore a rise in standard of living for the peasant depends largely on his own consumption of his own or neighbor's goods. Statistics of food consumption show that the peasant is eating about the same amount of bread, but of better quality, 15 per cent more meat, 43 per cent more milk, the same amount of butter, and 28 per cent more eggs. Although figures are lacking, we have good reason to believe that the peasant is eating more vegetables and fruit. He is as yet securing less furniture, clothes and other manufactured goods than were available to him in 1913, but he is enabled to use more of his own products. Thus, not only within the 18.3 per cent of his products publicly sold is the peasant gaining in capacity to purchase manufactured goods, but he is able to use more of his own products.

It has been calculated that for the whole of the U. S. S. R. the peasant pays in taxes \$1,250,000 less than his taxes and rent before the war, and should therefore be able to increase his capital, his disbursements, and his consumption. In theory he does not own the legal title to his land, but he and his family retain it as long as they can prove that it is being used. He may rent a part of the land, subject to rigid restrictions. Credit given to him, therefore, cannot be used for speculative purposes, but only for capital expansion and working funds. The administration of this credit through the central and local land banks and the cooperatives is not impressive in total size except in relation to the small capital resources available in Russia, which



Sanitarium for Peasant Women—A Former Aristocrat's Home.

necessitate high interest rates and encourage short-term loans.

In spite of the fact that agricultural purchasing and marketing are almost completely in the hands of the governmental and cooperative organizations, the cost of distribution remains high and is slowly, if at all, being diminished. Costs of transportation make this a more serious problem for the peasant than for the city worker.

All in all the status of agriculture in Russia is about as good as could be expected. The government, contrary to so many reports prevalent abroad, is obviously not using the agricultural regions as colonies to be exploited for the benefit of the city workers, who undoubtedly do control the government, but is attempting to develop a rounded and solidly based economic system, with agriculture as an integral part. When it is remembered that the products of agriculture total some 35,500,000,000 and those of industry only about \$3,500,000,000 the necessity for a wise agricultural policy becomes apparent. Add to this the fact that of the 146,000,000 people in the Soviet Union, some 116,000,000 live in peasant homes, and the importance of a wise policy becomes even more plain. Thirty millions of population could not hope in the long run to exploit 116,000,000 without storing up a good deal of trouble. Furthermore, from the point of view of the Communist Party's hope of building up industry, agricultural exports are of first importance. These exports are almost the sole source of funds in the world's markets by which Russia can purchase machines with which to build up a rounded industry. It is also true that the purchasing power of the peasants has to be kept up if agriculture is to be improved by additions to its capital equipment and if the products of a reorganized industry are to find a permanent market.

The great mass of peasantry in Russia has always existed at a level which, measured by our standards, is intolerably low. But, judged by its own criteria, there has been and should be more improvement if the present policies of the government are continued. The restricted size of holdings, the village system of

organization, the difficulties inherent in dry-farming (which must be done in much of Russia) all militate against long-run prosperity. But within these limitations the development of communal enterprise, the growth of new rotation and cultivation practices, the building up of herds and capital, the reduction of costs of obtaining manufactured goods—all can do much toward the amelioration of old wrongs. And all these are definite parts of the present policy.

Education

THE revolution has been followed by an enormous amount of activity in the field of education, resulting in a fundamental reorganization of the educational system and the launching of a new educational program. The primary object of this program is to contribute to the development of a social order essentially Socialist, if not Communist. To achieve this object the curricula and methods in the conventional divisions of the educational system—elementary, secondary, and higher—have been radically revised.

In addition many new institutions, such as children's homes, schools for peasant youths, workers' faculties, factory technical schools, centers for adult education, and workers' clubs have been created, and many interests which customarily fall outside the field of educational administration, such as museums, libraries, artistic and scientific institutions, theaters, publications and the cultural development of backward peoples, have been brought under the supervision of the educational authorities.

In the organization and administration of education complete autonomy is granted each of the six republics which comprise the U. S. S. R. Within each of the republics the administration of education is highly centralized, programs and policies being worked out by the People's Commissariat of Education. The responsibility of local authorities is largely that of securing funds and adapting the policies and programs of local conditions.

All education below the level of special and professional education is controlled and ad-

ministered by the state. In those fields where no questions of social and political education are involved, a few private institutions exist. Practically public education is open to all, although where the demand is greater than the facilities, discrimination is made in favor of the working class.

At the upper levels of the system, and at the lower levels in the case of unfortunate children, education is not only free in the ordinary sense of the term, but maintenance allowances are frequently provided.

Notwithstanding the severe economic conditions which have prevailed up to the present, the achievements in the development of a new educational system have been large. The expenditures on education are now in excess of the pre-war figure. In the year 1925-1926 elementary education was extended about as widely as in 1914, while secondary, vocational, professional, and higher educational, professional, and higher education were much more widely extended.

The greatest achievement of the revolution thus far, however, is the development of thousands of additional institutions, such as centers for liquidating illiteracy, schools for adults, trade union schools, party schools, cottage reading rooms, workers' and peasants' homes, and young people's clubs.

The curriculum of the lower schools is characterized by a large emphasis on the social studies, aimed to indoctrinate children with the ideals and attitudes of collectivism. The curriculum also emphasizes the methods and findings of the natural sciences, with the aim of developing in the children a definite materialistic outlook.

In the realm of purely cultural interests, such as language, literature, and art, racial and national minorities within each republic are given an extreme measure of freedom, but in the realm of economic and political ideas adherence to the generally accepted policies of the U. S. S. R. is required. As in every other country, a teacher is not permitted to express in school ideas which are contrary to the principles on which the present government is founded.

The social and political status of the teacher has been improved, but the absolute economic status is not yet as good as it was before the revolution, though the relative status in comparison with other professions is better. The number of teachers who have been dismissed or who have left the schools because of the revolution is certainly not more than five per cent.

A strong effort is made to relate all instruction to the community, the state, and the needs of the working class. Pupil participation in the government of the school is emphasized throughout the educational system.

The educational authorities have mapped out a most ambitious program for the rapid expansion of education during the next decade. It is still largely on paper, because the money to achieve it is inadequate, so that its fulfillment must wait upon the realization of the economic program.

(To Be Continued.)

(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.)

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Six Blackshirts Killed On Way to Fascist Fete

LONDON, Oct. 31.—Six persons were killed and many were injured when a crowded train carrying Fascists to Bari for the celebration of the fifth anniversary of Fascism collided with another train at Trignano, according to a Central News Dispatch today from Rome. As a consequence the Fascist celebrations at Bari were suspended.

British Troops in Solomon Islands to Attack Native Town

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 31.—A large naval force has been landed from the cruiser Adelaide and is preparing to attack Bassianos, a village in the Malaita island, according to advices received from Tulagi today. The islanders recently revolted against exploitation and heavy taxes and killed a number of minor officials. Australian labor has steadily protested against the dispatch of the Cruiser Adelaide against the islanders.

GREEK SHOOTING USED AS EXCUSE FOR 'RED' RAIDS

Government Won't Allow Delegation to USSR

ATHENS, Oct. 31.—Despite the repudiation of Goussios, who attempted to shoot President Kondouriotis, by the Communist Party and despite Goussios's denial of any connection with the Party, the government has used the shooting as an excuse for a censorship of the labor press and a series of raids on labor offices. The bullet inflicted only a scalp wound and the president is improving in the hospital. Unless a toxic condition develops he will soon be able to leave.

The prisoner, during a second examination today, denied any connection with the Communist Party. He said he was out of work, hungry and despondent and tried to kill Kondouriotis in sheer desperation. The Communist Party repudiated Goussios. Recently the Greek government refused to give the Greek Communists permission to send a delegation to Moscow to participate in the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the Soviet government.

British Inspire Cairo Seizure of Soviet Ship With Big Cotton Cargo

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 31.—Serious international complications are feared as the result of the seizure of the Soviet steamship the Chichirin, loaded with \$450,000 worth of cotton. The cotton was purchased by Soviet representatives thru the medium of the Equitable Trust Company of New York. The seizure of the ship by the British-dominated Government is certain to draw a sharp note from the Soviet Union.

Chicago Teachers Hit Unfair Tax Evaluation

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (FP).—The Chicago Teachers' Federation is leading a fight for revaluation of the property of big taxpayers in an effort to create more city income to be allotted to education and teachers' salaries—now threatened with a cut. The federation's business manager Margaret Haley, will appear before state tax commission Nov. 2 and submit evidence showing connivance between the board of review and big tax payers resulting in unwarranted tax cuts.

TOKIO, Oct. 31.—More than 158 warships participated in the huge naval review off the coast of Yokohama yesterday.

Carolina Senator Threatens Split in Democratic Party

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—There will be two democratic tickets entered in the 1928 presidential race if the next Democratic Convention abolishes the two-thirds rule, Senator Cole Blaise, South Carolina, predicted today.

The South, which is the backbone of the Democratic Party, will lose her veto power over the convention if the rule is abolished, Blaise explained. Under such conditions, he added, the South will bolt the convention, hold one of its own and place a second ticket in the field.

If the rule is unchanged, Blaise continued, the South will support any nominee, including Governor Al Smith, of New York.

"I personally feel the two-thirds rule will not be changed. If it is, I shall favor my state's delegation withdrawing from the convention and I have so stated my position on the stump in South Carolina time and time again."

Blaise repeated that his favorite candidate for the Democratic nomination was Senator William E. Borah, the Idaho "Progressive" Republican. Blaise said he believed President Coolidge would be renominated by the Republicans.

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Needle Trade Defense

An appeal to all holders of subscription lists for the aid of the Mineola frame-up defendants to turn in all collections at once was issued yesterday by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Unions, 41 Union Square.

The appeals in the Mineola cases are to be heard in the very near future and funds are needed at once, according to the appeal. The defendants were convicted of felonious assault in the furriers' strike.

Each worker who has collected \$5 or more will receive an honor roll button, Ludwig Lundy, manager of the committee, said.

Tickets For Friday

The tenants of United Workers' Cooperative Section K, have bought all the seats of the New Playwrights Theatre for next Friday. The proceeds of the evening will go to the Joint Defense Committee.

Labor and fraternal organizations are pledging their support to the Joint Defense Committee Bazaar to be held at Grand Central Palace from December 23 to 31.

Several branches of the Workmen's Circle and other organizations have pledged more than \$6,000 in advance tickets. Those organizations which have not paid their pledges are urged to do so as soon as possible.

FALLING OUT AMONG EX-NOBLES.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The former Kaiser is opposing the marriage of his sister, the Princess Victoria Schaumburg Lippe, to Count Zoubkoff, an obscure Russian nobleman, it was learned today. The count, who had to flee from Russia during the revolution, now works for a living.



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CLEVELAND CITY MANAGER REJECTS PLEA OF HUNGRY

Unemployed Thousands Demand City Work

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—City Manager Hopkins has turned down all demands presented to him by the Executive Committee of the Cleveland Unemployed Council, for the relief of the unemployment situation here, which is rapidly growing worse.

The committee presented the following demands: Free soup kitchens for the unemployed; free food for school children of the unemployed; clothing to be provided by the city for adults and children; free fuel for the unemployed; no eviction of unemployed from their homes; immediate commencement of public works; enactment of provision for unemployment compensation by the city council; the City Employment Bureau to work with the unemployment council in the placing of unemployed in jobs; private employment sharks be forbidden to ply their trade; provision by the city of immediate shelter for the homeless unemployed. The premises to be administered by the unemployed council.

See City Counsel

Hopkins evaded every issue raised on the flimsy excuse that he was without power to act, and passed the buck to the city council.

In the opinion of the city manager there is no unemployment worth mentioning in the city today, and very little, if any, suffering among the few workers who are out of work. He expressed doubts that there is a single man or woman in Cleveland who is actually suffering from hunger.

The committee produced eviction notices, notices of the stoppage of gas and light service in workers' homes in support of their case. The hollow cheeks of several members of the committee bore mute witness to the fact that hundreds of Cleveland workers are staring actual starvation in the face.

Thousands Wait

Hopkins' refusal to act was reported by the committee to a crowd of 2,500 unemployed who had stood for four hours in the Public Square waiting. The crowd unanimously approved the proposal of the Executive Committee to present the demands with some modification to the city council Monday night.

John Foley, secretary of the council, announced that plans for the immediate acquisition of a permanent headquarters, where beds and a soup kitchen can be established, are well under way. The council will issue a call for a conference of all unions and fraternal organizations at an early date to lay plans for immediate relief of the neediest cases.

Over a Third Idle

That unemployment in Cleveland is growing at an alarming rate cannot be denied. Official statistics gathered by the American Federation of Labor and sent to local unions show that Cleveland tops the list for the country in the percentage of organized workers out of jobs. In Cleveland local unions with a membership of 24,000 which replied to a questionnaire sent out by the A. F. of L. recently, reported 8,500 out of work. In other words 36.9 of Cleveland's organized workers are tramping the streets looking for jobs. The percentage of unemployed among the unorganized workers is undoubtedly much higher.

Trolley Company Lets Leaves Lie on Curve; Car Wrecks; Hurts 22

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Three of 22 passengers were injured today when a trolley of the Ithaca Traction Corporation ran wild down a mile long hill and crashed into another trolley standing at a corner. Both cars were badly damaged by the impact, which tore away the vestibules. Leaves on the rails may have caused the wheels to refuse traction. The line, the most dangerous in the city, has three sharp curves at once on which previous runaway cars have jumped the rails and caused fatalities.

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—Ty Cobb, one of the greatest baseball players of all time, is through with the game, according to a story published today by Bert Walker, sporting editor of the Detroit Times.

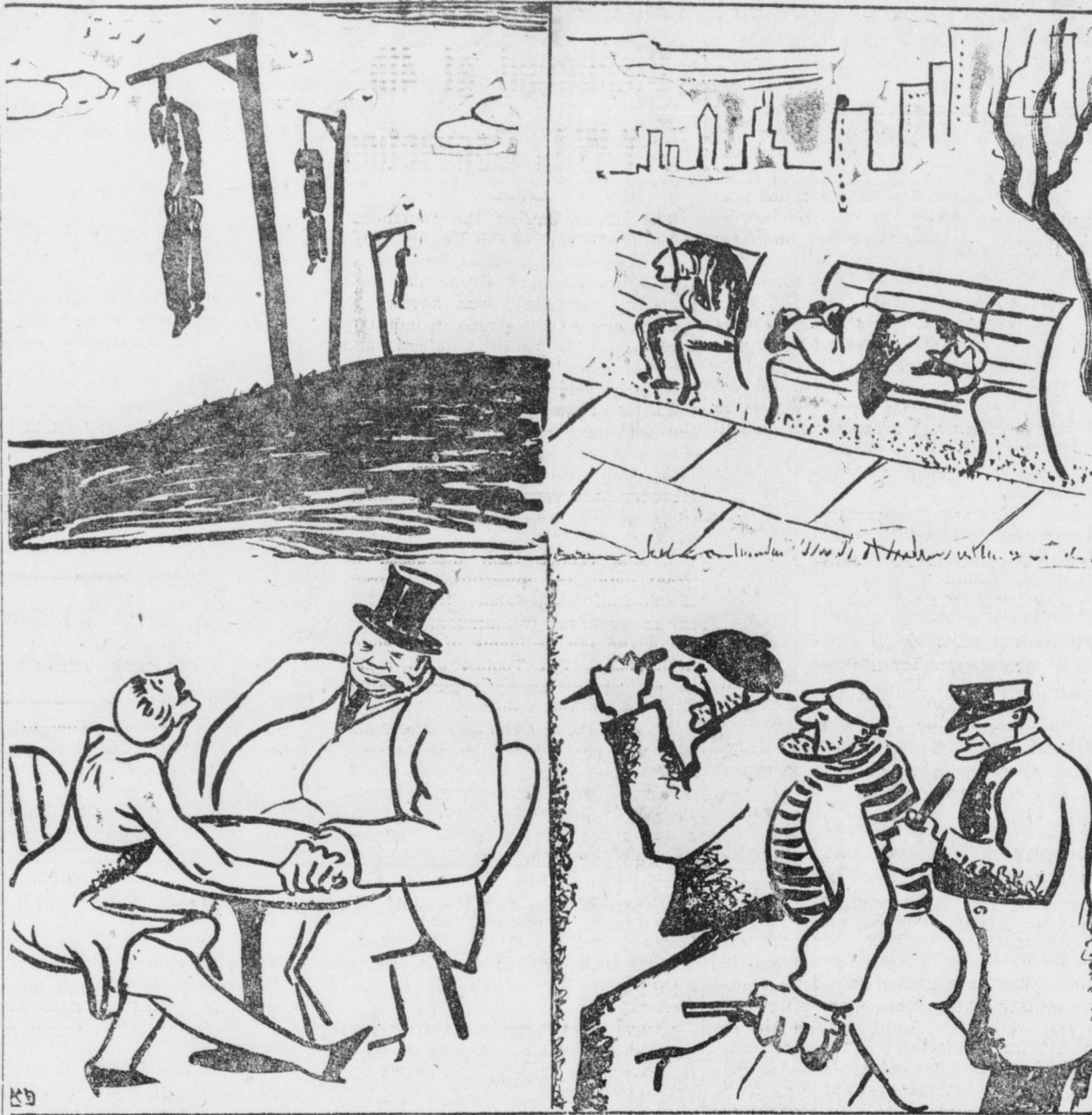
Franco-Yugoslav Pact Backbone of Alliance of Six European Powers

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A powerful alliance is in the final stages of its formation today.

Headed by France, the combination includes Belgium, Poland, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Jugoslavia.

The final treaty—between France and Jugoslavia—probably will be signed within ten days, according to information from Paris today. The French foreign office has already notified the powers of France's intention to do so.

COOLIDGE PROCLAIMS THANKSGIVING



Drawn by Morris Pass.

In his opinion, the best country in the world.

A Vital Proletarian Drama

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD. (Translated from the Yiddish by SENDER GARLIN.)

Nathaniel Buchwald, the dramatic critic of "The Freiheit," is considered one of the most brilliant proletarian writers on the theater. His criticism of "The Belt" is an interesting contribution to the unofficial symposium now being carried on in the columns of the labor press.

WITHOUT any equivocation, without any patronizing concessions, it is necessary to say that the New Playwrights' Theater has produced a strong, vital, proletarian play. There is the danger that the aesthetes on the one hand, and the class-conscious proletarians on the other, will object to the philosophy implied in "The Belt." It will not please the aesthetes because the play deals with such raw, prosaic aspect of life as the shop, exploitation, workers' protests, etc. The proletarians will undoubtedly resent the introduction of the obviously irrational machine-breaking scenes which close the play.

Even if we desired to do so it would be a hopelessly futile task to discuss the issues involved with the aesthetes. Moreover, it is quite probable that for these gentry "The Belt" would not even be placed in the category of "artistic production"—for does it not lack those refinements of stage-technique and settings associated with the professional art theater?

With your own comrades, however, it is essential, that we discuss certain apparent contradictions revealed in this play of mass-production in the Detroit inferno. It must be pointed out, firstly, that it is not always possible for a drama to have the same ideological soundness as a party program. The logic of a specific dramatic situation often demands a climax and a solution which may be violently opposed to the rational, scientifically-guided class war. In the strategy of the class war Paul Sifton's play is of little value. If it is of any value here, it is as an example of how not to conduct the class war. But in the web of American industrial life this production reveals with lightning flashes the sheer instructive mutiny of the workers against the machines and their owners—the capitalist exploiters.

We would be breaking into open doors were we to attempt to prove that sabotage is no method with which to fight economic slavery which the dominant class has established with the aid of its machine-technique, standardization of production, and its "efficiency." It must be noted, however, that the spontaneous expression of blind, primitive revolt usually goes in the direction of sheer destruction. Herein lies, perhaps, the tragedy of blind revolt and the pathos of helplessness. But this much is certain: it is no concocted "scheme" of the dramatist, in this instance.

"The Belt" is a powerful social drama. In it is found extraordinary vitality, honesty and boldness of expression, biting satire against the masters of large-scale industry as well as against the exploited. The characters on the stage are vivid, human, and appear almost photographically realistic. Yet, in a subtler way, they are not mere types but symbolic figures.

In the home of the workers' family which is the strategic part of the play, one sees the human counterparts of the standardized cheap and tawdry machines produced in the auto factory. This worker talks, acts and thinks like millions of others throughout this land of industrial servitude. Thus also his wife and his daughter. Even in their so-called leisure hours their activities are guided by the same mechanical standards—a hangover from their monotonous, grinding tasks in the factory.

Among the automatons who produce Ford parts there are some who refuse to be completely enslaved by the machine; some in whom the machine has not entirely succeeded in sapping strength and courage, the spirit of protest and revolt. The young worker who displays the courage to organize the "revolt" in the factory is not a leader in our sense of the word. The robots in the shop are suspicious of him and brand him a "radical," a "bolshhevik," a "trouble maker." What the poisonous newspapers have taught them they repeat—mechanically.

The "old man" provides them with jobs. He is omnipotent; he has ordered every detail of their lives by his officious "personnel welfare" which takes the place of the company union. The speed-up system saps their vitality. But it is the established system, and one must obey. It seems but yesterday that the mob was ready to lynch the young agitator, using as a moral pretext the accusation that he had seduced the daughter of Jim, the former foreman in "The Belt"—the madhouse of the Ford plant. Then they were a ku klux klan mob.

The next day, however, it is a "mob" that is revolting against the relentless machine; against one hundred per cent standardization; it jeers at the "old man" and threatens him with death. What has wrought this right-about-face? The industrial czar had announced that he would suspend operations because of over-production. And the workers would walk the streets, jobless. Their own "efficiency" has deprived them of their places in the huge cauldron. No jobs for nine months.

The revolutionist greets this play with joy and a spirit of kinship. And I imagine that even the placid and comfortable bourgeois does not leave the theatre in a serene and undisturbed frame of mind.

Among the group of actors at the New Playwrights' Theatre is evident a spirit of collectivism and enthusiasm, a genuine striving for mutual artistic growth and achievement. It holds out promise and adventure to those who are eager for the creation of a true proletarian theatre.

The New Playwrights Theatre

10 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village TELEPHONE WALKER 5789. THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play

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.

DRAMA

Galsworthy's Latest

HUGH BUCKLER

Episodes Having to Do With an Escaped Convict

THERE is no better acting on exhibition in New York than that to be seen at the Booth theatre where John Galsworthy's "Escape" is running. It is the acting, even more than the play, that deserves first mention. But the play is by no means trivial. "Escape" deals with the experiences of a convict, one Capt. Denant, who runs away from the prison farm under cover of a Dartmoor fog, whence he was sent because he killed a meddlesome detective in Hyde Park, London.



Frieda Inescourt

Denant, excellently played by Leslie Howard, dodges in and out of the play which contains a prologue and nine scenes.

The prologue is in Hyde Park where the former captain sits reading in by a flickering lamp-light. Comes along a lady of the evening, one of the unfortunate dregs who is happily possessed of a sense of ironic humor. A short conversation ensues; at a decorous moment the man rises to go. A plainclothes man arrives on the scene, arrests the girl for soliciting; the man returns and tries to persuade the snoop to mind his own affairs, a scuffle ensues and the detective falls, striking his head on an iron post causing a fracture of the skull from which he dies.

The first scene opens in the prison lot where the convict escapes, after being warned by a fellow prisoner that he hasn't a chance in a million. Through the dense fog he manages to evade the patrol and the constabulary from the countryside. When morning comes he finds himself under the bed of a lady in an inn—she aids him by furnishing him with her husband's fishing rod and basket, so he can disguise himself as a fisherman.

Next an old man, an former bar-bister, cynical and cunning befriends him. He next encounters a picnic party on the high moor; vicious and ignorant, they berate the escaped convict without knowing he stands before them. He steals their Ford car and rides away. He barely misses a constable a half hour later while engaged in conversation with a man waiting for his wife to get a pebble out of her stocking. The man wants to turn him over to the police, while the woman aids his escape. That night he sleeps in a gravel pit and is awakened by flunkies of a landholder, who suspect him. By a ruse he escapes and is hotly pursued to a "cottage of gentility" where two sisters dwell, one godly, the other ungodly. As is logical, the ungodly one sympathizes with him, while the other one wants to turn him over to the jailers. While they fight over the ethical elements of the case he leaves and seeks sanctuary in the vestry of a village church. The parson doesn't know what to do and procrastinates until the barking constables and the yokelery of the countryside fall upon the prisoner and escort him back to jail.

As a study in psychology the rapidly passing episodes are excellent. Those who profess the highest sentiments are most base while the others are almost human. It might be called a study in prejudices.

In many respects it is a relief from the usual run of Galsworthy plays.



In "The Ladder" which has taken up new quarters at the Lyric Theatre. The J. Frank Davis play is now in its second year.

inasmuch as there is no sermonizing, no effort to portray his queer combination of liberalism and fabianism. It is just an amusing play without pointing a moral.

During its run the Booth will be a pleasant place to spend an evening. Aside from the faultless acting of Leslie Howard, Edgar B. Kent deserves special praise for his versatility in handling three parts and making each of them distinctive. Frieda Inescourt is excellent in the small part of the lady in the inn, while Allan Trotter makes the landholder about as mean and low as a so-called christian can sink.—H. M. W.

MUSIC

SAN CARLO OPERA AT GALLO THEATRE NEXT MONDAY.

The San Carlo Opera Company returns to New York for its engagement of two weeks beginning next Monday in the new Gallo Theatre.

Myrna Sharlow, formerly with the Chicago Opera, heads the list of new singers. Other guests engaged for special performances are Tommaso Alcaide an Italian lyric tenor of note, Gladys Axman, a soprano well known in New York. Other sopranos are Louise Taylor, Tina Paggi, Ethel Fox, and Hizi Koyke, the latest Japanese interpreter of "Madam Butterfly."

Franco Tafuro, with the organization for two years, still heads the list of tenors, with Fernando Bertini, and Giuseppe Barsotti, and Francesco Curci in his usual roles. Mezzo-sopranos and contralto include Coe Glade, Bernice Schaker, Frances Morosini and Beatrice Altieri. The baritones are Mario Valle, Emilio Ghirardini, Giuseppe Interrante and Luigi De Cesare, the basses are Andrea Mongelli and Natale Cervi, and the musical director, Carlo Peroni, will conduct all performances.

The operas announced for the first week are "La Boheme" Monday night, "Rigoletto" Tuesday night, "Madam Butterfly" Wednesday night, "Faust" Thursday night, "La Traviata" Friday night, "Martha" Saturday afternoon and "Leda" Saturday night.

AMUSEMENTS

CIVIC REPERTORY THEA. 14 St. & 6 Ave. Prices 50c to \$1.50 EVA LE GALLIENNE Tonight—THE CRADLE SONG

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

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

"Audience Quaked Delightedly."—Woodcraft World. DRACULA FULTON 46 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Evenings 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA

Weather Clear Track Fast with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh

Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture Directed by SUNRISE F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUDERMANN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. THEATRE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

After much shifting of bookings "The Desert Song" will again be moved, this time to the Imperial Theatre, where it will continue its long run beginning Monday, November 7.

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy "IF" LITTLE THEATRE, W. 44th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

REPUBLIC WEST Evenings 8:30 42 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. The Mulberry Bush with James Hennie & Claudette Colbert

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

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

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

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

The LADDER POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.20. LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30.

GARRICK Theatre, 65 W. 35th. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELIS IN THE MODERN TAMPING OF THE SHREW with the GARRICK PLAYERS

4 WALLS:: with MUNI WISENFREUD Th. W. 58 St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

JOBS SCARCE IN BAY STATE SLUMP HITS INDUSTRIES

Massachusetts Workers Get Low Wages

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press)

The specter of unemployment must have appeared at the door of thousands of Massachusetts homes this Sept., for the monthly report of the state department of labor shows factory employment down 5 1/2 per cent from the level of September 1926, while the building industry has failed to make its full seasonal contribution to the income of the wage earning population of the state. The department reports that 290 representative building contractors were employing 18 per cent fewer workers than in September a year ago.

Factory employment in Massachusetts made a seasonal gain of 1.4 per cent from August to July, but this compares with a gain of 3.8 per cent in the same period 1926. And it left employment in the state at only 80.9 per cent of the average for the years 1919-1923 which is treated by the department as 100 per cent or normal. This means that a fifth of the workers who had jobs in Bay State factories in the earlier period have been turned away to look elsewhere for a chance to support their families.

Many Jobless Workers
The slump compared with a year ago has been general affecting 15 of the 20 leading industries. Manufacturers of men's clothing and automobile tires alone report appreciable gains in the number of workers employed. The boot and shoe industry registered a decline of 10 1/2 per cent reporting only 58.5 per cent.

Low Wages
Wages in Massachusetts factories averaged \$24.95 a week. Male workers averaged \$29.47 while the average for women was \$16.65. The wages vary widely from city to city, the lowest average being \$19.09 in Fall River and the highest \$30.84 in Everett. For 15 leading cities the weekly averages in September 1926 and 1927 were:

Massachusetts	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1927
Boston	\$26.37	\$27.08
Brockton	23.56	25.29
Cambridge	26.22	26.01
Chelsea	25.45	25.51
Fall River	18.49	19.09
Haverhill	28.25	25.29
Holyoke	22.38	23.45
Lawrence	23.23	23.87
Lowell	20.73	20.25
Lynn	29.90	30.57
New Bedford	20.02	20.56
Peabody	26.65	25.84
Salem	23.98	26.57
Springfield	27.93	27.97
Worcester	27.73	28.29

Textile Workers Get Low Wages.
The lowest levels of wages are found in the textile towns, Fall River, Lawrence and New Bedford, which are feeling the competition of the Southern mill towns. In September Massachusetts cotton mills operated only 152 hours per spindle while mills in North Carolina averaged 324 hours and those in South Carolina 348 hours per spindle.
The department's report covering the building trades shows 341 contractors employing 8,937 men, a gain of 1.4 per cent compared with August. These building tradesmen averaged 40.9 hours of work in the week covered by the report, making \$39.09 or an average of 95.7 cents per hour.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Thomas Aids Anti-Labor Forces; Workers Party and Socialist Party in Contrast

(Continued from Page One)

entire scheme of strengthening bureaucratic control and making the government machinery a more efficient weapon against the working class. Thomas is muddled.

In endorsing the idea of four-year term for governor, on grounds that it will enable the governor to become better acquainted with the state's business, Thomas is really adding grist to the mills of the capitalist parties. He shows what the middle-headed socialist party ideology really leads to in the final analysis—support of the policies of the imperialist forces in this country.

What is meant by efficiency or inefficiency in government? We cannot discuss government in the abstract. We have before us a particular form of government—the government of the capitalist class. An efficient capitalist class government means swifter action against labor on strike, means greater interference with the right to picket, means more repressive laws against labor. Only a socialist who believes that the governor acts in the interests of all the people and that he is really in office to preserve the welfare of the majority of people of the state can propose the idea of efficiency in capitalist government.

S. P. for "Efficient" Cops.
The socialist party in the city elections in 1925 had in their program the proposal for a more efficient and a more adequate police force in this city. This is also in line with the middle class reactionary idea of efficiency of government in general—disregarding the living fact that we are dealing with the present capitalist government. The needle trades workers have sampled the already adequate and efficient police force of New York. The paperbox workers, the traction workers, the truckmen and window cleaners can tell Thomas what a greater police force, which Commissioner of Police Warren is getting by the addition of 700 men, will mean in new strikes and in new attempts to organize labor.

For a Labor Party.

Vanguard Will Issue 'Red Republic' Series on Tenth Anniversary

(By Federated Press.)

November 7, the 10th anniversary of the Russian Soviet revolution, will witness the publication of five volumes on the "red republic" by the Vanguard Press. Jerome Davis, of Yale University, edits the series. Eight more volumes will follow, making 13.
This library on Russian trade unions, village life, education, religion, etc., will sell for the regular Vanguard price of 50 cents a volume, with a discount of 10 cents to members of the Vanguard.

Of special interest to workers will be Robert W. Dunn's "Soviet Trade Unions," in the series of eight volumes that will follow. Dunn packs his several months of research in Russian union halls into a 200-page volume. The seven other companion volumes are: "Soviet Production and Distribution," by W. Jett Lauck; "The Family in Soviet Russia," by Jessica Smith; "The New Schools of New Russia," by Lucy L. W. Wilson; "Health in Soviet Russia," by W. H. Gantt; "Civil Liberties in Russia," by Roger N. Baldwin; "Jews and National Minorities in Russia," by Avrahm Yarmolinsky; "Art and Culture in Soviet Russia," by Joseph Freeman, Ernestine Evans, Louis Lozowick, Babette Deutsch and Leo Simonson.

The Workers (Communist) Party is opposed to the four-year term for governor. It declares that only the most energetic struggle against reactionary legislation, injunctions and police violence will free the workers from the illusion of the so-called non-partisan "reward-your-friends-and-punish-your-enemies" policy and clear the path for the formation of a Labor Party. The position of Thomas on the lengthening of the term of office of governor, state senator and assemblyman shows the insidious ideology of the socialist leaders. This ideology forms a stumbling block to the development of class consciousness in the workers and presents the mobilization of the workers against the two old parties and the so-called "friends of labor."

Thomas Represents S. P.
Thomas says that his opinion may differ from those of other members of the socialist party regarding this question, but irrespective of the particular stand of other leaders of the socialist party on the question of the four-year term for governor, there is no doubt that Thomas is stating the socialist party position toward capitalist government, which coincides with the views of bourgeois politicians and respectable representatives of the capitalist parties.

There is an idea in some circles that Thomas is a liberal and left winger in the socialist party but this is entirely false. Thomas is the best expression of the ideology of the socialist party. Thomas voices the real thoughts of the petty bourgeois leadership of the socialist party and befuddles the minds of the workers, preventing them from mobilizing their strength for a fight against the enslaving injunctions, police brutality and reaction which has a death grip upon the city and state of New York.

The workers must vote against the four-year term for governor and the lengthening of the offices of assemblymen and state senators. They must also fight against the reactionary capitalist parties and socialist party with their demoralizing ideology and propaganda.

Unsanitary Paper Box Factories Are Exposed

(Continued from Page One)

"The very nature of the industry presupposes difficulty in keeping the workroom clean and orderly for there must of necessity be glue and paste and paper about. However, there was inexcusable neglect on the part of many of the manufacturers in regard to housekeeping standards."

Though housed in tenement neighborhoods the paper box industry in the last few years has shifted from hand to machine processes. Machine production has cut the working forces 32 per cent since 1914, while the volume of business increased. In the same period output per wage earner has increased 122 per cent and the horsepower per wage earner has more than quadrupled. Safeguards against accidents do not seem to be much used, for the department reports the high record of 350 injuries in a year.

Union Wages Higher.
Unionism pays, the department's figures show. In union plants the median pay for women is \$23 as compared to \$19.93 in non-union plants; for men, \$37.14 as compared to \$32.86. That is for full time. Most of the employes work overtime.

"DAWN" BACK IN NEW YORK
There was no "mutiny" aboard the trans-Atlantic plane "Dawn," back at Curtis field yesterday after three unsuccessful attempts to span the ocean.

Youth In Industry Discussed at 4th Y.W.L. Convention

The second day of the fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League, meeting at Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 31st St., yesterday, was devoted to a discussion of the youth in industry, problems of the youth in industry and the war danger.

After 19 delegates and leading functionaries of the league had discussed the war danger report, delivered at the opening session by Paul Crouch, and after Crouch had summed up, Herbert Zam reported on the conditions of the youth in industry and tasks of the league.

In his report Zam discussed at great detail the question of apprenticeship and child labor. He was followed by John Williamson, who reported on the problems of the youth in industry. Pat Tooney gave a detailed supplementary report dealing with the mining industry.

The following delegates and functionaries participated in the discussion of Crouch's report: Filani, Philadelphia; Wall, Cleveland; Yusem, Chicago; Schactman, New York; Platt, New York; Epstein, Philadelphia; Williamson, New York; Don, New York; Perilla, New York; Kay, Boston; Harvey, Chicago; Weisberg, New York; Frankfeld, New York; Shohan, Boston; Miller, New York; Rubenstein, New York; Tenhunen, Minnesota; Zam, New York, and Green, Chicago.

Crouch read a letter received from a soldier stationed in Hawaii in which he expresses contempt for army recruiting methods.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

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.

Associated Shop Puts 46-Hour Day in Effect

(Continued from Page One)
work by officers of the Furriers' Union Joint Board. In the announcement of the meeting the Joint Board called particular attention to the fact that Schwartz and Dragutzky is a registered shop and one of the largest in the industry.

Bosses Plus Right Wing.
"No one can now have any doubt that the employers and the right wing workers," an officer of the Joint Board said last night. "The lengthening of hours from 40 to 46 in an Associated shop is an indication of the right wing policy. It means that all shops controlled by the right wingers will follow suit and compel the workers to toil longer hours for the same pay. At the Cooper Union meeting plans to meet this move on the part of the bosses and the scab unionists will be made."

List of Speakers.
The speakers at tonight's meeting will be Ben Gold, manager, Joint Board; Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board; Sam Leibowitz, assistant manager of the Furriers Joint Board; Jack Skolnick, business agent; Louis Cohen, chairman, Local 10, and George Arzantites, of the Greek furriers. Isadore Shapiro, chairman of the Joint Board, will preside.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK Patronize Our Friend SPIESS STUDIO 54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations (Established 1887.)

THREE LARGE MASS MEETINGS to Honor Tenth Anniversary

The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be opened here SUNDAY, NOV. 6th at 2 P. M., with three large mass meetings.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, Third Ave. and 57th St.
Speakers:— JULIET STUART POYNTZ MELACH EPSTEIN HERBERT ZAM WM. Z. FOSTER M. J. OLGIN JAMES P. CANNON

The FREIHEIT GEANGS VEREIN will provide music. WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, secretary of the New York District of the Party will preside.

NEW STAR CASINO, Park Ave. and 107th St.
Speakers:— JACK STACHEL REBECCA GRECH WM. Z. FOSTER JAMES P. CANNON SCHACHO EPSTEIN M. J. OLGIN

The FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA will play. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Lecturer and Teacher will preside. BROOKLYN workers will assemble at:

ARCADIA HALL, Halsey St. and Broadway
Speakers:— WM. F. DUNNE SAM DON WM. Z. FOSTER M. J. OLGIN

WILLIAM TOURAS, editor of the Laisve, Lithuanian Communist Daily will address the audience in Lithuanian. Revolutionary songs will be rendered by the Lithuanian Chorus. JOHN BALLAM will preside.

Charge Mental Defective with Hospital Fire; Urge Prison Instead of Hospital for Him Now

Lives of patients and employes in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital were endangered by a three-alarm fire in the hospital annex yesterday. It is reported that after the fire had been put out, Fire Marshal Brophy "discovered" that a certain man was employed in the hospital as porter. This porter is said to have been recognized as a defendant in former incendiary fire cases. He is being held, though he was overcome by smoke while trying to enter the burning building, apparently in an attempt at rescue.

The brick building in which the fire broke out contains among other things a boiler room and kitchen in the basement, a nurses' dining room on the main floor, the internes' quarters on the second floor and an unoccupied attic under a slate roof.

Seventy-eight of the more than 300 patients in the hospital proper were wheeled out of danger.

If the porter is found to be suffering from mental disease it will go hard with him rather than with the hospital authorities who knowingly employed him despite his alleged record. His case will not be cited by judges and mayors of New York state as proof that the penal methods of capitalist society, as typified by the Baumes Law, are scientifically unsound. It will be used instead as propaganda against pardons and paroles for other defendants under the anti-labor New York "criminal" code.

If the porter is found mentally defective or deranged he will be said to have "confessed" his "crime."

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.
Rutgers Square; Sam Don, George Primoff, A. Gusakoff and J. Cohen, speakers.

Brook Ave. and 138th St.; Solon de Leon, Louis A. Baum and Joseph Brabady.
Madison Ave. and 115th St.; Charles Mitchell, Moreau, Neahama and Dassa.

Brownsville Meeting Monday.
The International Branch of Sub-section 6C will meet Monday at its new headquarters, 1689 Pitkin Ave., at 8 p. m.

Branch 1, Bronx Meet Tomorrow.
Branch 1, Bronx, will hold a special meeting tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at 542 East 145th St., followed by a lecture on the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution by Eli Jacobson.

Concert and Dance November 12.
A concert and dance to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be given by Section 5, Nov. 12 at 2075 Clinton Ave., Bronx, in the grand ball room. W. W. Weinstein, District 2 organizer, will speak.

Dance For Revolution.
To celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution, the Workers (Communist) Party will hold a dance Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th St.

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.

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

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Sc.	Ag.	Points
Bronx Hungarian	5	4	0	1	16	4	9
Hungarian Workers A. C.	5	3	1	1	17	11	7
Scandinavian Workers A. C.	5	2	1	2	12	9	6
Red Star A. C.	4	2	1	1	3	4	5
Spartacus S. C.	6	1	3	2	10	15	4
New York Eagle S. C.	5	1	5	0	5	17	2
Atlantic A. C.	2	1	1	0	4	4	2
Freiheit S. C.	3	0	2	1	3	6	1

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Sc.	Ag.	Points
Red Star A. C.	3	3	0	0	11	5	6
Hungarian Workers A. C.	5	2	1	2	12	5	6
New York Eagle	3	1	1	1	7	2	3
Spartacus S. C.	4	1	2	1	8	12	3
Freiheit S. C.	5	1	4	0	3	12	2
Prague F. C.	2	1	1	0	1	7	2

Results of Last Sunday's Games.
Hung. Workers vs. N. Y. Eagle: 6:0 (4:0). The New York Eagle SC's action of playing their scheduled game with the Hungarians in spite of their inability to put up more than seven players against their opponents' eleven is very commendable and by doing this they have set an example of comradely sportsmanship that should be followed by the other teams of the League.

"Lindy" Consultant to Guggenheim Air Fund

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, trans-Atlantic air flyer will officiate in a consulting capacity for the Daniel Guggenheim fund for the promotion of aeronautics, and for the time being, at least, will not align himself with any commercial project, it was learned here yesterday. Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the Guggenheim fund, announced that "Lindy" henceforth would be a member of the organization.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

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.

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.

Party Dance Nov. 19.
A dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19 at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., by Sections 2 and 3.

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

SIGMAN OPPOSES JAILED WORKERS PRISON RELEASE

Local 41 Members Vote to Support Militants

Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Samuel Markewich, former assistant district attorney and lawyer for the right wing, are attempting to prevent the release from jail of imprisoned cloak and dressmakers who support the left wing, officials of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board charged yesterday. The Joint Board spokesmen pointed out that the militant leaders of the union have been conducting a campaign for several months to release the cloak and dressmakers who are today in Sing Sing and Harts Island as a result of their activities during the last strike.

City Officials Favor Release. Especially during the last two weeks has this campaign been intense, the Joint Board charges. Even certain city officials who cooperated with the employers and the right wing have spoken in favor of the release of the imprisoned workers, according to the Joint Board.

Local 41 Members Support Leadership

More than 350 members of Local 41, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a meeting at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place, last night, pledged their support to the suspended left wing leadership of the local. All officers of Local 41 were suspended by the right wing officialdom of the I. L. G. W. last Friday.

The assembled workers adopted a resolution condemning the action of the right wing and instructing the local officials to continue to administer the affairs of the organization. The speakers included M. E. Taft, manager, and Celia Lengart, of the local executive board. Louis Rubin presided.

An agreement between the local and the employers' association expired yesterday, it was pointed out. The right wing of the I. L. G. W., however, has begun a campaign for the release of the right wing gangsters jailed for assaulting left wing pickets.

NINE IN CREW OF FOUNDERED SHIP RESCUED

Eight men and the captain of the four-masted schooner Horatio J. Foss have been rescued by the liner Volendam and brought into New York harbor. They were afloat seven days in a little boat in the open sea, after the schooner foundered in the last of three gales encountered within five days previous to her sinking.

The Foss was a 746 ton schooner, taking 1,100 tons of coal to Martinique. She was owned by Crowell & Thurlow, of Boston. Her heavy cargo, combined with bad weather and the age of the ship caused her to spring a leak. The crew kept at the pumps for two days, then abandoned ship on Oct. 22. The engine in the boat was torn out to give room for the crew.

The boat was crushed against the side of the schooner in launching, and itself sprung a leak. The crew, already exhausted by pumping the water out of the schooner, took turns rowing and bailing. The sea contigued heavy, but finally by pure chance the Volendam picked them up. The men were covered with boils and sores from the salt spray.

Germany Sounds U. S. On New Ambassador

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—It was reported this afternoon in circles close to the foreign office that the German government is sounding the American government as to the acceptability of Dr. Kiep, present counselor of the German embassy, as the new German ambassador to the United States.

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Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

SUB. CAMPAIGN FOR THE DAILY WORKER



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THREE LARGE MASS MEETINGS to Honor Tenth Anniversary

The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be opened here SUNDAY, NOV. 6th at 2 P. M., with three large mass meetings.

CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE, Third Ave. and 57th St.
Speakers:— JULIET STUART POYNTZ MELACH EPSTEIN HERBERT ZAM WM. Z. FOSTER M. J. OLGIN JAMES P. CANNON

The FREIHEIT GEANGS VEREIN will provide music. WILLIAM W. WEINSTONE, secretary of the New York District of the Party will preside.

NEW STAR CASINO, Park Ave. and 107th St.
Speakers:— JACK STACHEL REBECCA GRECH WM. Z. FOSTER JAMES P. CANNON SCHACHO EPSTEIN M. J. OLGIN

The FREIHEIT MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA will play. ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG, Lecturer and Teacher will preside. BROOKLYN workers will assemble at:

ARCADIA HALL, Halsey St. and Broadway
Speakers:— WM. F. DUNNE SAM DON WM. Z. FOSTER M. J. OLGIN

WILLIAM TOURAS, editor of the Laisve, Lithuanian Communist Daily will address the audience in Lithuanian. Revolutionary songs will be rendered by the Lithuanian Chorus. JOHN BALLAM will preside.

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JACK STACHEL will preside.
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EDITOR.....ROBERT MINOR
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....WM. F. DUNNE

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Colorado—The State Steps in

Martial law has not been declared in Colorado yet but the officers of the Colorado national guard are in charge of the Rockefeller interests just the same.

It was no delegation of elected officials which delivered the anti-picketing ultimatum to the strike leaders day before yesterday but a squad of military men vested with the full power of the state.

Colonel Hart, indeed, could have echoed the famous saying of the French tyrant: "The State, It is I," as he told the representatives of the Colorado miners that picketing would be tolerated no longer.

It is evident from the I. W. W. press, and reports from the strike area, that some of the I. W. W. leaders have been inclined to look upon Governor Adams as a "friend of labor," or at least as a neutral element in the clash between the Rockefeller wing of the American capitalist class and the Colorado miners.

It was even believed, to some extent at least, that the governor was opposed to the use of troops and would permit picketing. These illusions have been shattered. The governor has ordered picketing to cease under threat of martial law.

If picketing is stopped, no troops, of course will be used. They will not be necessary. The Rockefeller interests and the smaller companies will be able to bring in strikebreakers unhampered.

The struggle, however, is really between the Rockefeller and the miners. Rockefeller dominates the state of Colorado. It is his state and the state power is his instrument just as the national government is the instrument of the class to which Rockefeller belongs—the capitalist class.

There could be no more dangerous illusion created in the minds of the miners who are engaged in a life and death struggle than that the state government will or can be used in their interests, or that it will or can remain neutral when the interests of Colorado capitalism are menaced by a revolt of exploited workers.

What has happened?

The state government itself makes war on the miners. The Rockefellers, as individuals, their mining companies and steel concerns, their managers and superintendents, are relieved of all responsibility.

"Democratic government," "officials elected by the people," "American institutions," become weapons for use against the Colorado workers.

Everything is quite legal. Nothing is irregular. National guard officers and members, clothed with full legal authority, about whose legal right to ride down, club, bayonet, shoot and arrest there can be no question, take the places of the private gunmen of the coal and steel companies.

All is ship shape. All in order. The official documents are signed and sealed with the great seal of the sovereign state of Colorado and countersigned by the governor.

The state of Colorado is a strikebreaker. Its state apparatus is a gigantic strikebreaking machine. Its armed forces are at the disposal of the Colorado capitalist class. They will try to drive the miners back to slavery.

The Colorado miners will have to resist the strikebreaking program of the state government—or surrender.

Openly and brutally the state power is thrown against the striking miners. In Colorado it takes the form of a declaration that picketing is illegal, orders to discontinue it accompanied by a show of military forces.

In West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio it takes the form of a federal injunction against strikes and picketing enforced by the armed forces of the United States—marshals, etc.

The labor movement, if the Colorado strike and the strike of the miners in other states, are to be won, must base its program of support on the fundamental fact that in this struggle, as in all important struggles of the workers, the government is the instrument of the capitalist class.

Once this becomes clear, the labor movement will waste no more time bemoaning "the prostitution of American governmental institutions to the uses of the employers"—the favorite complaint of labor officialdom which supports capitalist parties—but will proceed to organize its mighty forces for a decisive struggle whose implications are understood and not hidden.

The Colorado miners must be given every possible aid in their fight against the state power of the Rockefeller dynasty.

Yellow Tweedledum vs. Saffron Tweedledee

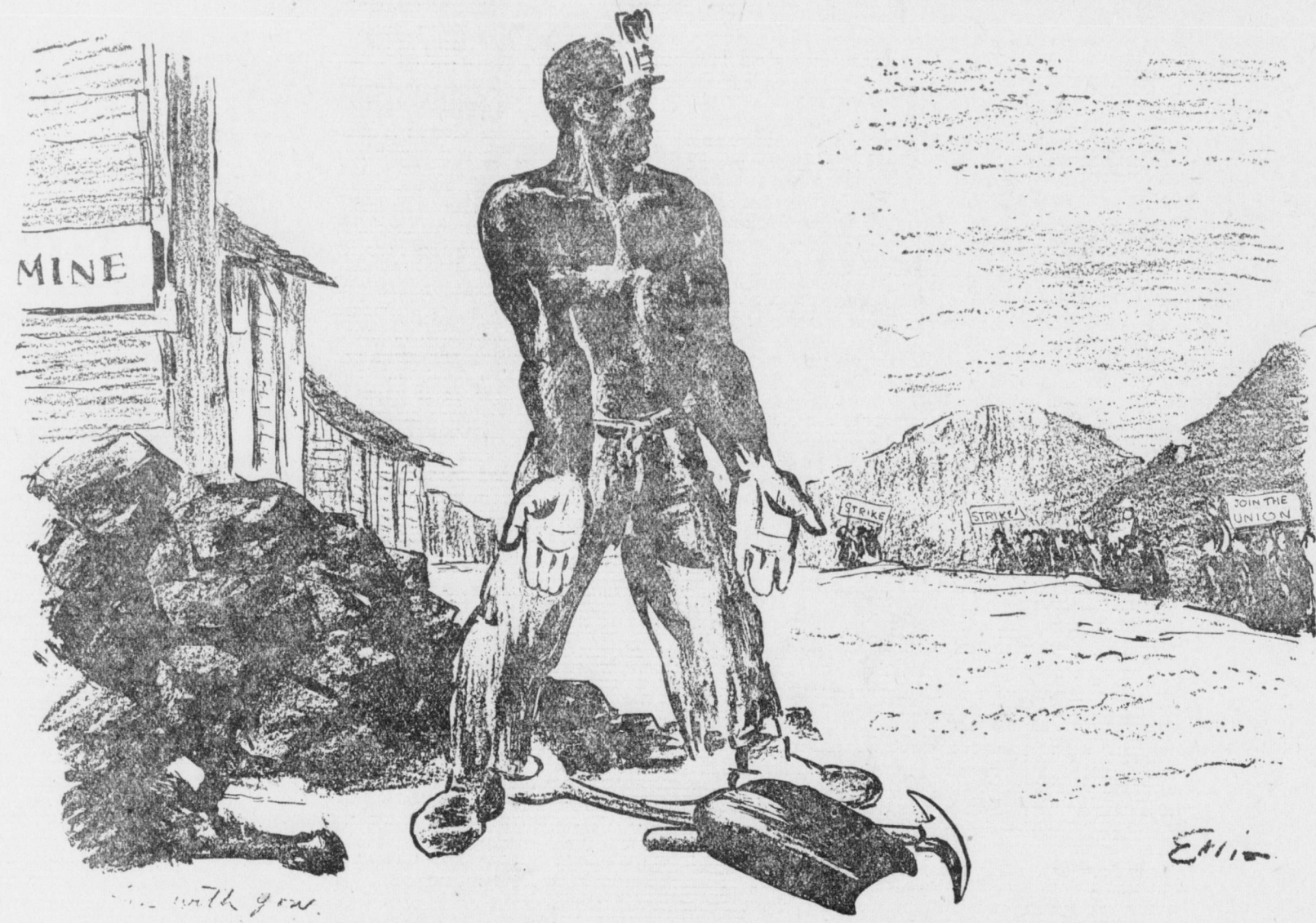
Announcement is made of an impending debate and discussion on the subject "The Goal of Freedom and the Road to It." Bertrand Russell is advertised to present the anarchist view of a "free human society," while Max Eastman is to present a "revolutionary plan for achieving that freedom." The chairman is Dudley Field Malone, the Tammany politician, who is a proper person to officiate at such an affair.

As to the principals, Bertrand Russell is a notorious defender of the most vicious and rapacious imperialism of Britain. While from the Olympian heights of philosophic anarchism, (itself a bourgeois illusion) he may proclaim some abstract, transcendental ideal of freedom, he aids the master class of his own country enslave countless millions of workers and colonial subjects.

Discussing the liberation movement in India in the September 25 issue of the English section of the Jewish Daily Forward, Russell declared in typical imperialist fashion: "The various peoples of India are not yet at a level where freedom is possible." That is precisely the claim of all oppressors who, in their monumental arrogance, claim that they alone can judge when and under what conditions freedom may be realized. Baldwin and the rest of the Tories say the same thing.

Russell's opponent in the debate, Max Eastman, has recently sunk rapidly from romantic dilettantism to counter-revolution. He entered Russia and proceeded to write a life of Trotsky, which was the infantile babbling of hero worship. Next he wrote "Since Lenin Died," wherein he tried to prove that Trotskyism was the dominant factor in the revolution; in this work he slandered in

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT



Down Tools! The Negro Miner Joins his Fellow Workers.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

X. Literary Vigilantes

THE "muckraking era" culminated in the efforts of the "progressive" to elect Theodore Roosevelt president in 1912. It wouldn't have done any good, because Roosevelt, while he talked like a crusader, always acted as a "practical man"—so he described himself in a letter to Harriman, begging campaign funds from that super-corruptist. But the idealists gathered in convention, and sang hymns and went to battle for the Lord. Their enemies laughed at them, for by that time every great magazine that stood for the public welfare had been either bought up or driven into bankruptcy, and there was no longer any way to reach the great mass of the people; there has not been from that day to this, and there never will be again until the workers and farmers have united to force themselves a weapon of deliverance.

The world war came, and the idealism of America was diverted into a new channel. The writers of America were organized and drilled, along with the rest of the population; "vigilantes," we called ourselves, and there are many who would not enjoy having their antics recalled. Ten years have passed, and one American writer here purposes, as briefly as possible, to record his shame, and ask forgiveness from the thousands of young men he helped to decoy into the slaughter-pit.

It was my task, self-assumed, to hold the radical movement in line for Woodrow Wilson's policies. Needless to say, I never asked or received a cent from anyone, and the little magazine which I edited and published cost me a deficit of six or eight thousand dollars for the ten months of its history. I am happy to say that I never swallowed the propaganda of our allies, and never ceased to warn our public against the perfidy of the ruling class statesmen in Europe: so much so that the post office authorities refused entry to my magazine, and I only got by through a series of accidents—that my wife happened to have a United States senator for a cousin, and another for a next-door neighbor in girlhood; also that I had the fortune to have a telegram to Colonel House delivered to him while he was in session with President Wilson. My little paper was barred from England on request of the United States Naval Intelligence: so you see, I do not have so much to confess

as some of my fellow-vigilantes! How could I have been trapped into supporting the war? I thought that Woodrow Wilson really meant his golden, glowing words; I thought he was in position to know what I couldn't know, and would take the obvious step to protect us against diplomatic perfidy. I knew nothing of the pre-war intrigues of the French and Russian statesmen against Germany, which had made the war inevitable, and had been planned for that purpose; I knew nothing of the secret treaties which bound the allies for the war. When the time came for us to enter, I sent President Wilson a telegram, urging him to condition our entry upon the agreement that all territories taken from the Central Powers should be neutralized and placed under international guarantee. If that policy had been followed, the ghastly farce of Versailles would have been avoided; in fact we would never have entered the war, for the allied rascals would have been exposed, and forced to make peace by the public sentiment of their own peoples.

We went in; and the story-writers and poets and illustrators and actors and musicians of America were set to work to do their part in making the world safe for democracy. They wrote patriotic songs and red cross appeals, and spied on their foreign-born neighbors, and drew posters and made speeches selling liberty bonds, and went overseas and sang and danced for the boys. And while they were in the midst of it, the Bolsheviks broke into the strong boxes of the Tsarist diplomats, and published to the world those secret treaties which showed our precious allies in a series of bargains to loot the world, in defiance of President Wilson's promises to the German people. And what did the literary vigilantes make of that? The answer is that the very few of them knew anything about it, because the newspapers of America suppressed this most vital news of the whole war. Only the "New York Evening Post" published the treaties, and straightway it was driven to the wall, and purchased by a member of the House of Morgan. What the vigilantes chose to believe were the "Sisson documents," forgeries which the Russian reactionaries palmed off on an American editor who had turned amateur diplomat, and proved himself more silly than anything he ever printed in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine."

My quarrel with Woodrow Wilson is not because he caused me to make

the most brazen manner the defenders of the Lenin tradition. In certain articles in the New Masses, Eastman perverts in the most impudent manner the Marxian theory of historical materialism with the coarsest vulgarizations of that modern capitalist class vagary, Freudianism. His latest book descends to plain mendacity against Marx, where he tries to prove that Marxism is outworn and has to be brought up-to-date with the aid of modern bourgeois science, particularly the "new psychology."

Always a mere dabbler, a hanger-on, in the revolutionary movement, it is logical that Eastman should now find himself an open enemy of the revolution. There is no worse menace to the revolution than he who tries to distort or revise Marxism, and to unmask such reactionary efforts is the duty of every revolutionist. It is in pursuit of this principle that we publicly brand Eastman as a counter-revolutionist, trying to conceal his perfidy beneath pseudo-revolutionary phrases. His opinions are utterly worthless and no worker should contribute to his delinquency by patronizing a performance in which he takes part.

In sponsoring such a debate between two counter-revolutionists, each posing as a revolutionist, the New Masses certainly renders a very dubious service to the working class.

a fool of myself, but because he fumbled the greatest opportunity that any statesman ever had in all history, and wasted the efforts of a whole generation of his countrymen. My reason for mentioning the subject here is to show the writers and artists of America what it means to them that all the sources of information and publicity of their country are held as the personal and private property of men whose activities have nothing to do with human welfare, but solely with the profits of their own predatory group. We Americans went into this hideous adventure, because the House of Morgan and its allied banks had backed the wrong horse, and stood to lose hundreds of millions of dollars. At any time in

future that it becomes necessary for us to validate bonds held by the House of Morgan, we will go into a war with any nation whatsoever, big or little, Hayti or Nicaragua, Mexico, China, Japan, Russia, France or Great Britain; and when that time comes, the great chains of newspapers and magazines and publishing houses and moving picture producers and exhibitors, all now tied up tight with the financial system, will see to it that you, the writers and artists of America regard it as a war to make the world safe for democracy, and repeat all the antics you performed in 1917-1918: just as now they cause you, reading this statement of plain historic facts, to become indignant and call me harsh names.

Rockefeller Company and State Plan to Crush Miners' Strike

(Continued from Page One)

dom of the Wyoming miners are doing all possible to assist in the speeding up in production of coal, which is being shipped into Colorado.

In New Mexico the Governor has ordered out part of the State troops and is openly protecting the capitalist interest against the workers.

Colorado Capitalist Press Screams For Blood.

The Denver Post, Rocky Mountain News and the Pueblo Chaffron and the lesser lights of the state's capitalist press are clamoring for the state troops and would gloat over a blood bath if such were possible. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. have sung one song for the last two weeks and that was and is: "The Governor Must Send in the State Troops." The governor conferred with the strike leaders and as they stepped out of the room the representatives of the coal companies stepped in. Governor Adams of Colorado had ordered three planes to keep watch on southern zone. They will be stationed at Pueblo. This act of sending the planes to watch the zone for the companies followed his handshake with the workers' leaders and on the footsteps of this, an order was drafted for the mobilization of 1,000 state troops. The governor declares with the commissioners, the press and the capitalists that picketing is illegal.

Mass Picketing—Youth Active.

In spite of the fact that the jails hold over two hundred men and

RULING CUTS PLAYERS INCOME
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Bonuses paid ball players for signing contracts, and purchases of players, do not constitute capital expenditures within the meaning of the internal revenue laws and hence cannot be deducted in computation of income taxes, the U. S. Board of tax appeals ruled today.

DR. COOK WINS DECISION
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who once claimed to have discovered the North Pole, today was granted an appeal to the supreme court for review of a circuit court decision denying him liberty from Leavenworth prison on a five years probation order.

No explanation accompanied the court's brief announcement of its decision to review the case. Cook, who was convicted in Forth Worth, Texas, in 1923 on a charge of using the mails to defraud in an oil scheme, was sentenced to serve 14 years and nine months in prison.

By Fred Ellis

Her Winter Coat

By SAM.

"AND now I'll get me a beautiful coat," Nellie told me, last week, while telling the story of her life.

She was brought up on a farm not far from Houston, Texas. She was one of six children working on her father's farm when George came along.

"I hardly had any education, I was too busy on the farm, and I hardly knew what was doing outside of our town."

She is far from being called even fair looking. And she knows it. She knew it all the time.

And that's why she was glad when George came along.

"To be truthful, I never cared for him, but I did not want to remain all my life on the farm."

George was a mill worker in the nearby saw-mill and was sick and tired of his job. He expected to save up a sufficient sum of money and open up a small business place, and become independent.

And that's why he married Nell. He knew that the sturdy farm girl will help him to get thru. She was no spender.

In a year after they got married came Bob. A great deal of the savings went to the doctor, and for other expenses.

But now there was a reason to work much harder. And they did. Both.

George worked like a mule. And the foreman liked it. He gave him hope. Nellie did all she could to save.

And then followed a period of sickness. First Bobby, then Nellie. It took almost all the savings.

George saw his dreams shattered. He lost interest in his work. But he did not quit. Neither did he take to drink.

But the foreman saw him slacking down, and reprimanded him several times, then he swore at him. And that was more than George could bear. He hit the boss in the face. Of course he could not go back to work in the same mill.

"And besides I noticed he did not really care to find work," she added. One day last winter he disappeared altogether.

She waited all winter for him to return, but he did not. He never even wrote.

"Then I was sure he deserted me. But, well, I never did care for him anyway. Only, I had to take care of Bobby."

So she sold everything she had, and came to Houston. Here she thought she will find work and bring up Bob properly.

She arranged with a woman in the neighborhood to take care of Bobby for \$3.00 a week, and began to look for work.

At the end of three weeks she found a job in a tin shop. All her work consisted of is placing pieces of tin into a machine, which turned them into cans.

She was receiving \$10.00 to \$12.00 a week.

But she could live on little. Three years with George taught her that.

It was much easier later, when with the help of the neighbors she placed Bobby into a home. Some sort of day nursery.

After buying some dresses for herself, and a lot of worthless suits for Bob she began to save up for a decent winter coat.

Winter is not severe in Houston, but an overcoat is necessary.

Then she worked a few weeks overtime till 8, 9 p. m. and she really began to look into the windows of the department stores for a suitable coat.

"And now I'll get a beautiful coat," she concluded.

Last Saturday night she woke up to find Bobby in high fever. She could hardly wait till morning to bring a doctor.

"There is something wrong with his lungs, and he must have an immediate operation on his tonsils," said the doctor, pocketing the two dollars.

Of course she had to quit her job to take care of the sick child.

Tomorrow she is taking him to the hospital.

"There goes my overcoat," she told me.

Lenin Said:-

"Not a single class in history achieved power without putting forward its political leaders and spokesmen capable of organizing the movement and leading it."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

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