

## DEATH TOLL OF IMMIGRANT SHIP SAID TO BE 500

### Reporters Not Allowed Among Survivors

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28.—The death toll continued to grow today, as one after another the rescue steamers came into port from the scene of the shipwreck of the "Principessa Mafalda" which sank off the coast here two days ago.

The best estimate now is about five hundred, the figure set by seamen after the survivors on the Dutch ship, *Albena*, came in.

### Fascists Still Lie

Every effort is being made by the Italian ministry, the consuls of the Fascist regime, and their friends in the Brazilian government service to keep the facts secret. Reporters are barred from the rescue ships, which lie in the harbor with their human freight shivering and crying in misery, crowded, nearly uncared for, and without any proper accommodations. What will be done with them is still a mystery. But only a certain few are allowed to talk.

The statement of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, the owners of the immigrant ship, *Principessa Mafalda*, that only 68 lives were lost is being maintained rigorously by all officials, however much contradicted by what-over facts leak out.

### Survivors Injured

The Dutch freighter *Albena* arrived late last night with 531 shivering, suffering survivors. The captain of the vessel had wireless ahead for aid reporting that about 60 of the survivors were injured several of them seriously.

### Pitiable Sight

Immediately after the vessel arrived several doctors went aboard and food and drinking water were sent out in a tug.

The crowd of refugees aboard the *Albena* presented a pitiable sight to

(Continued on Page Three)

## Senator Trammel Out to Save Rich Trouble Over Dodging Inheritance Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The battle for repeal of the federal inheritance tax was reopened today by Senator Park Trammel (D) of Florida, with an announcement that he would lead the fight to include its repeal in the proposed new tax "reduction bill."

Characterizing the inheritance tax as a "clear invasion of state's rights and of the field of state taxation," Trammel said he would appear before the House Ways and Means Committee early next week to advocate repeal of the tax. He will also condemn the eighty per cent refunding clause by which the federal government, after collecting the estate tax, refunds most of it to states which impose a similar tax.

## Amundsen May Never Return to America

It is questionable if Capt. Roald Amundsen, the arctic explorer, will ever return to the United States, said Lee Kendrick, his lecture manager. Amundsen sailed suddenly for Norway, his native country, without notice and just a few days before a medal was to have been presented to him by the explorers' club. Rumors are that he resented interference in his private affairs by the meddlesome members and officials of the club, who are accused of trying to regulate the conduct of those whom they pretend to honor because of their achievements as explorers.

## 500-ACRE FOREST BURNS

CHARDON, O., Oct. 28.—Approximately 400 men are fighting a forest fire which broke out late today on a 500-acre tract of wooded land about three miles east of here. The burning acreage is known as the Wells-Buell tract.

The Chardon fire department is aiding in efforts to put out the flames and to keep them from crossing over adjoining 225-acre tract of valuable timber.

## WOULD CONSOLIDATE ROADS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Application was made to the Interstate Commerce Commission today by the Outer Harbor Railway Co., of Los Angeles, for authority to acquire a six-mile stretch of switching tracks at the Outer Harbor Dock & Wharf and to issue \$120,000 of common stock in payment.

CRISIS OF THE SUSTAINING... AT EVERY MEETING!

## Catholic Priest Chases Negroes to "Jim Crow" Churches in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The race war among Catholics started when Rev. Cornelius J. Dacy of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church last Sunday invited members from the Negro districts to go back to their own churches, is still raging. The priest dodges the issue raised by his words, saying he did not mention whether he meant Negroes or Whites. But those present whom he desired to eject were Negroes and they have complained bitterly.

## Trotsky Opposition Decisively Beaten In Moscow Voting

(Special to The DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The Trotsky Opposition suffered an overwhelming defeat at numerous meetings of active members of the Communist Party held through the Moscow district yesterday, at which the Opposition received only twenty-eight votes out of a total of more than twelve thousand.

Thousands of Party officials attended the meetings, at which the theses of the Central Committee of the Party on the questions of the agenda for the Fifteenth Party Congress as well as the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee were almost unanimously approved. Kameneff, Rakovsky, Smilga and other Opposition speakers met with the same indignant reception that was accorded them at the All-Moscow meeting, at which Kameneff and Rakovsky were compelled to leave the platform.

## Another Curtis Plane Wreck Kills 2 Pilots

PENSACOLA, Fla., October 28.—Lieuts. E. R. Frawley and W. J. McCord, of the Pensacola Naval Air Station, were instantly killed today when their planes locked together about 1,000 feet above Pensacola and crashed.

One of the planes landed on the home of T. C. Willis, while the other struck the house of a Negro nearby. Both houses were damaged.

## Porter May Be Slated For the Philippines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—President Coolidge is considering appointing Rep. Porter, republican, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house foreign affairs committee, as governor-general of the Philippines, it was announced at the White House today. Porter has been a consistent advocate of American adventures in Latin America and Asia.

## MONUMENT TO ADAM

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28.—Residents near the estate of the late John P. Brady, a fundamentalist who erected a monument to "Adam, the first man," gathered at the place today in celebration of what they regard as his 5,931st birthday. When asked if they were aware of the fact that China had a civilization several thousand years before the alleged birth of Adam they consider it blasphemous and wonder why god doesn't strike

## TWO KILLED IN AIR

ATLANTA, Oct. 28.—Jamming of the controls was believed today to have been responsible for the crash of a Waco biplane on Candler Field here, killing two and injuring the pilot.

The dead are Percy Hinesley, 22, of Defunis Springs, Fla., and Roy C. Burgess, 45, of Chicago, Ill., passengers in the airplane. Phil Davis, the pilot suffered a broken arm and bruises.

## MOTORMAN TEHL KILLED

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 28.—Joseph Tehl, of Pembrook, was killed and several passengers were injured when two street cars collided head-on in a dense fog at Progress, a suburb, early today. Tehl was a motorman on one of the cars. None of the others was badly hurt.

## RUTH ELDER BREAKS RECORD

PARIS, France, Oct. 28.—Ruth Elder and Pilot Haldeman, flying in a borrowed plane from Bayonne to Paris, broke the speed record. They averaged 150 miles per hour, and arrived two hours ahead of schedule.

## FALL'S RELATIVE INCRIMINATED IF MADE TO TESTIFY

### So Judge Excuses Him; Cashiers Trace Bribe

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—During a day spent in hearing the testimony of one bank cashier after another tell of the passage thru his hands of the Teapot Dome oil graft bribe in the general direction of the then secretary of the interior, Albert B. Fall, Justice Siddons found time to rule that Fall's son-in-law, Mallon T. Everhart, really did have grounds to worry about incriminating himself if forced to testify.

The court said that the it was a very difficult question, still it did seem that if Everhart testified, he, as Fall's partner, might cause the attorneys for the government to "learn for the first time" that Everhart was subject to indictment.

Knew It Was Rotten. Everhart's attorney, Charles A. Douglas, went much farther, and (Continued on Page Four)

## Doubts That United States Will Grant French Concessions

There is little likelihood that the United States will grant France the tariff concessions she is seeking in return for lower French rates if the "flexible" provisions of the Fordney-McCumber Act are utilized as they have been in the past, according to a report on "The Franco-American Tariff Dispute" to be published by the Foreign Policy Association today.

Foreign opposition to investigation of products costs has contributed to the difficulty of changing specifications. The report cites a number of cases in which foreign manufacturers have protested against the investigations by the American Tariff Commission.

If, for political reasons, the commission felt it expedient to stretch the letter of the law, it might recommend reductions of existing duties in the case of France without making a thorough investigation of costs.

## Trading Proposition

In a comparison of European and American commercial policy, the Foreign Policy Association's report shows that between 1778 and 1923 the United States upheld what was called the principle of conditional most-favored-nation treatment which refused to grant tariffs to a nation without getting something in return. In 1923 the United States deserted this principle by terminating its special tariff agreement with Brazil, partly because it wished to secure access to every foreign market.

## Franco-German Treaty

The report also discusses the commercial treaty between France and Germany which has been hailed as a step toward the economic disarmament of Europe. The report points out that in an annex to this treaty France gives up its rights under the Treaty of Versailles to take economic reprisals against Germany in case of default in reparation payments. This would seem to constitute an important revision in the Versailles Treaty.

The report reviews the protests of American business men against the recent discriminatory increases in the French tariff and it also reviews a number of foreign protests in the past against the American tariff. The report also discusses the difficulties which high tariffs place in the way of the economic recovery of the world, and especially of the payment of debts and reparations.

## Smith Opposes Four Year Governor Term

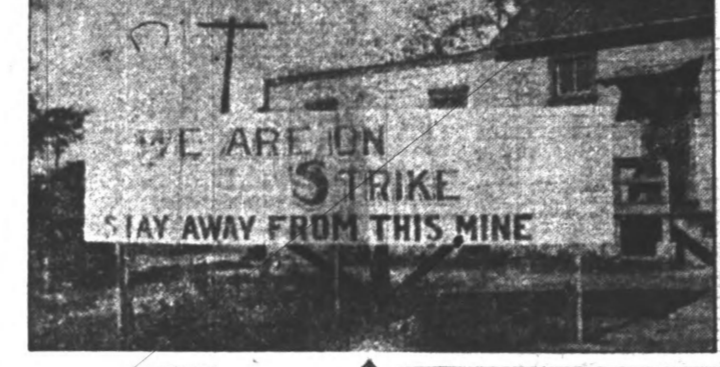
BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Gov. Smith, in an address here, declared that he is opposed to the constitutional amendment providing for a four-year term for governor. Originally he was in favor of such a proposition with the election falling on a year when there was no presidential election. Since the republicans may carry the state during a presidential election, he opposes the proposition. Senator John Knight, republican, was in favor of it for the same reasons that Smith is against it.

## MILLION FROM U. S. PLANTS

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 28.—National forest receipts from sales of ripe timber and from other sources of earned income, for the three months ending Sept. 30, this year, were \$1,338,569—a gain of \$110,091 over the corresponding period in 1926. Timber sales were \$1,095,906.

# Aircraft Bombs Menace Coal Miners As Strike Closes Colorado Mills

Warning Sign Put Up By Coal Miners at Coverdale, Pa.



## Miners Advertise To Keep Men From Working in Mines

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) Oct. 28.—Meeting advertising with advertising the United Mine Workers of District No. 2 in the central Pennsylvania field have carried their message into the want columns of the newspaper in Johnstown. Ads like this appear:

### NOTICE TO MINERS!

Men wanted to stay away from Ambsbury, Pa., as we are on strike for the Jacksonville scale.

### United Mine Workers.

Similar ads of other struck jobs run through the want columns and between them appear the appeals for scabs inserted by the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp., a New York Central subsidiary, and various employment offices. The scab ads promise the 1917 scale for tonnage workers, and \$6.00 a day to day men, a rate a dollar and a half a day under the Jacksonville scale.

## Coolidge's Cabinet Officials in Fight Over the Patronage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The departments are breaking up in mutiny. Quarrels which have been going on within the war, navy, state and commerce departments, either thru jurisdictional jealousy of the heads, or because of under secretaries and other employees' resentment of the prominence of their rather idle superiors is forcing its way into the open.

### When to "Expose Em."

When conditions get too bad for an assistant secretary of something or other, the public knows of it thru a sudden "exposure" of his superior's shortcomings, which is all the more effective if the underlying, expecting to be fired, so words his criticism that it appeals to manufacturing interests who may hire him.

Thus Assistant Secretary MacNider is now expected to "resign" following his declaration to the National Association of Manufacturers that the army is without ammunition, and should buy a lot at once. The manufacturers approve of large purchases of ammunition.

### Lots of Navy Talk

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is engaged also with Assistant Secretary Robinson, who made a few well chosen remarks about "bureaucrats ruining the navy" in his "Navy Day" speech at Philadelphia yesterday.

Robinson seems to be making common cause with Admiral Magruder, until quite recently the commander of Philadelphia navy yard, who appeals to taxpayers and foreign investors with severe criticism about inefficiency and waste of money in the navy. Magruder has been in a position to be useful to contractors and jobbers of war materials and is scornful of the use of money otherwise. President Coolidge has just refused to see him, but he will get a chance to talk on Nov. 5 when his case comes up in Washington.

### Rows Enlarge Militarism

And all of this concentrates attention on the building of a larger army and navy. It is remembered here that just before the U. S. A. embarked upon its campaign for the largest air fleet, Colonel Williams, then head of the air service, went on the warpath in much the same way as the present mutineers. It removed him from a nominal office, and placed him in a more strategic position as head of an air league.

## Background of Cheswick Frame-Up Shown in New Illustrated Articles

Within a few days The DAILY WORKER will publish another series of articles by "A. S." on the conditions in Pennsylvania mining camps around Cheswick, where a new Sacco-Vanzetti case is being prepared as the result of the shooting of a state trooper during a brutal attack on a miners' meeting. The articles will tell of the evictions at Russellton, the meetings of militant women, and clashes between miners and mine company gunmen. They will be illustrated by drawings by Don Brown.

## International Labor Defense Sends \$250 For Colorado Aid

Two hundred and fifty dollars for the defense of the striking miners has just been sent to the Colorado Miners' Defense and Relief Committee at Walsenburg, Colorado, by the national office of International Labor Defense.

In addition, the International Labor Defense has sent two prominent Denver attorneys into the mine fields to aid in protecting the legal rights of the strikers and challenging the attempts of the authorities to institute lynch justice. The halls of the miners have been raided in many places and considerable property destroyed. Scores of miners and many women, who have played a heroic part in the walkout, have been arrested. Attempts are being made to put the jail lid on the strike. The I. L. D., through its attorneys, is moving to release the imprisoned strikers and their wives, sisters and sweethearts, and to put a halt to the institution of lynch law or martial law under the direction of the notorious Colorado uniformed gunmen.

### Cites Colorado Tradition

"The strike of the Colorado miners is of great significance," said James P. Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense, "and it will have an electrifying effect upon the entire labor movement. The militant traditions of Ludlow and Cripple Creek are being repeated by the strikers in so far as their courageous struggle is concerned. It is our duty to see to it that the strike is not drowned in blood as it was thirteen years ago in Ludlow. The I. L. D. intends to help the strike in every possible way. The Colorado strikers must win their fight, despite the powerful enemy that is aligned against them, led by the Rockefeller interests."

## Pauper Sole Heiress Of American Actress

Mrs. Ella P. Burtis, 80-year-old pauper, living in the Hell's Kitchen district of New York, is found to be sister of the late Clara Morris, famous American actress, and sole heir to the estate which includes \$15,000 in cash. The heiress was discovered by George McAdam, an author of Hartsdale, who is waiting a "Life of Clara Morris." The sisters were separated in infancy.

## Invent Contrivance so Millionaire Can Talk

T. Coleman Dupont, millionaire munitions profiteer and United States senator from Delaware is reported to have had installed in his throat an artificial larynx, electrically operated, that enables him to carry on conversation in a dull monotone. This is a new and expensive invention for the benefit of persons who have lost their speech. Dr. John E. MacKenty, head surgeon of the Manhattan Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, refused to confirm or deny the installation of the device.

## THREE MILITARY PLANES HOVER OVER STRIKE ZONES; ROCKEFELLER PUEBLO STEEL PLANT SHUTS DOWN

### Girl Strike Leader Ridden Down By Mounted Gunmen; Fifteen Strikers Hurt

### "Show the Miners We Mean Business," Says Governor; Will Call Troops

DENVER, Oct. 28.—Three national guard aeroplanes were ordered today to the strike zone of the coal miners in southern Colorado by Governor William H. Adams.

Machine guns, bombs and reserve ammunition will be placed on board and, according to the governor's office, will be used to "prevent riots."

Reserve supplies of gasoline will be carried on the planes so that no landings will be necessary. Air headquarters will be established at Pueblo.

Impending industrial paralysis was predicted today. An announcement made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company stated that one-third of their plant at Pueblo would have to be shut down for lack of coal, throwing out of work 2,000 men. It was also stated if the strike continued for any great length of time the entire plant would run out of coal.

The announcement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is considered by officials only a forerunner of what may be a complete industrial tieup in Colorado should the strike continue.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—Governor Adams announced after receiving reports from the southern mine fields that he would "show the miners we mean business. Appearance of the national guard planes plainly indicates that we are watching the situation closely. We will call out troops if the necessity arises."

WALSENBURG, Colo., Oct. 28.—Milka Sablich, 19-year-old girl leader of strike pickets, was seriously injured near the Ideal mine yesterday, when she was trampled under the feet of horses ridden by mine guards as she headed 250 men, women and children on the picket line.

Fifty mounted guards charged the strikers and rode and clubbed down men, women and children indiscriminately. It is reported that between 15 and 20 pickets were injured in the battle.

Tear bombs were also used by the gunmen. It is reported that mine officials have asked that troops be sent here at once.

## Cline, Prison Hero, Will Take Part in Labor Conference

Charles Cline, veteran I. W. W., who served thirteen years in a Texas prison, today issued a statement calling for support to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense which opens in New York City at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, November 12.

After his release last year Cline proceeded to the second annual conference of the International Labor Defense which had aided in the work that led to the prisoners' liberation.

"The coming conference of the International Labor Defense," said Cline yesterday, "calls to mind the second conference in Chicago last year. The expression of all the delegates was to the end that the International Labor Defense would become a bigger and better defense organization than it has been. This is fast becoming a reality.

"We must encourage the labor prisoners by raising a strong bulwark of a labor defense movement. Rally into the folds of the I. L. D. and create a strong defense organization and have the courage to defend it on every hand."

Cline, as a former class war prisoner and member of the national committee of International Labor Defense, will be one of the fraternal delegates to the conference.

## Remus' Lawyer Drills Box, Finds Cash Gone

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A safety deposit box in a Chicago bank, held in the name of Mrs. I. M. Holmes, the name of Mrs. Imogene Holmes Remus before her marriage, was drilled open this afternoon under order of a probate judge. The box, believed by George Remus to contain jewelry and valuables which he charged his wife stole from him, was found to be empty.

Remus has threatened to call high government officials to show the graft in the prohibition service unless he gets some help against his prosecutors.

## No Strike Yet But New Mexican Governor Orders Out Troops

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Oct. 28.—Fourteen national guardsmen have been ordered to Colfax county by Governor Dillon in expectation of a strike in the coal mines. The following telegram was sent to sheriff William Davis by the governor:

"We want no interference from the I.W.W. with New Mexico industries. Am sending national guard officers immediately, instructing them to investigate and make necessary plans to prevent trouble and protect miners."

The adjutant-general has informed the governor that the troops are ready and can be mobilized in a few hours.

## Wide Support for Miners

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28.—Following the ultimatum of the Columbian mine at Serene, Boulder county, northwest of here, notifying striking miners that they must either go back to work or get out of the company houses, the sheriff, a labor sympathizer, ordered the company not to evict any families or use force of any kind unless they have the proper papers issued by his office.

### I. L. D. at Work

William Penn Collins, attorney for the International Labor Defense, representing the miners, has advised them to remain in possession of the houses and to accede to none of the company demands.

The Civil Liberties Union has employed the firm of Whitehead and Vogel to handle legal defense work in the northern fields. William Penn Collins will work in the southern field but have charge of the work in the entire state.

The Negro miners in the northern fields are all on strike and have a leader who is one of the outstanding figures in the strike.

One of the remarkable demonstrations of the sympathy and support for the strikers among other sections of the population was the donation of gasoline and other supplies to the miners in Lafayette and other towns for the trip to Fremont county.

The gas stations donated from 100 to 150 gallons. The International Labor Defense pledged 50 gallons to miners who could not afford to buy it.

Civil Liberties Present. In a telegram today to Governor William H. Adams of Colorado, (Continued on Page Two)



Bombs Menace  
Morado Coal Miners

(Continued from Page One)  
The Civil Liberties Union asks...  
The miners on strike in the...  
The governor's public...  
The I. W. W. an...  
The Civil Liberties Union are siding...  
The state is considering a court test...  
The strikers. The telegram is...

Wage Commission Meets.  
CHICAGO, (FP) Oct. 22.—Until...  
The joint wage commission...  
The suspension in the coal fields...  
The miners and owners met...  
The Great Northern hotel to solve...  
The important question of mechanical...  
The new machinery...  
The settlement of the soft coal...  
The Workers union was made on...  
The operators have never ceased...  
The means of eliminating the dis...  
The wages of...  
The introduction of labor-saving devices...  
The 72,000 miners now in Illinois...  
The machinery desired by the operators...  
The number of jobs...  
The machine question...  
The controversy...  
The equipment for...  
The types of equipment, offers a...  
The effort will be...

Says She Was President Harding's Mistress  
and Fights for Rights of Their Child



Photograph of Nan Britton, who knew the late President Harding when he was a member of the town band out in Ohio, and up to the time of his death. Her book, "The President's Daughter," has driven all respectable republicans wild.

made to agree upon a flat rate for...  
It is upon this question of day and...  
The equipment used that the joint wage...  
The commission will find itself sharply...  
The representatives of the miners and...  
The spokesmen for the operators. This...  
The real knotty problem before it and...  
The solving of it depends whether or not...  
The miners will stay at work or leave...  
The mines again at the end of the six...  
The month truce, April 1.

SHANGHAI TEACHER STRIKE.  
SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 28.—Two...  
The hundred and eighty teachers in...  
The schools in the native section of...  
The Shanghai returned to their jobs...  
The today when the Nanking government...  
The agreed to submit the teachers' case...  
The to arbitration.

ST. LOUIS I. L. D. MEETING.  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—A general...  
The membership meeting of the International...  
The Labor Defense will be held...  
The Wednesday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., at...  
The the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison...  
The St., St. Louis.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER  
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Conference of the Trade Union  
Educational League

By KARL BROWDER.  
FOR the third time the Trade Union...  
The Educational League is holding a...  
The general National Conference. When...  
The it meets in New York on December...  
The 2-4, it will mark an important period...  
The in the history of American trade...  
The unionism. Its deliberations and...  
The decisions will affect the future course...  
The of the labor movement, and thereby...  
The the whole development of America.

When the T.U.E.L. held its first...  
The National Conference, in September...  
The 1922, it had been known for only six...  
The months, except to the few who had...  
The been organizing it during the previous...  
The two years. Its introduction to the...  
The broad masses was the work of...  
The Samuel Gompers, who in April, 1922...  
The launched a great campaign of denunciation...  
The against the T.U.E.L., with the full...  
The assistance of the boss-controlled...  
The daily newspapers of the country. This...  
The action was followed by the government...  
The which conducted several police...  
The raids against the T.U.E.L., arrested...  
The Foster, the Secretary, and finally...  
The raided the First National Conference...  
The, arresting 17 delegates who were...  
The held in jail a few days and then...  
The released. By these means the T.U.E.L...  
The was made to appear as a "dangerous"...  
The organization. The forces of government...  
The, employers, and reactionary labor...  
The leaders, aided by the press and church...  
The, made a desperate attack against the...  
The T.U.E.L. almost before it was born.

WHY was the T.U.E.L. attacked so...  
The viciously? What was its practical...  
The program, that it could create so...  
The much hysteria among the reactionaries?

The immediate program of the...  
The T.U.E.L. was quite simple. It emphasized...  
The two points: first, amalgamation of...  
The the divided craft unions, along...  
The industrial lines, into a series of...  
The powerful industrial unions; second...  
The, the formation of a labor party to...  
The centralize the scattered political...  
The power of the working class.

There were two reasons why these...  
The simple demands awoke such fears. First...  
The, a turning point had been reached...  
The in the American labor movement. The...  
The officialdom of the trade unions was...  
The embarking upon a new policy of...  
The intensive collaboration with the...  
The employers, but the membership, on...  
The the contrary, were in a fighting...  
The mood; several great strikes had been...  
The lost (packing house, textiles) or were...  
The in progress (railroad, shop crafts) or...  
The were in preparation (coal miners). There...  
The was a growing labor party movement...  
The springing up all over the country. The...  
The masses were restless and resisting...  
The the new policies of the official leadership.

Secondly, the T.U.E.L. program...  
The had at once received tremendous mass...  
The support in the trade unions. The...  
The amalgamation resolution sponsored...  
The by the T.U.E.L. was being adopted...  
The by big majorities in almost every...  
The labor body which met during 1922. The...  
The State Federations of Labor and...  
The city central bodies, containing a...  
The majority of organized labor, had...  
The approved the resolution. The movement...  
The for a labor party was receiving the...  
The same mass support.

DURING 1922 and half of 1923, the...  
The movement grew phenomenally, in...  
The spite of all attacks. It was only...  
The after July 3, 1923, that the...  
The reactionary forces could gain the...  
The offensive. That period began with...  
The the surrender of the "progressives"...  
The who had hitherto given more or...  
The less support to the movement (Fitzpatrick...  
The, et al), following the Labor Party...  
The split of that date.

When the Second National Conference...  
The of the T.U.E.L. occurred in September...  
The 1923, the left wing was in the...  
The midst of its first big fight against

the expulsion program which has...  
The since become so familiar in America. Begun...  
The by the officials of the I.L.G.W.U. in...  
The Chicago (Perlstein) the expulsion...  
The policy was quickly given the...  
The blessings of the A. F. of L. leaders...  
The when, at the Portland convention, they...  
The expelled Wm. F. Dunne, regularly...  
The elected delegate of the Silver Bow...  
The Trades and Labor Assembly, from...  
The the convention on the sole ground...  
The of his support of the T.U.E.L. policy...  
The and the fact that Dunne is a Communist.

Since that time the movement has...  
The had a constant struggle for life. In...  
The this struggle, in spite of many...  
The defeats and moments of internal...  
The weakness, the T.U.E.L. has established...  
The itself as the indispensable central...  
The organ of the American left wing, and...  
The has many signal victories for...  
The progress to its credit.

THE left wing gained the overwhelming...  
The majority support in the Furriers...  
The and Ladies Garment Workers' Unions...  
The. Fighting against the employers...  
The, who were assisted by government...  
The and A. F. of L. officials, the left...  
The wing succeeded in establishing for...  
The the first time in America the 5-day...  
The week of 40 hours. This success...  
The even forced the A. F. of L. to...  
The adopt the demand.

The left wing led the Passaic un-...  
The organized textile workers, and in...  
The spite of the active sabotage of the...  
The A. F. of L., forced that body to...  
The accept the new union, which gained...  
The a partial victory after 11 months...  
The strike. In this struggle the left...  
The wing set a new high standard in...  
The relief work with the nation-wide...  
The organization of the Passaic Strike...  
The Relief which became a real mass...  
The movement. Through this struggle...  
The another slogan of the T.U.E.L. was...  
The dramatized and brought to the...  
The foreground, namely, "Organize the...  
The Unorganized."

HUNDREDS of other battles were...  
The fought, in all of which some gains...  
The were made in educating and mobilizing...  
The the masses. In the railway industry...  
The the left wing rallied a great...  
The rank and file movement which was...  
The only dispersed by the crushing...  
The defeat of the shop strike, followed...  
The by blacklists, persecutions, expulsions...  
The, etc., by the officialdom. In the...  
The miners' union, even Lewis was...  
The forced to credit the left wing with...  
The a third of the total vote in 1924...  
The and in 1925, the progressive and...  
The left wing bloc made a similar...  
The showing, in both cases having...  
The actually cast a majority of votes...  
The, although being cheated out of the...  
The election by Lewis. In the metal...  
The, building, auto, rubber, and other...  
The industries, similar movements took...  
The place. The movement has been...  
The through a period of sharp, intense...  
The struggles in every industry.

And now the time has come for...  
The another general get-together of the...  
The left wing elements of all industries...  
The to draw the lessons of the past...  
The few years. In spite of the terrific...  
The pressure put upon the movement, it...  
The has come through with the spirit...  
The and program intact and deepened. Those...  
The signs of weakening in the struggle...  
The that appeared for a short time...  
The have now disappeared. The movement...  
The is ready for another forward...  
The development. The masses are...  
The beginning to stir with discontent...  
The against the official policy of...  
The submission to the employers.

No progress can possibly come out...  
The of the official leadership of the A. F...  
The of L. This fact has been...  
The overwhelmingly demonstrated again...  
The at the Los Angeles Convention just...  
The ended. Even the capitalist press...  
The has exclaimed in surprise at the...  
The extreme reactionary spirit which...  
The ruled at Los Angeles. Every...  
The trade union which wishes to...  
The work for progress can now see...  
The clearly that the T.U.E.L. is the...  
The center of the only active forces...  
The in that direction. To make these...  
The forces stronger, to swing the...  
The entire American labor movement...  
The away from its present disintegration...  
The and decay, to work for...  
The amalgamation, a labor party, and...  
The organization of the unorganized...  
The every group of progressive and...  
The revolutionary trade unionists...  
The must send delegates to the Third...  
The National Conference of the Trade...  
The Union Educational League at New...  
The York City, December 3-5, 1927.

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth  
Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

The celebration of the tenth anniversary...  
The of the Russian revolution by the...  
The workers of the United States will...  
The last for an entire week. Besides...  
The the mass meetings arranged for all...  
The parts of the country, many affairs...  
The of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several other cities...  
The there will be social affairs and...  
The banquets in which workers of many...  
The nationalities will take part. Meetings...  
The have already been arranged as...  
The follows:

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

Ohio Meetings.  
Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m.; J. Amter...  
The, H. Scott, 50 Howard street.  
Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m.; A. Bittel...  
The, I. Amter, E. Boich, E. Yesakoff...  
The (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and...  
The Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut...  
The street.

Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittel...  
The, H. Scott.  
Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson.  
Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers.  
Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin...  
The, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal...  
The St.  
Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin...  
The, Hippodrome Bldg.  
Martins Ferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl...  
The Hacker, Hungarian Hall.  
Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl...  
The Hacker, Miners' Hall.

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

Boston and Vicinity.  
Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian...  
The Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown...  
The and Dr. Konikow.  
Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m. Oak...  
The Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.  
Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m. Stanton...  
The Hall.  
Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m. New...  
The Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.  
Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m. Casino...  
The Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m. Scenic...  
The Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram...  
The D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert...  
The Zelms in Russian.  
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m. Lasters...  
The Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass.,...  
The Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont

Norfolk, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m. G. H. Fiske, Jr., 200...  
The State St. Speaker: G. H. Fiske, Jr.  
Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 8:30 p. m. A. C. A. Hall, 1733 Westminster...  
The St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella...  
The and L. Marks, chairman.  
Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m. Liberty...  
The Hall, 502 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop...  
The Brown and Max Lerner.  
Philadelphia and Annapolis.  
The Philadelphia meeting will be held...  
The Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 908...  
The Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne...  
The and Jack Stachel as speakers. William...  
The F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre...  
The on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Connecticut Celebration.  
Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport...  
The will have meetings on Nov. 6 and...  
The Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings...  
The are in the evening except Bridgeport...  
The which is in the afternoon. Waterbury...  
The will hold its celebration on Nov. 5.

Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram...  
The D. Wolfe, speaker at 5:30 p. m. place.  
Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m. Girl's...  
The Club Hall, 9 Prichard St. Speaker: Fred...  
The E. Deal.  
Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m. Main...  
The Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.  
Maynard, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m. Waltham...  
The Street Hall, 35 Waltham St. Speakers: R. Shohan...  
The and R. Zelms.  
Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 8:30 p. m. A. C. A. Hall, 1733 Westminster...  
The St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella...  
The and L. Marks, chairman.  
Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m. Liberty...  
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The Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne...  
The and Jack Stachel as speakers. William...  
The F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre...  
The on Saturday, Nov. 5.

Many Other Meetings.  
Kansas City will have its meeting...  
The Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with...  
The Jay Lovestone as speaker at both...  
The places. Stanley Hall will also...  
The speak at Kansas City.  
Buffalo will have its celebration...  
The at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6...  
The in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will...  
The hold its meeting in the afternoon, with...  
The Pat Devine at both places.  
Detroit will hold its meeting on...  
The Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with...  
The Robert Minor as the principal speaker.

On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord...  
The speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon...  
The on the 13th.  
Wm. Z. Foster speaks at Paterson, N. J.,...  
The on the evening of Nov. 11th, while...  
The on the 13th H. M. Wicks speaks in...  
The Passaic and John J. Ballam at Newark.

New York and Chicago.  
On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be...  
The three big demonstrations in New York...  
The City at the New Star Casino and the...  
The Central Opera House in Manhattan...  
The and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn. In...  
The Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone...  
The will be the principal speaker.  
A number of other meetings have...  
The been arranged but no definite date...  
The has been assigned them. Among...  
The them are Denver and Pueblo, Colo., at...  
The which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte...  
The and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley...  
The Clark will speak. Baltimore will...  
The have a meeting that is not completely...  
The arranged.  
Meetings up-state are being arranged...  
The by Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other...  
The places.

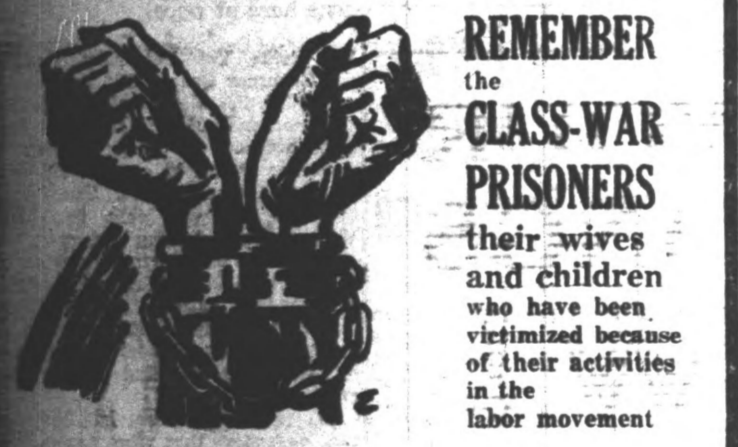
Further information regarding...  
The meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will...  
The be published in THE DAILY WORKER as...  
The soon as possible.

Advancement is fast for the Metropolitan...  
The Life Insurance Co. employees if...  
The it happens to be the son of the...  
The president of the concern. Haley Fiske, Jr.,...  
The just two years out of college, has...  
The already climbed the salary ladder to...  
The \$40,000 a year.

There is good money too in being...  
The the father of the son of the president. Haley...  
The Fiske, Sr., is rated at \$150,000 a year...  
The and latest report would lift him into...  
The the \$200,000 platform of security. Fiske...  
The is a director of the National Civic Federation.

This data and more has come to the...  
The offices of the Bookkeepers', Stationers',...  
The and Accountants' Union which is...  
The campaigning to unionize the 10,000...  
The employees of the Metropolitan who get...  
The \$12 a week when they start, and most...  
The of them not much more that sum now. The...  
The data is lifted from the books of the...  
The company by a friend of the union on the...  
The inside.  
A few of the toppers in the salary...  
The roll that he named are the following:  
Heavy Overhead.  
Haley Fiske, president, \$150,000; \$200,000; Haley Fiske, Jr., \$40,000; Frederick...  
The H. Ecker, vice pres., \$125,000; Francis...  
The O. Ayres, 2nd V. P., \$39,000; Robert...  
The L. Cox, 2nd V. P., \$39,000; Harry J. Miller, 2nd...  
The V. P., \$29,000; Leo K. Frankel, 2nd V. P., \$35,000; James...  
The E. Kavanagh, 2nd V. P., \$39,000; Henry...  
The W. George, Treas., \$32,000; Walter...  
The Stabler, comptroller, \$31,000; Ernest...  
The K. Wilkes, 3rd V. P., \$25,000; Henry...  
The Bruere, 3rd V. P., \$22,000; Archibald...  
The F. C. Fiske, 3rd V. P., \$27,000; Alexander...  
The C. Campbell, 3rd V. P., \$27,000; Leroy...  
The A. Lincoln, general...  
The counsel, \$38,000; Wm. J. Tully, general...  
The solicitor, \$27,000; Thos. H. Willard, M. D.,...  
The medical director, \$24,000; Ingalls...  
The Kinball, director of group annuities, \$25,000.

A total of 25 officers of Metropolitan...  
The Life are paid \$20,000 a year or more...  
The according to the union's list.  
BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



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

THIS CHRISTMAS

International Labor Defense unites all forces...  
The in the labor movement willing to co-operate...  
The in a fight against the frame-up system...  
The, defends militant workers against...  
The imprisonment and deportation and gives...  
The financial assistance to the class-war...  
The prisoners and their dependents. Each...  
The month it sends \$5 to the men in prison...  
The and \$20 each to their dependents.  
This Christmas International Labor Defense...  
The will send \$25 each to the men, \$50 each...  
The to their wives and \$5 each to their...  
The children as a special expression of...  
The solidarity with them.

Will You Help

Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not...  
The forgotten them by disposing of a book of...  
The 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY  
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE  
60 East 11th St. Room 402, New York City.  
Enclosed find \$1 for which please send me a...  
The book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each...  
The to distribute among my friends, shop-...  
The mates and neighbors to help continue...  
The your monthly assistance to the class-war...  
The prisoners and their dependents and to...  
The give special help to them for Christmas.

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY: \_\_\_\_\_

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

LECTURES AND FORUMS

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES announces four sermons on "RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION"  
OCT. 20—"What the World Owes to the Bolsheviks"  
NOV. 13—"Lenin and Gandhi: Apostles of Utopia"  
NOV. 20—"Religion and Revolution: Must They Always Be Opposed?"  
NOV. 27—"America and Russia: When Shall They Be Friends?"  
Services at 11 A. M.  
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, Park Avenue and 84th Street  
All Seats Free. All Persons Welcome.  
These sermons will be printed and copies may be procured at 10c each or 35c for a bound booklet of the four in one.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and Second Avenue THIS SUNDAY 5 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK "The Book of the Month" ADMISSION 25 CENTS 7:15 P. M.—LEON R. LAND "Does Faith in God Make for Social Progress?" ADMISSION FREE 8:30 P. M.—Open Forum DR. WILL DURANT "The Quest for Happiness" ADMISSION FREE

First Forum Lecture of the Year TOMORROW, 8 P. M., at the WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM 108 East 14th Street JAY LOVESTONE Executive Secretary of the Workers Party will speak on "Political Prospects for 1928" An analysis of changing class forces and their effects upon American politics. Admission 25c. Send your name and address to the office of the Workers School and you will receive announcements of future Forum lectures.

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM At the Church of All Nations, 300 Avenue C (near Houston) GEORGE COLLINS will speak on "IS FORCE JUSTIFIABLE IN INDUSTRIAL CONFLICTS?" October 30, 8:30 P. M. Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

BOOKS on Trade Union Soviet Russia History Social Studies Political Economy Philosophy Science Communism Fiction Literature Poetry Art SEND FOR A CATALOGUE THE DAILY WORKER BOOK DEPT. 33 First Street New York, N. Y.







# WILSON FIGHTING WAY TO NATIONAL OFFICE

## "Bonfire of Books" Talk for Vice Presidency

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28.—Mayor H. H. Thompson today appeared in his office bearing an ancient book. The weapon is said to have been British blood during one or more of the wars this country had with England and Mayor Bill thinks it a handy thing to have around.

The trial of the Chicago Public Library is agitating the administration. Public opinion seems to be against an auto-de-fe on the shores of Lake Michigan, and the mayor can't hold them around his office.

Authors Swear, Others Cool

Greenwich, Prof. Albert Bushnell, of Harvard, author of a series of patriotic books, is still ranking near the brand of "British Propaganda" applied by the still more patriotic Bill Thompson. Two of his series will be presented tomorrow to the Chicago Library Administration Board by U. J. Herrmann, one of the board members, who is gathering material for the mayor's threatened bonfire.

Meanwhile, over in Joliet and other Illinois towns, little interest seems to have developed in the Chicago situation. John W. D'Arcy, president of the Joliet Library board, says:

"If King George should come up the drainage canal in a British ship looking for the mayor of Chicago, he wouldn't get in, as the bridges are too low. Mr. Thompson has been too busy talking to think of any action that would help the waterway."

## Many at Penn Station Forced to Sign

By ART SHIELDS.  
(Federated Press)

The Yellow Dog contract has entered the Pennsylvania R. R. terminal in New York. Hundreds of Negro porters are being compelled to sign a long pledge to have nothing more to do with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to remain loyal to the Plan of Employee Representation or company union—of the Pullman Co. The Yellow Dog came here from Washington, D. C. last week.

"These signatures have no legal value, and our union will go on just the same," said Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood. "We have more than 40 affidavits from Washington porters, saying they signed the statement under duress. Eight men who refused were given their time, and the superintendent threatened to fire the rest unless they affixed their names."

## Stool Pigeons' Organization

Lancaster has a photostat copy of the document circulated in Washington. It is a long-winded eulogy of the Pullman Co. and it complains that the propagandists of the union, which it calls "Randolph's organization" after A. Philip Randolph, organizer, is getting about among the passengers. It hits the union for opposing tipping.

"The petition professes to come from the Loyal Pullman Porters' Club," said Randolph, "but that is a joke. The loyal club is a petty organization of welfare workers and stoolpigeons. The petition was taken to the superintendent at Washington and he appointed a man, whom he paid \$6 a day, to go about among the porters and get signatures. Anyone who refused to sign was reported back to the superintendent. We told the men that the pledge couldn't hold if it was obtained under such circumstances, and the affidavits that were sent in show what these circumstances were."

## Arrest Three Students As Pickets in Strike

NEW HAVEN, (FP) Oct. 28.—Three Yale students were arrested as pickets for the United Neckwear Workers Union which followed two runaway manufacturers from New York to New Haven, but the police promptly released them.

The union recently called out 400 workers from four New York shops. Two of the bosses then moved to New Haven and two others to Glen Falls, N. Y., and Poughkeepsie, respectively.

## Maurer Calls for Fight On Yellow Dog Contract

James M. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the hostelry workers' union in Philadelphia this week that the yellow dog contract and the labor injunction must be destroyed or the trade unions will perish.

He called on organized labor to make the nullification of the Yellow Dog and the state police its leading issues at the coming session of the legislature in Harrisburg.

"I would begin the fight on these two major issues now," said Maurer. "The other matters which now confront the workers of this state are of greater importance, or greater urgency."

"I say to you solemnly that we must be prepared to fight as we never fought before to abolish government by a gang of crooks on the one hand, and by judges on the other."

## Uphold Conviction of Worker Arrested for His Political Opinion

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—Tony Kovocvitch, who was recently tried and convicted at Mercer, Pennsylvania, under the Flynn Sedition Act, has been denied a rehearing in the Farrell County court in a decision handed down by Judge J. A. McLaughrey.

The judge dismissed all of the 68 reasons for a new trial given by the attorney of the International Labor Defense, which is sponsoring the defense.

The convicted man's "crime" consisted in membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

The case grew out of a police raid in January, 1924, upon the South Slavic branch of the Workers Party.

## Contrast Lives of U. S. Children With Those of USSR in Youth Paper

The living conditions of workers' children in America is contrasted with those of working class children of the Soviet Union in the Tenth Anniversary number of the Young Comrade just off the press.

A reproduction of the statuette "A Child of Free Russia" a gift from the American pioneers to their Russian comrades, will accompany the November issue.

## CRISIS LOOMS AS CAL DISHES OUT PROSPERITY BUNK

When the president of the United States is called in to spread business optimism palaver on the front pages of newspapers throughout the country it is time for labor to grow suspicious. Breakers are just ahead and it is only a question of how long the industrial ship of state can be kept off the rocks. While headline writers hammer on the business improvement, note financial editors hint that if the situation were not more serious than people realize the exalted Cal wouldn't have been brought in to do his business expert act.

## LABOR MAY FACE SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT

By LELAND OLDS.  
(Federated Press)

## Stock Market Trembling

The facts behind the Coolidge remarks probably are that the stock market is trembling at the peak of one of the most extraordinary periods of inflation that the country has ever known and that the big boys want time to finish unloading at top prices before the inevitable crumbling gets under way.

## Tremendous Inflation

The tremendous rate at which inflation has been rushing toward a climax is shown by the New York Times in a review of the market prices of 216 stocks in 17 representative groups. The value of these stocks on the New York exchange increased \$1,128,246,136 in September alone while since April their market value has increased \$3,395,515,757. The list includes 15 motor stocks whose market value has increased \$800,405,301 since April. 29 public utilities whose value has increased \$624,086,789. 25 railroads whose value has increased \$488,715,179 and 14 chain store stocks whose value is up \$325,236,452.

## Puncture Coolidge Blurb

The shallow nature of the Coolidge prosperity blurb stands out in contrast with the warning of vice-chairman George Woodruff of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, delivered before the convention of the associated business papers of the country on the very day when Cal's statement broke.

"In 1927," says Woodruff, "we are undoubtedly in a period of great inflation, but people will not recognize this fact now any more than they would a year or so before the panic of 1907 and the deflation of 1920. Our business men have been so busy watching for inflation in commodity prices that they have failed to see it as it has made its appearance in a different suit of clothes."

"Here," says Woodruff, "is inflation with vengeance and, notwithstanding temporary reactionary spells, the big show will doubtless go right on until the credit supply gives out or until European competition calls a halt and then losses may be suffered because of slumps in stocks, bonds, mortgages and real estate that may equal the losses suffered because of slumps in commodities in 1920."

When such losses begin to appear dollars will go on strike and labor will face an unemployment crisis.

## and Senator Kendrick of that state, as well as former Governor Brooks, told how they sought in vain to learn from Secretary of the Navy Denby and from Fall's office as to whether the lease had been made. Denby re- ferred them to Fall, while claiming that he was himself in touch with general developments. E. C. Finney, assistant secretary under Fall, told Mondell that Fall was personally at- tending to all details concerning Teapot Dome. Fall issued a press state- ment, the day before he secretly signed the lease, saying that no con- tracts for leasing the reserve had been signed. Mondell was given no inkling of the signing of the lease when he questioned Denby at a date some time after the document had ac- tually been signed.

## Some Secrets Come Out

That Fall kept the whole secret to himself and Sinclair, as against his associates in the Harding clique, is the trend of the case put up by the prosecution. This differs from the belief held at the time of the Senate investigation, that a battle over the naval reserves was being fought within this clique and that half a dozen high officials knew a great deal about what was going on. Nobody has questioned, however, that Fall was in charge of the scheme to dispose of the naval oil lands, and that the public was to be kept ignorant of the deal until too late to interfere.

## Should the jury in the present trial fail to convict, the underlying situa- tion among the Harding followers in the spring of 1922 may be disclosed by the bribery trials which are still to be held. It is possible that waves of oil will stain many more names of prominent in Republican politics.

## Canadian Miners Strike

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22. (By Mail)—More than seven hundred miners walked out from Drumheller, Alberta, mines in their struggle for the recognition of their union. The walk-out followed a mass meeting held October 16th.

The tie-up is said to be complete.

## Fall's Relative Excused to Dodge Jail

(Continued from Page One)

openly admitted that his client, when handling the transfer of the \$230,000 Liberty Bonds which went from oil men to Fall about the time of the granting of the Teapot Dome lease, now adjudged fraudulent by the U. S. supreme court, "must have suspected there was something rotten" in the transaction.

## HOLMES DEFIANT, RULES CITY FOR CONVICT MAYOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—In spite of the fact that a superior court judge today issued an order restraining him from doing so, Ira M. Holmes went up and occupied the mayor's office. Holmes was "appointed" to act as mayor by former Mayor Duvall, just ousted from office because of conviction and sentence to prison for corrupt practices. The validity of an appointment, in this fashion, by a law-breaking official, of one of his closest political friends, is being disputed. But Holmes holds the mayor's office by simply occupying it, and has control of records and whatever else is there.

## Duvall's Appointee Is "Restrained" by Court

A hearing of the order was scheduled for Saturday.

The order makes Claude E. Negley, elected mayor by city council, mayor, at least for today.

Convict's Appointee Rules

However, Holmes was undismayed in his pursuit of the seat, arriving at the mayor's office at 4 a. m., with Mrs. Holmes and Wayne Emmelman, whom Holmes appointed city controller. Holmes held down the mayor's seat.

## Deserted by Pals

Duvall was convicted in the first trial of a whole series of republican party officials of the state and local governments, whose prosecution followed the final decision of Grand Dragon Stephenson of the Ku Klux Klan to expose his relations with various politicians, among them Duvall and the state governor, whose trial approaches.

## Stephenson waited vainly for a pardon from his former associates in Indiana republican politics before he issued his instructions to have vari- ous signed statements, receipts, re- turned checks, etc., given to the pro- secution. He is in prison for life for rape and murder. Before he was sent up he was the absolute political boss of Indiana.

## BY LAURENCE TODD. Hear About Bribe.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 28.—At last the jury in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial has heard from the lips of a Pueblo bank cashier the story of how \$907,000 in Liberty Bonds was received and placed in a safe deposit box for Fall, a month after Fall signed the lease giving Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry Sinclair. It has listened to testimony showing that the total of Liberty bonds delivered to Fall's account, at that period was \$230,500. The jury seemed impressed when it saw how easily the secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet got rich.

## L. T. Rule, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Pueblo, told how, on May 29, 1922, Fall's son-in- law, M. T. Everhart, came into the bank and delivered to its case the \$90,000 in bonds, saying that they belonged to Fall and were to be placed in a box under his name. The Teapot Dome lease had been signed on April 7. The coupons from these Liberty bonds were deposited to the credit of the Tres Ritos Cattle & Land Co., of which Fall was chief owner, and the deposit slip for these coupons was marked "from A. B. Fall bonds." The books of the Tres Ritos concern were then brought in to prove that other bonds to the amount of about \$140,000 had been mysteriously produced and sold, and that the proceeds had been used to pay off certain notes of the company and had left a cash surplus of \$107,000.

## Corporation Camouflage

The next step for the government counsel was to show how Sinclair and his associates organized their fake oil corporation in Canada to buy oil and resell it at an advance of 33 cents a barrel, to create the \$1,000,000 fund from which the \$230,500 in Liberty bonds went to Fall. Over every step in this testimony the defense was ready to give desperate battle. Thus far it has been able to keep out of the record the statement which Sinclair made to the Senate Investigating Committee in December 1923, on the ground that it was testimony that might incriminate him. But it cannot block the presentation of evidence by other oil men who are no longer interested in clearing Sinclair.

## How Fall and other administration officials kept until after April 14, 1922, the secret of the signing of the lease on April 7 of that year, was shown to the jury by a series of prominent men called to the witness chair on Oct. 26. Frank Mondell, former congressman from Wyoming,

# ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

## NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT UNION NEWS POLITICAL

## IMPOSE YELLOW DOG CONTRACT ON PULLMAN PORTERS

By ART SHIELDS.  
(Federated Press)

## Many at Penn Station Forced to Sign

The Yellow Dog contract has entered the Pennsylvania R. R. terminal in New York. Hundreds of Negro porters are being compelled to sign a long pledge to have nothing more to do with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and to remain loyal to the Plan of Employee Representation or company union—of the Pullman Co. The Yellow Dog came here from Washington, D. C. last week.

## Stool Pigeons' Organization

Lancaster has a photostat copy of the document circulated in Washington. It is a long-winded eulogy of the Pullman Co. and it complains that the propagandists of the union, which it calls "Randolph's organization" after A. Philip Randolph, organizer, is getting about among the passengers. It hits the union for opposing tipping.

## Arrest Three Students As Pickets in Strike

NEW HAVEN, (FP) Oct. 28.—Three Yale students were arrested as pickets for the United Neckwear Workers Union which followed two runaway manufacturers from New York to New Haven, but the police promptly released them.

## Maurer Calls for Fight On Yellow Dog Contract

James M. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and the hostelry workers' union in Philadelphia this week that the yellow dog contract and the labor injunction must be destroyed or the trade unions will perish.

## Uphold Conviction of Worker Arrested for His Political Opinion

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 28.—Tony Kovocvitch, who was recently tried and convicted at Mercer, Pennsylvania, under the Flynn Sedition Act, has been denied a rehearing in the Farrell County court in a decision handed down by Judge J. A. McLaughrey.

## Contrast Lives of U. S. Children With Those of USSR in Youth Paper

The living conditions of workers' children in America is contrasted with those of working class children of the Soviet Union in the Tenth Anniversary number of the Young Comrade just off the press.

## CRISIS LOOMS AS CAL DISHES OUT PROSPERITY BUNK

When the president of the United States is called in to spread business optimism palaver on the front pages of newspapers throughout the country it is time for labor to grow suspicious. Breakers are just ahead and it is only a question of how long the industrial ship of state can be kept off the rocks. While headline writers hammer on the business improvement, note financial editors hint that if the situation were not more serious than people realize the exalted Cal wouldn't have been brought in to do his business expert act.

## LABOR MAY FACE SERIOUS UNEMPLOYMENT

By LELAND OLDS.  
(Federated Press)

## Stock Market Trembling

The facts behind the Coolidge remarks probably are that the stock market is trembling at the peak of one of the most extraordinary periods of inflation that the country has ever known and that the big boys want time to finish unloading at top prices before the inevitable crumbling gets under way.

## Tremendous Inflation

The tremendous rate at which inflation has been rushing toward a climax is shown by the New York Times in a review of the market prices of 216 stocks in 17 representative groups. The value of these stocks on the New York exchange increased \$1,128,246,136 in September alone while since April their market value has increased \$3,395,515,757. The list includes 15 motor stocks whose market value has increased \$800,405,301 since April. 29 public utilities whose value has increased \$624,086,789. 25 railroads whose value has increased \$488,715,179 and 14 chain store stocks whose value is up \$325,236,452.

## Puncture Coolidge Blurb

The shallow nature of the Coolidge prosperity blurb stands out in contrast with the warning of vice-chairman George Woodruff of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, delivered before the convention of the associated business papers of the country on the very day when Cal's statement broke.

## and Senator Kendrick of that state, as well as former Governor Brooks, told how they sought in vain to learn from Secretary of the Navy Denby and from Fall's office as to whether the lease had been made. Denby re- ferred them to Fall, while claiming that he was himself in touch with general developments. E. C. Finney, assistant secretary under Fall, told Mondell that Fall was personally at- tending to all details concerning Teapot Dome. Fall issued a press state- ment, the day before he secretly signed the lease, saying that no con- tracts for leasing the reserve had been signed. Mondell was given no inkling of the signing of the lease when he questioned Denby at a date some time after the document had ac- tually been signed.

## Some Secrets Come Out

That Fall kept the whole secret to himself and Sinclair, as against his associates in the Harding clique, is the trend of the case put up by the prosecution. This differs from the belief held at the time of the Senate investigation, that a battle over the naval reserves was being fought within this clique and that half a dozen high officials knew a great deal about what was going on. Nobody has questioned, however, that Fall was in charge of the scheme to dispose of the naval oil lands, and that the public was to be kept ignorant of the deal until too late to interfere.

## Should the jury in the present trial fail to convict, the underlying situa- tion among the Harding followers in the spring of 1922 may be disclosed by the bribery trials which are still to be held. It is possible that waves of oil will stain many more names of prominent in Republican politics.

## Canadian Miners Strike

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 22. (By Mail)—More than seven hundred miners walked out from Drumheller, Alberta, mines in their struggle for the recognition of their union. The walk-out followed a mass meeting held October 16th.

## Fall's Relative Excused to Dodge Jail

(Continued from Page One)

openly admitted that his client, when handling the transfer of the \$230,000 Liberty Bonds which went from oil men to Fall about the time of the granting of the Teapot Dome lease, now adjudged fraudulent by the U. S. supreme court, "must have suspected there was something rotten" in the transaction.

## HOLMES DEFIANT, RULES CITY FOR CONVICT MAYOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 28.—In spite of the fact that a superior court judge today issued an order restraining him from doing so, Ira M. Holmes went up and occupied the mayor's office. Holmes was "appointed" to act as mayor by former Mayor Duvall, just ousted from office because of conviction and sentence to prison for corrupt practices. The validity of an appointment, in this fashion, by a law-breaking official, of one of his closest political friends, is being disputed. But Holmes holds the mayor's office by simply occupying it, and has control of records and whatever else is there.

## Duvall's Appointee Is "Restrained" by Court

A hearing of the order was scheduled for Saturday.

The order makes Claude E. Negley, elected mayor by city council, mayor, at least for today.

Convict's Appointee Rules

However, Holmes was undismayed in his pursuit of the seat, arriving at the mayor's office at 4 a. m., with Mrs. Holmes and Wayne Emmelman, whom Holmes appointed city controller. Holmes held down the mayor's seat.

## Deserted by Pals

Duvall was convicted in the first trial of a whole series of republican party officials of the state and local governments, whose prosecution followed the final decision of Grand Dragon Stephenson of the Ku Klux Klan to expose his relations with various politicians, among them Duvall and the state governor, whose trial approaches.

## Stephenson waited vainly for a pardon from his former associates in Indiana republican politics before he issued his instructions to have vari- ous signed statements, receipts, re- turned checks, etc., given to the pro- secution. He is in prison for life for rape and murder. Before he was sent up he was the absolute political boss of Indiana.

## BY LAURENCE TODD. Hear About Bribe.

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 28.—At last the jury in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial has heard from the lips of a Pueblo bank cashier the story of how \$907,000 in Liberty Bonds was received and placed in a safe deposit box for Fall, a month after Fall signed the lease giving Teapot Dome naval oil reserve to Harry Sinclair. It has listened to testimony showing that the total of Liberty bonds delivered to Fall's account, at that period was \$230,500. The jury seemed impressed when it saw how easily the secretary of the interior in the Harding cabinet got rich.

## L. T. Rule, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Pueblo, told how, on May 29, 1922, Fall's son-in- law, M. T. Everhart, came into the bank and delivered to its case the \$90,000 in bonds, saying that they belonged to Fall and were to be placed in a box under his name. The Teapot Dome lease had been signed on April 7. The coupons from these Liberty bonds were deposited to the credit of the Tres Ritos Cattle & Land Co., of which Fall was chief owner, and the deposit slip for these coupons was marked "from A. B. Fall bonds." The books of the Tres Ritos concern were then brought in to prove that other bonds to the amount of about \$140,000 had been mysteriously produced and sold, and that the proceeds had been used to pay off certain notes of the company and had left a cash surplus of \$107,000.

## Corporation Camouflage

The next step for the government counsel was to show how Sinclair and his associates organized their fake oil corporation in Canada to buy oil and resell it at an advance of 33 cents a barrel, to create the \$1,000,000 fund from which the \$230,500 in Liberty bonds went to Fall. Over every step in this testimony the defense was ready to give desperate battle. Thus far it has been able to keep out of the record the statement which Sinclair made to the Senate Investigating Committee in December 1923, on the ground that it was testimony that might incriminate him. But it cannot block the presentation of evidence by other oil men who are no longer interested in clearing Sinclair.

## How Fall and other administration officials kept until after April 14, 1922, the secret of the signing of the lease on April 7 of that year, was shown to the jury by a series of prominent men called to the witness chair on Oct. 26. Frank Mondell, former congressman from Wyoming,

## NEW YORK WORKERS SEND GREETING TO CONRADES IN MOSCOW FOR TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIETS

Arrangements for an official greeting from the workers of New York to the workers of Moscow on the occasion of the tenth anniversary celebrations have been completed, the New York district office of the Workers (Communist) Party announced yesterday.

The greeting, to be forwarded through that office, will be written on special parchment bearing signatures of thousands of New York workers. A red silk banner inscribed with jubilee greetings is being prepared and will be officially presented to the workers of Moscow in an impressive ceremony, according to the announcement.

The text of the greeting, to be addressed, "Revolutionary workers of New York to the revolutionary workers of Moscow," is as follows:

"On the momentous occasion of the rounding of the first glorious decade of the proletarian regime of the Soviet Union, the revolutionary workers of New York City through the Workers (Communist) Party of America, District No. 2, send their fervent greetings to their Russian fellow-workers and comrades.

Beacon Light.

"The unwavering course of proletarian progress to which the Union of Socialist-Soviet Republics has so

## JOBLESS GATHER IN CLEVELAND TO DEMAND CITY ACT

Organize and Send to  
Council for Work

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28.—Two thousand five hundred unemployed workers gathered in the public square here last Wednesday and after listening to an address from J. Amter, district secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, formulated demands upon the city council for support and alleviation of distress, and especially for work on public improvements or otherwise, at regular wages.

## Markewitch, Sigman's Lawyer, Now Defender In 'Little Angie' Case

Samuel Markewitch, former assistant district attorney and counsel for Morris Sigman, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, according to the Freiheit, Jewish Communist daily, has been retained as counsel for Jacob Shapiro and Louis Buckhouse, arrested in connection with the recent killing of 'Little Angie,' 'Angie,' before his death was paid large sums to recruit gangsters to assault left wing needle trades workers. He was supposedly slain by competitors for this "business."

## Striking Miner Brings Charge Against Guard

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Oct. 28.—Charges against two mine guards of the Clarkson Coal Company were filed in the court of Mayor H. M. Davies here as a result of the eviction of Lon Bledsoe from the company house at the Provident Mine, which is being operated as a non-union mine. It is charged that the guards evicted Bledsoe without "due process of law." A damage suit against the coal company is in prospect, attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America announced.

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## DETROIT DETROIT Symposium

Thursday, November 3rd, 8 P. M.  
McCullister Hall, Forest (Near Cass).

## Question: "RECOGNITION OF SOVIET RUSSIA"

WM. BAILY, former president, Detroit Federation of Labor, now president of Detroit Federation of Musicians; R. MONTEITH, Captain, Irish Republican Army; MAURICE SUGAR, prominent Labor Attorney; O. H. SWEET, prominent Negro physician, defender of Negro rights; ALBERT WEISBORD, leader of Passaic Strike, and now District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party Detroit.

## PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA CELEBRATE

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JACK STAGED, Member Central Executive Com., W. P.  
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# Soviet Russia After Ten Years

## Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

The following is the eighth 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.

### Insurance Payments to Families of Deceased Wage Earners.

This is another unique feature in the Russian social insurance system. In other countries the workers are supposed to provide insurance individually for their families. In Russia if a worker leaves dependents who have no other means of support, they are entitled to pensions from the social insurance department. A husband or wife or parent of the deceased will be regarded as dependent provided they are unable to work or have children below the age of eight which claim their attention. Children under 16 years and those over 16 who have been disabled before they reached that age are also classed as dependents. If a worker dies from an industrial accident or disease, his dependents will receive somewhat more than if he dies from non-industrial causes. The scale for the first class of cases is one-third of the previous earnings for one dependent, one-half for two dependents, and three-fourths for three or more; while for the second class the scale is two-ninths; one-third and four-ninths, respectively.

### Birth and Burial Allowances.

Upon giving birth to a child, mothers are granted an allowance equal to one-half a month's earnings. This sum, which in March was equal to \$10.50 a month, is used to purchase the layette needed for the baby and to meet other incidental expenses. They are also paid one-eighth of a month's salary for the nine months following child birth as a nursing allowance. This payment of slightly over 2.60 a month is used by the Commissariat of Health as a means of keeping in touch with these mothers and of getting them to follow medical advice in caring for their babies.

Allowances are also made by the insurance department to meet the costs of civil burial. The amounts paid vary according to the costs in the various belts. The amounts allowed for children is one-half that for adults. The country-wide average for the two amounted in March to \$14.

In all some \$400,000,000 will be spent for social insurance this year. This is entirely paid by the industries of the country and forms an average charge of slightly over 13 per cent of the payroll. This is an appreciable reduction of the rate as compared with 1923-1924, when it was as high as 22 per cent, although approximately two-thirds of this was not collected, because of its highness and the still crippled condition of industry. At present, however, virtually all the assessments are being collected promptly and the earlier unpaid amounts are being reduced.

### Labor Administration.

Progressive labor laws in other countries are frequently nullified in practice by being entrusted to unsympathetic officials for enforcement. In Russia the officers of the labor department are actually appointed by the trade unions themselves. The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions nominates the heads of the Commissariat of Labor, and its decision is obligatory upon the government, while the provincial heads are nominated by the respective trade union councils. This is also true of the local heads of the social insurance and employment departments and of the local arbitrators. The separate unions also nominate the heads of the various individual departments within the labor exchanges. The labor laws are therefore enforced by representatives of the trade unions.

The fact that the trade unions are also consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers and that the shop committees and unions have power to file complaints about the conduct of managers means that both the administration of the industries and of the laws is in the hands of the workers themselves.

### Housing.

FROM the moment when the Russian workers took over the government the question of shelter has been in the foreground. The urge to nationalize property was intensified by the miserable living conditions of the workers. Nationalized property offered more room, but there was not enough of it to go around. Out of 2,200,000 urban houses in the country, only 300,000, or 13 per cent, were nationalized. However, these nationalized houses made up 50 per cent of the entire urban housing capacity. The remaining 87 per cent of these houses stayed in the hands of the owners.

The nationalized buildings were directly controlled by the municipal soviets during the period of the civil war following the revolution. With the restoration of orderly economic life a definite housing program took form. This meant a building program entailing the outlay of much capital. The infant industries of Russia needed this capital, and needed it badly. Therefore the program for better housing was deferred but when the strain of the first efforts in industrial reconstruction had lessened, more time and money were given to housing. The accomplishments of the past few years have been remarkable. Still there is great overcrowding in the cities and industrial sections, thanks to the destruction of the revolution and civil war days and the fact that for over five years, 1916-1921, almost no building was carried on.

The difficulties of constructing better homes have been both financial and economic. The government industries put all possible earnings back into the industry to increase production, thus reducing the surplus for such things as housing. A special tax on non-working tenants designed to be used for building has been small and irregular, and the income tax to be used for housing has been hard to collect. Labor has been expensive and the cost of building has not been standardized. The capital and resources of cooperative house

building plans have been small. In addition, building materials have been inadequate.

The trade unions, the cooperatives and the industries themselves are now carrying on an extensive housing program. For example, in Tiflis, the capital of the Federation of Trans-Caucasian Soviet Republics, the trade unions, with the help of government loans, have replaced hovels with modern homes. Here the apartment type prevails, each one with a large dining room and a kitchen where food is prepared and served at cost. Large gardens surround these apartments, containing outdoor motion pictures, hand stands, and stages for theatrical productions. In each building there is also a theater and a club-room.

In apartment houses built by labor organizations, the apartments are all alike, but rent varies in direct proportion to the wage earned by the tenant. In some of the best apartments which we visited the rent ranges from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month, and less. No rent is charged to union members out of work. This does not mean that every worker in Tiflis, or in any other Russian city, is ideally housed, but it does mean that the workers in the new homes are far better housed than they were under the old régime.

Another instrument for better housing is the cooperative building societies which have developed chiefly in industrial sections. Over 9,000 cooperative apartment houses were built by these societies last year. In one section of Moscow the cooperatives are now constructing 22 large apartments which will altogether house nearly 14,000 people. These apartments all have a central building containing a large kindergarten occupying two entire floors. There is also a cooperative laundry and cooperative stores. The average apartment consists of two rooms, with kitchen and bath shared with another family. The cost is \$7 a month, exclusive of water. In the apartment just cited, the rent runs over a period of 44 years, by which time the apart-

ment is fully paid for and belongs to the owner, whose family or relatives may occupy it during their lives, but cannot sell or lease it at a profit. Any person can join one of these cooperative building societies by making a small payment and thereafter payments of a few rubles a month, the installments increasing after the house is built and occupied.

The great bulk of the housing of the industrial workers is done by the industries themselves. In collective agreements made with the trade unions the government trusts arrange to pay 10 per cent of their profits into a fund for the improvement of the life of the workers. Under the Labor Code 75 per cent of this goes to housing. Many factories that we visited had new houses built or under construction with the aid of these funds.

In spite of these various methods for putting up houses the situation is still very bad, the new capital cities such as Moscow and Kharkov being specially in need of more living space. Leningrad and Kiev have been relieved by the removal of government personnel, but there is no city or large town in the U.S.S.R. which does not suffer from a shortage. The situation is not only difficult from the point of view of shortage but also because of the depreciation of those facilities which do exist. Adequate repairs have not been made; and houses which once were adequate are livable at present only because the necessity is so great.

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

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

## HERE'S WORKERS' THEATER; WHO'LL SEE THE PLAY? YOUNG COMRADE SECTION


By MICHAEL GOLD.  
There is a real need for a revolutionary workers' theatre in New York. The idea has been in the air for years. Attempts to establish one have failed.

Just as the workers need their own newspapers, magazines, cooperative houses and camps, just so do they need to express themselves through their own theatre.

But how are we going to get our own theatre? There are already about a dozen language drama groups in New York but these are all amateur. They fulfil a need but are too crude as yet to influence the general public.

To run a first-class workers' theatre, of the type of Piscator's in Berlin, or Meyerhold's in Moscow, one must have a semi-professional company of young actors, playwrights and musicians who work under a severe discipline, give all their time to the theatre, and work as seriously and strenuously as factory workers or labor agitators in their fields. No one who has not spent eighteen hours a day at this kind of endeavor will understand the thousand and one problems that are wrapped up in the job. A company of forty actors must rehearse for a month, from twelve to fifteen hours a day. There is worry over light, janitor service, carpentry of props, scenery, ticket taking, publicity, carpets for the floor and dressing rooms, posters, rent, war tax, legal complications, contracts, subscriptions and advertising.

The play runs so smoothly on the stage. The actors move by clockwork

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every night. The lights and music come in at the proper cues. It all looks easy to the audience. But what sweat preceded this smooth performance!

We have had several revolutionary plays in New York within the past few years. The Theatre Guild gave two; Toller's Mass Mensch and John Howard Lawson's Processional. Both were wonderful productions. But both were financial failures. The bourgeoisie were annoyed at both plays and practically boycotted them. And the workers did not go to see them, but preferred the movies.

The same thing is happening with our New Playwrights' Theatre. The workers are not coming out to see our first play, "The Belt," which is a proletarian satire on Henry Ford. It is not a Communist play. It contains many weaknesses and deviations. But it is one of the few fine efforts we have had in this country toward a workers' drama. Yet most of our audiences so far have been from among the bourgeois intellectuals. Where have the workers been?

We have offered a large discount to help THE DAILY WORKER and the Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers' Union and Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. But there has not yet been the response that theorists have told us there would be if the workers had their own kind of plays and theatre.

I confess I don't know the answer to this problem. It is obvious there are about 100,000 revolutionary workers in and around New York. They can pack Madison Square Garden on any great occasion. They support a group of papers, schools and other institutions. But why don't they support a revolutionary theatre when it tries to get born?

You can't have such a theatre without an audience. The bourgeois intellectuals will not support such a theatre. How can you stir up the workers? I submit this problem to all participants in the working class movement who realize its importance.

The perfect workers' theatre, such as Meyerhold's, will not come into existence full-born. Where are the revolutionary plays in America? Where is the group that knows both the theatre and the labor movement, that knows its Meyerhold as well as Marx? I don't see any just now. But the nearest I have yet seen is the New Playwrights' group. It is the transition theatre toward the ultimate chain of workers' theatres in America. Why not help it instead of criticizing it from the standpoint of revolutionary perfectionism?

If the New Playwrights' Theatre fails in its attempt it will be years before we have another experiment in workers' plays in this city. The response so far has been mainly from the intellectuals. I repeat: where are the workers?

### COOPERATION BE A REPORTER

This issue is a special cooperative children's issue. All articles and poems including many we could not print for lack of space were written by members of the Cooperative Pioneer Group. These children live with their parents in one of the Co-operative Houses in New York City. Their parents are members of the cooperative movement of America. We are very glad to present this issue to the children of the working class who must learn the need for solidarity and cooperation.

What is the workers' cooperative movement? The workers' cooperative organization is first a workers' organization. Secondly, its purpose is to eliminate the boss who gets something for doing nothing, in other words to do away with profits. This has already been done, for example, in the houses where the children live. The cooperative, or the workers themselves are the landlords, and they do not have to pay large rents which include big profits. The same thing has been done in the food industry. We have some cooperative bakeries where food is sold to members at cost. We have cooperative schools where even teaching is sold at cost. This movement is a very important one and should be supported by workers and children. Cooperatives play a very important role during a revolution and immediately after, as for example in Russia. They help to feed the workers where industry becomes paralyzed. But it is also very important to remember that true cooperation can only exist under a workers' and poor farmers' government and that must be our main aim.

### THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By J. SHUPAILO.

The Philippine Islands are mountain tops risen from the sea bottom. Many folds and cracks were made where volcanoes now stand. About 3,000 islands are in this group, the largest is Luzon, the size of Kentucky.

The Philippine Islands are near the Equator so the days are warm, and the nights are cool. Many people mine for gold, silver and copper. Many are engaged in fishing. Mindanao is important for lumbering, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and fruits which are raised there. Hemp is used for making rope. Coconut oil is extracted from coconuts which leaves the dry cocconaut meat called copra.

There are over 8,000,000 people living in the Philippine Islands. They are peaceful, and are willing to work.

The people wanted their freedom from the United States. A bill was passed in the U. S. for their freedom. It was signed in the senate and house of representatives, but when it came to the president he vetoed it. He said the Filipinos do not have enough power and education to rule themselves. What do you think about it?

### How Farmers Are Fooled

Dear Comrades: I am going to tell you what my teacher told us about farmers. She said that if the farmers would only get together and demand higher prices for their cotton and peanuts and would not sell it until they did, they would probably get higher prices. I think it is right. Don't you?

—ALEX. PINTER.

Capitalist newspapers hire hundreds of reporters to investigate and write about all important events such as wars, strikes, revolutions, Soviet Russia, etc. This news is written up not from the point of view of the workers, not from the point of view of the reporters, not even impartial, but ONLY and STRICTLY from the point of view of the bosses. While this is undoubtedly true for the capitalist newspapers, it is not true for the few workers' newspapers that exist, such as THE DAILY WORKER, and is surely not true of the Young Comrade or Young Comrade Corner. In these newspapers everything is written STRICTLY from a workers' point of view. In the Young Comrade Corner not only is this true, but more than half of the articles and poems are written by workers' children. But that is not enough and that is the reason for this article. We want all workers' children to become Young Comrade reporters. Report the strikes you hear about. Report your school activities. Report everything of interest to workers' children. Be a Young Comrade Reporter.

### THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 38

This week's puzzle is another word puzzle. The rules are as follows: No. 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, No. 2 stands for B, 3 for C, etc. Let's go!

2 5 1 25 15 21 14 7 3 15 13 18 14 5  
18 5 16 15 18 20 5 18.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

### Answers to Last Weeks Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 37 is: WORKER. The following comrades answered correctly:  
Fannie Gervin, Bklyn, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Sylvia Masler, New York City.

### More Answers to Puzzle No. 36

Matilda Schotika, Astoria, L. I.; Mae Ferrer, New York City; Pauline Jurich, Wilkensburg, Pa.; Vera Veli Tommany, Highland Park, Ill.; Grace Zeinick, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, New York City; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; David Citrin, Detroit, Mich.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsboro, N. H.; Mamie Kreopavich, McAdoo, Pa.

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Letters From Our Readers

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The present working conditions in South Omaha Packing Plants are an example of what happens when the unions are broken up by treacherous labor leaders collaborating with the bosses.

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DRAMA

Henrik Ibsen and "An Enemy of the People"

"An Enemy of the People" was Henrik Ibsen's answer to the Norwegian critics and public who condemned "Ghosts" and him for writing it. The grim Norse dramatist was a fighter. So in the play which Walter Hampden is now presenting at Hampden's Theatre he defied the press and public and proclaimed the doctrine that the many are always wrong and the few always right.



JACOB BEN-AMI

Richard Strauss caricatured the German music critics in "Ein Heldenleben" by a prodigious orchestral snarling and snapping. Ibsen in "An Enemy of the People" represented the press as time serving and utilitarian, afraid to tell the truth when truth will offend subscribers and advertisers, and bowing subserviently before authority and influence.

MUSIC

Metropolitan Season Opens (Monday With "Turandot")

Gatti-Casazza will open his twentieth season as head of the Metropolitan Opera Company Monday evening with Puccini's posthumous opera "Turandot" which will be sung by Mmes. Ludika Tedesco, Bada, Cehanovsky and Altglass. Serafin will conduct.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY. Margaret Matzenauer will be the soloist at this Sunday afternoon's concert in Mecca Auditorium. She will sing two arias, "Ah, perfido," by Beethoven, and "Voce di Donna," from Ponchielli's "Gioconda."

AMUSEMENTS

UNITED ACTORS, Inc. present The LADDER by J. FRANK DAVIS. CORT THEATRE. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 48th STREET, EAST OF B'WAY. MOVES MONDAY TO THE LYRIC THEATRE

A Theatre Guild Production PORGY A FOLK PLAY BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY KEYWARD. GUILD THEA., West 52d St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received." "A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden."—Eve. World. "One of most exciting arrivals of season."—World. HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE. HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mats. Columbus 3073 Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

Civic Repertory THEATRE 14 ST.-6 AVE. Phone 7767 WATKINS. PRICES: 50c to \$1.50. MATINEES WED. and SAT. EVA LE GALLIENNE WEEK OF OCTOBER 31st. Mon. Eve.: "The Good Hope" Thurs. Eve.: "The Cradle Song" Tues. Eve.: "The Cradle Song" Fri. Eve.: "La Locandiera" Wed. Mat.: "Master Builder" Sat. Mat.: "The Cradle Song" Wed. Eve.: "The Good Hope" This Aft.: "The Good Hope"—Tonight: "Three Sisters"

A.H. WOODS presents The Trial of Mary Dugan with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN. NATIONAL THEA. 67 ST. W. of B'WAY. MATS. WED. & SAT.

The New Playwrights Theatre 40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village. TELEPHONE WALKER 5786. 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.

ON THE SCREEN

"Three Wax Men." The Capitol Theatre will celebrate its eighth anniversary beginning today. Many new features are announced including "Tea for Three," the picture, fashioned from the farce of Roi Cooper Megrue, with Lew Cody and Aileen Pringle heading the cast.

Screen Notes

"The Wise Wife," starring Phyllis Haver, will be the principal film at the Cameo Theatre beginning today. Charles Chaplin in "The Fireman," a nature picture, "Cabbages and Things" and "Moonlight Sonata," Beethoven's melody interpreted in color, will also be shown.

PHILHARMONIC.

The Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, will not be heard here until next Sunday afternoon, at the first of a series of concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. The program will be an all-Wagner one.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

N.Y. Symphony FRITZ BUSCH Guest Conductor. MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft. at 3. SOLOIST: MARGARETE MATZENAUER. DABLIK, symphonic Variations; BEETHOVEN, Aria "Ah, Perfido"; BERLIOZ, Overture, "Le Corsaire"; PONCHIELLI, Aria from "Gioconda"; SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 4. Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 115 W. 57th St. George Engle, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Freiheit Singing Society Concert Saturday Evening October 29, at MECCA TEMPLE 55th St., bet. 6 and 7 Aves. CHORUS OF 400 Accompanied by the New York Symphony Orchestra will perform the Revolutionary Poem TWELVE by Alexander Block.

Scharrer Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. (Steinway Piano.) Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 1, at 8:15 ALEXANDER

KISSELBURGH Baritone Steinway Piano Mgt. Haensel and Jones. TOWN HALL, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 9

FLONZALEY QUARTETT Mrs. LOUDON CHARLTON.

REPUBLIC THEATRE W. 42nd ST. EDWARD KROCK with CHAS. DILLINGHAM & A.H. WOODS present THE MULBERRY BUSH A Comedy in 3 Acts

CAMEO THEATRE THE WISE WIFE Premieres Starting TOM MOORE JACQUELINE LOGAN CHARLES CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN" & "TUNNEY" - DEMAREST FILMS

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 SUNRISE P. W. MURNAU Directed by HERMANN SUDERMANN



# Government Lies Are Exposed

By PAUL CROUCH.

AN EXPOSE of the falsehoods used to lure young workers into the army has been made by the conservative Honolulu Advertiser. The picture of the soldier against his harsh treatment, forcing itself even into the capitalist press, is significant. A soldier now in St. Louis wrote a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch telling a few of the things the soldier is forced to endure in Hawaii. This soldier formerly belonged to the 21st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, the regiment in which Walter Trumbull and I were soldiers before our imprisonment. We were personally acquainted with several of the soldiers who died of alcoholic poisoning while trying to forget their unendurable condition.

Commenting on this letter, the Honolulu Advertiser said, in part: "Not long ago there was an upheaval in army circles when six soldiers stationed at Schofield died of alcoholic poisoning. The tragedy was echoed all over the country. Many letters from soldiers stationed here no doubt went out on the next mail, some to their parents, some to newspapers, others to casual friends. One soldier now residing in St. Louis, formerly a member of 21st Infantry stationed at Schofield, becoming remissive, wrote the following to a St. Louis newspaper:

"These men who died are of several thousands at that post who are drinking anything with a kick, not because they crave it, but because they don't care. Why don't they care? Because they must serve three years in a god-forsaken country. A soldier cannot transfer to any regiment in the states. He must serve all of his three years there, unless the regiment is transferred. . . . Honolulu is a picturesque city for the rich tourists, with its beaches and beautiful scenery. But for the soldier it is a hell hole. Soldiers are only allowed on certain streets and military police are on every corner to see that the regulation is enforced. There are countless tragedies enacted at Schofield Barracks.

"We would call the attention of army authorities to one thing—the POSTERS THAT LURE YOUNG MEN INTO ARMY LIFE IN HAWAII. (My caps—P.C.) These lurid two sheets and three sheets paint a colorful picture of ease and idleness, beneath palm trees with hula dancers all about to provide entertainment. When the soldier arrives in Hawaii,

he finds another situation entirely. The army is so upright and honest in everything else it does—then why practice this one deception upon the young men who visit the recruiting stations in mainland cities? Why paint a soldier's life in Hawaii as one long summer's dream beneath palm trees and upon sunny beaches, with Hawaiian sirens to help them while their hours away?"

This confession by a capitalist newspaper is significant. It reveals the deception practiced by the War Department in luring young workers into the army for use as cannon fodder in imperialist wars and the inevitable disillusionment of the recruit. But it does not tell the story of the extremely brutal treatment by the officers and the systematic torture of the soldiers—the real cause of the "hell hole."

We must tell the rest of the story of army life to the workers—we must get the facts from the soldiers themselves and make them public.

The harsh treatment of the soldier is not without a purpose. It is the deliberate intention of the military authorities to crush all human instincts so that the soldier will be ready "to do and die and not to reason why." They desire the soldier to prefer even war and the possibilities of death to a continuation of his present condition.

## Heavy Donations Go to Goose-Step University

Columbia University received recently gifts to the amount of \$210,000, according to an announcement of its president, Nicholas Murray Butler. The most important contributions were from the Carnegie Foundation, the National Lead Company and other members of that trust, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the motion picture trust. No effort was made to conceal the fact that the university is subsidized by big capital.

## Philadelphia Banquet To Help Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—A supper, with entertainment stunts, is the decision of Unit 1-E of the Workers (Communist) Party here as their task to help THE DAILY WORKER. It will be in Scandinavian Hall, N. E. corner of 8th and Fairmount Ave., Saturday at 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

# The Star Thief

(Commemorating 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.)

By JAN KAMINSKY and HENRY REICH, Jr.

With sack on shoulder through the night he crept  
Above the world while all of mankind slept,  
Defying dangers and the hidden dens  
Of frightful monsters, O'er the misty fens  
And dismal swamps he went unscathed and strong.  
What though the way was black and cold and long.  
On dizzy heights he climbed, past mountain peaks  
And where the eagle from his eyrie shrieks  
Upon the shining ladder of the sky  
He mounted till he stood against the high  
Blue crest of heaven. Then he looked around  
Among the constellations till he found  
Ten bright new stars. But over each of them  
A dreadful giant stood to guard the gem  
Encrusted beauty of its body. His football  
Aroused the giants who began to call  
On all the ancient gods to put a check  
To this invader who strode heaven's deck.  
"Stop thief!" the words through heaven loudly roll.  
"Stop thief!" it is a great bell's mighty toll  
Sounds from the vast emperian. The sky  
Shook with the noise and everywhere the cry  
Reverberated. Then above the rest  
One terrible voice cried down from heaven's crest:  
"Who thus disturbs the peace of Gods! Who dares?"  
And all grew silent and the trumpet blares  
Were still. Then taking off his cloak  
The Star Thief threw it down and shrilly spoke:  
"Ha! ha! I dare to climb your lofty sky!  
I dare to walk with you, the gods, on high!  
I come to take the stars I need to earth  
To deck an emblem!" And his lusty mirth  
Was echoed by the heavens. The gods were mute.  
"What emblem this?" one ventured. "How astute  
You are!" The Star Thief laughed. "I cannot pause  
To tell you of our emblem and the cause  
It stands for. It's sufficient now to say  
It stands for Revolution here to stay!"  
The Star Thief turned and with a mighty shout  
He flung himself headlong upon the stout  
And ugly giant nearest him and hurled  
Him from his post above the sleeping world.  
A second sturdy giant, then a third  
He downward hurled and shouted but one word—  
That word was "Revolution." And the others,  
In fear of what had happened to their brothers,  
Retreated in a darkly flaming cloud  
That hung above the heavens like a shroud.  
And then he plucked ten stars. Each shining one  
He placed within his sack. His labors done  
He turned and clambered down the sky again  
And brought the stars to please the hearts of men.  
Each star a year — ten stars commemorate  
Ten years of mighty struggle toward the great  
Achievement and the gleaming goal.  
Ten shining years the daring Star Thief stole  
From out the heaven's scintillating tree,  
Each one the symbol of a world to be!

## "Missing—Believed Killed"

By MARTIN MORIARTY.

THREE months on the Western Front had not hardened Private George A. Adamson of the 88th Victoria Rifles to the life on the "soldier's glorious trade." Whatever romantic illusions he had of an existence where men's lives were as cheap as the bullets that killed them had been shattered at the first roar of the field guns, at the first crash of the barrage, at the first bomb from an enemy aeroplane that had greeted him on his way to the trenches. He trembled to recall the horrors of that first day even now. There were boys of his age who had been able to take their place in the front line with the same care-free spirit with which they had donned a uniform. Or at least they were better actors. Such adaptability to conditions was foreign to Adamson's nature. He had quivered when the command of the sergeant—"Single file!" was passed along the ranks.

Three more nights like this before the relief! How he lived thru the previous week was a problem he preferred to forget. Everything had gone wrong this spell. The letter from home he was just reading had mentioned a parcel which should have reached him days ago—and parcels meant cakes, and candy, and cigarettes,—things which made for a vision of life in an atmosphere of murder. For it was murder, however much people preferred the more euphonious term of war. The rifle beside him spat murder in reply to every shot from the opposite trench. At close quarters, the relentless "plunge-twist-recover" of the bayonet could pierce the entrails of a man whom he had never even seen before—and a rifle was only the toy gun of the wooden soldier when the huge shells, long-range destruction of the four-point-seven. In the bombing party the night before the captain had expressed satisfaction at the fifty casualties—fifty maimed, blinded, murdered, that the report stated. The enemy approximately sustained. And that deadly rattle of the machine gun could wipe out whole companies. Yes, war was murder—and for what purpose? What quarrel had he with the Germans? They had dropped bombs on defenseless women and children, said the newspapers. Yet did not British aeroplanes, emissaries of these Franco-British white angels of peace, bomb Cuxhaven in 1914?

Three more nights! Participation in the bombing expedition had not given him the coveted "blister" kit

which spelled the soldier's paradise. The officer had called for volunteers, but had looked hard at Adamson when he mentioned the word. He wanted volunteers, and Adamson had never been on a bombing raid. Adamson went. But why not press a gun to his head and say "Go!"? Why not coerce openly, as he had been coerced into nearly every move from the time when the white feathers of pretty flappers had driven him into the recruiting booth, to the occasion of this, his first excursion of assassination? In those hectic days of 1914 a beribboned sergeant picked him out from among the crowds that thronged the streets in the city lunch-hour. A group gathered around to listen to the exhortations of the recruiter. Petite stenographers smiled encouragingly. "Come on, kid! Show your pluck—don't be a slacker!" said a fat salesman safely outside the class of 19-35. Fearful of going, yet fearful of staying, he "showed his pluck" and enlisted. Public opinion, which meant the opinion of the select coterie in whose interests the war was being waged, had coerced another into the ranks of death.

Three more nights! The seemingly eternal blackness, illumined only by the brilliant flash of a star-shell. The "zip" of the sniper's bullet as it sent another man into the sleep of death—another "gone west." The sickening stench of mud and slime and mutilated corpses. The nerve-shattering racket of the Lewis gun. How much longer before a crazy world returned to sanity?

There is a stir along the line. "Stand by, men," says the captain, "and get ready to go over." A surprise decision at which there are subdued cursings. Another bloody battle for the possession of a few hundred yards of barren earth; more lives to be lost so that headquarters could report progress, reflected Adamson as he fixed his bayonet.

Over the top! A mad rush into death, and the scene is charged with activity. Already the wounded are moaning in agony, and Adamson waits. "Adamson! Get moving! Put a jerk in it!" thunders an officer.

The War Office sent the stereotyped letter of sympathy to a stricken mother. In the records received, her son was listed "missing—believed killed," they said. In the casualty report of Captain Stanley Lawrence of the 88th Victoria Rifles to Headquarters, there was inserted a note:—"7559 Pte. G. A. Adamson—shot few awards."

# BOOK REVIEWS

## THE HISTORY OF A CLASS MURDER.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI. By Eugene Lyons. International Publishers. \$1.50.

THIS book has thus far been completely ignored by the bourgeois press. Hardly a word has appeared in any of the literary reviews and book sections of the



SACCO



VANZETTI

metropolitan papers, or in the news columns. Can it be the continuation of the campaign of suppression of the facts about the two murdered Italian workers which began the very day following their execution? In this organized conspiracy of silence have joined the powerful movie interests whose czar, Will Hays, has ordered all news films burned.

Here is a beautiful, powerful, eloquent book. Crowded into 208 pages is the complete story of the two immigrants whose bodies were shattered by electricity and laid on green marble slabs in the death chamber of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a few minutes past midnight on August 23. Lyons, a labor journalist associated with the defense work from the beginning in 1921, knew Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti intimately. He visited the homes of their parents in Italy and was familiar with the background in which they were born and reared. Possessing a knowledge of the Italian language, Lyons has translated a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Sacco and Vanzetti which reveal in a dramatic way their literary and intellectual interests.

In a clear, convincing style the author describes the lives of the two men. In episodes, vivid and colorful, he traces the facts which culminated in their execution. For the first time in a book the class nature of the case is described and characterized—definitely and unequivocally. Not only the facts about their lives, but the complicated maze of legal formulae and procedure which dragged Sacco and Vanzetti thru seven long years of "torture by hope" are brilliantly summarized.

The role of Fred Moore, courageous labor attorney from California, is related. Moore took over the defense work at its beginning, in 1920. He remained until 1924, when the anarchist elements in the Boston defense committee decided on the higher strategy of ingratiation with the capitalist courts—a strategy which succeeded for a time in paralyzing the protest of international labor by the standing threat of the conservative and high-priced lawyers who warned that they would resign if the eternal and immutable processes of law were not rigidly followed.

It is considered and ordered by the court that you, Nicola Sacco, suffer the punishment of death by the passage of a current of electricity thru your body within the week of . . . And you, Bartolomeo Vanzetti. . . .

Never did a modern Pontius Pilate listen to such searing, contemptuous and loftily ironic speech as the chill-eyed Thayer heard from the lips of the "unlettered" Vanzetti on the spring morning in the Dedham court when the sentence of death was pronounced.

The attitude of the liberals and intellectuals during the height of the agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti is described by Lyons with insight and a fine irony. "A meeting of 10,000 workers pledging their heart's blood to Sacco and Vanzetti as comrades and brother was given a paragraph in the day's news. And a timid expression of hope that Massachusetts would yet save its fair name, if signed by a single clergyman or fourth assistant district attorney, was given the same space." The pious and belated "efforts" of the New York World are described: "The World sent its labor reporter into New England and he emerged with a series of articles based almost entirely on the Madeiros and Department of Justice affidavits, and overlooked the mass of new evidence." Later Lyons comments on the Heywood Brown episode and the distastefully vacillating editorial policy of the paper during the last days.

The absurdity of describing the verdict as a "miscarriage of justice" becomes glaring after reading Lyons' graphic and penetrating story. "Their execution was not a miscarriage of justice. It was a deliberate, indeed a formal, carrying out of justice such as it is in the society of today."

The tremendous and angry international protest of labor during the seven years that the two framed-up workers were being tortured, and particularly during the last few months prior to their official murder, is described. In one chapter, "Seven Days That Shook the World," Lyons tells of the eleven-hour attempts to wrest Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair immediately following the "report" of Fuller's reactionary committee.

The primary impetus in the international mass expression came from the "Red Aid International," declares Lyons. "But the active, pushing, indignant energy came from the International Labor Defense in the United States, the 'Rote Hilfe' in Germany, and the 'International Class War Prisoners' Aid' in England."

The viciously prejudiced Thayer, the 75-year-old Judge Grant, the pseudo-liberal President Lowell and the anonymous President Stratton, the third member of the committee, are also characterized and revealed with a swift, biting irony. And of their report, he says: "Haste was apparent in its structure; off-hand, ill-chosen words; weak, unsupported assertions; impatient judgments. Fuller, the automobile magnate, surely would not have allowed an advertisement of a Packard car to go out to the world in as weak and unconvincing a form as this statement by Fuller the governor, condemning Sacco and Vanzetti to death."

Sacco and Vanzetti's early background, their political and literary interests, all these are sketched by Lyons with warm sympathy and keen discernment.

Vanzetti decided to come to America. "There, he hoped, life would be fuller, deeper and freer. He would find the knowledge for which he thirsted and the leisure to think things out."

The pitiful chronicle of the early days of Sacco and Vanzetti in America are described with great power and deep insight. In the drama of their heart-breaking experiences as common laborers in the drab manufacturing towns of New England Lyons tells the story of the American immigrant.

The book is illustrated with photographs of Sacco and Vanzetti, and on the cover-jacket is a reproduction of Fred Ellis' famous cartoon, showing a worker broken on the wheel of American capitalism, which originally appeared in THE DAILY WORKER. The principal members of the Massachusetts murder crew are represented. There are photographs of William G. Thompson and Fred H. Moore, lawyers for the defense.

From a technical point of view the book is excellent. It is printed in clear, bold type and is sturdily bound. The book, now being simultaneously translated into half a dozen languages, will undoubtedly become the source-book for this great working class epic.

—SENDEE GARLIN.

## THE CLASS FORCES IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

CHINA: A SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES BEHIND THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION. By Sung Shih Fu. Published by the Communist Party of Great Britain. American Agency, Daily Worker Publishing Co. Thirty-five cents.

WITHOUT doubt the most exhaustive and accurate work yet published on the extremely complicated and little understood subjects with which it deals, this book must be read by every worker who wants to think, talk or write intelligently and authoritatively on the great struggle waged by the Chinese masses for national liberation.

Also written before the last decisive development—the collapse and surrender of the Wuhan government to the counter-revolutionary Nanking forces—had occurred and consequently not containing any analysis of the situation since that time, this book nevertheless outlines in great detail the forces working for this betrayal.

It gives also the minimum measures that had to be carried out by the Wuhan government if it was not to become the enemy of the labor and peasant movement. But the middle class elements who dominated the Wuhan government, alarmed by the rise of the labor movement and the peasant organizations, unable and unwilling to challenge imperialism and Chinese reaction on the basis of the interests of the Chinese masses, instead of carrying out energetically the arming of the workers, DISARMED THEM. Instead of extending the organization work and the mobilization of armed detachments against the landlord and militarist elements of the countryside, THEY MADE WAR ON THE PEASANTRY.

Instead of strengthening the united front with the Communist Party and left wing Kuomintang and labor elements, the Wuhan government made a united front with reactionary generals and ARRESTED AND EXECUTED COMMUNISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS. Wuhan became a front of imperialism and black reaction.

In this respect the author practically forecasts the downfall of Wuhan as a revolutionary center.

One of the invaluable contributions to the literature on China by the author is the exhaustive information given as to the social composition of the Chinese rural population. Since the city population in China is only 15 per cent of the total (66,000,000 as against a rural population of 372,000,000) the class divisions of this section, and their relative numerical strength, are of overwhelming importance.

The section dealing with the role of the imperialist powers is of tremendous value but in our opinion not sufficient emphasis is placed upon the effect of the world interests of American imperialism in determining its policy in China and Asia generally.

Both on Page 31 and Page 99 the author states categorically that "the United States' interests in China are mainly commercial interests." (Emphasis in the original.) Further, speaking of the changes in American policy in China, the author states: "These vacillations in the policy of the United States promise to continue, for they arise from the objective interests of America in Eastern Asia."

In the first place, the policy of American imperialism toward a mass liberation movement making no compromises with imperialism beyond those dictated by revolutionary expediency, and expressing the interests of the masses as against those of the landlords, capitalists and militarists, is quite different from that toward a bourgeois nationalist movement.

Toward the first, it adopted a policy of iron which differed little if any from that of Great Britain. Toward the second it adopts a policy of conciliation and corruption.

In the second place, the world interests of American imperialism are dictating a still "firmer" policy in China and the fear of American imperialism of the tremendous repercussions of a successful Chinese revolution upon the Philippine masses cannot be overlooked as a factor making it assume a definite, if not at all times an openly hostile attitude.

"The objective role of attacker on the Pacific," said Comrade Manuilsky, speaking to the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International in November, 1926, "will be played by the United States . . . while the objective role of defenders falls to Great Britain and Japan. American imperialism is intricately bound up with the struggle for world hegemony."

Comrade Stalin commented as follows on this question of the role of American imperialism:

"It is said that the Japanese imperialists show a certain amount of 'good-will' towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are in no way behind the Japanese. This is self-deception, comrades. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick, with fists, but that at time it is very easy to win them by kindness."

The "friendliness" of American imperialism towards the nationalists, in the sense used by Comrade Stalin, certainly can not be interpreted as weakness or "vacillation."

Furthermore, since armed intervention by imperialist powers does not consist only of dispatch of their own troops but, so far as the Chinese liberation movement is concerned, by the possibly more dangerous method of subsidizing counter-revolutionary generals, it certainly can not be said that America's policy in China has been characterized by any decisive weakness toward the mass liberation movement. "Intervention by using other people—that is the kernel of imperialist intervention at present," said Comrade Stalin. In this respect American imperialism, because of its stability and immense resources and its longer perspective, coupled with its traditional reputation for "friendliness"—a heritage of the Open Door period—is the most dangerous enemy of a genuine mass Chinese liberation movement.

It no longer can be argued that American educated Chinese intellectuals, the Rockefeller institutes, the thousands of American missionaries, American chambers of commerce,—the whole cult of American capitalist democracy and its hatred of Communists and the Soviet Union, coupled with its immense economic influence, were not major factors in bringing the Wuhan government into the counter-revolutionary camp.

The main tendency of American policy in China is not toward vacillation but toward aggression—as part of its world policy.

But this lack of emphasis upon the role of American imperialism is a minor matter in a book which takes first rank in revolutionary literature and is indispensable to all working class students of the gigantic upheaval in China, marked now by a temporary lull, but which is again gathering its forces for the next phase of the struggle against world imperialism and native reaction.

—BILL DUNNE.

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THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. Daily, Except Sunday. 33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1669. Cable Address: 'Daiwork'.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT



Rockefeller's "Cavalry" Begins to Operate.

By Fred Ellis

In Texas Oil Towns

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 28. (By Mail).—I "smelled oil" a few miles before I approached Bay Town, which is the first of the three towns (from Houston) comprising the Goose-Creek Oil territory. The other two are Goose Creek and Pelly.

The Mafalda—The Rotten Symbol of a Rotten Government

A rotten hulk, symbolic of the fascist state which sped it out on the Atlantic with its cargo of workers and peasants huddled in its hold, the Mafalda sent to their death, almost in sight of their goal, the immigrants who believed a new and better life was about to open for them.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.) VIII. Episcopal Thinking

Then came Robert W. Chambers, and he was more clever than Crane, he was really naughty, but always sugared with a moral coating; his exquisite heroes and heroines would drink and gamble and dally with elegant temptation for a hundred thousand and then in a final thousand would be saved for virtue.

Chambers." In those days I had no inside information, but I can understand now—Mr. Chambers was one of the victims of what was known as "the Collier set."

apparently going ahead to get a divorce in spite of everything; and I put the book down and stared at me, wondering if it could possibly be that Mr. Churchill was going to write a book in defense of divorce.

What and Who Is Smashing the "Rockefeller Plan"?

Events in the Colorado miners' struggle are moving with dramatic swiftness as the men and women of the mining camps make further inroads into the "Rockefeller plan" and raise the standard of revolt in districts where for 13 years it has never flown.

Oil Contracts, Standard Oil and Its Rivals and the Drive Against the Soviet Union

Two phases of the world struggle for oil and oil markets enter into the New York Times story, published Oct. 26, telling of the conclusion of three large new contracts by the Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Then came Winston Churchill, and the fortifications of his books in the department stores out-towered both Mr. Chambers and Mrs. Ward. Mr. Churchill was an American gentleman of the old school; he wrote about America, and not about the Long Island smart set, and that was to the good.

I went on with the story and finally got to the solution which Mr. Churchill has worked out. His heroine gets her divorce, but against her conscience, so that she is properly and respectably miserable afterward, and marries the hero and, of course, makes them both miserable.

Rich Oil Fields. Between Bay Town and Goose Creek lies the biggest oil refinery I ever saw. As far as I could see there were stretches of tanks, pipes, pumps, some kind of machines and again the same things. For miles it spread.