

NEW PENNA. INJUNCTION OUTLAWS STRIKE RELIEF

CHEER OBREGON AS HE DEFIES CHURCH KILLERS

Hearst Tries to Smirch Brazilian Arbitrator

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, Nov. 21.—General Obregon, speaking at a dinner to celebrate his escape from assassination by bomb throwers a few days ago, roundly condemned the Catholic Church hierarchy which hopes to fasten its control upon the Mexican land and assert its ancient influence over the government, by stooping to such reprehensible measures as secret assassination. He was roundly cheered.

A curious crowd earlier in the day followed the coffins of four men executed after conviction of having been the plotters of the attempt at assassination. They are all supporters of the clerical counter-revolutionary body, "The League for Catholic Freedom," and of the "Catholic Defense League." One of the conspirators executed was a priest, Luis Seguar Vilchis.

"The men who attempted to assassinate me," said General Obregon, "confessed that they did not know me personally and had no personal grievance against me. They explained that the crime was inspired by their fear that I, if president, will continue the Calles' policies. If this is my crime, I accept the responsibility for that crime."

"This attempt shows that we must be alert against clerical reactionaries who demonstrate their intention to continue to the utmost their activities in combatting our cause, even to most reprehensible methods."

Hearst Attacks Octavio.

In an attempt to throw discredit on the character of the Brazilian arbitrator, chairman of the Mixed Claims Commission which passed adversely on the United States demand for a heavy indemnity from Mexico for a bandit raid, Wm. Randolph Hearst today published in all his newspapers what purports to be a letter from the Mexican government archives, in which President Calles calls for the payment of \$50,000 to Don Rodrigo Octavio. Octavio was the neutral arbitrator.

The letter as published contains the same smugged seal, and the usual inclusion of language which could not serve any purpose except to make it useful to Hearst.

The DAILY WORKER several days ago published photographs to show how a similar letter from the Hearst stock, published in his papers, was forged right in Hearst's own newspaper offices in New York.

Mexico Won't Release R. R.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—The Mexican National Railways announced today that the Tesuapintepce Isthmian Railroad will not be leased to a Canadian syndicate for use in trans-ocean shipment of wheat cargoes.

Arrest Workman Who Sells Birth Control Leaflet in Oakland

(By American Civil Liberties Union) Charged with violation of a statute passed in 1874, Carl Rave, a carpenter of Oakland, California, was to face trial at Petaluma, California, on Nov. 21 on charges of disseminating birth control information. Rave was charged specifically with having sold to another workman a copy of Margaret Sanger's pamphlet on "Family Limitation."

Rave is being defended by Austin Lewis, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, which has set to test the ancient law on the ground that it is a violation of free speech.

According to Lewis the statute was aimed at the advertisements of abortionists, nothing of modern birth control methods being shown then.

The dissemination of birth control information is not made illegal by state law," Lewis declared. "In fact there is a birth control clinic operating in Los Angeles. Were the statute under which Rave was arrested construed by the courts to apply to the dissemination of birth control information as we know it today, the jails would be overflowed."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

U. S. Imperialism Is Menacing World, Says War Danger Congress

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The United States and Mussolini were branded as the greatest menaces to world peace at the opening session of the International War Danger Conference here.

"America is undoubtedly the most ruthless and aggressively imperialistic nation at present," said J. W. Brown, vice-chairman of the National Federation of Professional Workers. "It is in the imperialistic policy of the United States that great danger exists for future wars."

Former Premier Nitti of Italy stated that the world had never armed so madly as since the founding of the League of Nations. Mussolini, he characterized as a vain madman, and Italy as a prison.

1,500 MUTINEERS IN FOLSOM PRISON RETURN TO CELLS

Vile Conditions Were Responsible for Revolt

FOLSOM PRISON, Cal., Nov. 25.—The final casualty list in the prison rebellion shows eleven dead and over twenty wounded. The prisoners surrendered at 7:30 A. M. today to warden Court Smith. They released the guards they had held as hostages and turned in their guns.

The warden was a prisoner in his own office since yesterday and as soon as the battle was over he told the press that he made no concessions to the mutineers.

Leaders Take Full Responsibility.

The spokesmen for the rebels told the warden that they were willing to accept full responsibility for the outbreak, in order to save the others from the punishment which may include the scaffold for the leaders of the revolt.

Tanks and Poison Gas. The national guard was ready with machine guns, tanks, sawed-off shot-guns and poison gas when the surrender came. The governor had ordered airplanes brought to the prison for reserve.

The uprising started shortly before noon on Thursday and a general jail delivery might have followed.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 25.—

The 1,500 prisoners who were on strike here since yesterday surrendered to the authorities on terms which it is believed the prison officials will violate as soon as they have the prisoners separated from their leaders.

The death toll of the rebellion is nine dead and more than twenty wounded. Among the dead are two guards and several prisoners.

Four hundred national guardsmen and police had surrounded the cell house where the prisoners—estimated at between 1,200 and 2,000—were cooped in.

Atrocious Conditions.

The revolt is attributed to the terrible conditions that prevail in Folsom prison. Prisoners are shot down on the slightest provocation. They work on the rock pile and sometimes when a prisoner who has earned the resentment of a guard stoops to pick up a stone to break the guard shoots him on the ground that the prisoner intended to hurl the stone at him.

The warden said the prisoner who acted as spokesman for the group stated that the terms of their surrender were that they should "not be beaten, abused or starved."

After the prisoners surrendered Warden Smith sent back word that the leaders in the attempted break would be placed in solitary confinement with one meal a day.

Coroner Exonerates R.R. Co. in Death at Unguarded Crossing

PATCHOGUE, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Although sand embankments obscured the tracks and no guard was on duty at the open crossing at the time of the accident, Coroner Edwin S. Moore has exonerated the Long Island Railroad Company in the deaths of Louis Tusso and Charles Deedy. Their automobile was struck by a train. This verdict makes it impossible to press any suit against the railroad company.

OWNERS FLOOD MINE FIRE; LET MINERS DROWN

5 Lost Below Ground; One Was Brave Rescuer

SUPERIOR, Ariz., Nov. 25.—Officials of the Magma Copper Mining Company ordered their mine here flooded a few hours after a fire broke out, and while five miners were still below, and probably alive. They will be drowned by the water.

Forty-nine men of the grave-yard shift (11.30 to 7.30 a.m.) were at work when the fire started below the 1,550 foot level. There were forty-nine men in the shaft when the fire started and forty-two escaped. One other man, Zeno Daley, an Indian, escaped with the forty-two, but rushed back below to try and rescue some of the seven missing.

Two Bodies Found.

The flames spread rapidly through the dry timbering, and turned all underground workings between the 1,650 level and the 2,200 foot level into a furnace. Rescuing parties found two charred bodies and brought them out.

This left five men unaccounted for. Miners who knew that it was quite possible that the men might be barricaded in some old working place, or either below or above the fire zone, pleaded with the management not to flood the mine before further rescue work could be tried.

However, the flames were constantly destroying more timber, and the company refused to wait.

FULLER SECRETLY ON JUNKET WHILE MASS. IS FLOODED

Reported in Europe; Fears Facing Workers

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller, who was "worn out by his strenuous work" in conducting the mock investigation which helped railroad Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair, ran off on a jaunt three weeks ago and hasn't been heard from since.

While the people of Massachusetts have been living through a period of intense misery due to the recent floods, the millionaire Packard distributor governor has been vacationing.

Fears Workers Abroad.

Although Herman A. MacDonald, secretary to the governor, refuses to reveal the whereabouts of his boss, it is generally believed in Boston that he is taking his annual sea trip abroad. He thought it well to avoid undue publicity as to his whereabouts, especially in view of the animosity European workers have expressed towards him for the dastardly part he played in the Sacco and Vanzetti judicial murder.

State Alienists Render Verdict In Remus Case; Will Help to Hang Him

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 25.—Geo. Remus was adjusted sane when he shot his wife, Imogene, whom he accuses of plotting with a prohibition agent, Dodge, to steal all of his money. The report of alienists appointed by the state, which is trying to get Remus convicted, apparently before he can tell of the prohibition service graft, will go a long way towards accomplishing his death, as his defense is "temporary insanity."

The alienists' report is not yet a matter of court record, and there will probably be a legal battle about it.

German Organizations Help Colorado Strike

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25.—A committee of German organizations in Chicago is running a Bunco Party and Dance, Sunday, November 27th. The affair will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It will be held at Fritz Koch's Hall, 1764 Larrabee St. The committee appeals to German workers' circles to attend and support this affair and thereby contribute to a fund for the defense of the arrested Colorado miners who now have some two hundred and fifty in jail. The admission is 35 cents.

Bare Plot to Torture Colorado Prisoners

International Miners' Propaganda Committee Scores Colorado Murder

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 25.—The International Propaganda Committee of Revolutionary Miners today passed a resolution greeting the coal mine strikers in Colorado as fighters for the working class, and expressing deepest anger at the murder of their brothers by the capitalist state. The message concludes with the words: "Long live international working class solidarity against capitalism," and is signed by Sabotka and Abramoff.

COOLIDGE STANDS BY WATCHING THE MINERS STARVING

Sees Lock-out as a Re-organization Plan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25 (FP).—President Coolidge looks upon the bituminous coal strike as merely an unfortunate incident of a necessary reorganization of the soft coal mining business. From the White House has come a declaration that he sees no way of settling the conflict in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia by calling a conference of operators and strikers, because coal can be sold to northern industries and railroads at a lower rate—coming from the southern non-union fields—than the cost of mining coal in the northern fields at union wages.

Lets Them Starve.

The Coolidge position, therefore, is one of standing aside and letting starvation take its course, until the miners in the strike zone are forced back to work at a wage so low as to compete against the non-union wage and thicker veins of fuel in the southern fields.

He will sharply resist any plan for nationalizing the coal mining business, thereby placing all coal production under a single program and giving maximum regular employment at a saving wage.

Coolidge Won't Help

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Prospectors of a conference between operators and miners to terminate the bituminous strike in western Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia have not brightened since President Coolidge received labor delegates early this week.

For the second time since labor delegates laid the miners' case before the president it was strongly indicated at the White House today that the president does not feel that a conference under the auspices of the government would be advisable.

The matter is still before the department of labor, but Secretary Davis' recommendations and findings of fact have not been given to the president.

NON-SINKABLE BOAT.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—An unsinkable life boat was demonstrated here Wednesday. The boat is an invention of a ship's carpenter.

Another World Confab Not Needed Now; Cal Is Building Big Navy

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—President Coolidge today was reported as saying that he would not call any more world conferences for peace or disarmament. He feels that all has been accomplished in that way that can be, at this time. He stated that he was giving much time and attention to matters connected with peace and war, and that he thought the American people fundamentally peaceful.

Observers here consider that the last conference called by Coolidge succeeded in giving him an excuse for the naval race with Britain and the attempt to build a bigger war navy than any other country has in the now famous "five-year program."

FISHER'S COAL COMPANY TRIES TO STOP RELIEF

Clearfield Injunction Is Starvation Tactic

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 25.—The latest injunction issued in the coal war goes even further than the vicious Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation injunction in its sweeping attack on the rights of the locked-out miners.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation injunction enjoined the union from using its funds for the defense of eviction cases, or surety companies from bonding strikers' houses, and placed rigid bounds to picketing.

The injunction just issued by Judge J. M. Langham of Indiana County, Pennsylvania, to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation, of which Governor Fisher is director and attorney, completely puts an end to picketing in any form, even prohibiting the display of signs warning the strikebreakers that a strike is on in the camp, or gathering outside the church, or singing. But the outstanding feature of the injunction, unparalleled in its brutality, is the clause enjoining the union or strike sympathizers from distributing money.

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N. Y. LABOR WILL VOICE PROTEST AGAINST KILLING

Union Sq. Meeting For Colorado Strike

While the miners of Colorado are carrying on their strike against the enemy corporations of that Rockefeller-controlled state, thousands of men and women workers of Greater New York will gather in Union Square this afternoon to urge them on to victory.

The assembled thousands will raise a thunderous protest against the killing of six pickets at the Columbine mine, near Denver, and the wounding of 27 others, including women. They will pledge all possible financial support to the strikers, who need food and clothing, according to yesterday's dispatches from Denver and Walsenburg. And both the crowd and the speakers will proclaim that the struggle of the Colorado miners, like that of the Pennsylvania and Ohio miners, is the struggle of all who work for wages.

Meeting at 1 p. m.

The meeting will begin at 1 p. m. The initial call was issued by the New York Colorado Miners' Relief Committee and was seconded by organizations and individuals representing all sections of New York labor, in addition to liberal groups and persons.

Policeman Is Charged With Killing Two Boys

MINEOLA, N. Y., Nov. 23.—Nassau County Motorcycle Policeman William Beggs, charged with fatally injuring a 5-year-old school boy and seriously injuring a second when he drove past another officer's signal in a school zone last Monday, is scheduled to go on trial here next Monday for first degree manslaughter. He was off duty when he struck the boys. Daniel Rabba, 5, is dead. William Dahl, 8, is in a serious condition at the Nassau County Hospital.

TREASURY TILT OVER BILL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Nearly \$1,500 was used to buy mahogany furniture and carpets for the office of the assistant secretary of the prohibition department, instead of enforcing prohibition with it, and Controller General McCarl objects. The controller general does not object to the elaborate furnishings and the fancy bill, but he does insist that the money should have been obtained elsewhere and not taken from the prohibition enforcement fund.

1. Colorado strike leader, released from Pueblo jail, turned over to state rangers who take him into country and beat him up.
2. Prove Columbine pickets killed outside, not on, company property.
3. Pennsylvania injunction judge tries to stop relief.
4. International Miners' Propaganda Committee condemns Columbine shooting; greets brave strikers.
5. Mother Jones, in hospital, applauds courage of mine pickets, condemns murder in Colorado.
6. Big Wyoming locals of U. M. W. A. resolve to stop coal shipments to Colorado.
7. Mass meetings for relief in Chicago, New York.
8. Coolidge gloats over starvation of coal miners.

MINERS' PICKETS AT COLUMBINE WERE KILLED OFF THE PROPERTY

Hundreds Working in Southern Fields Come Off Jobs to Protest Mass Murder

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 25.—The kidnapping, beating and attempt to shoot A. K. Orr following his release from the Pueblo jail confirms suspicions here among strikers and sympathizers that there is a general policy of terrorism against arrested strikers and their leaders which the state police are carrying out.

By FRANK I. PALMER.

(Special Telegram To The DAILY WORKER.)

LITTLETON, Colo., Nov. 25.—A. K. Orr, miner organizer who was arrested more than three weeks ago and held incommunicado, was released and taken up country in an automobile where he was dragged out of the car and attacked.

BADLY BEATEN.

Two teeth knocked out and another badly hurt, caused a heavy flow of blood. When he finally escaped and ran up the road, shots were fired after him. Despite the loss of blood which caused extreme weakness, Orr made his way to a farm house, where, after much difficulty, he persuaded the farmer to take him to Pueblo.

When he reached the city, he discovered that rangers and deputy sheriffs were patrolling the roads. He was forced to disregard his wounds, hide in a hotel, and take the first train to Denver the next morning, where he was finally cared for.

Strike leaders had heard vague rumors that prisoners would be treated with violence, but this was the first verification.

STATE RANGER LIES.

Raymond Henderson, attorney for the wobbly organizer, had agreed not to prefer charges of false arrest if Orr was immediately released. R. R. Maiden, second in command of the state rangers, told Orr that he was released only because his attorney had agreed that the prisoner would leave the strike field immediately. This statement of Maiden, when reported to Henderson was branded a lie.

TURNED OVER TO THUGS.

Maiden then told Orr that some friends of his were waiting outside, and turned him over to a man who is believed to be State Ranger Bates, who took officer and prisoner to the city jail. There Orr was handed over to the two men who drove him about seven miles up country and attacked him. No charge had been preferred against the leader.

DENVER, Nov. 25 (FP).—

The clash between the state gunmen and the Colorado miner strikers at the Columbine mine which culminated in the slaying of 6 workers and wounding of 27 others was started when, without warning, 2 of the pickets were shot down and killed outside the company property.

This fact was revealed when first excitement over the massacre began to subside and the true story of the shooting was pieced together. The operators, through the kept press, as usual claimed that the shooting began when the pickets crossed the property line in violation of a threat that pickets would be shot if they did so. The fact is that 2 of the workers were slain when a group of pickets, including women and children, marched peacefully and unarmed near the property. Angered when 2 of their comrades fell, mortally wounded, the pickets apparently invaded the property. The state police and company gunmen then mowed them down with machine gun and rifle fire.

Would Prove Peters Had No Gun When Ward Shot Him in "Self-Defense"

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 25.—Although Walter S. Ward, son of the millionaire owner of the Ward Baking Co. who shot and killed Clarence Peters was acquitted by a Westchester jury on the ground that he shot in self-defense, an order was obtained from a federal judge yesterday for an open commission investigation, to examine several marine base officers. Elbridge Peters, father of the murdered man will attempt to prove that Peters did not possess a gun immediately before the murder. These findings will be presented as evidence in a new trial in Peter's \$30,000 damage suit against Ward. At the first trial, the jury disagreed on this action against the millionaire.

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Plot to Torture Colorado Prisoners

(Continued from Page One)
Some of spontaneous walkouts demonstrations in protest against killing of miners in the north. At the I. W. W. hall was requested by the miners after authorized to padlock the building. Police arrested 20 strikers there, charging high balls. Berwind Canyon have come out on masses.

"We Will Stay Out."
We will remain out until the rats of the murders, abetted by the governor and his industrial commissars are brought to justice," is the miners' answer to the mine operators and the gunmen.

Militia In Many Camps.
Five hundred national guardsmen have been stationed at the Columbine mine and the mine, the last to attempt to operate since the strike, is now closed. Three companies of militiamen have also been sent to neighboring mine camps.

Agitation has begun for impeachment of Gov. W. H. Adams, who was elected with labor's support on a platform opposed to use of state officers on labor disputes.

Mother Jones From Hospital Cheers Colorado Strikers

Vigorously denouncing the action of Governor Adams of Colorado in sending troops to break the miners' strike, Mother Jones has just sent a message of encouragement and greetings to the strikers.

"High Class Burglar."
Referring to John D. Rockefeller Jr., head of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company against which the strike is chiefly directed, as a high class burglar, the aged fighter who has spent scores of years in working class battles has written to James P. Cannon, secretary of International Labor Defense, the following letter:

"I regret very much that I am unable to go to Colorado and help those women; owing to my failing health. I have to do the best I can. Keep Up the Fight. I send them greetings for their fine spirit in defending the future of their children, because if you starve the child, the nation has to pay the penalty in the years to come.

"Mother Jones."
As part of its activity in behalf of Colorado's striking miners, the International Labor Defense, through James P. Cannon, today telegraphed Tom Connors, in charge of the defense work for the strike in Colorado, that the I. L. D. is forwarding the first part of its contribution of three hundred dollars for the defense of the imprisoned and persecuted strikers. Arrangements have already been made for the closest collaboration between International Labor Defense and the I. W. W. committee which is functioning in the strike area.

COLORADO STRIKERS IN WALSENBURG



A photo of strikers against Rockefeller's Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and other smaller coal mining companies, marching through the streets of Walsenburg, which is not far from Ludlow, the place where Rockefeller had his men kill eighteen women and children in the last strike before this one. The lower picture shows part of 4,000 miners and their families eating a meal in their general mess hall in Walsenburg.

CHICAGO WORKERS MEET TO ASSIST COLORADO STRIKE

Emphasize Attack On Company Unionism

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 25 (FP).—Financial aid for relief and defense of the striking Colorado coal miners will be given by Chicago liberals and trade unionists. A call for immediate contributions to the Committee for Relief and Defense of Striking Coal Miners, headquarters at room 709, 166 W. Washington St., has been issued. A mass meeting at which the facts of the situation will be laid before Chicago workers and liberals has been called for today at Wicker Park Hall, United Front.

The Chicago committee includes: E. C. Wentworth, chairman, John A. Gahan, secretary, Lee Tulin, treasurer, Anton Presi and Ida Winsler, Robert Morris Lovett, W. H. Holly, Frank J. Gussetti, Emil Arnold, secretary, Chicago Painters No. 275, John Ederstrom, Albert Hanson, George Maurer, I. L. D. secy., Chicago, Sam Massier, W. G. Hayes, secy. Hotel & Restaurant Employees No. 7, Ralph Chaplin, Lucy Parsons, Louis Cole, Jos. Schlessinger, pres. Machinists No. 337, Anna Thompson and S. I. Mammernark.

Lucy Parsons, widow of Albert Parsons, Chicago Haymarket martyr, will be the main speaker at the mass meeting here. Other speakers will be Emil Arnold and Joseph Tumulty. Great interest is being displayed by Chicago workers in the Colorado strike. News of the ruthless shooting of strike pickets at the Columbine mine, when 6 strikers were killed and scores wounded, was met here with renewed energy toward relief work.

The Colorado strike is a strike against the company union and for the Jacksonville scale, says a statement issued by the Chicago committee. Colorado miners were forced to join the Rockefeller company union shortly after the great strike of 1914 which culminated in the Ludlow massacre. "Every worker of the United States believing in the right to strike and picket must express his solidarity with these courageous and militant Colorado strikers," says the Chicago statement. "If the strikers are not to suffer want of the bare necessities workers of the country must contribute funds immediately."

RAISE MONEY FOR CHESWICK. ARNOLD, Pennsylvania, Nov. 25.—Under the auspices of the local Italian branch of the International Labor Defense, the moving picture Volga Boatman was shown at the Star Theatre, Nov. 20. The affair and the interest demonstrated by the local people was more than expected, it revealed plainly the amount of interest the masses take in helping militant workers.

Fishers' Coal Company Gets Injunction

(Continued from Page One) among the locked-out miners and their families, which is interpreted and enforced as including food, clothing and all manner of relief.

The injunction omits mention of evictions because every one of the union families at the Rossiter mines of the Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation have already been evicted. The text of the injunction states in part: "We do therefore strictly enjoin and command you, the said defendants, your associates, aiders, abettors and agents, and all other persons, that you do from henceforth desist: ... From picketing and parading in, upon or through the public roads, streets, alleys, bridges, railroads and other places, past, near or in the vicinity or in the neighborhood or leading to the Rossiter mines or the dwelling places of the employees of the plaintiff."

"From loitering, assembling or congregating at or near the property of the plaintiff or trespassing thereon... from erecting or causing to be erected or maintaining billboards for the purpose of displaying signs warning men to stay away from Rossiter, from congregating on the Magyar Presbyterian church lot, or any other lot, lots, place or places at the time the employees of the plaintiff enter the mine, and at the time the employees of the plaintiff come out of the mine, from singing song or songs in hearing of the employees of the plaintiff of a threatening or hostile nature."

"Don't Tell Them To Quit. "From suggesting danger to or giving the appearance of danger to the employees or their families; from saying or doing anything to cause the men now working to quit, or cause men seeking work to refrain from so doing; from interfering with or obstructing men from going to or returning from work; from the use of vile, opprobrious and ridiculing names, and especially the word "scab"; from distributing pecuniary contributions, in furtherance of the conspiracy to keep men from employment or seeking employment with the plaintiff, from doing any act to interfere with the right of the plaintiff and its employees or persons seeking employment to agree upon such wage as is agreeable to them, from doing any act, directly or indirectly, to test the nerve, courage and strength of those desiring to work."

New York Central. The Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corporation is a subsidiary of the New York Central Railroad, one of the leading agencies in the conspiracy to smash the miners' union. The first attempt of the company to open up its Rossiter mines on a scab basis, a couple of weeks ago, was a failure. Picketing was effective, and the strikebreakers left as soon as they came. Then the company turned to its courts for aid in crushing the miners' spirited resistance, and the injunction resulted.

The outrageous clause against "distributing pecuniary contributions puts a deadly weapon into the operators' hands, leaving the way clear for the use of the company gunmen to keep supplies from the locked-out miners and starve them and their wives and children into submission. The operators understand the tremendous role that relief plays in the winning of a strike. Those who stand

SUPERIOR, Wis., Nov. 25.—The Daily Worker Booster Club of Superior has sent \$36.80 to the DAILY WORKER. This is net proceeds from a dance recently held by the club.

United Mine Workers in Wyoming Pledge to Stop Coal to Colorado Plants

LAFAYETTE, Colo., Nov. 25.—The following message from United Mine Workers' local unions in Wyoming has been received by the Colorado Striking Coal Miners' Committee here: "Be it resolved, that we, the miners of Local 2571 of Gebo, Wyo., and Local 2700 of Crosby, Wyo., United Mine Workers of America, in meeting assembled, unanimously pledge ourselves to support the miners of Colorado, so that it may be possible for them to form an organization which will enable them to protect themselves."

"The Colorado Striking Miners' Committee states: "Information reached this office that coal is being shipped across the state line from Wyoming. Upon communicating with the miners of that state we were immediately assured that immediate action will be taken and these coal shipments will stop at once or the production of coal will cease."

with the miners must learn from their enemies, and see that, injunction or no injunction, the miners and their families get—in abundance—the money and food and warm clothing without which the strike cannot be won. Send contributions to the Pennsylvania Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn Ave., Room 307, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Nov. 25.—Two collieries, employing 1,000 miners, were made idle today when fire of undetermined origin destroyed the tippie at the No. 7 breaker of the Susquehanna Collieries Company at Nanticoke. The fire, which broke out shortly after midnight, burned for three hours, causing damage estimated by officials at \$50,000.

Needle Trade Defense

The entire history of how nine members of the Furriers Union were framed up and charged with felonious assault and convicted to five years' imprisonment for activities during the fur strike will be revealed in the book that is being issued for the nine-day bazaar of the Joint Defense Committee of Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers during the week of Dec. 23. The book will contain a list of those who have helped to carry on the fight for the release of the workers.

Defense Buttons Ready. The buttons which the Defense Committee has ordered for the special Mineola Drive, to be given to every worker who collects the minimum of \$5 on a Mineola list, are in the office of the Joint Defense Committee.

BOSTON Y. W. L. MEETING. A membership meeting of the Young Workers League local Boston will be held on Sunday Nov. 27, 3 p. m. at the district office 36 Causeway St., Boston. A report of the 4th national convention of the Y. W. L. will be given. All must bring their books.

Coolidge Message To Be Worst Yet; Cal Won't Read It

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—President Coolidge is preparing his annual message to congress, which will not be delivered in person the rumor says, because Coolidge has at last come to realize the poor figure he cuts on the platform. It will be read by the chairman of the house on Dec. 6.

The message is known to be of a highly reactionary nature. It will oppose tax cuts, not because of the needs of flood relief, though that will be used as one of the reasons. The real reason will be what Coolidge will call "adequate naval defense."

Chains for Filipinos. On the matter of Philippine independence, it is expected the president will oppose independence in no measured terms. He will go further and ask that the customs receipts in America on Philippine products be turned over to the governor general of the islands, instead of the Filipino legislature, thus strengthening the imperialistic character of United States control.

Sell Muscle Shoals. Coolidge is expected to demand the sale of Muscle Shoals to some big nitrate or power company. The president will repeat the "farm relief" measure which called down upon him the scorn of Middle Western farmers. The Coolidge program requires the organization of a giant corporation controlled by bankers, to administer the loans from a \$250,000,000 revolving fund.

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THE DAILY WORKER is fighting day after day... never stopping. The DAILY WORKER can continue its battles for the Labor Movement, but financial difficulties prevent The DAILY WORKER from becoming a greater newspaper—of greater usefulness to fighting Labor. We do not want to conduct financial campaigns. We need the space to fight the boss... to give our readers news—information about the Labor movement—and other good features. We ask only this much from every reader: Pledge yourself to give only as much as you can and won't miss—every week. You won't miss it and The DAILY WORKER can live on it!

This May Pledge Your Support Today! MY PLEDGE to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund. Fill out the following blank and mail it to THE DAILY WORKER 33 First St., New York, N. Y. Enclosed \$..... I pledge I will send you \$..... every week. Name Street City State

INDUSTRIAL MAGNATES USE SLIGHT DECREASE IN PROFITS AS EXCUSE FOR SLASHING WAGES

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press). Are the financial powers behind the country's great corporations preparing to use the declining profits of the last half of 1927 as an excuse for a new attack on wages? This question is raised by the monthly business review of the American Bankers Assn. journal which reports that the 3rd quarter profits of 125 leading corporations were down 12.8 percent compared with the same period 1926. The profits of these companies for the 3 months ended Sept. 30 totaled \$216,692,000 compared with \$248,388,000 in the same quarter a year ago.

This decline in profits, however, is not going to work any hardship on those who live on the work of others. Even without recourse to the huge accumulations of undivided surplus profits they will not miss their dividend and interest checks. For 1926 profits were far above normal and the super profits were carried over into the first half of the current year. The owning class is still collecting a tribute unequalled in the annals of the long struggle between those who work

for a living and those who do not. Says the journal: "If the earnings for the first 3 months be cumulated they show that 1927 profits of industry as a whole will not quite measure up to the record 1926 figures, yet will not fall materially below. Combined earnings of the 125 corporations for the 3 months this year were \$676,456,000 compared with \$699,950,000, which represents a decline of \$24,494,000 or 3.5 percent. 63 companies were ahead of last year and 62 were behind."

General Motors Clean-up. The extraordinary profits of General Motors continue to play a major part in holding industrial profits up to a record level. With General Motors eliminated the 3d quarter profits of the remaining 124 corporations declined from \$192,354,000 to \$162,184,000 or 20.8 percent and the 9 months' profits from \$542,218,000 to \$481,993,000 or 11.1 percent.

There will be plenty of profits in the future but they will go more and more to the giants dominated by Wall Street.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Wages Decline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. (FP).—Average full-time weekly earnings for boot and shoe factory workers in the United States, in the year 1926, were \$25.87, as compared with \$26.97 for the year 1920, says the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. It has just published a study of wages and hours of various occupations in the boot and shoe industry since 1914, based on a number of establishments ranging from 91 in 1914 to 154 in 1926.

Average full-time earnings per week, in each year, ran as follows: 1914—\$13.26 for a week of 54.7 hours; 1916—\$14.11 for 54.6 hours; 1918—\$17.54 for 52.3 hours; 1920—\$26.97 for 48.6 hours; 1922—\$24.45 for 48.7 hours; 1924—\$25.28 for 49 hours; 1926—\$25.87 for 49 hours.

So the year 1920 was the peak of the boot and shoe workers' good times, both as regards weekly earnings and short hours.

Average hourly earnings were in 1920 two and one-third those of the year 1913. Between 1920 and 1922 average hourly earnings decreased about 10 per cent, and between 1922 and 1926 increased 5.4 per cent. The average hourly earnings for the industry in 1926 were, for males, from 35.1 cents for lacers in the finishing department to 95.7 cents for hand machine folders; for females the hourly wage ran from 29.8 cents for tack pullers to 59.2 cents for rounders of outsole or insole.

In 29 of the 31 occupations the wages for men are higher than those for women employees. The difference ranges from 56 cents weekly for sock liners to \$21.01 for folders.

FORD PRODUCTION SOON.

DETROIT, Nov. 25.—The new Ford car will be exhibited next Friday, December 2, and will be produced with an expenditure of \$900,000,000 in 1928 for labor and materials, the Ford Motor Company announced today. Capacity production will be reached shortly after the first of the year. The Ford company deliberately closed down its plants and threw thousands of men out of work for months to work out plans for this somewhat more profitable car.

Southern Jury at Once Acquits KKK Of Flogging Negro

LIVERNE, Ala., Nov. 25.—A Crenshaw county jury (all white planters) yesterday, as was expected, acquitted Shelby Gregory of the Ku Klux Klan of assault, the horsewhipping of a Negro woman.

This was the first trial of the first of 102 indictments rendered by the grand jury accusing over thirty Klansmen of kidnapping and cruel flogging in their attempts to force tenant farmers to greater and greater labors.

Attorney General C. C. McCall, one time a Klansman, but now betraying their secrets because of a quarrel with the leaders of the order, will try to convict the next man for flogging a white woman.

FINN COMRADES DONATE. INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., Nov. 18.—The DAILY WORKER has received the following letter: "We, a small group of Finnish workers, send this money (\$11.20) as a present for The DAILY WORKER."

Stomach Troubles Vanish

Many thousands of people after long suffering found permanent relief from their digestive troubles through the use of the famous pleasant "System Cleanser" Herbal Compound. If you suffer with chronic indigestion, gas, dizziness, sleeplessness, flatulence, nervousness, constipated bowels, and other ailments caused by a disordered stomach, DON'T LET IT GO ANY FURTHER! A clogged digestive system leads to more serious ailments. System Cleanser is what you have tried, you owe it to yourself to try this marvelous digestive Herb "SYSTEM CLEANSER" will overcome the most stubborn resistance of indigestion. The lining of the digestive tract will be freed from mucus, restoring normal action of the stomach, bowels. Relief begins AT ONCE! 1 lb.—2-400 portions for \$1.50 sent free of any other charge on receipt of amount—No C. O. D's.

Bath additions for every trouble. BESSEMER CHEM. CO. NATURAL REMEDIES Dept. B. 101 Beckman Street NEW YORK, N. Y.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE AT COOPER UNION (8th St. and Astor Place) AT 8 O'CLOCK SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th Concert by the American Orchestral Society, Chalmers Clifton, Conductor. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29th F. ERNEST JOHNSON "Ethical Foundations in the Modern World." FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2nd EVERETT DEAN MARTIN The Psychology of the American Public—"The Puritan and Yankee in American Life. From Cotton to Horace Greeley." ADMISSION FREE. Open Forum Discussion.

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock ROBERT MINOR Editor of the "Daily Worker" will speak on America and the Next War Imperialist conflicts, the plot against the Soviet Union, sources of conflict in the Pacific, Anglo-American rivalry—form the subject matter of this lecture. At the WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM 108 East 14th Street Admission 5c. NEXT SUNDAY: Bertram D. Wolfe will speak on "THE OPPOSITION IN THE R. C. P."

BRONX OPEN FORUM 2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.) Sunday, Nov. 27, 1927 at 8:30 P. M. promptly "1928—And a Labor Party" will be discussed by Bert Miller. The role that will be played by the A. P. of the Communists, the Socialists and the Communists in the coming year will be analyzed. Questions and discussion. Dec. 4—M. J. Olgin—"Ten Red Years" Under the auspices of the BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 27th 8-9:30 P. M.—Lecture Dr. G. F. Beck—"The Book of the Month." 7:15 p. m.—Am. Ist. Church. E. B. Chaffee—"The Unpardonable Man—Living Wages Work." 8:30 p. m.—Forum Paul Blanchard—"China Today and Tomorrow."

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM At the Church of All Nations 2 Second Avenue (near Houston) SUNDAY, NOV. 28, 8:30 P. M. DR. HARRY LAIDLOR will speak on "THE FUTURE OF THE FIRST FORUM ELECTRICAL POWER" Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

Foreign News --- By Cable and Mail from Special Correspondents

USSR PROTESTS POLISH MENACE TO LITHUANIA

Sees Danger to World Peace in Pole Move

WARSAW, Nov. 25. — Dimitri Bogomoloff, Soviet Minister to Poland, handed a note to the Foreign Office yesterday expressing fear that world peace was menaced by Polish aggression in Lithuania.

The sudden visit of Marshal Pilsudski to Vilna is regarded with alarm by elements desirous of peace.

MOSCOW, Nov. 25. — That Poland is openly preparing for war against Lithuania was charged by the official newspaper Ivestia today. In an editorial warning Poland against Lithuanian aggressions, the newspaper said:

"The Soviets cannot be indifferent to the wanton destruction of small states. Poland, which had the opportunity to propose a world peace plan to the League of Nations in September, is now openly preparing for war against Lithuania. Conspirators have been arrested to create trouble along the frontier."

On War Footing — LONDON, Nov. 25. — A dispute between Lithuania and Poland over occupation of the Lithuanian city of Vilna by Polish troops is approaching a crisis, according to a dispatch to the Daily Mail today.


The Lithuanian army is being put upon a war footing, and has been ordered to repulse any Polish attack. According to the Daily Mail's Rega correspondent, considerable anxiety is felt at Kovno, the Lithuanian capital, over continued encroachments of the Polish military chief at Vilna.

Soviet Coal Output Breaks Records

MOSCOW, Nov. 25. (By Mail). — The output of coal in all the Soviet Union reached 32 million tons this year, as against 29 million tons before the war. The pre-war level had been surpassed by 10 per cent already last year.

In the current economic year 1927-28, the production of coal is expected to reach 38 million tons. The coking of coal increased during the last two years more than two and half times, the respective figures for the years 1926-27 and 1924-25 being 3.3 million tons and 1.3 million tons.

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CONTENTENTS

Of the current issue of Rational Living, Box 2, Sta. M, New York: The Polly of Vegetarianism—Cases—New Attitude Toward Sex—A Bunch of Lies—Two Doctors—Letter from France—Food Heresies—Children's Diet—Health Instructions to Workers, to Parents for their Children, to Overweight People, to Those suffering from Constipation. —Editor B. LIBER, M. D., Dr. P. H. —25¢ a copy—6 months (regular trial) subject: \$1.—Old sample copies free.—With yearly sub the book "As a Doctor Sees It" free.

Wall St. Gives Fifty Million Loan to Peru

A bond issue of \$50,000,000 will be floated by J. A. Seligman & Co., and the National City Company for the Republic of Peru, it was learned yesterday.

Negotiations for the loan have already been completed, it was announced.

WANTED — MORE READERS: ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Lenin Said:—

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible. We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

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

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.

The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.

The organization of the unorganized.

Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.

The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

(Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name

Address

City

State

Occupation

(Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

U. S. CZAR IN CUBA



Colonel Noble Brandon Judah, Chicago millionaire, appointed to succeed Major-General Crowder as Ambassador to Cuba.

Charge Reich Tries To Hush Up Forgery Plot Against USSR

BERLIN, Nov. 25. — That the German Government is making every effort to hush up the international forgery scandal in which Henri Deterding, of the Royal Dutch Shell (British oil) Company is believed to be involved was charged here yesterday.

The discovery of evidence leading to the belief that Deterding was involved has led the German Government to inform newspapers more or less under its control to handle the situation with the greatest delicacy.

Fake chevronetz rubles, with a total face value of more than \$25,000,000 were manufactured by the White Guard Georgians, who are known to have received the support of German nationalists and believed to have been aided by Deterding.

Civil War Likely In Rumania Soon

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25. — The entire standing army has been ordered ready and the streets of the capital are being heavily guarded as the Prince Carol supporters are reported ready to start a civil war immediately after the burial of Ionel Bratianu, reactionary Premier who died yesterday.

A strict censorship being maintained over Budapest newspapers. Vintila Bratianu, who succeeded his brother as Premier, is preparing for the possible return of Prince Carol.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25. — Reports were circulated here today that Prince Carol was expected to arrive this afternoon in a Swiss airplane, enroute to Bucharest.

ONLY MASSES CAN WIN FREEDOM FOR FILIPINOS -- GOMEZ

Anti-Imperialist Head Writes to Quezon

WASHINGTON, (FP), Nov. 25. — Manuel Gomez, secretary of the United States section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, has made public a letter he has written to Sen. Manuel Quezon, head of the Philippine Independence mission now in Washington, proposing a change in Filipino tactics in their fight to secure national freedom.

He urges that "the road to Philippine independence does not lie through the White House at Washington," where Quezon's mission has recently renewed its plea for the making good of the pledge of freedom enacted in the Jones law in 1916.

No Petitions. "Independence will never be voluntarily granted by imperialism," Gomez declares. "It is in the masses of the Filipinos themselves, and their sympathizers among the oppressed of all lands, that the hope of national emancipation rests. Not petitions to Washington, but rather militant struggle on the part of the Filipino people and their actual and potential allies—this is the essential requirement of the Filipino cause, which the All-American Anti-Imperialist League also looks upon as its own cause."

The letter says frankly that the Osmena tendency toward friendly cooperation between the Filipino leadership and the imperialists is wrong, and that nothing short of a "revolutionary independence movement" backed by mass organization which shall include the workers and peasants, will be able to achieve anything against American imperialism.

Nanking Forces Claim Victory in Shantung

SHANGHAI, Nov. 25.—The Nationalist Military Council at Nanking today announced that their army had overwhelmingly defeated the forces of Sun-Chuan-Fang in a battle in which the latter's casualties were more than 10,000.

The fighting was described as extremely fierce, with no prisoners being taken.

British Mills Issue Wage Slash Decree

LONDON, Nov. 25. — Wool and cotton mills announced a wage slash for thousands of textile workers when they issued a statement declaring that the expiring wage agreement would not be renewed.

The present wage agreement will end at the close of this week.

The Labor Movement in the Philippine Islands

By SCOTT NEARING. (Written especially for the Feature Service of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League)

A NEW campaign is under way to organize the workers of the Philippine Islands. The driving force behind it is the Congreso Obrero de Filipinas, which has recently been in close touch with the revolutionary Chinese Labor movement, thru the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat.

In a program for the organization campaign, the executive committee of the Congress declares:

(a) Organize the unorganized, that is, build a union in every industry where there is none existing, or if there is any, help along the organization campaign to make it more practical and effective.

(b) Build all unions on the basis of industry, whenever possible, instead of craft union. The Union de Tabaqueros de Filipinas (Cigar-makers) is now undergoing process of reorganization along this line.

(c) Centralize and systematize all labor organizations of the Philippine Islands into a militant and united front, and to work for the unity of the world trade union movement into one powerful trade union international.

(d) Break down the lethargy of the Filipino workers and peasants and the extreme isolation of our movement from the outside world, side with the cause of labor throughout the world, and especially the cause of the exploited classes and oppressed peoples within the leaps and bounds of the Pacific, where imperialism is now under attack by Asiatic peoples; its long and unceasing formidable stronghold now, as in China, the scene of gigantic struggle of the peoples it has oppressed fighting to throw off its oppression;

(e) Formulate workers' and peasants' demands for their betterment, such as the establishment of a normal working day, shortening the hours of labor and improvement of wages and working conditions in the shops and factories and in the farm;

Head of Mexican Anti-Imperialist Movement Hits at Hearst Fakes

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 25.—Replying to charges contained in the fake expose against Mexico now filling the columns of Hearst newspapers in the United States, the secretary of the Mexican section of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League has affirmed that quotations from a speech of a Mexican government official alleged to have been made at a recent meeting of the League are pure fabrications.

The Hearst "exposures" are declared to be part of the program of the counter-revolution in Mexico, which has been decisively rejected by the Mexican people and which is forced to rely more and more upon help from outside.

Filipinos Oppose Forbes as Ally of Firestone Rubber

MANILA, Nov. 25. — Opposing the appointment of W. Cameron Forbes as Governor-General of the Philippines on the ground that he favors the separation of the island of Mindanao (containing rich rubber lands) from the rest of the islands, Senator Juan Sumulong, leader of the Democratic Minority Party declared that he would protest to the American Government against Forbes.

Sumulong declared that he had received persistent reports of the Administration's intention of selecting Forbes as successor to Leonard Wood.

The longing of Harvey Firestone, rubber magnate, for the rich rubber lands of Mindanao and opposition of Filipinos to a large concession there have led to proposals for the separation of Mindanao from the archipelago.

Hold Funeral Services For Rayna Prome; Scott Nearing Praises Work

MOSCOW, Nov. 25. — Chinese, Russian and American friends walked five miles yesterday along the frozen streets of Moscow besides the body of Rayna Prome, young American journalist who aided the Chinese Nationalist movement, and who died here Monday.

Scott Nearing, Anna Louise Strong and Shan Tsung-fa were among those who eulogized Rayna Prome and praised her personal courage and her services to the Chinese revolutionary movement.

USSR DELEGATES TO ARMS PARLEY DISCUSS STAND

Reach Berlin; Will Urge World Disarmament

BERLIN, Nov. 25. — "We are going to the Disarmament Conference with clean hands and a set purpose," declared Maxim Litvinoff, Assistant Commissar of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, and head of the Soviet delegation to the arms conference, yesterday.

Stressing the Soviet Union's desire for peace and declaring that the Soviet Union will advocate complete disarmament, Litvinoff declared:

"The English War Minister tried to make out that we are militarists. Compare England with Russia. We split this year 634,000,000 gold rubles (about \$317,000,000) on armaments. Great Britain spent 1,115,000,000 gold rubles (about \$557,500,000). Only 12.7 per cent of our budget goes for military enterprises, whereas the other powers, except Germany, spend between 20 and 35 per cent of their income on armaments.

"Our military and naval estimates this year were only 40 per cent of the pre-war figure. Great Britain's were 130 per cent.

"That tells the tale of our respective viewpoints and it gives us the right to go to the Geneva Disarmament Conference and insist on something being done and not merely talked about and remitted to dilatory committees."

Lithuanian Question

In addition to the question of armament the Soviet delegation will attempt to call the attention of the Conference to the danger of a new world war arising from Polish encroachments in Lithuania.

Besides Litvinoff the Soviet delegation will include Anatole Lunacharsky, Commissar of Education; Theodore Ougaroff, member of the Central Executive Committee; General Simeon Pougatcheff, vice-chief of the general staff of the army, and Admiral Behrens, formerly naval attache in London.

Bar Jewish Students From Budapest Schools

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25. — Jewish students have been barred from universities and technical schools in Budapest as the result of attacks by reactionary Magyar students.

Jewish boys and girls were forcibly prevented from attending their classes yesterday by large groups of the fascists. At the Fuedkirch University a number of Jewish students were knocked unconscious with hard rubber blackjacks.

MAXIM LITVINOFF



MANLAPIT BEGINS FILIPINO LABOR UNIONS IN U. S.

Organizes Exploited Workers in West

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25.—Several unemployed organizers are at work among the Filipino laborers on the Pacific Coast for the Filipino Labor Union of America, recently launched by Pablo Manlapit, who has infused new life into the Filipino workers here.

Headquarters of the organization are at 130 South Broadway, Los Angeles. Pablo Manlapit is president, Miss Negrete is secretary, and Pedro C. de Vera, treasurer.

Miserably Underpaid. Filipino workers in this region have been hard to organize owing particularly to the scattered occupations. The majority of them are working as farm hands and yard-boys, and also as cooks, janitors and other domestic occupations. For the most part they are miserably underpaid. At the present time, out of some 6,500 Filipino workers, 1,500 are unemployed.

Manlapit, whose name is known to all Filipinos both as a fighting nationalist and labor leader, declares that although his organization is essentially an economic one it will not neglect to carry to the organized workers of this country the demand of the Filipino people for immediate, complete and absolute independence for the Philippine Islands.

Individual members of the Filipino Labor Union of America are being urged to join the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, of which Manlapit is already a member.

Nicaragua Questionnaire Sent to Labor Leaders

The All-America Anti-Imperialist League has prepared questionnaires on the subject of U. S. intervention in Nicaragua which are being sent to prominent labor leaders and others, with the request that they express their opinion.

YOU SHOULD READ

This Letter

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
New York City
Nov. 18, 1927.

Dear Comrades:

I have received your letter and check for \$5 for which I am very very thankful to you. I am also thanking you for giving my wife support. I will never forget your kindness to me and for my wife and children.

Now I am begging you comrades to help get me out from jail. I don't know why I am here. I was arrested in my home during the Pascale strike, without showing any proof that I was guilty. My wife and children are suffering from poverty and misery. She has no money to pay rent and buy clothing and coal.

Thanking you again for your help and please don't forget me and mine—wife and children.

Fraternally yours,

This is a sample of the many letters we receive from the labor prisoners. His name is withheld for obvious reasons but will be supplied upon request to anyone specially interested.

International Labor Defense sends monthly \$5 to each labor prisoner and \$20 monthly each to their dependents.

This Christmas

we will send a special gift to them as a sign of class solidarity and an indication that those on the outside have not forgotten them—\$25 to each prisoner, \$50 each to their wives and \$5 each to their children.

Will You Help?

SIGN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
90 East 11th St. Room 402
New York City

Enclosed please find \$3 for which send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10¢ each which I will dispose of among my friends, neighbors and shop mates to help continue your work.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

MARX—MAN, THINKER AND REVOLUTIONIST
AN ADDITION TO REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE

An unusual book in which the founder of Scientific Communism and organizer of the First Labor International is depicted from various angles has just been issued by International Publishers, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Although the ideas which Karl Marx has promulgated and the literary heritage which he left behind are now influencing millions of people in all parts of the world, not much is known of Marx, the man and the doer of things. It remained to D. Riazanov, the foremost living Russian historian, whose book "Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels," was first brought out by the same International Publishers, to gather in various bits of writings which deal with Marx, but which have been little known and none of them available in the English language. The present collection in the writings of some of the most outstanding co-workers and disciples of Marx.

The first of the articles is a biographical study of Marx by one who knew him best—his comrade in arms, Friedrich Engels. Following this is the translation of the letter which Engels wrote to his and Marx's daughter, Sophie, in America, the day after Marx died. After explaining Marx's illness which caused his death, Engels makes the following observation: "Be that as it may, mankind is shorter by a head, has lost the greatest head of our time. The proletarian movement will continue on its course, but we no longer have the central figure to whom the French, the Russians, the Americans, and the Germans spontaneously turned in decisive moments, and always received clear and irrefutable counsel such as nothing but genius and perfect knowledge could supply."

The book also contains the speech which Engels made at the graveyard in Highgate Cemetery, London, in which he analyzes Marx as revolutionist whose "name and works will live on through the ages."

Eleanor Marx, his youngest daughter, contributes an appreciation of Marx, the man, giving her personal impressions of her father and his relations to other people and to his work. This was addressed particularly to the British workers among whom Marx lived for about 40 years. Riazanov also includes in this collection an article by Marx on the June Days (1848) which he particularly dedicated to the memory of the proletarian fighters during that revolutionary period.

George Plechanov, the founder of Russian Marxism, contributed an analytical article evaluating Marx and his influence on Russia. This article was published in the "Iskra" on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Marx's death.

The Marxian biographer Franz Mehring, and Rosa Luxemburg contribute two theoretical articles on Marx as a revolutionist, theoretician and strategist. Similarly the article

by Lenin, which is the longest in the series and which is written in the light of the experiences of the 1906 revolution, analyzes in detail Marx's contribution to philosophy, history, economics, tactics of the class struggle and the organization of the revolutionary movement. Riazanov also includes a review by Lenin of Hyndman's discussion of Marx in his Memoirs.

An interesting article on "Darwin and Marx," by the great Russian Darwinian scholar, Professor K. Timirjasev, is included in the series. Paul Lafargue, Marx's son-in-law and his friend writes an intimate article revealing things about Marx which are not generally known. The German worker, Friedrich Lessner, who participated in the revolutionary movement in Germany and joined Marx in exile in London in 1856 writes his impressions of Marx as he knew him. Two articles by Wilhelm Liebknecht, co-founder with August Bebel of the German socialist movement, also deal with personal recollections. One article is entitled "Marx and the Children" and the other "Sunday Outings on the Heath."

Riazanov concludes the series with his own contribution on the Marx's so-called "Confessions." He tells the story how he discovered a piece of paper upon which Marx had written his "Confessions" which were made at the request of his two daughters. Riazanov elaborates on these "Confessions," explaining each of the preferences which Marx had expressed.

Altogether this volume contains so much of biographical material about Marx which is entirely new and the serious contributions by Engels, Lenin, Plechanov, Luxemburg and others are indeed very appropriate at the present time.

Communist Education in the Soviet Union

By O. TANIN.

WHEN the civil war was over, Communist education was given a prominent place in the system of the general education of the country.

Hundreds and thousands of Communists began to work energetically for their own intellectual development—they did their utmost to acquire special knowledge and to get the necessary theoretical training.

Some of the Communist institutions include the Sverdlov University, the Communist University of the Workers of the East, the Leningrad Communist University, the Red Professors' Institute, the State Institute of Journalism, Marxist courses attached to the Communist Academy and courses of Yezed Party workers.

The first five Communist universities are educational institutions constituting the so-called "preparation" group, from which students can graduate only after no less than three years study. The two latter Communist universities belong to the "re-education" group which has a 12 and 18 months' course.

These seven Communist Universities do not constitute the entire network of Communist education in Moscow and Leningrad. They provide, however, sufficiently weighty material to give an idea of the quantitative, social and Party composition of the students.

Let us see now what social groups were admitted to Communist universities in the levies of the last three years.

In regard to this we have the following figures: the total number of students admitted to these universities in the period of three years is 3,593 including 1,828 manual workers, 1,115 peasants, 650 office workers and others. The workers and peasants constitute 82 per cent of the 3,593 persons admitted in the last three levies.

But it should be pointed out that the composition of students even in these educational institutions where it is most difficult to regulate the social composition is improving from year to year.

We have the same picture in the other Communist universities. All this goes to show that the composition of Communist universities is becoming gradually laborized.

In 1926 and 1927 1,897 students graduated from these universities and in their person the state has workers of higher Communist education who are specialists in many branches of scientific knowledge. Among the graduates of these two years there were 950 manual workers, 673 peasants and 264 office workers and others.

These graduates were sent to various parts of the Soviet Union to do practical work in accordance with their various specialties. These workers proved most useful in the national and agricultural districts of the U. S. S. R. where qualified scientific forces of this kind were very much needed.

Some six years ago the Sverdlov University was the only institution which provided Communists with the necessary theoretical Marxist-Leninist training. At present the network of Communist universities has considerably grown.

The Modern Woman of America and USSR AT THE AWAKENING

(A Worker-Mother Speaks to American Women)

FOR several months I have carried on a correspondence with some intimate friends of mine in Russia on the subject of the New Women in this country and the Soviet Union. The wife, who is an able kindergarten teacher in a children's home in Moscow has herself become a mother recently, and in response to my questions, the following came as her reply.—E. H.

The Daily Worker commends the following letter from a teacher in Soviet Union schools, who is also a mother, to the especial attention of our woman readers. It appears to us to be one of the most powerful replies to both the pure reactionaries and the feminists that we have read. The question: "What becomes of the home, the children and family life under a revolutionary government?" the question which obsesses many well-meaning persons and upon which many sections of clerical-capitalist reaction bases its whole case, is dealt with clearly—from the basis of the concrete conditions which prevail in the Soviet Union.—Editor's Note.

(TRANSLATED BY E. H.)

I AM back on my job after a four months' leave at last, and both baby and I are doing well. Now in resuming our long interrupted discussion on motherhood and careers, I shall at first attempt to answer the personal questions. You were surprised and wanted to know if our little arrival was only one of the myriad of accidents that befall our blind humanity in the daily existence, or if he was invited, what provisions we have made for his well-being. Well, decidedly, he was invited, in fact had long been anticipated—for to use your own phrase—the tree can never be so beautiful and complete unless its fruit grows forth to adorn and perpetuate it.

The Question of Moral Right.

You question the moral right to bring another little being into this hard, unsettled and impoverished days of our present Russian existence, particularly our own narrow economic straits, since N. could be of very little assistance to me, and in that you are partially right. The peculiar position in which he found himself because of his political differences, and his failure to adjust himself to new conditions have rendered him economically almost helpless. He has never been able to support me, least of all with child, and you know what a proud individual N. is. Yet, even though our love and companionship meant a great deal to us, I did not wish to be denied my right to motherhood because of my inability to provide for us. Motherhood has always been my highest ambition, a function with which nature has endowed me and not to be rejected if I were to find complete realization in life as a mother of this human family. And so I have undertaken with joy the responsibility for his child and mine.

Women, Motherhood and Sex.

But right here you must realize that were it not for the Soviet laws governing women in Russia today, neither I, nor thousands of my kind, could have been able to attain the cherished dream of motherhood. But in our country today a woman need not sacrifice a career for economic independence for motherhood, and in this we here have the advantage over our sisters in the world outside where the deepening belief of "woman's place in the home" is still the buttress of the majority, which now brings us back to our discussion.

Brilliant But Superficial.

I was indeed deeply interested in the articles of the modern woman, motherhood and career, which you sent me. But I confess to you their pros and cons seemed somewhat amusing. Brilliant as some of them are, they don't seem to touch the underlying causes of the invisible war of antagonism existing between the sexes. The battles which those successes (if successes they be) fought, were largely due to force of circumstances.

Very few of those women married, fewer still became mothers, and as such their function in life was rather incomplete. The outstanding few, who were able to combine motherhood with their careers, by virtue of their remunerative work, were able to engage competent persons for the care of their young, or send them to the well appointed but exclusive kindergartens, and therefore offer no solution to the problems for the average working mother in her struggle to maintain herself on a self-respecting basis of economic independence.

More Categories.

To us, then, your Moderns only seem to add one more to the existing different categories of womanhood in relation to home and continuation of the race as we see it.

You have the woman in the rich station of life, intelligent or otherwise, whose home and children are cared for by hired help, whose own time is given largely to social and philanthropic interests, to the fine arts, etc., whose position is often just ornamental and for most part useless. Motherhood there presents no problem.

The woman, intelligent or otherwise, who voluntarily or not, legally or otherwise, justifies her existence in the world—merely by gratifying man's sex desires; the woman in moderate or modest circumstances, socially and intellectually still backward, taking for granted her inferior status in the marriage partnership, and

competent or otherwise, performing the manifold duties of homemaker and mother, often to the disaster of the children (she presents the greater problem); then there is the woman working outside her home not by choice, but by sheer force of poverty either through widowhood, desertion, or illness of the male member of the family. That woman's home and children remain sadly neglected, and although nominally self supporting, she is often forced to resort to charitable institutions for the care of her young, which at best are a humiliation to her, and thus her work and enforced absence from home, is staged.

Individual Revolt.

And now comes the new, and by no means new (the exceptional and the highly individual woman has always existed), the so-called modern woman in revolt but seemingly not in revolt based on a general principle against the ornamental, the sex barrier, the house drudgery and industrially exploited positions of woman—rather it is a revolt against her own particular environment. And what does she do about it? Fighting her battles single handed and emancipating herself through sheer force of circumstances? That cannot carry her far.

Content with her political franchise? Freedom to vote no yet spells no freedom any more for woman as it does for man; denying herself the love life and functions of motherhood? Man does not have to sacrifice that part of his life. Imitating man and competing with him in the various fields of endeavor, that only increases his antagonism and drives back the hope for a joyful unity and harmony of existence that can only come through cooperation and understanding.

No Imitation But Equality.

We here, in asserting our right to equality, make no attempt to compete with or imitate man, we only demand our right to thoroughly and completely be ourselves as we can and wish to be and not as we were through the ages patterned to be. That is what the revolution gave us. We are called upon to stand shoulder to shoulder with man in the reconstruction of our country and take our share where we can fit in best. But since the nature of our sex in its normal function frequently involves the complications of maternity if we are to improve ourselves, we should be, in the continuation of the race, conditions then must be so created as to meet these problems accordingly.

The Care of Children.

I find in one of the articles you sent me, in which the writer, while strongly defending the necessity for the mother to be at home, suggests, however, that if the mother is really ambitious, she may return to her job when the child is two or three years old and can be placed in the kindergarten. Well, if we admit that a child can be safe in kindergarten away from its mother during her working hours, why not assume that it can be equally well cared for in its earlier periods in well appointed nurseries?

And this is just what we are doing. In all industrial, commercial and professional centers where women are employed, Yashis (nurseries) are established under a trained medical staff to care for infants from two months to three years. From the first stages of pregnancy the woman is in frequent touch with the consulting stations, receiving prenatal care. After the seventh month she is released from work for four months on full maintenance. Two months after childbirth if mother and infant are doing well, the former is required to return to her work. If not, further care is extended to either or both until the mother is able to resume her duties. She then returns to work entrusting her baby to the yashis, time being allowed her for the periodic nursing hours.

After work the mother takes her child home with her, but if for some reason, the mother is unable to take the child home, she can leave it in the yashis, where provision is made for its continued care until the age of three. During that period the mother is in daily contact with the trained staff of the yashis, receiving from them instructions as to the proper diet for herself and child, general care and health habits and an understanding of the child's behavior problems, At the age of three its needs are



A new research laboratory has been started at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, to discover the real causes of tooth decay. Dr. Coletta A. Bennett, Dr. Dorothy E. Bateman, and Dr. Cecilia Riegel, shown above, constitute the staff. They no longer believe that sweets, lime, or insufficient exercise in chewing are the fundamental causes.

changing. The child is transferred to the Doshkolni (Pre-school Center) where in a similar manner it is being cared for; from there it is taken to kindergarten, and from kindergarten to school. Thus, with the exception of the four months interruption, the mother need not sacrifice her career, nor need she fear that her children will be neglected by her absence from home, but on the contrary, it is assured that under scientific and sympathetic guidance her child is better off than under the loving but prevalent ignorant care of the average mother.

Social, Not Individual.

Of course, I do not mean to paint you a picture of paradise, we are keenly aware of our limitations. We are aware, in fact, that you have been experimenting, and perhaps have institutions far superior to ours, but the significance lies in the fact that instead of your isolated experiments sponsored here and there by private enterprise, we here are a part of the whole, a part of the gigantic program in our national scheme for the advancement and improvement of living conditions.

National Organization.

We have today a powerful and widespread organization of the "Protection of Maternity and Infancy," an organization originally created by the government Department of Health, but which has gone much farther since, including the social and cultural development of the woman. They not only promote the growth of the yashis and kindergartens but they go further in establishing mothers' and children's homes for widowed and deserted, orphan's homes, convalescent homes, summer vacation homes, legal aid bureaus, community restaurants and clubs, community kitchens where cooked food could be taken home for the family. Great importance is attached to the latter, as they relieve the woman of her house drudgery, thus affording her rest after work; the clubs an opportunity for recreation, self development and participation in the affairs of her country.

For The Masses.

In short, we working women are doing for ourselves what is being done by the privileged few in your country. You have demonstrated to us the possibilities. Your grand scale cooperative apartment houses and hotels with their nurseries, playgrounds, club rooms, restaurants and commissaries, all but failed to benefit those who are in need of them most.

Destruction of the Home.

And yet, to those prejudiced against our present form of government, who see in it nothing but red terror, the rule of the riff-raff, cannot but fail to comprehend what may go on behind the scenes of that terror. They cannot see that behind the apparent chaos something systematic and tangible is being born and they point to the foregoing measures as the alarming indication of the destruction of the Home Foundation.

But any honest and intelligent observer, before passing judgement, will first pause and look about himself, find out what is happening to the home in his own land. The violent homequakes and frequent divorces in the countries of rigid law as compared with ours where marriage and divorce have been so simplified as to become the sole affair of the two contracting parties cannot but conclude that nowhere today is the foundation sound, that in this age of rapid changes in the entire scheme of living, the home continues on its steady decline and that if it is to survive a readjustment of it is necessary and a complete change in the status of the woman.

The Basis of Equality.

We believe that only on the basis of equality can the home be sustained, but that the woman can never become man's equal unless she frees herself from the social, moral, spiritual and intellectual limitations to which the narrow home environment has subjected her. The confining walls of home, then, must go lest we, like the pioneer women of yore who were called upon to stand side by side with men only to slump back into de-

pendence and domestic obscurity once danger was over,—lest we slump back when the day of our prosperity has come, we spare no effort in crushing the bars, bringing the woman to the fore.

A Colossal Task.

Our task is colossal. In our experiments we are faced with the meagerness of our present resources, and particularly with the backwardness of our own people, who after all, only a generation ago were three hundred years behind their time. But with surprising agility even the peasant woman forces her way to the light of the new day, looking about her, seeking, asking, learning, consuming with a greedy passion the full meaning of her position, and takes an active part in the political and economic regeneration of her country. The change thus has come. We

In sleep a giant inflated his chest,
And the insects that romped about on
his breast
Heard his deep rumblings and at one
behest
Departed.
H
But they soon returned, for the monster
had stirred—
Had not arisen at all with the breath
they had heard.
They dragged him so he back to sleep,
was interred,
And started
To gambol with glee on this hulk of
a man,
Whose muscles, while sleeping, capital
could man.
Then Labor arose! How they scattered
and ran,
Downhearted!
—TRAL THAISIS.

NOT MONEY ENOUGH FOR EARTHQUAKE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25. — If American cities are to be safeguarded against the earthquake danger more money must be appropriated by congress for exhaustive surveys of this phenomenon. Col. E. Lester Jones, head of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, declared in his annual report today.

While earthquakes cannot be prevented, coast survey experts believe that they may be forecasted as to time and place with reasonable accuracy. It is not possible, however, with the present knowledge of these tremors, to predict their intensity.

Disregard the aged and soreheaded.

Thou shall be the Empress of the Kitchen, the Comrade of the Pots and Pans, and drudgery shall be thy restitution.

The New View.

Instead, we hearken to the new call — to walk side by side with man, to build together and share equally in the responsibility of creating a new foundation, a foundation that will expand far beyond the narrow, the petty, the individual, the selfish little home; but that will be solid enough upon which to erect lasting temples of mutual sympathy of understanding and cooperation not merely between the sexes, but nations, races as well, embracing all mankind in this great universe for centuries led astray.

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GARVEY SENT INTO EXILE BY US GOV'T. IN MOCK 'RELEASE'

Activity In Organizing Negroes Blamed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Marcus Garvey, famous as organizer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, who has been in Atlanta Penitentiary since February 8, 1923, will be deported to Jamaica, his birth place according to statements of government officials here.

The announcement is that the Negro leader will be "released"—but it is admitted that this is only on condition of his exile from the United States, where he has been a resident for many years.

Disapprove Deportation.
Numberless demands for Garvey's release have been pouring into the White House continually during the four years of his incarceration. The Universal Negro Improvement Association as well as the American Negro Labor Congress sent repeated telegrams and other communications to Coolidge some months ago, asking that Garvey be released and not deported.

The Workers (Communist) Party, in demanding Garvey's release, has declared that, though it condemned actions and policies of Garvey, nevertheless his imprisonment was an act of hatred committed by the government against the Negro people.

Garvey was convicted of using the mails to defraud in connection with the "back to Africa" movement of the Black Star steamship line. It is the belief of the progressive element among the Negroes, that the government sent Garvey to prison because it wishes to cut short his work of organizing many thousands of the working class Negroes.

Although Garvey's behavior after his arrest in offering political concessions and attempting to make overtures to the Ku Klux Klan are sharply condemned by progressive Negro leaders, they declare that he was persecuted.

Interesting parallels have been drawn between the handling of the Teapot Dome affair, and Garvey's alleged offense which pales into insignificance by comparison with the former. While Burns, Daugherty and Coolidge have gone to great lengths in protecting the Sinclair gang, they have meted the maximum punishment to Garvey.

A Negro leader said yesterday that "whatever Garvey's faults, Coolidge who sends him into exile should be ashamed of his own record as the 'principal' in the Teapot Dome affair, beside which the crimes of which Mr. Garvey is accused would be petty offenses."

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

EDITOR IN SOUTHERN MILL TOWN BOASTS HOW HE SUPPRESSED STRIKE STORIES TO PLEASE BOSSES

By HARVEY O'CONNOR (Federated Press.)
HENDERSON, N. C., Nov. 25.—Dennis is the news arbiter of the cotton mill town of Henderson. His pudgy fingers knock out the stories which tell the world what is happening in that town of the Cooper mills, where a sensational strike recently riveted the attention of the cotton textile world.

Suppressed Strike News.
Dennis is the editor of Henderson's only daily, and Associated Press correspondent and the entire country was dependent for a while on his paper for the news of a dramatic uprising of a thousand cotton mill workers, and Dennis was asleep on the job.

"I didn't know anybody was interested in that strike when it started," he told Federated Press. "That sort of stuff doesn't help a town any, you know, and what we need is more industries here. You can't get 'em by talking strikes and writing stuff about them in the papers."

What a Lackey "Thinks."
"Then the acting governor ordered out two companies of militia, and the Raleigh and Greensboro papers sent their correspondents up here. And A. P. began asking for stories."

"Well, you know, the Coopers didn't want any stories sent out about the strike. It was just a private matter between them and their employees. But I'm independent. Nobody controls me. I sent out stories. Of

course a lot of the strikers criticised my stuff, but I can't help that. I'm independent. Maybe there wasn't anything to those bombings, but the A. P. wanted news, and so they got it—and plenty of it.

"The strikers went about it all wrong. They should have sent a committee down to talk the 12 1/2 per cent wage increase over with the Coopers. But no; they served an ultimatum that they'd strike if they didn't get the raise, and what he-man would submit to that sort of dictation? Anyway I understand the Coopers could not afford to give a raise.

Boasts of Suppressing News.
"But my stuff was impartial. Why, I even went down to the village and talked with the leaders two or three times.

"No, I haven't carried a story since the strike was over. There's nothing to write about. And anyway, the Coopers didn't like publicity, and it hurts the town."

That evening three northern labor newspapermen, and an international union organizer addressed an enthusiastic meeting of 400 Henderson mill workers. Dennis' paper carried no account of the meeting, though so many workers came out that two departments of the night shift had to close; nor did Associated Press papers in North Carolina carry a line about it. That stuff's not news, Dennis says. And besides it hurts the town, and the Coopers.

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

Greco-Carrillo Meet To Be Held; Ignore Fascist Terrorism

Threats from the Fascist League of North America headquarters that attempts will be made to smash the scheduled Greco-Carrillo mass meeting Sunday are being ignored by the sponsors of the meeting.

The protest gathering will be held at 2 p. m. at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Its purpose is to rally the New York workers to the defense of Colagero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti fascist workers held for the murder of two fascists.

News Agencies Aid U. S. Imperialists In Latin-America

By LELAND OLDS, (Fed. Press.)
How control of news goes hand in hand with commerce and investment in binding economic provinces to the American capitalist empire is described in an address by Director Julius Klein of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Klein, discussing the growth of America's share in the imports into the Pacific coast of Latin America from 32 per cent in 1913 to over 50 per cent in 1925 before the foreign trade club of Los Angeles says:

"A factor which has considerable influence, especially in the welding of public opinion, is the matter of press service to the newspapers. Not so long ago, nearly all the great Latin American dailies were supplied with news by two European press services, both of which were quasi-governmental organizations. At the present time 101 of the largest newspapers in Latin America are served by 2 great American news services, both by cable and by mail, while a third American agency supplies over 400 of the less important papers with a mail service."

This growing power of American capitalism over public opinion in Latin America symbolizes the transition of economic leadership from England to the United States as a result of the war. Representatives of the press are the missionaries of the American business imperialism.

Speak On War Dangers; Heard by Many Soldiers

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Paul Crouch who was recently released from prison where he served part of a 40-year sentence for organizing soldiers in the U. S. army against imperialism, spoke here in the big Tremont Temple, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A big crowd, among whom were many service and ex-service men eagerly listened to Paul Crouch's exposure of the real nature and purpose of the army. Among many other things he pointed out the great war danger that exists at present and that the army must be turned from a weapon of the capitalist class to the workers into a weapon of the workers against the capitalist class.

Michael J. O'Flaherty, an active progressive labor leader also spoke expressing welcome to the attempts of the Young Workers League trying to expose the real nature of the army and organizing the youth against war for a class whose interests are contrary to their class.

Voting Machines 'Fixed' Socialist Party Charges

The Supreme Court is to be asked to order the opening of voting machines in the Second District for signs of tampering by Tammany Hall inspectors in connection with the recount asked by Justice Jacob Panken, of the socialist party, defeated for re-election Nov. 6 by Abraham Harowitz, democrat. A republican party worker is said to have reported that a piece of tin was so placed in the machine in one booth that the Panken lever could not be pulled.

Dollar Imperialism Cashes in 5 Million

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—American sales abroad in 1927 probably will surpass those of any year since 1920, measured both quantitatively and by dollar values.

Commerce department records today indicated exports of approximately \$4,976,000,000, and the country's requirements in foreign markets will amount to about \$4,221,000,000.

Officials predicted a favorable trade balance of over \$700,000,000 if influences in increasing foreign business manifested in October continue through November and December, as seem likely.

M. Farmers Will Aid Teachers Who Battle for Them

By HARRY KLETZKY
CHICAGO, (FP) Nov. 25.—Illinois farmers will demand a reevaluation of Chicago property for taxing purposes if the Chicago Teachers' Federation fails to win its fight for it, Margaret Haley, militant business agent of the federation told members of the Chicago division of the Illinois State Teachers Assn. Farmers are suffering from inequitable tax rates, she said, resulting from unfair valuations in Chicago.

"The farmer is forced to pay more than his burden of taxes while Chicago property holders, principally those in the business district escape their share because of political influence or graft," she said. One of the demands of the federation is that the city tax basis be made the same as the basis throughout the state.

Miss Haley brought the whole issue of tax reassessment before the annual meeting of the association of teachers. She showed that the board of education would receive millions of dollars more if property were taxed equitably. A criticism that the fight would mean delay in payment of salaries was answered. "Competent legal opinion is that the ordering of a reevaluation, as the federation urges, would in no way interfere with salary payment," she said. Miss Haley charges crookedness and laxity in Chicago's present tax assessments.

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Imperialist Posters Urge Jobless to Die For Bosses' Profits

If the powers that be in this country throw you out of work here they can use you to help make profits for them somewhere else, suppressing the people of Nicaragua, or Panama, or the Hawaiian Islands, or China,—at the risk of your own life of course.

Special posters now displayed prominently at U. S. military recruiting offices in all important cities, call for unemployed workers to enlist in the marine corps "for service in Nicaragua, Panama, the Hawaiian Islands or China."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER!

Trade Union and Fraternal Organizations To Support Huge Labor Press Ball Dec. 17

So great is the interest already being shown in the labor press ball being arranged by THE DAILY WORKER and the Freiheit at the New Madison Square Garden Saturday, Dec. 17, that a large number of trade unions and fraternal organizations have already applied for block tickets for the event.

An offer has been made these organizations by the management committee in charge of the "Red Ball." Sympathetic groups will be given \$100 worth of tickets for \$80, it was announced last night.

In addition to a union jazz orchestra for the dancing there will be a theatrical and concert program. Valuable prizes will also be offered.

New Subway Contract Awarded; Workers Will Face Death or Injury on \$10,000,000 Job

Contracts for the long awaited Nassau-Broad St. subway loop have been let by the board of transportation to the Marcus Contracting Co. and to Moranti and Raymond. They will receive \$10,000,000 for the job.

It is conceded that the job will be the most difficult subway excavation ever attempted. As in all such cases the sand hoagers and other workers will bear the brunt of the labor and daily face the hazards. Many will be killed or injured and wages will be

kept below the health line by the contractors and City Hall.

The loop will carry trains over the Williamsburg and Manhattan Bridges south to the Municipal building and back to Brooklyn by way of Nassau and Broad streets and the Montague St. tunnel to De Kalb Ave.

Maurice Blumenthal, lowest bidder, was turned down by Tammany Hall on the ground that he failed to meet the board of transportation "requirements."

Large Profits on Small Investments Increased By Huge Tax Returns

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—About \$100,000,000 will have to be returned to persons, who, under the war revenue laws, made large profits or small amounts of invested capital, according to the supreme court's denial of a writ of certiorari to the commissioner of internal revenues.

The commissioner was authorized by congress to use "comparative" cases in reaching conclusions in tax rates, tending to equalize rates applied to companies with small invested capital and those of long standing with larger investments. The commissioner interpreted this as meaning that his decisions would not be subject to review where a "deficiency" was found, as in the case of the Oesterlein Machine Company which was reviewed by the supreme court. This interpretation was discredited by the decision.

Workers Party Bazaar In Cleveland, Dec. 10

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—The annual bazaar of the Workers Party, District Six, will be a huge success. The bazaar will be held at Pythian Castle, 1624 E. 55th St., on Saturday and Sunday, December 10 and 11.

Articles of all kinds are coming in, and the locals that have not yet responded must get on the job without delay. One of the sections in Cleveland is sending out its members each Sunday to collect articles. The other two sections have not yet reported results.

The bazaar itself will furnish much entertainment. There will be a dance on Saturday night, and a concert with a speech on Sunday.

BUILD THE DAILY WORKER!



Seldom has any book issued by a labor organization, attracted such welcome response as these collections of Red Cartoons. Thousands of copies have been sold of each number. The Communist and other labor papers of Europe, Russia and America have reprinted them. We offer these three splendid collections at a special price if all are bought at one time:

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BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

Militant Girl Student Did Not Carry Flag as Stated in Local Press

A denial that Gertrude Bilestein 13 year old pupil at Public School 188, Coney Island, carried the American flag into the assembly room Wednesday was made yesterday to THE DAILY WORKER by her mother.

Last Monday, Gertrude refused to salute the flag at the regular assembly session. She was sent home by the principal, Leon S. Kaiser, who complained to her mother. Tuesday she again refused to salute, but yesterday due to the pressure brot to bear upon her by the school authorities she saluted with the rest of the assembly, it is said.

"The statement appearing in Thursday's New York Times and New York World," said Mrs. Bilestein yesterday, "to the effect that Gertrude saluted the flag Wednesday is a lie! She returned to school Wednesday, went to the assembly with the rest of the pupils and saluted at the same time that the others did. This does not mean that Gertrude has changed her opinion. She still believes that the American flag is not the symbol of the American working class.

When Gertrude refused to salute the flag on Monday she told the school principal that it is not the emblem of the workers. "My flag is the working man's flag," she said.

More Tax Cuts for Coupon Clippers; Reduce Corp. Taxes

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Secretary Mellon will ask congress to remove surtax from all federal securities. These bonds are already free from normal taxes. In this way capitalists will be able to cut their income taxes to a still greater extent, by investing surplus capital in these tax exempt securities. Municipal bonds are already entirely tax free.

According to latest indications in the house ways and means committee, provisions for reduction in corporation tax will be tacked on to the reduction bill now pending, thus applying on 1927 incomes.

Some Opposition.
"The 1927 cost of production," said John N. Gardner, "including the tax, which is paid by the consumer, already has been passed on to the people. To hand that tax back to stockholders of corporations is to give them a big bonus."

However, the majority of the ways and means committee doesn't seem to feel this way about it. Perhaps they, too, are holders of corporation stock.

Search for Poison Rum In Baltimore Reveals Officials as Patrons

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Deaths of 28 persons by poison liquor during the last few weeks finally forced police raids on a city block here, recently, in which stills with a total capacity of 750 gallons were brought out, and 26,400 gallons of mash cartoned away.

Meanwhile, attention was being focused on the coroner's inquest into the death of Albert A. Curran, his wife, and Martin M. Stevens, a friend.

Curran conducted a drug store, and testimony before the coroner's jury developed that several "high city officials," students at Johns Hopkins University and the Gilman Country School and others had been buying liquor there for the past two years.

Arrest Two Men for Killing of Noyar; Gang Feud Is Seen

Two men have been arrested for investigation in connection with the death of Jacob A. Noyar, alias Jack Meyer, alleged paymaster of gangsters hired by the right wing administration of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to terrorize the left wing in the union.

It is said he organized a gangster squad against the Furriers' Union in its last strike. Formerly he was business agent of Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

Noyar was shot and killed on the sidewalk at Broadway and E. 11th St. late Wednesday afternoon. Scores of pedestrians ran from the fusillade of bullets, one of which entered Noyar's chest.

Hired "Frenchy's" Gang.

It was reported that the killing of Noyar was the outgrowth of gang rivalry for the income from the business of terrorizing labor union left wing groups. In the past "Frenchy's" gang is said to have obtained the lions share of the Noyar's payroll.

Noyar was a member of the clothing firm of Noyar and Friedman, 630 Broadway. Jacob Friedman his partner, was also a former official of the Amalgamated, it is said. They were permitted to violate union regulations in the conduct of their shop, rank and file workers charge.

The body of a man, thought to have been "taken for a ride," was found in a lonely spot in the Bronx. He was a gangster, police said.

The front of a Brooklyn residence was ripped to pieces by a bomb explosion. These three things, the two murders and the explosion, have hanging over them the shadow of "Little Augie" Orgen, gang leader, who died by somebody else's hand just six weeks ago.

Police believe also that Michael Weinman, the "taken for a ride" victim, found himself in much the same situation. He was known to have been associated with "Little Augie's" gang.

Police believe that Noyar may have been a go-between for right wing officials. The employers, and sluggers, and that he may have somehow been double-crossed.

Larger Army, Navy and Air Force, Legion Plea

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Presuming to speak in the name of "veterans of the world war as a whole," Edward E. Spafford, of New York, national commander of the American Legion, presented the legion's program for militaristic legislation to Pres. Coolidge yesterday. He said he hoped the president would incorporate the program in his message to congress.

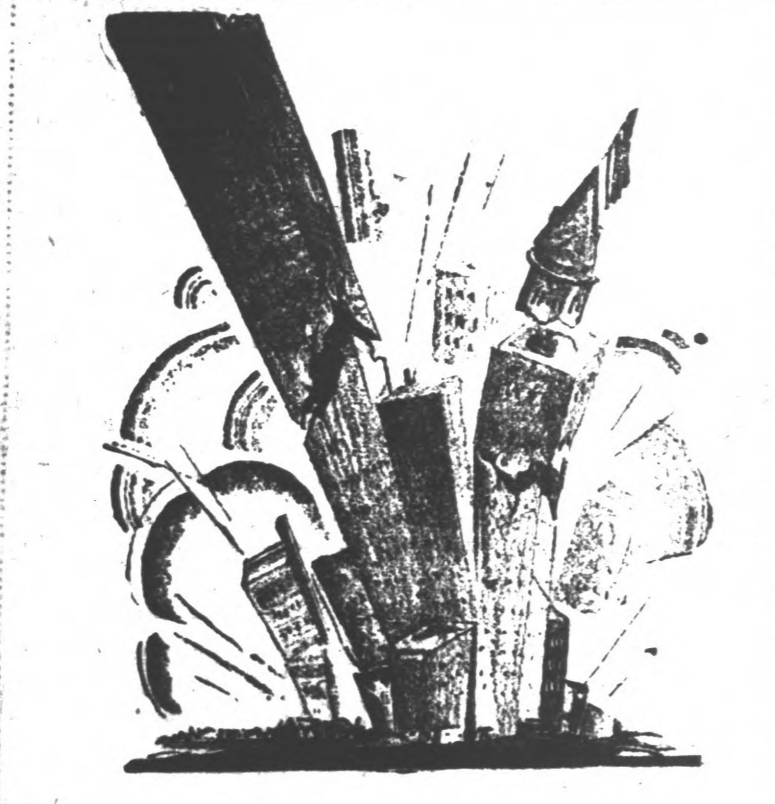
The program charged in general that the United States was failing to maintain an army, navy and air service adequate to its defense.

He charged also that the policy of congress has left the army with a skeleton force unable to effect "a complete and immediate mobilization in the event of an emergency."

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District Organizers
Workers Communist
Party and Addresses

The National office of the Workers (Communist) Party has published the following list of the district organizations of the Party, and the territories included in each district. All wishing information on the Party should write or call on the district organizer of the district in which they find themselves. Those in parts of the country where district organization is not yet established can write directly to the National Office, 43 East 125th St., New York City.

District One: Alex Ball, 36 Causeway, Boston, for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire.

District Two: Wm. W. Weinstein, 108 East 14th St., New York City, for New York City, Yonkers, New Jersey (Hudson and Essex counties).

District Three: H. Benjamin, 521 York Ave., Philadelphia, for Washington, D. C.; Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. New Jersey.

District Four: James Saunders, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, for Northwestern New York State, Erie, Pa.

District Five: A. Jakira, 505 James St., Pittsburgh, Pa. for Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia.

District Six: I. Amter, 2209 Ontario St., 2nd floor, Cleveland, Ohio, for Ohio only.

District Seven: A. Weisbord, 1967 Grand River, Detroit, Mich., Lower Michigan, Indianapolis, Ind.

District Eight: Max Bedacht, 19 So. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill., for Northwestern Indiana, St. Louis, Mo., Illinois, Lower Wisconsin.

District Nine: N. H. Tallentire, 210 So. Third St., Minneapolis, for Minnesota, Wisconsin.

District Ten: H. Oehler, Room 1, 507 East 14th St., Kansas City, Mo., for Colorado, Missouri, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico.

District Twelve: A. Fislerman, Box 125, Seattle, Wash., for Washington, Oregon.

District Thirteen: E. Levine, 1212 Market St., San Francisco, Calif., for California.

COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE
MADE

GIRARD, Kan., Nov. 22. — An 18-year-old school girl was united in "companionate" marriage here today with a 20-year-old school boy, before a Unitarian minister. Josephine Halteman-Julius, daughter of E. Halteman-Julius, publisher of this city, pledged her "love and faith" to Aubrey Clay Rossiter.

Moriz Rosenthal will be the soloist at the Capitol Theatre's symphonic concert tomorrow morning at 11:30.

Harriet Eells, mezzo-soprano, appears in song recital this evening at Town Hall.

Karl Kraeuter, violinist, will give his recital Monday evening at the Engineering Auditorium.

The New Plays

"2 x 2 = 5," a comedy from the Danish, by Gustav Wied, Monday night at the Civic Repertory Theatre. The cast is headed by Paul Leyssac, Margaret Love, Ruth Wilton, Donald Cameron, Egon Brecher, Josephine Hutchinson and Alma Kruger.

"THE PLOUGH AND THE STARS," by Sean O'Casey, at the Hudson Theatre Monday evening. The personnel of the Irish Players includes Arthur Sinclair, Sara Allgood, Maire O'Neill, Sidney Morgan, Shielah Richards and Kathleen Drago.

"HARRY DELMAR'S REVUE," a revue, will open at the Shubert Theatre Monday night, with Winnie Lightner, Frank Fay, Bert Lehr, Hugh Cameron, Jeanne Hackett and Carl Shaw featured. The music is by Billy Rose, Ballard MacDonald, Jimmy Monaco, Jesse Greer and Leroy Lee, and the book by William Wells.

"THE CENTURY," Em Jo Baushe's play of New York East Side life, will open at the New Playwrights' Theatre Tuesday night.

"STORM CENTER," a farce by Jessie Hein Ernst and Max Simon, will open at the Klaw Theatre Tuesday. The cast includes Russell Mack, Maude Eburne, Betty Lawrence and Dorothy Dierney.

"GOLDEN DAWN," a musical play, will open the new Hammerstein's Theatre Wednesday night. Louise Hunter, formerly of the Metropolitan, Robert Chisholm, Olin Howard, Marguerita Sylva, Paul Gregory and Lydia d'Arnell, are the principals. Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, 2nd, wrote the libretto and Ermerich Kalman and Herbert Stothart the music.

"ELECTRA," by Sophocles, with Margaret Anglin playing the chief role will open Thursday night at the Gallo Theatre. Other principal players include: Clarence Derwent, Ralph Roeder, Howard Phillips, Dorothy Scott, Margaret Anglin, Elwyn Harvey and Jan McLaren.

"FALLEN ANGELS," by Noel Coward, will be presented by the Actors' Theatre with Fay Bainter as star and Estelle Winwood featured, at the 49th Street Theatre Thursday evening.

DRAMA

First Performance of "Mikado"

AFTER Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida" had been produced in London, it was rumored that the librettist and composer would abandon the topsy-turvydom of their past operettas for a work of entirely different and perhaps more conventional style. So when it was announced that they were working on a "Japanese opera" the rumor seemed confirmed.

The usual first-night Savoy crowd was present for the premier of "The Mikado" on March 14, 1885. Sullivan's overture suggested that the manner was indeed changed and it was not until Pish-Tush had sung the first stanza of his song to the effect that the Mikado had decreed:

"That all who flirted, leered or winked (Unless connubially linked), Should forthwith be beheaded,

that the audience settled back in their seats reassured that here was Gilbert and Sullivan at the top bent of their delicious fantasy.

Gilbert got the idea for "The Mikado" through an accident. A Japanese sword hanging in his study fell to the floor one day. This started the dramatist thinking of the strange customs and manners of the flowery kingdom. The presence in London at the time of a colony of Japanese in Knightsbridge had attracted widespread attention and curiosity. This also influenced the librettist in choosing Japan as the locale of the new opera.

Sullivan delighted the first-night spectators with his use of the old English tune, "For he's a grand old English gentleman" for the entrance of the Lord High Executioner. The only truly Japanese air in the score was the entrance theme of the Mikado, this being a popular tea-room song. It has been said the lines to this are highly offensive, but this is not true. Though Gilbert and Sullivan professed surprise when they were told that they had used a strong and gutter word for the entrance of the Mikado, it is more probable that in pursuing their topsy-turvy world, they purposely had adopted the popular melody, while the words are foolish rather than offensive.

"The Mikado" had 672 performances in London, the longest run of any of the Savoy operas and has been revived innumerable times. In America it was first produced in July, 1885, in New York, but the court stopped the performance. Gilbert and Sullivan and their manager, D'O'ly Carte, brought out the opera "officially" in the Fifth Avenue Theatre on August 19, 1885, with a London cast and J. C. Huff followed soon afterward with his pirated version.

It is interesting that Richard Mansfield sang Ko-Ko in Steinson's pro-

MARGARET ANGLIN.



Will play the title role in "Electra," which will be given for ten performances at the Gallo Theatre beginning next Thursday night.

duction of "The Mikado" in the Hollis Street Theatre in Boston, joining the company after its opening there.

Altogether "The Mikado" has been sung in New York 110 weeks, only "Bohème" surpassing this with 121 weeks. Winthrop Ames' present production in the Regals Theatre is the first featuring Gilbert and Sullivan's opera company. Pursuing his policy of completely restudying the operas, Ames' members of his cast had been engaged on the roles they now sing with the exception of Vera Ross, who had Katsisha with a minor company in New England several years ago.

"THE LOVE NEST" NEXT
ACTOR-MANAGERS PLAY

The Actor-Managers, which recently produced the Dunsany play "If," at the Little Theatre, announce their next offering, Robert Sherwood's dramatization of Ring Lardner's story "The Love Nest." The organization will present this play at the Comedy Theatre, opening about December 22. Rehearsals are now going on. Agnes Morgan is staging the production and Aline Bernstein will design the settings and costumes.

ON THE SCREEN

THE DASHING GAUCHO

Fast Fairbanks Entertains at Liberty Theatre
Gymnastic, Colorful

WHEN you see unbounding vitality, romantic gymnastics that make you forget the weary day's labor that is still settled in your bones, vivid color and costume and gorgeous scenery, you can almost forgive anything—even miracles. It's all astounding, yet fascinating, yet typically Fairbanks. Not the Fairbanks of the "Thief of Bagdad" but Fairbanks nevertheless is a fast moving evening's entertainment.



Douglas Fairbanks

Our hero goes to the Argentine this time. He's a gauchito—a Latin-American cowboy who rides like the wind, climbs trees in a fashion to confound the fundamentalists and loves his women to confound all femininity. Never was there such a cowboy—and who the devil cares. He loves his girl and he takes her with him wherever he goes, house and all. He leads an army of other dashing heroes like himself. He jumps over walls, he climbs trees, jumps on a horse backwards and rides in the wake of a stampeding herd of cattle to save a city. Here's all the impossibility of a paperback novel you read when a boy and here's even the kick you got out of it then—if you are willing to forget all reason and leave your logic at home. This is no play to go to with any seriousness.

There's a little leading lady in this picture worth seeing. A Mexican girl named Lupe Velez. We bring this talented bit of charm to your attention since she is destined for arena stardom unless the producers have like Hearst gone rabidly anti-Mexican. There is further good support in the cast—including Mary Pickford (who she is not mentioned on the program).

There are faults in this picture at the Liberty Theatre. This is no perfect movie—not even perfect hokum. These we can overlook. But why there should have been a strong religious back-bone to the plot and holy atmosphere to the story is hard to forgive. It isn't a credit to Fairbanks who has in the past avoided this clap-trap—nor is it anything but a hindrance to good entertainment. We can

stand brainless entertainment even, but we like our religion left out. It's bad enough to have it confront us on other occasions.

By and large, there is so much good in so much bad of it, that we repeat, we can almost forget the miracles. Douglas Fairbanks always makes us much younger again. Makes us romantically, foolishly young—and perhaps this is a more inoffensive drunk than any other we can get. If you can forgive him the religious hooey, you are sure to like the rest of it—and there's a preceding number of Argentine dances on the program that are so well done, you will get more than you bargained for.—W. C.

Screen Notes

"Love," co-starring John Gilbert and Greta Garbo, will have its premiere at the Embassy Theatre Tuesday evening. This film, based on Tolstoy's famous novel, "Anna Karenina," was directed by Edmund Goulding, from an adaptation by Frances Marion. The supporting cast includes George Fawcett, Emily Fitzroy, Brandon Hurst and Philippe de Lacy.

"The Wizard," a mystery picture from the play "Baloo" by Gaston Leroux, will come to the Roxy Theatre today. Edmund Lowe, Leila Hyams, Norman Trevor, Barry Norton, Gustav Van Seyffertitz and George Kotsanosar, are in the cast.

Jack Holt's latest starring vehicle will be seen commencing Monday at the Broadway Theatre. "The Tigris" is its title and George B. Seitz directed the production. Dorothy Dandridge is the leading lady. Harold Shumate wrote this tale of Gypsy life.

Under the title of "The Prince of Lovers," the 55th Street Cinema will present the pictorial biography of Lord Byron's life, for its first showing in America. It will start today and will be shown for one week.

"The Thirteenth Hour," a mystery film, will be shown at the Capitol Theatre beginning today. Lionel Barrymore and Jacqueline Gadsdon play the chief roles.

"Abie's Irish Rose" is now in rehearsal. Paul McAllister, Charles Rogers, Nancy Carroll and Ida Kramp head the cast of the Anne Nichols' story.

Chamin's W. 45 St. Royale, Mon. Wed. at 8:30. All Performances Except Mon. & Thurs. Winthrop Ames Gilbert & Sullivan opera Co. in "MON. EVEN. ONLY—"HOLANTHE" Thurs. Eve. "PIRATES OF PENZANCE"

BOOTH 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:40
Winthrop Ames Presents "ESCAPE" John Galworthy's New Play with Leslie Howard

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Russell IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30 Mat. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

DAVENPORT THEATRE 125 E. 27th St. near Lexington Ave. Eves. 8:15 Mat. Sat. 2:15 Phone Madison Sq. 2951
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Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMANN SUDERMAN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. Thea., 42 St. W. of B'way Eves. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-5:30

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC MENDELBERG, Conductor Carnegie Hall, Dec. 1, 8:30; Dec. 2, 2:30 Soloists: YOLANDA MERO, Pianist LISZT—BRUCKER—WAGNER

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Dec. 4, at 3:00 SEXTANA—D'INDY—MAILLER Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

Musical Art Quartet Sasaia Jacobsen, Paul Bernard, Marie Roomaet-Rosaenoff, Louis Knuffman Announce Series of Three Recitals GUILD THEA., Dec. 4, Jan. 15, Feb. 26

The Musical Forum of New York KURT SCHINDLER, Mus. Dir. Second of the Sunday Evening Series of Music at the GUILD THEA., THIS SUNDAY, at 8:30 RIMSKY-KORSAKOFF Program Soloists: MARIA KURENKO, Soprano IVAN DNEPROV, Tenor

Introductory talk by Kurt Schindler on the operas of Rimsky-Korsakoff, unfamiliar to the American Public. Tickets at Box Office Maria Kurenko uses the Chickering Piano. Knabe is the official piano of the Forum.

Harold Morris, pianist, will give his recital in Town Hall on the evening of December 6.

N. Y. Symphony Under the FRITZ BUSCH Direction of MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3 Mecca box office open 11 a.m. tomorrow SOLOIST YEHUDI MENUHIN

ADOLF BUSCH, Symphony in E minor, op. 38, BEETHOVEN, Concerto in D for Violin, with Orchestra. Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. George Engles, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

TOWN HALL, Mon. Eve., Nov. 28, 8:30 2nd and Last CELLO RECITAL, YOUNG BILSTIN Concert Mtg. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

TOWN HALL, Wed. Aft., Nov. 30, at 3 Cello Recital HORACE BRITT Concert Mtg. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. Steinway Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Fri. Eve., Dec. 2, at 8:15 JEANETTE SOPRANO Vreeland RICHARD HAGEMAN at the Piano, Mason & Hamlin Piano

MUSIC

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

The New York Symphony Orchestra, with Fritz Busch conducting, will repeat at Mecca Auditorium this Sunday afternoon the program of Friday. Yehudi Menuhin will again be heard in Beethoven's Concerto in D for violin with orchestra. The other number is Symphony in E minor by Adolf Busch.

Harold Samuel will be the soloist in Carnegie Hall Thursday afternoon. The program: Symphony No. 38 in D, Mozart; Concerto in D minor, Bach; Juventus (Symphonic Poem), De Sabata.

Next Saturday afternoon Walter Damrosch will conduct the Young People's Concert in Carnegie Hall. Emilio de Gogorza will be the soloist. The program includes: Overture, "Ooriolanus," Beethoven; Anacreon, A. E. M. Gretry; Symphonic Poem, "The Spinning Wheel of Omphale," Saint-Saens; The Call of the Plains, Goldmark; Large air Factotum, Rossini; Finale from Symphony in D minor, Cesar Franck.

At the Sunday afternoon concert in Mecca Auditorium on December 4, Emilio de Gogorza will be the soloist.

PHILHARMONIC

The membership concert of the Philharmonic Society for the benefit of the Orchestra Pension Fund will take place on Monday evening, December 19, at Carnegie Hall, under the direction of Willem Mengelberg and Ernest Schelling, and in cooperation with Pro-Musica. A new work by Ernest Schelling will have its premiere on this occasion and compositions by Heinrich Kaminski and Zoltan Kodaly will be performed for the first time in America.

This week's programs will include two soloists, Heinrich Schlusnus, baritone, and Yolanda Mero, pianist and the first performance by the Philharmonic of Bruckner's Ninth symphony. Mr. Schlusnus will sing tomorrow afternoon at the Brook-

MECZYSLAW MUNZ.



The noted Polish pianist will give his only local recital this season at Carnegie Hall Monday night.

Academy of Music. Mr. Mengelberg's program consists of Dunsany's Overture on Negro Themes, D'Indy's symphonic variations "Istar," Wagner's Wotan's Farewell and Magic Fire Scene of "Walkure," and the Second Symphony of Beethoven.

Next Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall Yolanda Mero is the soloist. The program: Symphony No. 9; (first time by Phil.) Liszt; Concerto in A major; Wagner: Prelude to "Meistersinger."

Music Notes

Carlos de Vega and Carola Goya will give a program of Spanish dances at Hampden's Theatre this Sunday night. Marco Basini's concert orchestra will furnish the music and Beatrice Weller, harpist, will be the assisting artist.

Jeanette Vreeland, soprano, will give her song recital at Carnegie Hall Friday evening.

AMUSEMENTS

ANOTHER HAMPDEN SUCCESS!
THRILLING STORY, SUPERB PLAY, ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.
"A PERSONAL TRIUMPH FOR MR. HAMPDEN"—Eve. World.
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WALTER HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's Comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE"
HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Eves. at 8:30 sharp. Mat. Columbus 3073 Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY A FOLK PLAY BY DUBOISE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD
REPUBLIC THEA., West 42nd St. Eves. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO. in BERNARD SHAW'S COMEDY THE Doctor's Dilemma GUILD THEATRE WEST 52nd ST. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

GILBERT MILLER Presents MAX REINHARDT'S Incomparable production of WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S "A Midsummer Night's Dream" Acted under the personal supervision of Professor Reinhardt by the companies from the Deutsches Theater, Berlin, and the Josefstadt Theatre, Vienna. With symphony orchestra, corps de ballet, and the specially designed scenery and costumes and lighting effects.
Evenings 8:00. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:00. Prices Eva. \$5 to \$1. Mats. \$2 to \$1.
The CENTURY Theatre

The Most Exciting Play in Town! CHAMBERLAIN BROWN offers FRANCES STARR In the New ComedY IMMORAL ISABELLA? with Juliette McVicker RITZ THEATRE 46th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinees WED. & SAT. at 2:30. 2d MONTH!

UNITED ACTORS, Inc. present The LADDER by J. FRANK DAVIS LYRIC THEATRE 42nd STREET, WEST OF B'WAY Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Buy your tickets at The DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street and help The DAILY WORKER and this theatre.

Limited Engagement From November 22 to December 4 The NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE production of THE BELT now playing at the PROVINCETOWN PLAYHOUSE 133 MacDougal Street. Telephone Spring 8363. Performance every evening (except Monday) including Sunday at 8:40. Matinees Thanksgiving and Saturday at 2:00. The first modern Labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

NATIONAL THEATRE 418 ST. W. of B'WAY. Matinees Wed. and Sat. A. H. WOODS presents The Trial of Mary Dugan with ANN HARDING and REX CHERRYMAN Bayard Veiller

B'WAY AT MONDAY First New York Showing "The Tigress" with JACK HOLT. DOROTHY REVEL. MR. JOE FRISCO OTHER KEITH-FALDER ACTS

GARRICK THEA., 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 with GARRICK PLAYERS in the Modern TAMING of the SHREW

ERLANGER'S Thea. W. 44 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

THE MERRY MALONES with GEORGE M. COHAN Henry Miller's Thea. W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30 Matinees Thurs. & Sat. in Geo. M. Cohan's American Farce THE BABY CYCLONE

4 WALLS with MIMI WISENBERG John Golden "And So to Bed" will be moved Monday to the Sam H. Harris Theatre.

DRACULA with Creep and Eve. Post FULTON B'way, 46 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

THE BABY CYCLONE "The New Moon," the Schwab and Mander opera, went into rehearsal yesterday. Edgar MacGregor is directing the book.

"Brass Buttons," a new play, will be the attraction at the Bronx Opera House for the week beginning Monday.

The Workers' Press

INSTEAD of the newspapers representing different political parties which usually exist abroad we have in Soviet Russia only worker and peasant newspapers. These worker and peasant newspapers differ from each other. There are leading central newspapers, leading regional and provincial newspapers, mass newspapers, peasant newspapers, national newspapers, trade union, cooperative, economic, military, Young Communist, Pioneer literary, sport, evening newspapers, wall newspapers, etc., etc.

All these newspapers serve the interests of the workers and peasants. There are no newspapers in the U. S. S. R. for the bourgeoisie. Such newspapers as the nationality papers and wall newspapers, etc., which were never known before the revolution, are of especial interest. The national newspapers are a product of the November Revolution. They are a mighty instrument in rousing the class consciousness of the toilers of the minority nationalities. They help them in creating their own national republics federated in the Soviet Union. On April 1, 1924, there were altogether 123 such nationality newspapers; on February 1, 1925, 139, and on August 1, 1925, 162. Thus we see an uninterrupted growth in the number of nationality newspapers in the U. S. S. R. The circulation of these newspapers is increasing still faster: from 250,000 copies it has increased to 700,000 in a period of less than eighteen months. The wall newspapers are another and no less important sign of cultural development. They are a powerful tribune. They exist in almost every factory and every institution. They exist in every mine. These newspapers take up all the defects in the enterprises. They combat the violation of laws concerning the protection of labor. They deal with all dark sides of the life of the workers. They also record all progress made in industry such as rationalization and the struggle against bureaucracy, etc., etc.

There is a huge army of worker and peasant correspondents, consisting of about 350,000, of whom 100,000 are worker correspondents and 250,000 peasant correspondents organized around these wall newspapers. These worker and peasant correspondents organize purposely to produce local wall newspapers, but they also participate in the general public press. The national congresses of worker and peasant correspondents writing for "Pravda," "Krestianskaya Gazeta" and other newspapers are a sign of one of the most remarkable mass movements.

Only in the Soviet Union, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, can the workers and peasants make such extensive and free use of the printed word in the interest of a socialist transformation of the country. Thousands of journalists who work at the bench, hundreds of thousands of journalists who work with the plough—all these are now writing. There are at the present time in the U. S. S. R. such publications issued for the worker and peasant correspondents as the "Worker and Peasant Correspondent," "The Village Correspondent," "The Railway Worker Correspondent," "The Path of the Worker and Peasant Correspondent," and many other papers and supplements to the national and local newspapers.

In the words of Lenin, the Communist Party and Soviet press is not only a collective propagandist and agitator, but also a collective organizer of the toiling masses. Each of the 7,200,000 copies of the 600 Soviet newspapers (before the revolution the total circulation of the press did not exceed two and a half millions) helps the workers and peasants to select the best ways and means for their promotion along the path of socialism. The press of the U. S. S. R. serves the cause of the proletarian revolution. This press is the truest sense of that word, and it is not merely a press for the workers and peasants.

THE NEW COMET
BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Drs. Schwassmann and Wachmann of the Hamburg astronomical observatory have, with the aid of photography, discovered a new comet located in the Constellation of Fishes and has the brightness of a star of the thirteenth or fourteenth magnitude, making it invisible to the naked eye.

The same two astronomers also discovered a new star three days before their announcement of the discovery of the comet. The star is in the Constellation of Orion, now in the southeastern evening skies.

The new star discovered in Orion is one that has suddenly become bright enough to be recorded on astronomical instruments. Such discoveries are the result of formerly faint stars that could not be recorded suddenly exploding and becoming bright for a time. Stars are suns, centers of solar systems. The one discovered a few nights ago by the German astronomer is 2,000 light years from the earth. That means that the light that left the Constellation 2,000 years ago, travelling at the velocity of 182,000 miles a second has only now reached the earth. This tremendous distance, that cannot be reckoned except in light years, gives one some conception of the immensity of the universe.

These centuries passed. . . . But November came and scattered to the winds all this bigotry, swept away with an iron broom the tsars and their gilded slave-owners. New sounds fill the earth. New songs are heard in the fields. New life is bubbling in this former land of serfdom. During ten years stone has been added to stone in the construction of this first Workers' Republic in the world. On the morass of the black hundred system of old a big cultural movement is growing and spreading. Gigantic, cultural construction is going on and in the foremost ranks of this work we find the same Sergiev workers and peasants who for centuries imbibed religious and black hundred dope from the poisonous source in the keeping of the priests.

The old citadel of ignorance and superstition—the Sergiev uyezd—is

THINGS TO BE THANKFUL FOR



COLUMBINE, COLO.

By WALTER SNOW.

Because they thought that men who slave within
Damp, gassy, winding tunnels mining coal
And daily risk their lives for meager dole
Are not automatons, that they could win
More food and clothing for their needy kin;
Because they dared to look up toward a goal
Instead of graveling blindly like the mole
They were shot down as only dogs have been

It happened thus at Ludlow, now the soil
Of Columbine is stained with miners' blood;
The State Police and coal lord's thugs are free,
And now throughout the land the men who toil
Can see that Justice and that Liberty
Are trampled on and slain in coal-dust mud

Cautious Cal Plagiarized

His 1928 Slogan

By F. H. SHOEMAKER

I thought it rather strange that Coolidge should be original in the most sensible thing that he has done since being elevated to the office of the President of the U. S. when he came out with the following "I do not choose to run." I thought if this is only original the president should be entitled to considerable credit, but, in making a perusal of history I came upon the phrase, "I do not choose to," and I found where silent Cal had stolen it from. This is nothing more or less than British propaganda, and someone should call attention of this fact to Wyllyum Hall Thompson, exalted ruler of the greatest crime center of the world. On March 22, 1775 Edmund Burke made a speech in the British parliament, and his subject was on the "Conciliation of the American Colonies." While delivering this speech on several occasions he used the term, "I do not choose." Speaking under the heading of "The policy of force" Burke said:

"A further objection to force is that you impair the object of your endeavors to preserve it. The thing you fought for is not the thing which you recover; but depreciated, sunk, wasted and consumed in the contest. Nothing less will content me than whole America. I do not choose to consume its strength along with our own; because in all parts it is the British strength that I consume. I do not choose to be caught by a foreign enemy at the end of this exhausting conflict; and still less in the midst of it. I may escape; but I can take no insurance against such an event. Let me add that I do not choose wholly to break the American spirit; because it is the spirit that made that country."

Editor's Note:—Coolidge's plagiarism is well known. A number of his speeches have been taken bodily from familiar sources. The first glaring instance of this practice was when he eulogized the state of Colorado for his summer "White House" in the Adirondacks. That speech was taken verbatim from the Encyclopedia Britannica. Probably a secretary entrusted with writing his speeches was feeling rather indolent on that and other similar occasions.

FOOD SLAVES AND A. F. OF L.

"I have for a considerable time read many articles for, and by, William Green, the president of the American Federation of Labor, saying that our trade unions are strong and we don't need any Labor Party in America. And so on, and so on. Nice words such as William Green always says. But what the hell does William Green do or say for the slaves in the food industry? Must we be left out of this world? Are we not human beings?"

J. A. T., A FOOD SLAVE.
New York City.

BOOST DAILY WORKER.

I am back again in California to take charge of the DAILY WORKER in this territory. Let's work for a greater DAILY WORKER, solid party, increased activity and better cooperation. You can expect my full cooperation from this end. Financial conditions are very bad and the unemployed army is increasing in numbers every day but in spite of the hardships we shall carry on our work.

Paul C. Reina,
Daily Worker Local Representative.

BOOK REVIEWS

A WARD HEELER'S BIOGRAPHY OF HIS BOSS.

UP FROM THE CITY STREETS: Alfred E. Smith. By Norman Hapgood and Henry Moskowitz. Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

COMRADES, Fellow-workers, Ladies and Gentlemen: Permit me to introduce you to the man who on his own proud admission, never read a book, tho it is reported that he likes the Book of Job and the gospel according to Saint Luke.

The Norman Hapgood's name leads that of Moskowitz on the cover we suspect that the former minister to Denmark and general literary utility man for William Randolph Hearst never penned a line of this book, the juiciest collection of biographical tripe ever jammed between two covers.

Henry Moskowitz, who was the first commissioner of the city markets initiated by John Puroy Mitchell, is the husband of Mrs. Moskowitz, who is the political adviser of Alfred Emanuel Smith. Mr. Moskowitz, being a good politician, realized that the public is at the present time in the grip of a biographical epidemic and any public person who knows enough to blow his nose politically is liable to find himself on the menu of an omnivorous reading public. I said that Henry Moskowitz was a commissioner of city markets advisedly and with malice aforethought because this is the kind of a book an inspector of fish, game and meat would write.



"AL" SMITH.
The kind of a book an inspector of fish, game and meat would write.

Alfred Emanuel Smith was born in 1873 at 174 South St. under the Brooklyn Bridge in a district which was at that time almost exclusively inhabited by Irish, under the political guidance of Tom Foley. Like most smart young lads of his religious faith Smith served as an altar boy and later on as a model to the younger set. He developed into a good amateur actor and the nimbleness of his feet as well as the eloquence of his tongue made him popular among his fellows. Indeed, thru the whole book there is as much emphasis laid on "Al's" ability to make wise cracks as on his oratorical powers.

Smith's rise in politics was rapid. Unlike Hylan he did not fight the "interests"; in fact "Al" is beloved by Wall Street while popular with the working class. Because Smith, clever politician that he is, knows how to give lip service to the things the workers are interested in materially without in any way awakening dread in the hearts of the money barons.

Messrs. Moskowitz and Hapgood make much of the governor's alleged respect for the rights of minorities and his championship of free speech and the freedom of voting as "an antidote to all forms of discontent, including extreme socialism." Bless his heart! "Al" need not worry about the right of the people to vote as long as Tammany can count them.

There is also much made of Smith's kindness and bigness of heart, his sympathy for the unfortunate inmates of the state's penitentiaries and his generosity towards political opponents, but the writer remembers an incident that occurred during the governor's first term in office that shows the genial, back-slapping governor in a different light. When Jim Larkin was in prison a prominent individual of Irish extraction, requested the governor to pardon Larkin, so that he could return home to his wife and family. The governor, with a snarl, replied that he would sooner pardon the meanest criminal in the state, and that Larkin was a disgrace to his race because of his radical views. During his second term in the executive mansion in Albany Smith pardoned Larkin and other Communists for reasons of political expediency.

Alfred Emanuel Smith is one of the most capable politicians in the United States and but for the prejudice that exists against the catholic religion in many sections of the country there is a strong possibility that he would be elected president. He is a colorful personality and is an expert at feeling the popular pulse. He is witty, eloquent and a good mixer. He understands the psychology of the workers and plays with them. At the same time he enjoys the confidence of Big Business. He is the actual head of Tammany Hall, the most subtly reactionary political organization in the United States, but is immune from the odium attached to that institution.

There is no doubt that "Al" Smith is a charming personality to his associates, and if we were not in the midst of a class struggle we could bask in the sunshine of his infectious cheerfulness. But no matter how wide our governor opens his mouth in hearty laughter, or how wreathed his face may be in smiles, we can only regard him as an efficient tool of the employing classes and a dangerous enemy of the working class movement.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MYSTICISM AND LOGIC.

SELECTED PAPERS OF BERTRAND RUSSELL. Modern Library. Ninety-five cents.

THIS collection contains excerpts from the writings of Bertrand Russell before the British Labor Party had tasted power and experienced the glory of empire and before Russell (like Ramsay MacDonald) had diluted his high-mindedness with a good sized shot of imperialist psychology. These essays represent Bertrand Russell as a professional logician and amateur sociologist. They carry him thru the days when, after barely recovering from the shock of six months in a British jail for exercising the privileges and prerogatives of democracy in war time, he journeyed to Moscow and discovered that the Bolsheviks were grappling with realities a little more concrete than space-time units and a little less lovely than an abstract conception of an anarchic society.

These writings carry Russell thru his visit to semi-feudal China (about 1920) where he discovered a "way of life which if it could be adopted by all the world would make all the world happy."

Russell at that stage was unable to face the problems of a rapidly moving world and like a good many other war-shocked intellectuals hankered for mysticism. He fell in love with the remote and apparently peaceful life of the Chinese literati which, unfortunately, was based on taxes and rents wrung from the brutally exploited peasantry.

And here is a description of the mystically luminous moment in which Russell saw the light:

"It was on the Volga in the summer of 1920 that I first realized how profound is the disease of our western mentality which the Bolsheviks are attempting to force upon an essentially Asiatic population. Just as Japan and the West are doing to China. I went ashore and found on the sand a strange assemblage of human beings, half-nomads wandering from some remote region of famine, each family huddled together surrounded by all its belongings. The flickering flames lighted up the gaunt, bearded faces of wild men, strong and primitive, strong patient primitive women and children as slow and sedate as their parents.

"Human beings they certainly were, and yet it would have been easier for one to grow intimate with a dog or a cat or a horse than one of them. I knew that they would wait there day after day, perhaps for weeks until a boat came in which they could go to some distant place. . . . Some would die by the way, all would suffer hunger and thirst and scorching mid-day sun, but their sufferings would be dumb. To me they seemed to typify the very soul of Russia, unexpressive, inactive from despair, unheeded by the little set of westerners who make up all parties of progress or reaction. I could not believe that happiness was to be brought to them by the gospel of industrialism."

Russell's political theory at this stage while not quite as luminous as his Volga revelation is at least as mystical.

In an essay called "Deciding Forces in Politics," Russell says: "The progress or retrogression of the world depends broadly speaking upon the balance between acquisitiveness and rivalry. Until 1914, acquisitiveness had prevailed on the whole, since the fall of Napoleon; the first six years has seen a prevalence of the instinct of rivalry."

By what miraculous process rivalry gained the upper hand in 1914, Bertrand Russell, once a professional logician, does not explain.

In addition to social and political essays, this collection contains excerpts from Russell's philosophic writings which appear to be decidedly more happy than his ventures into sociology and politics.

—HARRY FREEMAN.

Notes and Comment

WHEN Ludwig Lewisohn's *Upstream* was first published in the spring of 1921 it was received with great joy by (1) nationalist Jews who found in the book a confirmation of their suspicions that anti-semitism was abroad in the land; (2) by the shivering young literary Davids who found in Lewisohn a prophet of the "creative life" and an implacable enemy of standardization and regimentation.

Lewisohn, a German Jew, spent his early youth in Charleston, So. Carolina; he studied at Columbia University, aspired to be a college teacher of English literature and found the campus gates barred to him because he was a Jew. (It is whispered by some that personal qualities, quite aside from the fact of nationality, played a part in Lewisohn's frustration.)

Upstream is the story of this frustration, written in fastidious, polished, and oftentimes too-richly upholstered English. Despite its irritating egomania, at times, the book contains some profound observations on war, education, and the American criteria for "the good life."

Woven into the original chronicle was the tender story of Lewisohn's love for his wife, Mary. In the present edition (Modern Library) which contains a new introduction written in Paris, the former dramatic critic of *The Nation* turned Zionist confesses that he had lied about the woman whom he now reviles as a vixen and a slut, relating, in partial justification, that she was his senior by twenty years. (The complete story, it is said, is now found in Lewisohn's *The Case of Mr. Crump*, also published in Paris.)

Many gentle readers will be disillusioned, and the literary police—the bourgeois reviewers—will hurl imprecations at this defiant scholar and pray that a plague be on his house which now shelters a mate more lovely than the former.

FRANK HARRIS is undoubtedly one of the most exuberant liars of contemporary times. And as he serenely glides toward four-score years his memory grows sharper and his braggadocio more annoying. In *Latest Contemporary Portraits* (Macaulay, \$2.50) the virile author of *My Life and Loves* retails additional alleged reminiscences of such diverse figures as Thomas Hardy, Charlie Schwab, Eugene Debs, Lord Bryce, A. E. Housman, Henri Barbusse, J. P. Morgan and Prince Kropotkin.

Despite a justified skepticism regarding the author's amazingly retentive memory (especially when reproducing lengthy conversations, many of which took place as far back as 1880), one must nevertheless marvel at the number of celebrities which Harris has managed to meet in his lifetime. Possibly the answer is found in a reply to a query by A. E. Housman as to why the latter was so much sought after by Americans. "Perhaps," volunteered Harris's companion, "in order to talk about you when they return home and brag of your acquaintance."

In the present volume are found many quaint, interesting and piquant biographical details. For the most part, however, the book is quite trivial, and when Harris essays an opinion on sociology he is usually ridiculous.

CONCLUSIVE evidence that the great George Bernard Shaw is in his dotage is furnished by the following sparkling Shavians culled from "The London Magazine" and quoted with great relish by the New York Herald Tribune:

"Every man is the same sort of idiot when he is in love. . . . My work is constructive; every play or preface I write contains a message. I am the messenger-boy of the new age."

Asked how he would prohibit poverty, G. B. S., who has lately developed a fierce love for Mussolini, replied:

"In a variety of ways: if necessary, by putting to death every person earning less than \$1,000 yearly, or asking for more."

"Upton Sinclair's stuff recently has been giving me an acute pain," writes A. B. M. "I liked it very much at first and the irony surprised me. But the guy can be so obtuse and pedantic at times. He probably has the most dogmatic mind in America, not excepting Cal Coolidge and Oswald Garrison Villard. And his esthetic and moral blindspots shriek aloud. He doesn't seem to realize that his feeling about booze and sex is precisely the same as the 100 percenters' in regard to 'American institutions.' That coy chapter on his wife capped the climax. Amy Lowell, Mary Craig Sinclair and 'My Friend George Sterling' have one thing in common: they are all lousy poets."

In the forthcoming issue of *The Communist* (advance proofs of which have just arrived at this office), Norman D. Wolfe contributes a spirited analytical article on the present war, and whereof Max Eastman, especially as revealed in recent issues of *The New Masses*.

—SENDER GARLIN.

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The Soviet Union and the League of Nations

When the world war came to an end, as far as the great imperialist powers were concerned, the allied nations, led by England and France organized the league of nations which was offered to a war-weary world as a guarantee that another holocaust such as was loosed upon the peoples of all countries in 1914 would never again be permitted.

But it was soon evident to all except those who have their heads in the clouds that the league of nations was but an instrument in the hands of the imperialist powers to enable them to more effectively exploit the colonial and semi-colonial peoples and to organize world imperialism against the Soviet Union.

Great Britain and France controlled the league and both carried on a consistent policy of opposition to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, using the league as their instrument. But the Soviet Union grew strong in spite of them and the Red Army served notice on the imperialists that it was able to defend the revolution against open enemy and covert traitor.

Misled by the conspiracy of social-democratic "leaders" of the working class, who, as servants of the bourgeoisie, support the specious peace pretensions of the league, many honest workers sympathetic to the Soviet Union have wondered why the Soviet government has not hitherto participated in the work of the league. This question was recently put to comrade Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by a delegation of 80 workers from various countries, and Stalin's answer is as follows:

"The Soviet Union is not a member of the League of Nations and does not participate in its work, because the Soviet Union is not prepared to share the responsibility for the imperialist policy of the League of Nations for the 'mandates' which are distributed by the League for the exploitation and oppression of the colonial countries, for the war preparations which are covered and sanctified by the League, preparations which must inevitably lead to imperialist war.

"The Soviet Union does not participate in the work of the League because the Soviet Union is fighting with all its might against all preparations for imperialist war.

"The Soviet Union is not prepared to become a part of that camouflage for imperialist machinations represented by the League of Nations.

"The League is the rendezvous of the imperialist leaders who settle their business there behind the scenes. The subjects about which the League speaks officially, are nothing but empty phrases intended to deceive the workers. The business carried on by the leaders behind the scenes, that is the actual work of imperialism which the eloquent speakers of the League of Nations hypocritically cloak."

Comrade Stalin has stated concisely the function of the League of Nations, which should automatically explain why the government of the Soviet Union, the foe of world imperialism and the champion of the oppressed, cannot participate in the work of this committee of imperialist bandits.

The Folsom Revolt

Driven to desperation by the inhuman conditions prevailing there, over one thousand convicts in Folsom Prison, California, rebelled, and surrendered only after the national guard was mobilized and preparations were made to lay siege to the cell block in which the men were isolated, with all the machinery of modern warfare.

Knowing that their action would be followed by severe punishment, the prisoners must have been in a desperate mood to have taken such drastic measures. Condemned to long terms of imprisonment in a prison specially fitted out for second-termers they were driven to the conclusion that it was better to take a chance on death in a struggle against their persecutors than to suffer the torture much longer.

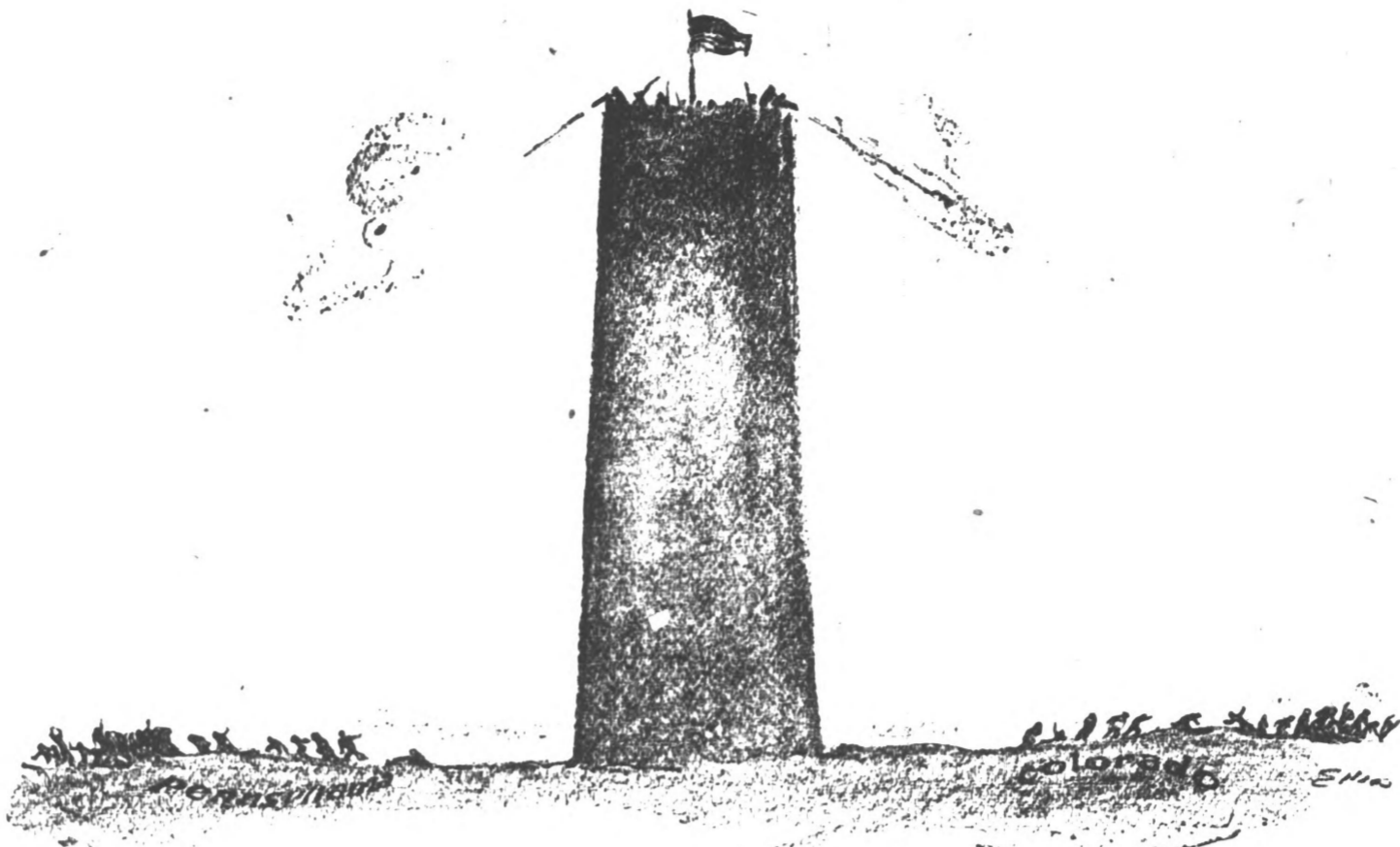
The warden of Folsom Prison is a stupid bureaucrat who was given the job as a reward for his loyalty to the regular G. O. P. machine in the days of the Bull Moose revolt.

The prisons of the United States are a source of colossal graft. Bourgeois satellites of the political party in control of the federal and state prisons make huge profits supplying those institutions with food, clothing and other commodities. The food served to the unfortunate inmates is not fit for consumption as a rule and only those who are in a position to purchase food or have it sent in to them from the outside are able to survive. It is on the food allowance that the warden's biggest graft is found.

As long as the capitalist system exists the worker will be followed from the cradle to the grave by the greedy exploiters, out to grind profits out of his labor. And when his foot slips on the legal banana peels strewn in his path by the legal bloodhounds of the system and he lands in one of its prisons, he is poisoned with adulterated food and shot with up-to-date rifles if he protests.

The "mother of parliaments" is conducting herself in a most unseemly manner these days. Honorable members are calling each other ugly names and even right honorable members are losing their tempers. Not since the Irish nationalists of Parnell's time raised the devil in the house of commons has there been so much excitement in that venerable institution. The imperialist Britons were proud of the coolness with which they faced crises. Are they losing their nerve?

DIVIDED WE FALL



The miners in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania as well as in Colorado are being shot down and starved with impunity by the bosses because they are disunited, disorganized and weak. They must unite in one powerful union for the entire coal industry under militant leadership if they would win better conditions and protect themselves against the bloody thugs of the bosses.

By Fred Ellis

Red Rays

THE New York Times of last Thursday devoted two columns and a half to the forthcoming Preparatory Disarmament Conference at Geneva and the greater part of the material published in this space dealt with the probable role that will be played by the Soviet Union at this conference. The imperialist powers that have been charging the U. S. S. R. with "imperialism" for the past few years are now worried out of their skins because the Russian delegates intend to talk "cold turkey" on the question of disarmament. The Soviet government is taking advantage of an excellent opportunity to smoke out the imperialist pole-cats who bleat about peace while they are feverishly arming for the next military holocaust.

THE Nation rejoices that Great Britain has decided to cancel the building of three 10,000-ton cruisers and to build instead, one of 8000 tons. This respectable organ sees in the change of plan a gesture towards peace. It is nothing of the sort. Because of the adequate supply of naval bases at the disposal of the British Empire, that government has not as much need for large war vessels with a wide cruising radius as the United States has, with the great distances between its bases. Liberals are easily gulled. But then they want to be. It is much more comfortable to be at peace with the world than at war.

UPTON SINCLAIR in the chapter of "Money Writes," published in yesterday's issue, tells us that Sinclair Lewis has promised him that he would write a labor novel. We hope he keeps his promise, because we believe that Lewis can do the job better than any other writer on the American market just now, provided he knows his workers as well as he knows his preachers and his real estate agents. It would be just like Lewis to take a job in a coal mine in order to get material for his book.

SINCLAIR places certain restrictions on the author. It is true he does not insist that it be a propaganda novel, but the author of "Oil" will not whoop it up for a novel "which jeers at the protestant churches of America, because they put the prohibition laws on the statute books and are going to stick to the job until they get the laws enforced." It may be news to Sinclair that this same collection of superstition mongers that furnish the motive power to the Anti-Saloon League also gave guidance to the Ku Klux Klan and is hand and glove with the most reactionary elements in American life today.

SINCLAIR would also have the author of the labor novel "show the weaknesses of the radical movement, its miserable factional wrangling, its dogmatism and narrowness." Neither Upton Sinclair nor Sinclair Lewis is qualified for this task, even if it were a worthy one. Both are almost total losses in political judgement. They are excellent muckrakers, but their ideal political party would be one without head or tail.

THE factional wrangling in the labor movement that Sinclair objects to is the logical and inevitable result of the differences of opinion that prevail in the movement over the policies the workingclass movement should adopt in the struggle for better conditions and ultimate emancipation from capitalism. This struggle is wholesome as well as inevitable. The Communist movement, while seeking to bring about united action on the part of the widest possible labor front against the capitalists, insists that within its own ranks there is uniformity of opinion on questions of fundamental policies. The workingclass movement must know where it is going and how to get there, else it will wander in the political deserts until its bones bleach on the torrid sands.

THE principal struggle in the workingclass movement here, as well as elsewhere, is between the right wing which pulls towards the capitalist system and the left wing which is leading the workers in the struggle for the abolition of capitalism and organizing them so that they may be able to accomplish that purpose. Upton Sinclair wants to be at liberty, so that he can tilt at windmills like prohibition and wage war against individuals with polygamist tendencies instead of being shackled by the rules and regulations of a revolutionary organization, that would protect him from the lure of Messiahs like Wilson, who appear every once in a while with a personal message of salvation and a personal program to free the workers from every other tyranny but their own.

IT IS quite evident, that since one section of the labor movement represented by the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. and the right wing socialists, stands for the present order of things, and another section represented by the Communists and their sympathizers stand for the abolition of capitalism, that there cannot be any "peace" in the labor movement and that which Sinclair calls "unavoidable wrangling" must continue.

-I. J. O'LAHARTY

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXX.

The Springs of Pessimism

ONE great service was rendered to American literature by George Cram Cook. He founded the Provincetown Theatre, and discovered Eugene O'Neill; a wild boy who had run away from home, and shipped as a sailor, and lived a vagabond life in various parts of the world. He happened to be in Provincetown "with a trunkful of plays," when the little group of radicals were trying to start a proletarian drama. So he got a hearing, which the commercial theatre of Broadway would not have given him in a thousand years. And so the commercial theatre of Broadway has been mocked.

If you think that my understanding of proletarian art is Socialist lectures disguised as novels and soap-box orations preached from a stage, then let me hasten to say that these early plays of O'Neill are part of what I want and have got. Here is a man who writes about the sea, from the point of view of the wage-slaves of the sea, with full knowledge, insight, and pity; yet so far as I can recall, there is not one word of direct propaganda, hardly even of indirect. Let a man show capitalism as it really is in any smallest corner—as O'Neill has done in "Bound East for Cardiff"—and the message of revolt rings from every sentence.

And then "The Emperor Jones"; the first O'Neill play to reach California, and so the first that I saw on the stage. A rigid Leninist would call that a reactionary play, because it suggests a permanent, hereditary inferiority of the black race. But it is a play so full of pity and terror, of truly magical entrance into the heart of savage humanity, that it operates to humble pride and break down barriers. I have put so much denunciation into this book, you may think me hard to please; so take note that I am ready to praise what I can, and not afraid to hail a masterpiece in my own day. "The Emperor Jones" is my idea of great drama and great poetry, a leap of the imagination and an enlargement of the possibilities of the theatre.

And then "The Hairy Ape," which my friend Floyd Dell hailed as definitely reactionary. For my part, I am glad of small favors; I note a short scene in a headquarters of the I. W. W., in which these men behave exactly as they would have done in reality. Am I correct in saying that it is the first and only time this has happened in the acted theatre of America? If O'Neill had chosen one of these rebel workers for his hero, I would have been still more pleased, but the theatre public would have waited some years to hear of it. As the author of "Singing Jailbirds," I do not speak at a guess!

Our great proletarian playwright has grown pessimistic, and is now groping in the fogs of metaphysics. I followed him for an uncomfortable evening in "The Great God Brown," and when he was through I didn't know what he was driving at, and

neither did he—I know it, because he was indiscreet enough to write a long statement on the program, trying to tell me. My counter-statement will be briefer, and nobody will have any doubt what I mean. Pessimism is mental disease. It is that wherever and under whatever circumstances it appears, in art and in life, it is a tragic disease, and it changes the above thesis. I have named the three great classic dramas, the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus, the "Prometheus Unbound" of Shelley, and the "Samson Agonistes" of Milton. All three are tragic; but in each case the hero struggles in the cause of a new faith. And the same thing applies to "The Emperor Jones" and "The Hairy Ape"; their individual protagonists go down to defeat, but they struggle for light, and in its reception by the public; the public is active and us.

Capitalist art, when produced by artists of sincerity and intelligence, is pessimistic, because capitalism is dying; it has no morals, and can have none, being the negation of morality in social affairs. Proletarian art is optimistic, because it is only by hope that the workers can act, or dream of acting. Proletarian art has a morality of brotherhood and service, because it is only by these qualities that the masses can achieve their freedom.

And in order to avoid cheap sneers and misunderstandings, let me add that there is a capitalist art of false optimism, based upon the masterclass desire to keep the workers in ignorance as to their conditions and prospects. To unmask this art is the first task of the social rebel, and I have tried to do my share of this service.

TEN YEARS AGO

THE PASSING OF THE PETROGRAD AND MOSCOW SOVIETS INTO THE HANDS OF THE BOLSHEVIKS.

ON the 31st of August the Petrograd Soviet adopted for the first time the Bolshevik resolution by a majority of 279 against 115, 51 refraining from voting. On the 4th of September a joint meeting of the Moscow Soviet carried the Bolshevik resolution for the first time. On September the ninth the Petrograd Soviet re-elected its presidium, and on September 23rd Trotsky was elected its President. The adoption of the Bolshevik resolution by the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets, the election of Nogin as President of the Petrograd Soviet—all these were events of extremely great significance. These events were all the more significant because they took place at the end of August and in the early part of September. Up to that time both the Petrograd and the Moscow Soviets were in the hands of the compromising Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, that is, during the early part of the revolution an overwhelming majority of the proletariat voted for the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries and thus gave them control over Soviet organizations.

The passing of the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets into the hands of the Bolsheviks signifies the end of a great process. From the very beginning of the revolution of 1917 the Party pursued the task of winning the majority of the proletariat over to its side. During the whole of 1917, notwithstanding the efforts of the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries to prevent such action, the overwhelming majority of the proletariat lined up with the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks first won over the lower organizations of the proletariat, such as factory committees, trade unions, district Soviets, etc. The higher organizations which had been captured by the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries remained under their control for a longer period of time since it was more difficult to call new elections in these bodies. The passing of these organizations into the hands of the Bolsheviks signified that all solid ground was gone from under the feet of the Mensheviks and Social Revolutionaries, and that all the lower organizations, from top to bottom, had already lined up with the Bolsheviks. This change meant that the proletariat as a whole was setting out to realize the fundamental task of the revolution, namely, the struggle for power, and that the Mensheviks and the Social Revolutionaries had failed to hold the proletariat on the platform of the bourgeois revolution.

The passing of the Petrograd Soviet into the hands of the Bolsheviks meant that the enormous mass of the proletariat, numbering hundreds of thousands, was following the leadership of the Bolsheviks. The change which took place at the end of August and at the beginning of September not only signified that the huge mass of the proletariat became definitely lined up with the Bolsheviks and that the Bolsheviks were the leaders of the proletariat and exponents of its wishes and demands, but

it also meant that at the end of August and the beginning of September, in answer to Kornilov's mutiny, i. e., in answer to the attempt of the bourgeoisie to seize power by armed force and to establish a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, proletarian organizations everywhere sided with the Bolsheviks. The fact that at the end of August and the beginning of September the Moscow and Petrograd Soviets for the first time carried by a majority a Bolshevik resolution shows not only that the process of uniting the proletariat under the leadership of the Bolsheviks was growing and reaching completion, but also that this process had definite, sharply expressed aims and aspirations. In answer to the attempts of the bourgeoisie to establish its dictatorship, the proletariat handed the Petrograd and Moscow Soviets over to the Bolsheviks, that is, the proletariat faced definitely and boldly the acute problem of power, and set before itself a very distinct goal. In answer to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie, the proletariat advanced the aim of fighting for the establishment of its own dictatorship, the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The following resolution was adopted by the Petrograd Soviet on the 31st of August and by the Moscow Soviet on the 6th of September

In the face of the counter-revolutionary traitorous mutiny of General Kornilov, prepared and supported by the Party and by certain groups whose representatives are members of the Provisional government, and headed by the Cadet Party, the Executive Committee deems it necessary to declare that from now on all hesitancy in the matter of establishing power must be definitely cast aside. We must remove from positions of power not only the Cadets, who are openly involved in this traitorous mutiny, but also the representatives of the bourgeoisie as a whole; we must change the entire policy of compromise and irresponsibility which is making possible the transformation of higher commanding organs from an apparatus of state power into a hotbed and a weapon of conspiracy against the revolution. We can no longer tolerate the existence of the special powers of the Provisional government and its irresponsibility. The only way out of this situation is the establishment of a resolute government of the revolutionary proletariat and peasantry. The activity of this new government is to be based on the following: the declaration of a democratic republic, the immediate abolition of private ownership of the landed estates, and the immediate transfer of this land, without any compensation, into the hands of peasants' committees.

Until the Constituent Assembly will issue its decisions, there must be proclaimed an immediate proposal of peace to all nations and the abolition of capital punishment and other repressive measures. The achievement of all the indicated demands will be made possible only by a complete break with the policy of compromise and reconciliation with the bourgeoisie and by a determined struggle for power on the part of the wide masses.