

13,000 New York Workers Cheer U. S. Trade Union Delegation Report; Demand Recognition Of Soviet Union

WOMEN PICKETS SHUT COAL MINES OF ROCKEFELLER

Many Jailed by Guards of Fuel and Iron Co.

WALSBURG, Colo., Oct. 23.—Dozens of women, daughters or wives of striking coal miners have added themselves to the picket lines that are choking off production in the Rockefeller owned Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. here—the perpetrator of the historic Ludlow massacre.

"We will stand by our men, they make our homes. They are our living and a poor living it is at best. We will stay behind our men forever. We will not starve. If we do not have a loaf of bread between us, we will beg," declared one twenty-year-old girl, a picket captain, and sister of two miners killed by Rockefeller agents at Ludlow.

Arrests. Thirty men pickets and ten women pickets were arrested by the Rockefeller gunmen guarding the Ideal Mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. yesterday. Six other women pickets were arrested at other mines in the vicinity at the same time.

The women were offered freedom, in order to concentrate prosecution on the men, but they refused to leave the jail unless the men were set free also.

Against Starvation Wage. The strike in Colorado is called by I. W. W., and has the support of all militant workers. The official bureaucracy in the state federation of labor and the United Mine Workers of America are not recognizing the strike, other than to declare it proper for workers to scab on it. The state industrial commission has declared it illegal.

The miners demand a raise in wages. They have been getting only about two-thirds of the union scale.

Evictions in Ohio. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 23.—Two hundred and seventy families of union miners will be thrown out of their homes to face a cold bleak Ohio winter if the federal court here grants the peremptory order to compel eviction which the Clarkson Coal Mining Co. and the Atlantic Contracting Co. demand of it.

The Clarkson Company wants to eject from their houses 185 families at Mines No. 1 and No. 2. The Atlantic asks that 85 families freeze at Florence.

Court Kind To Companies. The court hitherto has given the companies everything they asked in the way of injunctions practically prohibiting picketing. The basis for its present complaint is that the union miners by continuing to live with their wives and children in houses in the mining camp are thereby "conspiring to prevent the operation of the mines" with scab labor.

Ohio is an armed camp, with the mines guarded by imported gangsters, equipped with pistols, clubs, rifles, machine guns and fortified with barbed wire. Great searchlights mounted at the mines light up the surrounding country and flash thru the windows of the miners' houses.

President of Mellon's Trust Up for Contempt

Arthur W. Davis, president of the Aluminum Company of America, the central trust of which Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon is the head, must show cause tomorrow before Judge Mack in federal court why he should not be held in contempt of court for refusing to testify in the law suit of George B. Haskell against the aluminum trust.

Haskell contends that the aluminum trust prevented his receiving the aid of the late James H. Duff in starting a rival company and obtaining the raw material for aluminum, bauxite, from Europe, by taking Duff into the trust. All the bauxite beds of America are controlled by the trust, Haskell con-

Kellogg Sends Minister To Abyssinia; American Investors Want Slaves

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (FP).—Secretary of State Kellogg announces that an American consul will be named as minister-resident to Abyssinia, while awaiting action by congress to send a regular minister to the Ethiopian empire. Kellogg denies knowledge of plans by the agent of Abyssinia to furnish slaves to be employed by American capital to develop the resources of the country.

WASHINGTON TO DICTATE VOTING IN NICARAGUA

Chamorro Must Wait for Old Job

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The state department has notified General Chamorro of Nicaragua that he cannot be president of that country next term. Chamorro was used by United States business interests to overthrow by force of arms the liberal government of that country and served part of the present term before Diaz, another Wall Street agent, was made president.

It is not that Chamorro is undesirable, but because it is considered expedient to show formal respect to the constitution which says that no one can hold office two consecutive terms, that he is barred by the American state department.

Election Will Be Fake. It is not thought likely that the president selected will be antagonistic to Wall Street because the elections are to be conducted under "observation" of the United States, and the marines and native constabulary commanded by marine officers are still trying to destroy every vestige of opposition so that the elections can be won for Wall Street against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans.

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Crosley Radio Co. Orders Employees To Boost Product

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 23.—The Crosley Radio Corporation, manufacturer of receiving sets especially, has sent a letter full of sweet language and veiled threats to each of its 2,500 employees, practically ordering them to get busy and become, in their off-duty hours, salesmen without compensation for the product of the factory.

See That It Isn't Play. "Work is after all work," says the company. "It cannot be called play, and work should be compensated to the best of the ability of the organization, and that ability is largely based upon its success. Word of mouth advertising is the best that can be obtained. I (the president of the company) am not asking you to boost Crosley products as a favor to me—do it for your own sake."

The Crosley company is known as one of the worst slave-driving establishments in the country, where speed-up systems, "efficiency" stunts, hidden spies and graded penalties for slow work make the toilers' life a hard one. Now comes the polite insistence on work after hours "for your own sake."

German Rich Asked To Conceal Wealth

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The cabinet has announced that the government looks with disfavor upon elaborate social affairs. The social fetes are too gay for a poor country, say the cabinet members. The contrast between the wretched condition of the workers and the upper and middle classes is so marked that, in the present condition of arrest and strikes, an unnecessary display of wealth is considered dangerous to the upper classes.

NANKING TROOPS MOVE ON HANKOW AS RIFT WIDENS

Tobacco Workers' Strike in Shanghai Grows

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.—Official reports alleging that an "absolute agreement had been reached by Nanking and Wuhan" and that the "plenum of the Executive Committee and the central Control Commission of the Kuomintang would be convoked the first of November" were intended (as was to be expected) camouflage for a complete rupture of the two forces and the beginning of military operations between both camps.

Externally the Nanking government seemed to be making active preparations for the continuation of the northern expedition. Great forces were concentrated in the Nanking region allegedly destined to support Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Shi-shan. But it is known now that these troops moved to Wuhu against Tang Shen-chi who in a decree published by the Nanking government in all Chinese newspapers was proclaimed a rebel and an enemy of the people.

Nanking Moves Against Wuhu. Tang She-chi was accused of having concluded an agreement with Chang Tso-lin and with working to hinder the northern expedition and a reunion of national forces.

Military operations are already being made. Troops of Tang Shen-chi were taken by surprise are now retreating and have left Wuhu.

Reports from Hankow state that General Tang Shen-chi is mobilizing all of his forces for a war with Nanking. Disorder reigns in the town.

Shanghai Tobacco Strike. Five thousand workmen in the Chinese-Japanese textile factory and the Chinese tobacco factory situated in the suburbs of Shanghai have declared a one hour sympathy strike with the striking workmen in the Anglo-American Tobacco Company.

The chairman of the factory committee stated in a long speech at a workers' mass meeting that the Kuomintang had taken power out of the hands of the Shanghai workers, who were as much oppressed as before.

Denounces Right Wing. He further invited the workmen "to throw off their oppressors and to re-establish their liberty, outraged by the Kuomintang."

Suchow Textile Strike. A strike of textile workers in textile factories at Suchow province and Kiangsu is continuing. The strikers having arrested many prominent merchants and having led them with their hands tied thru the whole town, the owners of the textile works fled to Shanghai, where they told the military authorities that "the Suchow authorities were unable to master their workmen and that it was therefore necessary to send a penal expedition to Suchow from Shanghai."

Riotous Scenes Mark Evidence on the Petlura Murder

PARIS, Oct. 23.—The trial of Samuel Schwartzbard for the murder of General Simon Petlura has degenerated into court-room brawl as the effort of the prosecution to prove that the butcher of the Ukraine was not anti-Semitic, has broken down.

Riotous Scenes in Court. With Henri Torres, chief counsel for the defendant and Cesare Campinchi, chief of the legal forces for the Petlura family, hurling ferocious language at each other, and the judge unable to be heard above the clamor, the trial assumes the aspect of a street riot.

Many witnesses, formerly with the mercenary bands of Petlura testify that he was a "true friend of the Jews," while the defendant shouts his scorn at them. Much comment is caused by such testimony in view of the record of Petlura as the instigator of pogroms that resulted in the death of thousands of Jews in the Ukraine.

Got "The Right People" For Census Job Plums



Lafayette B. Gleason, selected by Senator Wadsworth for the office of chief superintendent of the 1925 census in New York State defends Mrs. Knapp, republican secretary of New York State, at the investigation into various alleged forgeries and swindles of money she is charged with committing. The same probe shows that Gleason was selected so that the census would go "to the right people."

ARMORED TRAIN TAKING MORROW TO MEXICO CITY

Guard Against Possible Intervention Plots

LAREDO, Texas, Oct. 23.—A train of armored cars carrying 150 heavily equipped soldiers preceded the train carrying Dwight W. Morrow, the new "Wall Street ambassador," into Mexico yesterday. The train carrying Morrow was also heavily guarded with soldiers. Morrow's private car that carried him from New York was attached to the Mexican train and will be taken to Mexico City.

This precaution was considered necessary by the Mexican government because there was fear that counter-revolutionaries might stage a provocative attack on the train on which Morrow was riding in order to furnish an excuse for intervention by the United States against the Calles government.

Report Gomez In Guatemala.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—Reports received here from Guatemala City state that General Arnulfo Gomez, counter-revolutionary leader, has escaped over the border and crossed into Guatemalan territory. Other dispatches received here state that Gomez is hiding in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

Business Men to Greet Morrow.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—American business men, representatives of oil companies and legionnaires here are making preparations for a dinner and reception to be given to Dwight Morrow when he arrives here to take up his duties as ambassador.

Delegations from the American Chamber of Commerce, the American Legion, and the American Club will greet Morrow when he steps off the train.

A Thousand Gallons Of Alcohol In Armory

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—More than a thousand gallons of alcohol were removed from the Broadway Armory headquarters of the 202nd coast artillery here yesterday by government agents, after Captain Leland Bass had been caught transporting liquor from the armory to a place in Michigan. An investigation will be conducted by army officials.

Tenth Anniversary in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 23.—A report on the findings of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia will be rendered at Workers Hall, corner Electric and North Ave., East Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 12, at 8 p. m. All are invited. Tickets 50 cents; ladies 35 cents. There will also be dancing, and a concert.

Hynes, Wolf's Own Cop At A. F. L. Convention. Fails Intelligence Test

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23.—W. F. Hynes, chief of the police "intelligence" department's "red squad," and the man who gained a good deal of notoriety as the one responsible for the arrest and unseating of Communists at the recent American Federation of Labor convention, and for the Sacco-Vanzetti raids, has failed to pass the intelligence test of the police department required of all seeking promotion in the ranks of the red-baiters. The questions used in the test would be ridiculously easy for a schoolboy to answer.

RANK AND FILE WORKERS GROUP SAIL FOR U.S.S.R.

26 Depart at Midnight for Moscow Celebration

Twenty-six rank and file trade unionists sailed from New York last night for the Soviet Union on the Cunard liner Lancastria. They go to see how the trade unionists and farmers man and manage the factories, mines, railroads, farms, theaters, playgrounds and pleasure resorts of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Though they go primarily to study the conditions under which the Russian workers and their families live they will arrive in time to participate in the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

All Industries Represented.

This delegation is distinct from the trade union delegation to Russia of which James Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, was chairman. The new delegation will be far on its way toward Moscow when leaders of the first delegation are making a verbal report of their findings to the New York labor movement in a huge mass.

BALDWIN SEES SOVIET POWER IS INVINCIBLE

Criticism Welcomed by Government

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Roger N. Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, who is now in Paris at work on a book about Soviet Russia, from whence he has returned recently, declares that "in spite of the fact that only one in 145 are members of the Communist Party, the regime is popular." He added, "I see no possibility of its being overthrown."

Reaction in State of Fear. Baldwin, who was author of a book assailing Russia, now admits that he was wrong. While in Russia he was permitted to go anywhere he pleased and investigate anything he wanted to. Although the reactionaries, the old czars, old bourgeoisie, rich peasants, Tolstoyans (vegetarians), etc., are not free to carry on their criticism, there is no sense of fear on the part of the rest of the population.

"Nine tenths of the peasants," says Baldwin, "not only do but are permitted to criticize the government and all immediate issues. These criticisms are welcomed and studied as the government apparently recognizes the importance of local initiative and energy if Communism is to succeed."

Much of the activity of the police will be lessened the moment the government is assured there will be no intervention by the foreign powers. This they fear because of the activities of a number of the great powers. Prison conditions are better than in any other country. "An amusing feature of prison life in Russia is that prisoners having records of good conduct get a two-weeks' vacation a year with pay," said Baldwin.

"LIFE IN U. S. ORGANIZED AROUND BUSINESS; IN USSR AROUND LABOR" SAYS PALMER IN IMPRESSIVE TALK

Delegation Leaders Will Meet N. Y. Lawyer in Debate on Question of Recognition

Thirteen thousand workers gathered in Madison Square Garden yesterday shouted and cheered for many minutes when Tom Tippet, a member of the United Mine Workers of America, rose from the audience, and offered from the floor of the meeting a resolution demanding that on the basis of the verbal report of members of the First Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union, the great crowd assembled there demand that the United States government recognize the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The cheers redoubled when at the request of the chairman, the mover of the resolution mounted to the platform and read his resolution. Another mighty roar of approval signified that it was adopted unanimously, as follows:

"In view of the facts concerning the real condition in Soviet Russia today presented by members of the First American Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia, and

"In view of the services which Soviet Russia has rendered in creating a stable government of, by and for the people,

"It is the opinion of this huge audience gathered in Madison Square Garden, New York, that the United States government recognize the government of the Soviet Union at once for the peace of the world."

The crowd had been thrilled by a succession of speakers, all relating first hand information of the condition of workers in Soviet Russia, how they live, and work, and what they are trying to do, as well as what magnificent accomplishments already have been achieved by them.

James Maurer, the chairman of the delegation and president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, who was obliged to remain in Pennsylvania by the outbreak of terror by the "coal

and iron" police in the coal strike in Pennsylvania, sent to the Madison Square Garden meeting the following letter, which was read from the platform, by Albert Coyle:

"I am very sorry that Federation of Labor work in the state of industrial autocracy and turmoil makes it impossible for me to speak at the meeting. I hope that the meeting will be helpful for better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, which are so needed for the peace of the world."

Workers Will Defend Their Power. "There is no czar and no capitalist power that can take away from the Russian workers what they have produced," said Frank Palmer, editor of the Colorado Labor Advocate. "With a conviction which we could not get around, Russian workers told us that they intended to defend the Soviet Union."

Contrasting the position of workers in this country with those of the workers of the U.S.S.R. Palmer said: "Life in the United States is organized around business, in the Soviet Union around labor."

The rapid development of Soviet industry was stressed by Palmer who declared that Russia is "gaining in industrial efficiency faster than any other nation of the Old World."

Young Workers' Message to U. S. Conveying a message from the young workers of Russia to American workers, Palmer said: "I was told to tell the workers of America that the old Russia is gone and that the young workers are building a new Russia."

Russian workers, he said, expressed the hope that American workers would like them, determine "that they are able to run their own industry and government."

Palmer declared that he was especially impressed by the workers' real homes. "The rest home in Samara," he said, "had formerly sheltered one merchant prince; now it sheltered 1,500 workers on their vacations every two weeks."

Economic Professor Sees Workers' Success.

Following the great ovation for Palmer, when he declared for recognition of the Soviet Union, Paul H. Douglas, professor of economics at the University of Chicago also stated that he was in favor of immediate recognition of the Soviet Union by the United States.

Douglas analyzed conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics as follows:

"The matter of so-called political democracy, the right of all whether enemies of the new regime or not, to vote and run for office, does not much interest the workers. They do

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...about being given the right to vote for a capitalist candidate who will take away their freedom from them.

On the question of the ability of the workers actually to run industry, he brought out the following facts:

The productivity of the U. S. S. R. this year is five per cent greater than the production of the Russian empire in 1913, under the czar, as contrasted with that of England, which is five per cent less than that of the U. S. S. R. now.

The fact that wages in the United States seem higher in money than they do in the Soviet Union, does not prove much, said Douglas, for, speaking as an economist, he had to recognize the other values which the workers of Russia receive.

More Vote in Russia Than in U. S.
The speaker advised "all conservatives and enemies of the Russian people to go to Russia first and see for themselves before continuing their propaganda."

They would find there, he said that "a greater number of people participated in the Russian elections than in the last presidential and congressional election in the United States," which does not look like "rule from above" as has been continually charged by opponents of the Workers' and Peasants' Republic.

"Our delegation and this meeting are only an incident," concluded Davis, but the Russian revolution will endure as long as history lives.

"No Coal and Iron Police," Says Haggood.
Powers Haggood, a miner from District 2 of the United Mine Workers of America, and prominent in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense demonstrations in Boston, recently, told of working in the mines of the Soviet Union two years ago.

He corroborated in detail all that had been said of the cultural and economic advantages enjoyed by the miners of the workers' and peasants' state and contrasted them sharply with the situation in Pennsylvania today, where, he said, the mine owners and other capitalists rule.

Whereas the workers in the Soviet Union coal mines get rent free, the miners of Pennsylvania are at this moment being driven from their homes by agents of the coal companies and of the state, who tear the roofs from over their heads, run them from their doors with guns, or shut off their water supply to force them into the weather.

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

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

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnati, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings.

At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahm will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Anter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers.

F. Anter speaks at Akron, Nov. 15th at 50 Howard street at 2:30. Pittsburgh and vicinity.

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

Boston and vicinity.
On Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 2 p. m., Boston holds its celebration with Bert Wolfe as principal speaker. Springfield and Worcester will also hold meetings on same day. Speakers to be announced later.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.
The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

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

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Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers' Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

was applauded by 13,000 workers when introduced by Chairman Henry T. Hunt, former Mayor of Cincinnati.

"We have tried machine guns, shot and shell, soldiers, and blockade against the Russian workers," Davis pointed out. "We must now try methods which so far have not been tried by America, in our dealings with Russia," he continued, and declared that "those methods could be only those of 'cooperation and friendship.'"

"With a membership of ten million in the trade unions, the Russian people enjoy a greater, or at least as great a measure of political and industrial democracy as does America, and they cannot be ignored, said Davis.

First American Trade Union Delegation to Russia to tell the truth and the whole truth about conditions, whatever they saw of either good or bad, and that the delegation was trying to do this.

Ought to Challenge Us.
John Brophy, former president of District 2, United Mine Workers of America declared:

"The condition of workers in Soviet Russia ought to shame us, and the achievements of the workers there ought to challenge us. The American labor movement ought to come out strongly and definitely for recognition of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States."

The general situation in the Soviet Union, Brophy said, should be a source of inspiration to the workers of America and to the whole world.

To Debate Shyster Lawyer.
A feature of the evening was the acceptance from the platform of a challenge to the delegation to debate on the subject of Soviet Russia. The challenge was carried to the chairman by J. Robert O'Brien, head of a professional strike-breaking organization known as the American Constitutional Association, and also head of a strike-breaking agency, was signed by Silas F. Axtel, a lawyer who attached himself to the delegation during its stay in Europe.

Albert F. Coyle, speaking for the delegation, said that it would be a pleasure to accept the challenge, the only difficulty being that he did not know how many of the delegation in succession Mr. Axtel wished to take on.

Axtel, since his return to America, has been trying to get an audience over the radio and has given interviews to the press in which he says "Russia is a dismal place."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!
CELEBRATION OF TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WILL LAST AN ENTIRE WEEK

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week.

Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several other cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

The workers of Chicago will present to the workers of Leningrad a parchment, on which are engraved these words:

Workers of Leningrad: Across oceans and continents, moved by the knowledge that in your valiant struggle against, and in your glorious victory over czarism, you have won a battle in our own class war against our own capitalist masters, convinced that our own victory can be achieved only under the banner of Leninism, certain that your success in Communist construction will be a guide and inspire us in our further struggles, we, the workers of Chicago, still struggling against the chains of American capitalism, greet you, the free workers of Leningrad, on the occasion of your Tenth Anniversary of your victory on November 7, 1917.

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

Many Other Meetings.
Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City.

Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers' Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places.

tion of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics by the United States."

The general situation in the Soviet Union, Brophy said, should be a source of inspiration to the workers of America and to the whole world.

To Debate Shyster Lawyer.
A feature of the evening was the acceptance from the platform of a challenge to the delegation to debate on the subject of Soviet Russia.

The challenge was carried to the chairman by J. Robert O'Brien, head of a professional strike-breaking organization known as the American Constitutional Association, and also head of a strike-breaking agency, was signed by Silas F. Axtel, a lawyer who attached himself to the delegation during its stay in Europe.

Albert F. Coyle, speaking for the delegation, said that it would be a pleasure to accept the challenge, the only difficulty being that he did not know how many of the delegation in succession Mr. Axtel wished to take on.

Axtel, since his return to America, has been trying to get an audience over the radio and has given interviews to the press in which he says "Russia is a dismal place."

BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!
CELEBRATION OF TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION WILL LAST AN ENTIRE WEEK

The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week.

Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled.

In Seattle and several other cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part.

The workers of Chicago will present to the workers of Leningrad a parchment, on which are engraved these words:

Workers of Leningrad: Across oceans and continents, moved by the knowledge that in your valiant struggle against, and in your glorious victory over czarism, you have won a battle in our own class war against our own capitalist masters, convinced that our own victory can be achieved only under the banner of Leninism, certain that your success in Communist construction will be a guide and inspire us in our further struggles, we, the workers of Chicago, still struggling against the chains of American capitalism, greet you, the free workers of Leningrad, on the occasion of your Tenth Anniversary of your victory on November 7, 1917.

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

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

On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnati, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings.

At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahm will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Anter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers.

F. Anter speaks at Akron, Nov. 15th at 50 Howard street at 2:30. Pittsburgh and vicinity.

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

Boston and vicinity.
On Sunday, Nov. 6th, at 2 p. m., Boston holds its celebration with Bert Wolfe as principal speaker. Springfield and Worcester will also hold meetings on same day. Speakers to be announced later.

Philadelphia and Anthracite.
The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5.

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MAY BAR BEST PROOF OF FALL SINCLAIR PLOT

Oil Man Changes Story; Would Exclude First

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—The question before Judge Siddons in the Teapot Dome graft trial of Harry F. Sinclair and former Secretary of the Interior Albert B. Fall, is whether Sinclair will be forced to explain why he testified one way before the senate investigating committee in 1923, and alleges thru counsel a diametrically opposite contention in his present trial.

The point at issue is a vital one for the defense, as the presentation of the senate committee's records would catch Sinclair in damaging admissions. He told the senate that the business which brought him to the home of Fall at Three Rivers, New Mexico, in New Year's week, 1922, was to get from him a promise to turn over Teapot Dome oil lease to Sinclair and his friends.

Changes His Story.
Events since then have made it incumbent on Sinclair to allege that the trip was not for the purpose first stated, but merely a friendly visit, in which no Teapot Dome lease was discussed, but other matters entirely.

Sinclair's attorneys now insist that Harry F. Sinclair, head of the Sinclair Oil Company, and beneficiary by the Teapot Dome lease to the extent of some ten million dollars, really that of leasing it only much later than the New Year's call, and after the mysterious \$257,000 had passed into Fall's hands, and that if Fall was bribed, it could not have been by Sinclair.

Fraudulent Lease.
The United States Supreme Court has already been forced to render a decision that the Teapot Dome lease was highly fraudulent, and has revoked it. Standard Oil needs the lease. This decision, if it becomes a matter of record in the court, will make it hard enough for a jury with the best intentions in the world toward Sinclair to acquit him.

If Sinclair's own admission before the senate committee, contradicting his present story is allowed before them, their position will be painful in the extreme. Therefore the long argument over the immunity granted statements before the senatorial committee investigating the fraudulent lease, and the judge's deliberation upon it. A ruling is expected Monday.

Some May Talk.
The first week of the trial has ended without any of the more important witnesses taking the chair. Among those expected to testify are Col. Robert Stewart, chairman of directors of the Standard Oil of New Jersey, now, but at one time a director of the elusive Continental Trading Co., which mixed in the Teapot Dome leasing and from which \$230,500 has been traced to Falls bank account and safety deposit boxes.

Former Senator Chas. S. Thompson, of Colorado, who drew up the Continental Company's guarantee contract, and Senator Thomas of the Mexico-Texas Land and Oil Company, partakers in the wash sale of the lease, will be called, and may or may not tell what they know of the affair.

It looks like a long trial. The prosecution has not thus far shown any inclination to probe the reported implication of President Harding in the oil scandal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Theodore Roosevelt, jr., and his brother Archie, who was employed in Harry Sinclair's New York office when the Teapot Dome naval oil scandal broke out, four years ago, are to testify in the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial in the district federal court in Washington.

That the sons of the former president and conservation enthusiast will be given more limelight than they desire, when they explain their part in the intrigues that led up to the fraudulent oil leases and to the final exposure before the senate committee, is assumed by the prosecution and the public. Extraordinary personal and social pressure was used, during the senate inquiry, to keep "Young Theodore" in the background when Denby, his chief, was walking the plank.

Brother Gets Fat Job.
Archibald Roosevelt was given a job with the Sinclair concern in New York when Theodore, jr., held a block of Sinclair stock and was assistant secretary of the navy. When Sen. Walsh of Montana, in Christmas week, 1923, secured startling evidence of the oil fraud conspiracy while on a trip to Palm Beach, Fla., to interview Fall and E. B. McLean of the Washington Post, Archie became alarmed. He telephoned Theodore in Washington, who went to see him and advised him to come before the senate committee and testify. Archie and Theodore appeared together, at a hastily-summoned meeting of the committee, and Archie told of the gifts made by Sinclair to Fall, and the mystery of a sudden trip by Sinclair to Europe when the news of Walsh's discoveries was published. Archie thought that Sinclair had fled abroad.

Later in the investigation it was shown that Theodore, jr., had signed, as acting secretary of the navy, a letter to naval officers enjoining secrecy as to the construction of re-

Seven Hour Day for U. S. S. R. Causes a Stir

(Continued from Page One)
not carefully applied."

State Department Interested.
In the state department a wholly different phase of the Soviet announcement is studied—the question of its effect on social unrest in other countries of Europe, and eventually on the working class in the western hemisphere.

For eight years, now, the eight-hour convention drawn up at the Washington conference of the International Labor Organization of the League of Nations has been struggling for ratifications in the parliaments of the several countries. Thus far it has not been applied in any of the great industrial nations, although Germany, France, Italy and Belgium have approached that point.

Trade unions have fought consistently for the 8-hour day, and general laws regulating hours have been enacted in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and part of Rumania. There are laws covering certain industries in most of the other countries of Europe.

But a 7-hour day, decreed by a government which holds power for the organized workers and speaks in their name, is worlds away from the piecemeal concessions wrested from capitalist lawmakers and whittled away by their courts or brushed aside by powerful employers. It becomes at once the most insidious and pervasive argument that the Soviet revolution has offered to the workers outside the Soviet Republic.

Soviet Workers Have Advantage.
Latest statistics from the International Labor Office at Geneva show that the workers in Great Britain who have been waiting since 1919 for ratification of the Washington 8-hour convention total 11,690,287. Those in Germany number 11,810,000; in France 5,494,000; in Hungary about 500,000; in Czechoslovakia 2,099,000; in Poland 2,600,000; in Sweden 1,179,000; in Rumania about 800,000; in Holland 1,011,000; in Belgium 1,431,000; in Italy 5,470,000; in Finland 1,222,000; in Ireland 225,000; in Greece 208,000; in Austria 1,128,000; in Denmark 343,000; in Spain 1,300,000, and so on.

These millions of workers, their hopes of a short workday too long deferred or denied, are the critical human material in either peace or civil war in Europe. Factory equipment in most of their countries is better than in Russia. Politicians fear that they will now challenge capitalist Europe to give them the 7-hour day.

serve tankage for naval oil. This was one of the points in the Fall-Sinclair deal. Martin Littleton, chief counsel to Sinclair, stated on October 20 in court that young Roosevelt told the press that his part in it was merely a formality, since secrecy in matters of reserve of fuel was a policy of the department at all times.

Fall refused to testify before the Walsh committee on the ground that he might incriminate himself. Sinclair, at that time, defied the authority of the committee and was sentenced for contempt. He appealed the sentence, and the appeal is now pending. Before he adopted this policy of silence, which was due to confession by E. L. Doheny, that he had delivered \$100,000 to Fall, Sinclair told the senate committee that he had gone to Fall's ranch in New Mexico to consult Fall concerning the Teapot Dome lease proposal. In the present trial his lawyers are trying to keep this testimony out of the record.

Labor Party Turns Right.
LONDON, Oct. 14 (By Mail)—With an eye on the coming general election, the Labor Party and the Tories have been squabbling for the votes of the dying liberal party.

The Labor Party is swinging far to the right, while sections of the conservative party are using slightly more liberal words in order to draw the vote of the much disintegrated liberal party.

GERMAN MINERS FORCED BY GOVT. TO END STRIKE

Right Wing Leaders Aid in Betrayal

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—The German miners' strike, in which more than 80,000 lignite miners participated, was declared to be at an end by the right wing leaders when the government yesterday afternoon decreed that the decision of the arbitration court was not subject to appeal.

The court had voted to award the miners an 11 1/2 per cent increase in pay, which the miners say is not sufficient to enable them to live. The owners at a meeting held at noon yesterday voted against the court's ruling; the socialist elements in the unions at a meeting held a few hours later voted to accept the terms, despite the militant delegates at the conference who voted to continue the strike.

Tactics of Government.
Immediately after the decision of the social-democratic leaders, Minister of Labor Braun made known the decision that the court's findings were obligatory.

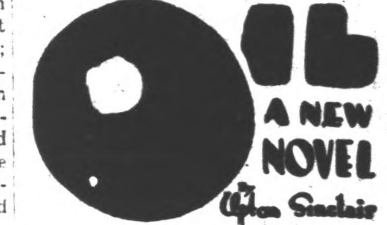
The decision is regarded as an indication of the methods that the government will employ in its efforts to curb the wave of strikes, which is sweeping over Germany. Most of the large strikes have been won by the workers.

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BOOKS

THE THEORETICAL FOUNDERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT

KARL MARX AND FREDERICK ENGELS, by D. Riazanov. International Publishers. \$2.50.

It was the Italian Marxist, Antonio Labriola, who declared that the greatest proof of the maturity of our theory is that it can "explain its own origin with its own principles." This is precisely the task that D. Riazanov, director of the Marx-Engels Institute at Moscow, set for himself by using the historical method of Marx and Engels to explain their lifetime collaboration.

While not explicit in the work itself one cannot help but realize the fact that that system known as historical materialism, explaining the struggle between classes as the motive force in history, could not have arisen previous to the time of Marx and Engels. Their early environment, though different in its superficial family aspects, was identical in its broad historical aspects.

Nurtured in the warmth of the dying embers of the great French revolution that thermidorism (the triumph of the capitalist system over the revolutionary idealism that had furnished the inspiring slogans for the destruction of feudalism) had not been able to extinguish, Marx and Engels early became familiar with the great materialists of the 18th century. In a few years they passed through the Hegelian school to the camp of the radical bourgeoisie and the young Hegelians, independently of one another.

Engels, in England in the early forties, had gathered material for a book ("Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844.") in which he arrived at an understanding of historical materialism. Marx had arrived at identical conclusions as a result of his experiences on the Continent. Only in such an environment, in a period of intense class struggles could this theory have impressed itself upon the mind of man. That Marx and Engels arrived at identical conclusions independently of each other is frequently obscured because they afterwards combined their efforts in the most admirable collaboration in history, which resulted in the greatest contribution to the understanding of history the world has ever seen. In all previous works that understanding of historical movements that characterized the works of Marx and Engels may be sought in vain. Neither Homer nor Heraclitus, Plato nor Aristotle, Rousseau nor Diderot could have written "The Communist Manifesto."

All previous historical movement was so slow that its motivating force was imperceptible. The slow, varied, complex movement obscured the mechanism of history until the great French revolution initiated that series of intensified class struggles in Europe that lasted until the middle of the last century. On the very eve of the revolution of 1848, when the gathering forces of the class struggle heralded the storm, the "Manifesto" was published to the world.

But let no one imagine for a moment that Marx and Engels were mere theorists, viewing the elemental struggles of their day in a detached manner. While the publication of the "Manifesto" marked the definite emergence of socialism from utopia to science, its authors were certainly far removed from the general conception of scientists. They were essentially men of action. This fact Riazanov proves as he relates their activity in the struggle. However, one very illuminating incident in the life of Engels is overlooked; the fact that he not only wrote about revolution and worked with other revolutionists in preparatory organizational tasks, but actually fought with arms in hand as an adjutant in a regiment during the Baden-Palatinate insurrection and engaged "in three battles as well as the decisive combat on the Murg," (Kautsky's "Life of Engels").

This work of Riazanov is in sharp and exceedingly welcome contrast to certain dangerous illusions that were spread during the early days of the Bolshevik revolution in Russia. We have in mind particularly an absurd pamphlet written by Karl Radek which was translated in English under the title "Socialism From Science to Action," and published in 1919 as the first pamphlet of the Communist Party of America as it took the first feeble steps of its infantile existence. The burden of the thing was that Marx and Engels had developed socialism from utopia to science, and that the Bolsheviks had developed it from science to action. This illusion was blasted most thoroughly by Lenin, and it is in the spirit of Leninism that Riazanov has written his work.

There are a few points in the book that are inadequate. While dealing with German philosophy, particularly Hegel and Feuerbach, as the starting point for Marx's system, certain errors creep in. Especially is this so when the author deals with Heine's criticism of the "Critique of Pure Reason" and "Critique of Practical Reason" of Kant, which criticism tries to prove that it was the personal influence of a servant who was religious that caused Kant to leave a place in his philosophic system for a god after he had proved that such a phenomenon was unnecessary.

Comrade Riazanov should have followed this with a criticism of Heine's opinions of Kant, showing that it was his entire environment and not merely the pathetic presence of a servant who could not be happy without religion that determined the contradictions in the Kantian system.

Another departure from the general excellence of the book is to be found in that section of the work (pp. 38 to 40) which contends that Engels was exceedingly anti-religious because his father was religious; while Marx was indifferent because his home environment imposed no religious opinions upon him. This can hardly be reconciled with the fact that all of the anti-religious work of Engels during the life of Marx was discussed jointly by them. Furthermore the inference that Engels' violent assaults upon religion was a result of religious oppression in his youth is a departure from Marxism and smacks too much of the prevailing pseudo-psychology that considers all acts as revolts against some sort of former restraint.

Also we are of the opinion that Comrade Riazanov's assertion that Engels erred in his history of the Communist League, written in 1885, is far from substantiated by his arguments and we will accept the words of Engels regarding his own role and that of Marx rather than any alleged "new discoveries" of investigators, and it is hardly likely that any account that challenges Engels will be accepted as authentic now or at any future time by the international revolutionary movement. No one claims infallibility for the founders of the movement, but we do contend that no one is more competent than Engels to write of his own experiences.

The author also should have more carefully elaborated the quarrel between Marx and Bakunin and explained the deep aversion of Marx for that unprincipled and very shady adventurer.

Despite its shortcomings Riazanov's book is a real contribution, especially valuable for students of the revolutionary movement in the United States, where our Party is very young and where but few workers are familiar with the life and works of Marx and Engels. Certainly this work of Riazanov is the very best that can be obtained in English and it would be absurd even to compare it with such atrocious and disgusting accounts as that of John Spargo, or the occasional writings of Morris Hillquit, which insult the memory of Marx and Engels.

There are some parts of Riazanov's book that are invaluable, such, for instance, as that section dealing with the influence of the Civil War in America upon the labor movement in Europe. How many workers, even in the ranks of the advanced section of the labor movement, know that the Civil War was a dominant factor among the objective conditions that brought about the formation of the First International?

Another splendid section is that dealing with Marx's inaugural address before the First International, a masterly application of the tactic that is now known as "the united front," and which proves that this is not something new or astonishing in the revolutionary movement but has always been one of the fundamental principles of Communism.

For the student or the general reader who desires to know the factors determining the development of Marx and Engels from the radical bourgeois movement to Communism, from neo-Hegelianism to historical materialism, the work of Comrade Riazanov is indispensable and we expect a wide use of it in all the educational institutions of the left wing of the labor movement.

—H. M. WICKS.

THIS COLUMN WILL APPEAR AGAIN ON WEDNESDAY.

Read The Daily Worker

"A Tremendous Lesson"

(The New York Times Takes the Right Wing to Its Bossom.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE report of the Labor Department of New York state is utilized by the New York Times of October 21 for four purposes:

First, to take a crack at the strike as a weapon of labor, second, to do a little lying about the Communists, third, to pose as a friend of the unions, and fourth, to give aid and comfort to the right wing in the needle trades.

The Times bemoans the fact that, according to the labor department's figures, 7,350,000 working days were lost during the last year thru strikes. The strike of cloakmakers accounts for 75 per cent of this lost working time. Instead of striking, the cloakmakers should have been engaged, according to the Times, in turning out profits for the bosses, happy in the knowledge that as part of the industrial machine they were adding to the wealth of this great and prosperous family known as the American nation.

Slight of Hand.

By some mathematical sleight-of-hand the Times editorial writer arrives at the conclusion that 6,580,000 workdays, or 90 per cent of the total were lost thru needle trades strikes.

Horrified by the thot of workers who were absent for so long a period from the fetid air of clothing lofts and the whirl of power machines, the Times hunts for the disturbing factor and with an unerring instinct shared by Green, Woll, Lewis, Sigman and other bankrupt and reactionary official leaders of the American labor movement, discovers that the Communists are to blame.

The Times rejects the idea that the needle trades strikes were for wage increases and for recognition of the unions. "The strikes were not industrial warfare in the ordinary sense," says the Times. "The issue," it continues, "was control of the unions in the interest of the Communist philosophy."

"This," the learned editorial writer states, "does not attach importance to the winning of higher wages or better working conditions."

Three Lies in Six Lines.

In six lines the Times tells three lies. The high average percentage of falsehood in the Times editorials is always exceeded when dealing with Communists and Communism.

First, the cloakmakers' strike was for wage demands and organization of the non-union shops, for the 40-hour week and other working conditions already obtained by the furriers in their strike. The strike program of the union was adopted at a huge meeting in Madison Square Garden which the Times reported.

Second, the right wing leaders, the left wing leaders, and the Communists in the union, all voted for the strike and for the demands. The decision on these questions was unanimous.

This is a complete refutation of the claim that the strike was called to advance the interests of the Communists and the Communist Party as against the interests of the union and the workers.

Communist Policy.

Third, the policy by which all Communist Parties are guided in their trade union activity, was reformulated and elaborated at the meeting of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International held February-March, 1926. The instructions state:

"To enable Communists to take up a correct attitude in all movements which bring the workers in conflict with capitalism, Communist Parties must make careful examination of all the factors of the concrete conditions of all such struggles: the nature of the business of the factory or factory groups, the bulk and genuineness of the orders placed, the connection and mutual interrelation of the various factories, syndicates and trusts, the organized strength and capacity for resistance of the employers and also the strength of the trade union organization and the readiness for struggle of both organized and unorganized workers, the possibility of the strike spreading and its political consequences."

Why are Communist Parties instructed to secure this detailed information?

Why is it not only false but stupid to say that Communists do not "attach importance to the winning of higher wages or better working conditions . . . ?"

Dealing with these questions in his pamphlet "The Threat to the Labor Movement," published by the Workers' (Communist) Party, William F. Dunne says:

The Reasons. The answer is obvious. The Communist Parties want the workers to WIN. It goes without saying that if Communists can not show workers, their class, how to win strikes, or how to better their conditions without a strike at times, then it is very unlikely that the working class will follow the lead of the Communists in a revolutionary struggle against capitalism and the capitalist state.

"Communist Parties have to prove their capability as well as

their honesty and devotion to the cause of the working class if . . . Communists are to be in a position to give exact directions and to ensure that they take the lead in all proletarian encounters with capitalism."

The Times editorial writer pauses to wipe away a few tears from eyes brimming over at the thot of the "sacrifices imposed on the workers" by the left wing and then, from the same magical silk hat which came the marvelous collection of figures, referred to above, produces a brilliant bouquet and hands it to the right wing leadership which has accomplished the meritorious feat of establishing, with the help of the A. F. of L. leadership, the police and the bosses, the open shop in an industry formerly fairly well organized.

Because it wants to do well by its right wing proteges, and from force of habit, the Times tells two more lies.

It says:

"Self-preservation has brought back the great mass of workers to the moderate leadership which would have avoided the strike. The unions have been recognized."

The Proteges.

The Times, organ of the most powerful section of the American capitalist class, takes Sigman, the socialist party bureaucracy, the Jewish Daily Forward, the special A. F. of L. committee and their gangster-police-frame-up auxiliaries to its ample bosom. In that snug shelter they nestle most comfortably except that from time to time they utter little shrieks of alarm as a Communist approaches.

Another Lie.

But the needle trades workers are not with them. Nor is the right wing union a union in anything but name. Neither is it "recognized" by the bosses except as an instrument they can use to lower wages and worsen working conditions. That is why the Times praises its leadership.

"What was intended as a lesson in class war," says the Times, "has turned out a tremendous lesson against it."

Once more the Times lies.

In no section of the labor movement, with the possible exception of the coal miners union, have the workers received such training in the class struggle and such concrete proof of the anti-working class role of the trade union bureaucracy and the socialist party leadership, as they have in the needle trades.

Who Termed the Terror.

The workers have seen reactionary trade union officials testifying against strikes and pickets in the courts of the capitalist class. They have seen the right wing leadership in a united front with the bosses and the government. They have seen the socialist leaders and the socialist press justify everything from injunctions to the attempts to murder of strikes and left wing leaders.

The workers have seen the Fur Workers Union expelled from the A. F. of L. after it established the 40-hour week. They have seen the frame-up worked by right wing leaders to railroad strikers and pickets to prison.

The workers have seen The Times, and now see it again, as part of the united front of reaction.

The Communists and the left wing are building the unions again. They are the only ones that can and will organize the needle trades.

"The great mass of the workers" in the needle trades have not rejected the class war. On the contrary they know better than ever, there has been burned into their minds by the struggle, the knowledge that "the moderate leadership" lauded by The Times is a corrupt and incompetent bosses' leadership, that the class war is a fact that enters in all the daily struggles of the labor movement, that against the united front of reaction reaching from The Times to the socialist New Leader, there must be opposed by the united front of the working class.

On one point we can agree with The Times. The needle trades struggle has been "a tremendous lesson."

But not against the Communist and the class war.

Workers of Marseilles Greet Leningrad Trade Council; Laud U. S. S. R.

MOSCOW, Oct. 23.—The Leningrad Gubernia Trade Council has received from French workers in Marseilles the following letter:

"Dear Comrades: At the time when the U. S. S. R. workers are preparing for the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution which has freed them once for all from capitalist dictatorship, the Eighth Unitarian District of the Marseilles and the Amalgamated Unitarian Unions of Marseilles, which have thousands of workers in their ranks, send greetings to you.

We implore our Russian brothers to continue with their work of building up Socialism in the U. S. S. R., regardless of all difficulties and even of the danger of an attack on the U. S. S. R. by the capitalist countries. If the latter should really carry out their plan, Marseilles workers will come to the defense of Soviet Russia. Long Live the Russian Revolution! Onwards towards World Revolution!"

A Labor Play

"The Belt" at the Playwrights Theatre Is a Wallop at the Industrial Speed-up System

The first attempt to portray the American speed-up system of production on the stage, is now shaking the foundations of Greenwich Village and shocking Times Square thru the medium of "The Belt," a three act play by Paul Sifton appearing at The Playwrights Theatre, 40 Commerce Street.

The author gives a fairly convincing picture of modern industry which reduces the slaves of the machine to mere human caricatures thru grinding monotony of their work and the uncertainty that hangs over their economic lives. This is accomplished by the aid of machinery that whirrs and groans as an endless stream of cars moves swiftly on "The Belt" while the slave with the regular movements of a robot makes his individual contribution to the finished product.

"The Belt" attempts to show the havoc created by the speed-up system on the family, the tired husband unable to gratify a frivolous wife's craving for light pleasure, with the result that infidelity raises its ugly head and disaster threatens to engulf the home of a once happy proletarian family.

The evils of class collaboration, the folly of devoting one's life to the interest of a "benevolent" master is pictured when "The Old Man" intended to represent Henry Ford visits a loyal worker who served ten years on "The Belt" without the loss of a day, pins a medal on his chest in recognition of faithful service, and outdances him.

This contribution to the dramatization of our modern factory slave-system is made by Mr. Sifton in the first act. From then on he flounders, and like a drowning man grasps at every straw that promises salvation, dragging in an unklux-like K. K. K. mob, an artificial love scene which would pass for a fairly realistic petting party, a strike leader who acts like a City College student practising for an initiation in a fraternal order, and a strike scene with wailing saxophones, mammy string music and blackbottoming flappers, pulling workmen off "The Belt" despite "The Old Man's" urgent pleas to stick to their jobs and not to go back on him.

The "revolt" ends with pieces of machinery bouncing off the stage, the appearance of half a dozen cossacks with shotguns, the arrest of the strike leader and the curtain falls on a speech, in which the strike leader admits that he can do nothing for the workers, they can do nothing, nobody can do anything, perhaps, perhaps, perhaps. . . . Twenty years from now, they may get somewhere, but anyhow they had the satisfaction of telling the boss to go to hell, to stand on their hind legs and hit "The Belt" below.

"The Belt" goes artistically off the shaft when the author greases it with moral froth that forms on the lips of the phobic proletarian husband when he finds his daughter and her lover asleep on the couch at 2 a. m. in the morning. Instead of going nutty over the sight, the average proletarian would tip-toe noiselessly back to bed, awaken his wife and whisper in her ear that the probability of their daughter being married to her beau is now practically cinched. And if this prediction turned out to be a dud, the parents would console themselves with the thot that their daughter's refrigerated lover didn't amount to much anyhow. Why are couches in proletarian sitting rooms? This useful piece of furniture was invented before the movies and is now seeing the flivver's dust as a hot bed of love-making, but there was a time when a couch was a couch and no ambitious father with a marriageable daughter would consider his house completely furnished without it.

Mr. Sifton's proletarian family is too tired. Had Mr. Thompson gone down to his cellar and imbibed a few beakers of the beer he was afraid Ford's snifflers would locate, instead of talking about it, we might have a better first act. If the workingclass worried as much about the trifles as the author of "The Belt" would have us believe industrialized countries would be one gigantic madhouse.

Bill Vance, the strike leader, rattles his words out like brick going down a chute. His slang is too perfect. And it is hardly likely that a young revel worker would refer to a radical speaker whose program he accepts, as a "bull artist." Mr. Sifton's strike-leader is a futile individual. Indeed, outside of the fact that his stomach can look a revolver in the eye without collapsing, there is little excuse for his presence. This is no reflection on Mr. Lawrence Bolton who plays the role.

The K. K. K. mob of gesticulating males and gum-chewing females that is called in to initiate the strike-leader into the mysteries of an up-to-date lynching, leaves us cold. Lynching mobs are businesslike and do their job expeditiously lest the intended victim should accidentally discover a live lobe in their brain cavities and start them thinking. The leader of Mr. Sifton's mob was the worst offender against expeditiousness. While he gaped and posed Bill Vance and Nancy Thompson turned his "belt" patriots into rebels and they left him holding the bag. If this mob wouldn't mind take a little bit of friendly advice, I suggest that the gum ration be reduced and that

the fellow whose voice sounds suspiciously like that of one of the flunkys who accompanied "The Old Man" to the Thompson home, be assigned to the duty of supplying the bawling members of the mob with throat lozenges after the would-be lynching scene. The only place I know where a real mob scene can be witnessed is Union Square unless it be a cafeteria. I am in favor of substituting robots for human beings in mob scenes, with the exception of the leading characters who may be depended on to conduct themselves in a manner that will permit the audience to hear what is being said provided there is anything worth while to be heard.

The last act is just one more. Of course it is meant to be symbolic. The machine age and the jazz age. "The Belt" and the Black Bottom. The whirling of the dynamo and the tapping of the drumsticks. The groaning of "The Belt" and the wailing of the saxophones. The last act is worse than just a third act with no purpose to serve. It is stupid. Proletarian eyes that had witnessed many industrial struggles, that saw men pulled off many jobs, that had witnessed police clubbing strikers and arresting them, popped with amazement as flappers streamed into a factory and by the use of swaying hips and sensuous bodily contortions induced the workers to leap from their jobs into the arms of the sirens whose calls had more drawing power than the admonition of "The Old Man" to stay on the job.

And why the machine-smashing? The old days when the workers were foolish enough to believe that the machine was the cause of their economic trouble, that it was industrial efficiency instead of the private ownership of the productive machine did them out their jobs, are gone. And what strike leader would admit in the crisis of a struggle that he could do nothing for the workers and that nothing could be done, except perhaps in the dim and distant future? But hats off to Mr. Paul Sifton's police captain who stood like a gentleman with drawn revolver while the strike leader he had declared under arrest delivered his message of despair to the strikers.

While believing it necessary to apply the rod of castigation to "The Belt's" artistic hide, in spots it must be understood that this play is written for the workers with the best of intentions, and that the group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers. There is little art in "The Belt," but here and there, there are good chunks of propaganda.

Gail De Hart as Nancy Thompson, the factory stenographer, does well by her lines and is "like a candle that gleams in the window at night" thru the first two acts. Mr. Sifton knows his flapper. Ross Matthews makes one feel like hurling a brick at Jim Thompson occasionally and George N. Price as "The Old Man" is good in the last act too dumb in the first. Jane Barry as Flora Thompson is handicapped by a role that makes her pipe like a male marcurist.

ROBERTA BEATTY



One of the principals in the new play "The Love Call," which opens tonight at Chani's Majestic Theatre.

And lest anybody should think that this is not a workers theatre, there is that big red flag over the entrance and Mike Gold, one of the "Big Five" in the Playwrights Theatre modestly handing out circulars.—T. J. O. Flaherty.

BROADWAY BRIEFS "The Good Hope," the new Civic Repertory Theatre production, will be given three performances this week; on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Saturday matinee. "The Cradle Song," will be played on Monday and Friday nights and Wednesday matinee. "Three Sisters," will return to the repertoire on Thursday and be repeated Saturday night.

"The Love Call," the new musical play, based on "Arizona," will have its premiere at Chani's Majestic Theatre this evening.

The Palace bill this week includes: Eddie Leonard; Blossom Seelye with Benny Fields and Charles Bourne and Phil Ellis; Jay Brennan and Stanley Rogers; John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland; Jean Adair and Company; Gaudsmith Brothers and Co.

Sam H. Harris' next production will be "The Medicine Man," a comedy by Elliott Lester. The cast which is now in rehearsal includes: Minor Watson, Howard Lang, Mayo Methot, Clyde North, John Daly Murphy, Ralph Locke, Bruce Evans, William Johnstone and Stephen Zebroek.

George Jessel's next picture is to be called "The Broadway Kid" and its chief character is said to fit him like the proverbial glove. Byron Haskins is to direct this picture, the story of which was written by Anthony Coldeaway.

VAUDEVILLE BILL AT MOSS' BROADWAY RIVALS ANY ALONG THE "STREET"

Kitty Doner heads the vaudeville bill at E. S. Moss' Broadway this week. Al K. Hall and the Wilton Sisters, are the other headliners. "Underworld" is the screen feature.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

AMUSEMENTS

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

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

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

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

"Audience Quaked Delighted."—Woolcott, World.

DRACULA Fulton

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

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

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buxaci Century

The Theatre Guild Presents PORGY Guild

MUSIC SELWYN TOMORROW NIGHT AT THEATRE

The Don Russian Quartette

The New Playwrights Theatre

THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA Announces a season of productions dramatizing the class war!

THE BELT

An industrial play with an acetylene flame by PAUL SIFTON.

Other plays to be selected from SINGING JAILBIRDS, by Upton Sinclair THE CENTURIES, by Em Jo Basse HOBOKEN BLUES, by Michael Gold PICNIC, by Francis Edwards Farago AIRWAYS, INC., by John Dos Passos and a play by John Howard Lawson.

Tickets on sale at DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

FARMERS

WHEAT FARM CORPORATION CHARTERED IN KANSAS

The Wheat Farming Co. of Hays, Kansas, with a capitalization of \$150,000 has been organized by J. S. Bird, newspaper publisher and land owner, together with five farm owners who have put their land into the venture. The purpose of the company, according to the application for incorporation, includes cooperative marketing through maintenance of warehouses and marketing places, encouragement of scientific methods in agriculture, improvement in breeds of domestic livestock and promotion of immigration.

Business Farming. "These men," says the lawyer who obtained the charter, "feel that farmers must pool their interests and consolidate their efforts if they are to enjoy the success of business men."

These farmers have put in their farms and propose that the management be under a single skilled head, that farming operations be conducted as a unit with equipment minimized and cost of overhead reduced. More than 5,000 acres of wheat will be sown as a single great field and the production will be marketed through a sales agent.

The New York Evening Post sees this as the forerunner of a grouping of farms similar to the consolidation which has gone on in the public utility field.

Farms Worth Less.

A sign that optimism regarding the situation of the farmers is still far from justified appears in the report of the U. S. department of agriculture that farm real estate values declined sharply during the year ended June 30. The department places the level only 19% above pre-war. In 1926 farm real estate values averaged 24% above pre-war and in 1920 they were up 39%.

"The decline," says the department, "was not wholly unexpected on ac-

count of the marked decrease during the year in the price of certain of our major farm products, the sharp drop in farmers' incomes, and a generally inactive farm real estate market. There are plenty of farms for sale with buyers few and cautious. In a number of areas there are still many foreclosed and other distress farms hanging over the market to keep values down."

The greatest depreciation in farm values since 1920, according to the department, has occurred in the West North Central states. In these states the average has fallen from 84% above pre-war in 1920 to 15% above pre-war in 1927.

Product Worth Less.

The purchasing power of farm products is still considerably below pre-war in spite of some improvement compared with last year, according to the Oct. 1 report of the U. S. department of agriculture. The department's figures show that on the average the farmer's products will purchase only 88% as much of the products of other industries as they would have purchased in the 5-year period 1909-1914. A year ago the department placed the purchasing power of farm products at 83% of pre-war.

Agricultural exports from the United States during the past year, according to the department of agriculture, reached a level 36% above the 1910-1914 average. This is the highest level reached in the past 5 years. Last year agricultural exports were 6% over pre-war.

Lee is Identified.

Ludwig H. Lee, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Brownell, was identified yesterday by Mrs. Ragnild Cornelison, of 5013 Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, as the man she saw carrying a black bag in the Long Island Railroad freight yards

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

Young Workers League In Los Angeles Takes Membership From Bock

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23. — The District Executive Committee of the Young Workers League has unanimously voted to expel Al J. Bock, business agent of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, from membership in the league.

Bock has associated himself with some of the worst reactionaries and red-baiters in the labor movement. As a delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention, Bock was seated after he repudiated all affiliations with the Communists and the left wing, promised not to speak on the floor of the convention in favor of any progressive resolutions, and to resign his position in the union. It is even reported that he threatened to fight all "radicals" in the union, as a price to keep his position. After allowing himself to be used as a tool against the left wing, he found himself unceremoniously dumped out by his own reactionary "friends" after they had made what use they could of him.

Stocks Tumble to New Low Marks; Auto Trade and Oil Show Depression

Unsettlement in the automobile trade and in other important sections of American business was made the basis for a violent attack on industrial stocks near the close of the market yesterday. Prices tumbled 5 to 14 points as selling orders poured in to the market and the ticker service fell behind nearly half an hour in reporting sales to the brokerage houses. Houston oil tumbled 14 points to 151 in the final period as support for the stock particularly disappeared under an avalanche of selling orders. Earnings for the first nine months of the year were disappointing.

Press of Los Angeles Laughs at Hysterical "Red Hunt" by Green

By WM. SCHNEIDERMAN.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 23. — In a series of articles on the American Federation of Labor convention, running in the Los Angeles Record, the open contempt of the capitalist press for their friends the labor leaders is clearly revealed. The timidity of the A. F. of L. in handling with kid-gloves such resolutions as the freeing of Mooney and Billings from San Quentin, the Sacco-Vanzetti case, the five-day work week, the higher wage demands of the workers, and the question of a Labor Party and the fight against injunctions, was jeered by this newspaper, which has actually taken a more progressive editorial stand on these questions than has the A. F. of L. in its recent reactionary convention.

Most Conventional.

The Record pokes fun at Green's aping his bourgeois friends, relating an incident of how he was invited to speak before 250 lawyers at a banquet, who were much surprised to find a round-faced, pink-cheeked man in evening dress introduced to them as the head of the American labor movement; he was the only man in that bourgeois crowd to be in evening dress, and the audience was highly amused.

The Record laughs at the "red scare" of the A. F. of L. executive council, which told their reporter that a Communist delegate would be expelled from the labor movement because "had he been seated, he would have introduced radical resolutions at the convention." The above newspaper, with many others, ridiculed the police and the A. F. of L.'s attempt to steer clear of any Bolshevik taint by arresting and shadowing Communists at the convention.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Rank and File Workers Group Sail For U.S.S.R.

(Continued from Page One)

The new delegation consists of rank and file workers in the mining, textile and building trades and machine industry. All sections of the country are represented. A few members carry credentials from local unions. The others are traveling as individuals.

Guests of Trade Unions. During the period they are in the workers' republic they will be the guests of the central council of the Russian trade unions. The delegation intends to return to this country Dec. 13.

After reaching Moscow via Plymouth, England, Helsingfors and Leningrad, they will separate into groups for visits to outlying industrial centers of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

"We are going to the Soviet Union for the same reason that other groups have gone, whether educators, scientists or trade unionists," William Watkins, president of the Switchmen's Union local in St. Paul and secretary of the delegation, said just prior to the departure.

Lessons for U. S. Movement.

"Trade unionists of the United States should always be ready to study conditions in other parts of the world, notably conditions that contain obvious lessons for our own labor movement. At the present time the Soviet Union is of particular interest to us. We are anxious to see how the Russian trade unions are functioning. And it is our plan to bring back with us knowledge that can be applied here. We hope to be able to report effectively to the workers in this country what we find. We aim also to avoid duplicating altogether the study made by the group just returned.

Members of Delegation.

In addition to Watkins, the delegation consists of Harvey O'Connor, recent associate editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal; William McKenzie, Carpenters Union, Stamford, Conn.; Meyer Geizer, Painters Union, New York; William G. Hearing, Machinists' Union, Stamford, Conn.; Jack Lever, Machinists Union, Detroit, Mich.; Ed. Stock, Electrical Workers Union, San Jose, Calif.; Peter Jensen, Machinists Union, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Siders, United Mine Workers of America, Avella, Penn.; Ed. Cush, Steel Workers, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Ernest Lundin, Farmer-Labor Association, Minnesota; Ben Thomas, Machinists Union, Philadelphia, Penn.; Clara Thomas, Women's Trade Union League, Philadelphia, Penn.; William Sirokin, United Textile Workers, Passaic, N. J.; R. P. Forrest, Auto-Mechanics Union, Seattle, Wash.; Robert Eling, Machinists Union, New Haven, Conn.; Harvey Watts, Building Trades Workers Union, Minneapolis, Minn.

Ellen Dawson, United Textile Workers, Passaic, N. J.; Bill Codema, United Mine Workers, Taylorville, Ill.; George Velliver, United Mine Workers, Springfield, Ill.; Samuel Arnstein, Building Trades Union, St. Paul, Minn.; George Barret, farmer, North Dakota; Frank Moser, plumber, Philadelphia, Penn.; Harriet Silverman, Workers Health Bureau, New York; Pauline Rogers, Teachers Union, New York; and Betty Yarris, Bookkeepers and Stenographers, New York.

Tired of Palestine, Beiliss Wishes to Go to Soviet Union

KIEV, Oct. 10 (By Mail).—In a letter to his brother, Mendel Beiliss, of the much talked-of trial, now living at Jaffa, writes of the very difficult conditions of the Jews in Palestine in view of growing unemployment. Beiliss expresses his wish to come to the U. S. S. R. and go into farming.

District Convention of Y.W.L. Will Open Here at 1 p. m. Today

The Second District Convention of the Young Workers League will take place today and tomorrow at 108 East 14th St. Delegates to the national convention will be elected.

The convention call says that it "will mark the beginning of a serious attempt at actual participation in the struggles of the young workers in the district." Reports on factory, anti-militarist and pioneer work and sports will be given. The convention will open at 1 p. m. today.

WOMEN

Women's Share In Judiciary Work In the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, September 14.—101,497 people's jurymen, of whom 1,428 or 1.4 per cent were women, were elected in 37 provinces of the Russian Socialist Federated Republic in 1927. The respective figures had grown, for 52 provinces of the R.S.F.S.R., in 1926, to the total of 543,694, 102,146, or 18.8 per cent, of which were

women. The data registered for 33 provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1927, show that out of the 336,140 newly-elected people's jurymen, 65,562, or 19.5 per cent, are women.

By the beginning of 1927, there were in the R. S. F. S. R., 35 women district judges, 165 people's judges of peace, 21 reserve judges, 53 people's inquest judges and 7 ushers.

CO-OPERATIVES

THE INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS

Kasch Outdoes the Diehards.

At the time of the Stockholm Congress the polemics against the Soviet Cooperative occupies a particularly prominent place in the official co-operative press of Germany. Particularly the central organ—the "Konsumgenossenschaftliche Rundschau"—printed in the last few weeks almost in each issue one or more anti-Bolshevik articles by Kasch, Oberg, and others, which purported to supply the ideological basis for the rupture of the international Alliance with the Soviet cooperatives which the German cooperative leaders endeavored to bring about. As a little example of this kind of vicious agitation, we quote the following statement made by Kasch in No. 32 of August 6th:

"As, for instance, their trade delegations are not only organs for the exchange of goods, but in far larger degree, organs of revolutionary propaganda in the countries made happy by their presence, so their representation in the International Cooperative Alliance serves only similar purposes."

Worse Than Baldwin.

The Communist Party press points out in this connection that even the imperialist British Government during the height of the war-like campaign against the Soviet Union did not go to such lengths as Herr Kasch did. If the Baldwin Government thought it necessary to raid the offices of the Soviet Trade Delegation in London in order to procure some sort of evidence of revolutionary propaganda by the Russian trade organizations, Herr Kasch did not need any documentary evidence for his bald statement. To him it was enough that the statement was made against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The "Democracy" of the German Central Executive.

The Central Executive of the German Cooperatives, in its hostile campaign against the Soviet co-operatives, persistently used the terms of "democracy" with particular relish. It carried on this campaign ostensibly in the name of democracy. Such for instance, was the plea on the occasion of the representation of the Soviet cooperatives upon the Central Committee of the alliance. Upon the same plea of democracy was the plan

of campaign pursued at Stockholm by the Hamburg people.

How they represent this democracy in practice can best be seen from their methods in getting up the delegation for the Stockholm Congress. For many weeks in advance there were official notices in the "Konsumgenossenschaftliche Rundschau" to the following effect:

"Those cooperative affiliated to the Central German Cooperative Alliance who are prepared to send representatives at their own cost to represent the central alliance at the International Congress in Stockholm, are requested promptly to send in the names of their representatives."

Wanted No Opposition.

It was further stated in the notices that the German delegation would form a united body at the Congress. There is no doubt but that the leadership of the delegation at the Congress would have done anything to prevent the appearance of opposition delegates from Germany, and it would have succeeded in doing so with the support of the majority of the Congress.

But the gentlemen upon the Central Executive were evidently interested in having no opposition delegates at all at the Congress, so that there should be no one to expose the falsehood of their statements and assertions before the Congress. For this reason they decided to disfranchise a number of cooperatives so that they should have no delegates at Stockholm and to deprive them of the opportunity to gain first hand information about the proceedings. On the grounds of the above-mentioned announcement there were many cooperatives under Communist leadership which nominated their representatives. These opposition cooperatives were informed by the Central Executive in a brief and blunt manner that their delegates would not be admitted. The Central Executive did not even deem it necessary to adduce any reasons for this high-handed action.

This behavior is quite sufficient to characterize the "democracy" which the German Central Executive is fighting for in the International Cooperative Alliance.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Industrial Squad Attacks Pickets in Window Strike

The police industrial squad attacked three striking window cleaner pickets yesterday at Second St. and First Ave. in a resumption of the employers campaign of violence.

Joseph Katz, business agent, Irving Gordon, president of the Affiliated Window Cleaners, a dual union, and Harry Fink, manager of the bourses' association, fell upon the picketers and started beating them with lead pipes. The picketers defended themselves. Five members of the industrial squad then went to the aid of the company union officials. The beaten workers were Joseph Walrus, John Malino and James Kratzel.

Walrus was struck on the head with a blackjack by one of the detectives. Malino was hit on the shoulder with a club and punched in the face. James Kratzel was taken to St. Marks Hospital with two teeth clubbed out of his mouth.

Following the assault the picketers were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. They were taken to the 5th Street Police Station and held under \$500 bail each. After they were bailed out they preferred charges against the company union officials and members of the industrial squad, but no arrests were made.

When informed of the arrests Peter Darrk, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, said, "This is the latest attempt on the part of the employers' association and the company union to break our treasury by 'framing' our men and putting us to an enormous fees expense."

Workers Party Meeting Tuesday, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23. — The general membership meeting of the Workers (Communist) Party has been postponed until Tuesday evening, Oct. 25, at which time Herbert Benjamin, newly elected organizer of Party district No. 3, will report on the recent Party convention.

District Organizer Benjamin today issued a special appeal to all Philadelphia members of the Workers (Communist) Party to attend the meeting.

"This is a very important," it was said at the Philadelphia office, "and former members who have dropped out of the Party as well as prospective members who are vouched for by members in good standing are also invited." The meeting will be held at the Party Headquarters, 521 York Ave., Phila.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

QUINLIVAN SELL-OUT EXPOSED BY GARFIELD LABOR

Endorsement of Burke Scored at Meeting

GARFIELD, N. J., Oct. 23. — At a mass meeting held at Belmont Park last night by the United Labor Ticket a resolution was adopted denouncing the withdrawal from the majority race of Joseph P. Quinlivan, independent candidate, who had recently accepted the United Labor ticket program.

The statement sharply condemns Quinlivan, who after withdrawing endorsed Mayor Burke for reelection. Burke, an official of the Rotary Worsted Mills, was a bitter opponent of the workers during the last textile strike.

The speakers at last night's meeting were Gus Deak, candidate for councilman, second ward; John Di Santo, 4th ward, and Felix Panzer, third ward. John Marshall, campaign manager, also spoke.

Resolution Adopted.

The resolution reads as follows: "The withdrawal of Joseph P. Quinlivan from the majority race in favor of Mayor Burke is a fortunate thing for the working people of Garfield. We say this not because we favor the election of the reactionary Burke but because Quinlivan's move exposes him for what he is; a wolf in sheep's clothing."

"At a meeting in Belmont Oct. 6, Mr. Quinlivan, denounced the Burke administration for its flagrant waste of the tax payers money and stated that if Burke was reelected hundreds of working people would lose their homes, due to the Burke tax policy. Now this same Quinlivan is withdrawing from the race in favor of the man and party he has denounced."

Refused to Be Active.

"Quinlivan dropped out of the race for mayor only after we warned him that he must be more active on the labor program. We objected also to his creating a job for his ward heeler Gotthold Rose at a salary of \$1,500. Burke and his backers have no doubt taken good care of Quinlivan out of the booty that Quinlivan formerly hinted Burke had appropriated."

Burke, Strikebreaker.

"Mr. Quinlivan, who a few days ago, signed his name to the platform of the United Labor Ticket, is embracing Burke, the agent of the mill owners, Burke who brought Sheriff Nimmo and his gang of deputies in to crush the strike of the textile workers. Burke whose police force during the strike arrested some 200 workers who were making a fight for better wages and working conditions."

Morgan's Vassal Bows In

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Prince Albert de Ligne, new Belgian ambassador, presented his credentials to President Coolidge at the White House today. He was received earlier in the day by Secretary of State Kellogg.

His job is quite easy, since Belgium was singled out by the Administration for a very easy debt funding agreement, which has acted as a lure to other European debtors.



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The Report of the First American Labor Delegation to Soviet Russia

Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union

HERE is frank, complete picture of life in Soviet Russia, made by a labor delegation which has just returned from there. Every phase of Russian life is touched upon. It is a thorough study: The Soviet Government, the Communist Party, Education, Trade Unions, Agriculture, Civil Liberty—these and many other angles of Russian life are discussed by this labor group who have gone to Russia to see for themselves—and to report to American workers. It is a remarkable, interesting document. Off the press about October 25. Send your order now. All orders mailed from the very first copies received from the printer.

Paper, 50 cents. Cloth, \$1.00

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OVER THE WALL

By Fred Ellis

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

The Buffoonery of Chicago's Mayor

Let no one imagine the bombastic antics of Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago are the result of mere individual lunacy. His flamboyant attacks upon King George of Britain, his billingsgate adorned with such elegance of diction as "I will make King George keep his snoot out of Chicago or I will punch it," arouses loud huzzahs from considerable sections of the population. To thousands upon thousands his appointment of theater manager hearing the descriptive cognomen of "Sport" Hermann, to pass upon text books in the schools and histories that adorn the shelves of the public library, does not seem ludicrous. Were it not for the fact that they belong to the opposition party the names of "Hinky Dink" and "Bath House John" would adorn the list of censors.

That textbooks held by Thompson to unduly praise England are to be revised by as rare a selection of ignoramuses as could be found in Chicago is not particularly amazing. Probably they will do as good a job as the original authors, in spite of their grotesque language.

As far as Thompson, individually, is concerned, his performance is a carefully calculated political stunt, appealing to the large anti-British elements among the German and Irish voters of Chicago. It will be recalled that his clownish stunts were considered laughable when he tried to use them to remain in office in 1923, and he was in almost total eclipse until a year or so ago.

Let no worker get excited about the danger of King George coming over to rule us. The real enemy is to be found in Wall Street and at Washington. We should no more fight to defend the interests of our ruling class than the British workers should fight to defend "their" king and the workers of both countries should fight against the master classes because it is the only fight worth the shedding of a single drop of working class blood.

Political Assassination Is Not Revolutionary

Whatever may have been the motives that impelled Samuel Schwartzbard, now on trial in Paris, to kill General Simon Petlura, it is certain that his act was in no sense revolutionary in spite of its being a gesture of self-sacrifice. There is no valid reason to doubt the young man's story that he was driven to homicidal frenzy by the remembrance of the savage ferocity with which Petlura and his underlings wrought death and destruction to thousands upon thousands of Jewish men, women and children.

Particularly ridiculous is the attempt of the prosecution to introduce evidence trying to connect the Soviet Union with the action of Schwartzbard in killing the white guard butcher. The testimony of a spy that the young man who thought himself the avenger of his people was a member of a "secret committee organized in Paris by the Soviets to kill Petlura in order to prevent his possible return to power in the Ukraine," is plain perjury. This should be obvious to anyone with even the slightest knowledge of Communist tactics. Assassination never has been and never will be a part of the revolutionary program. That tactic is confined exclusively to the reactionaries, or the victims of capitalist illusions who imagine that the acts of individuals determine the course of history. Political assassination is today one of the principal weapons of the paid hirelings of the imperialists and is directed almost exclusively against representatives of the Soviet Union, many of whom have been murdered by hirelings of capitalism.

As for Petlura, as an individual, he had long since ceased to be regarded as a dangerous enemy of the Soviet power. The indignation of those who have lived under his terror, the mass power of the workers and the invincible red army had blasted his hopes of ever becoming the ruler of the Ukraine.

The injection of the anti-Soviet note into the famous trial is only one more attempt of the enemies of the workers' and peasants' government of Russia to align the reactionary forces of the world for a new war, but this particular attempt will fail of its purpose because of its palpable absurdity.

A Futile Purpose

Over their soup at the New York Civic Club a few days ago a group of liberals announced their intention to organize a nation-wide movement with the object of "establishing the innocence" of labor's martyrs, Sacco and Vanzetti, a fact that is already established to the complete satisfaction of the working class of the world and to sympathizers with the labor movement in general.

The workers are already convinced that the execution of those two radicals was the culmination of one of the most brazen frame-ups ever conceived and executed in the history of the class struggle in the United States.

The workers are not interested in trying to "convince" the capitalists of the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. But they do want to take such steps as will make difficult, and then impossible for similar crimes to be perpetrated on revolutionary working class leaders in the future. And the best means towards this end is to build a labor defense movement that will mobilize the mass power of the workers against future attempts to crucify workers who loyally stand with and fight for the interests of their class.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, DAILY WORKER:
 Permit me to attract the attention of your readers to the Industrial Health Exhibit now open at the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, 103rd St. and Fifth Avenue, admission free to all. It is a small exhibition, but very instructive to factory and shop workers who are interested in industrial hygiene and who are willing to study

carefully—not superficially—and hastily—the health hazards in industry and their remedies. At this occasion it should be mentioned that a permanent Museum of Safety, mainly in industry has been open for years at 120 E 28th St., N. Y. C. Let the workers know what may be done to prevent sickness and accidents in working places.—B. Liber



"This Imperialist White-Man Baggage Doesn't Belong Here"

MONEY WRITES

By Upton Sinclair

I. Fishes and Pike

WHAT is the most important single fact about American civilization? The answer is: economic inequality. There has been inequality in other times and places; the poor have been equally poor, but never in history have the rich been so rich, or so secure in their riches, never have they built so elaborate a machine for flaunting their riches before the eyes of the poor. In this statement we put our finger upon the solar plexus of America: the land of a million rich engaged in devising new ways of exhibiting wealth, and of a hundred and twenty million poor, engaged in marvelling at the achievements of the wealth exhibitors.

There have been great empires prior to capitalist America; the number of them is buried under the sands of the ages. But we may safely make this assertion, that never in all history, or pre-history, has there been an empire in which the victims of exploitation were kept so continuously face to face with the evidences of their loss. Now, as ever, the poor are huddled in slums, far from the palaces of the rich; but now, for the first time, the rich have been vain enough—future times will say insane enough—to devise "Sunday supplements," "tabloids," and "home editions," to enable the poor to share imaginatively in the lives of the rich. The factory slave, having hung for an hour to a strap in a crowded street car, and eaten his tasteless supper of denatured foods, props his stocking feet upon a chair, lights his rancid pipe, and spreads before his eye a magic document—the twenty-four hour record of all the murders, adulteries, briberies, betrayals, drinking, gambling and general licentiousness of the exploiters of the world. It is all made as real as life to him—the palaces and shining motor-cars the soft-skinned "darlings of luxury" in their ermines, and also in their lingerie; their elegantly groomed escorts in opera costume, and also in underdrawers—no intimate details are spared.

And then once a week the wage slave takes his wife and children to a moving picture palace, where they see people spend upon a supper-party more than a working class family earns in a year. Old time fairy tales dealt with far-off things, but the modern movies deal with the instant hour, and why they do not lead to instant revolution is a problem they would puzzle a man from Mars. The explanation is the conviction, deeply rooted in the hearts of ninety-nine out of every hundred persons in the movie audience, that he or she is destined to clumb upon the faces of the other ninety-nine, and have a chance to spend money like these darlings of luxury upon the screen. It happened not so long ago that my wife was employing a high school boy of the working class, at the task of burying the family garbage and scrubbing the kitchen floor.

"The way the rich people drive their cars in this city is a crime," remarked this youth. "They don't pay

All my childhood and youth I heard a formula: "Money talks!" I never had any money, so to me the formula meant: "Shut up!" Now the world has moved on, and talking is out of date. It is by means of the printed word that the modern world is controlled. So the formula must be altered. "Money writes!"

This is a study of American literature from the economic point of view. It takes our living writers, and turns their socks inside out, asking, "Where did you get it?" and "What did you do for it?" It is not a polite book, but it is an honest book, and it is needed.

It concludes a series, begun ten years ago, including "The Profits of Religion," "The Brass Check," "The Goose-step," "The Goslings," and "Maminionart."

any attention to the cops at all—they just go right through the traffic signals."

"Well," said my wife, with mild irony, "you should report them. Such things ought not to be tolerated."

"Oh, no," replied the boy. "I'm not worrying. When I grow up, I'm going to be rich, and I can do it too."

Do not suppose that this was an accident, the peculiarity of an individual youth. It is what had been taught to that youth in grammar school, in high school, in church, in the newspapers, the movies, and the political campaigns; the ethical code of civilization, the propaganda whereby ten million youths are kept contented with their lot. Educators and moralists, editorial writers and Fourth of July statesmen do not put it so crudely, of course; what they say is that America is the land of opportunity, and every child born in it has a chance to become president.

The Italian educator, Pestalozzi, tells how the little fishes complained of the voracity of the pike, and the pike held a conference, and adjudged the complaint to be justified, and ordained that every year thereafter two little fishes should be permitted to become pike. That most charming fable tells me all I need to know about the moral code of my country. For a million little fishes to be preyed upon by a hundred great pike is all right, because every little fish has an equal chance to become a pike—all he needs is to grow sharp enough teeth, and eat enough of the other little fishes. Any little fish that disputes the fairness of such an arrangement is a "sorehead," and his "grouch" is simply the expression of his conscious dental inferiority.

So now we can understand the "tropisms" which dominate the American soul. They are mass-impulses, having the intensity of frenzy, because they represent the aggregated terror of millions of little fishes, fleeing from the big pike, each jamming the others out of the way,

each snapping at the next one's tail, as a means of evolving into pikehood. Each one suffers agonies of pain and fear, but has no time to feel sorry for himself, because he has been taught to believe that this is the proper and necessary mental condition for little fishes. "It's a great life if you don't weaken," he says; and is firmly persuaded of his destiny for pikehood, and rapt by the vision of the glory that awaits him. So you have the explanation of those hundred and three sea-urchins, swimming in the black waters in front of my home. Cold and exhaustion, rheumatism, drowning, broken heart valves, sharks and the giant barracuda—all these "negative suggestions" each sea-urchin pushes away, and concentrates upon the faith that he or she will be a bit swifter or luckier than the others, and get first to the shore.

II.

Being Somebody

DO not understand that it is merely the money; you will be crude and vulgar if you think that. It is what the money will buy—in other words, what the contrivers of mass-tropisms have created to give money its meaning and its grip. Two days have passed, and you can see the process in action with my sea-urchins. The race has been won by a seventeen-year old lad, a "bell-hop" from Canada; and behold him lifted up into a golden cloud! His picture is in every edition of every newspaper in the land, and a hundred million people clamor his name; crowds besiege him, he is carried upon shoulders; contracts are spread before him, he has only to "sign on the dotted line," and he may travel about in private cars, and have managers and secretaries and press agents, and a glass tank, in which several times each day he swims in vaudeville houses before the eyes of thousands. All the rest of his life this glory will cling to him, he will

be "somebody"; the very town where he was born shares in his reflected glory, he has "put it on the map."

One of the celebrities who ruled the world during my boyhood, the late John L. Sullivan, was introduced to Grover Cleveland, and wanted to put the latter at his ease. "A great man is a great man," said John L. "It don't matter if he's a prize-fighter or a president." And so every year America widens the categories of greatness, and takes new heroes into her Hall of Fame. The youth who swims the Catalina channel, the girl who swims the English channel, the man who walks across the continent in forty-seven days, the man who drives a motor car two hundred and seven miles an hour, the man who flies over the north pole, the man who eats a gallon of beans in eleven minutes, the girl who slays her rival with a hammer, the scientist who discovers a cosmic ray, the movie star who marries her seventeenth husband, the preacher who reads the bible two hundred times—each one has his day, or perhaps his week or month, upon the front pages of the papers, each has his moving picture contract and his vaudeville "time," each his envelope in the "mortgag" of the newspapers, where the clippings about him are indexed, and will be looked up whenever he comes to town, or does anything else that has "news value."

Strangers marvel at this clamor and lack of restraint, and think there must be some especial depravity in the American soul; but this is because our thinking about human society is still unscientific. "Vice and virtue are products like vinegar," said Voltaire; and every social manifestation has its cause. The cause of America's frenzy is simply the extremes of social contrast, greater than any to which human nature has hitherto been exposed. In order to understand the sea-urchins who swim channels, or the "human flies" who climb the outside of forty-story buildings, or the "walking stomachs" who eat twelve dozen oysters and forty-nine pancakes at a meal, it is necessary to have sympathy, and realize what it means to be a "nobody" in capitalist society—an obscure atom in a miserable mass, travelling in a crowded street car to a monotonous job, railed at by a nagging boss, wearing frayed clothing, eating dirty food, sleeping in a hall bedroom with the rent overdue. The victim of such conditions, driven to desperation, makes some hitherto unheard-of effort, develops some hitherto unimaginable talent—and behold him suddenly transported into fairyland, riding in a limousine, carrying wads of greenbacks in every pocket, waited upon, flattered, caressed, loved, stared at, cheered, photographed, talked about. Does anybody wonder that America is the land of unlimited possibilities and that Japanese, Chinese, Hindoos, Turks, Jews, Greeks, Italians, Poles, Papuans and Patagonians dream of emigrating to that movie-land where every farm house kitchen is a baronial hall and every drawing-room a cathedral?

All the way up and down the social scale, wherever you study these mob-excitements, you find the same artificially created tropism, the impulse to move in the direction of gold. The reporters who write up the sensational event, in a language which de-

THE Nicaraguans can have all the freedom that is good for them provided they do not get crosswise with the wishes of the United States government. This is the latest interpretation of one of the famous "fourteen points" on which this country marched to war to make the world safe for democracy in 1917. An individual by the name of Chamorro, choose to run for president of Nicaragua. He is not much of a candidate from our point of view. But this is not the question. Our rulers believe in democracy and that's self-explanatory. So Mr. Kellogg informed all and sundry that he would not be responsible for Mr. Chamorro's expenses and treated that person as one who had left his bed and board and was not entitled to better treatment.

THE big story behind this is to the effect that Wall Street already has a good and faithful servant in the presidential chair in Nicaragua. There is no sense in dumping a good man, even if the fellow who bankers for his job is just as good. Diaz has done the right thing by Wall Street's Nell, so why bother with Chamorro. Open elections openly arrived at, are the order of the day in Nicaragua but candidates that are not satisfactory to Wall Street had better save their money.

THE war against King George of England still rages on the Lake Michigan front. General Thompson is leading the hardy colonists in person, and it now looks as if victory would perch on his banners. The Irish-democratic vote which was wavering for political reasons, has decided to avenge a long-standing insult and will spring to arms at the call of the general. The only doubtful elements are the Chicago school teachers. While Thompson is slaying the British lion his school board is saving money for the wealthy tax dodgers of the Windy City by slashing the teachers' salaries. But then, patriotism is a costly luxury.

IRELAND is making long strides morally and socially according to Seumas MacManus, story teller and patriot who has managed to eke out an existence by writing about the land of his birth. If MacManus had confined himself to telling stories about barefooted peasants he might have escaped the dishonor of being mentioned in this column, since his stories are poor. But when he dabbles in politics he might as well make up his mind that he needs defensive armor. And when he says that Ireland is striding forward, morally and socially under the Free State government he should expect that some of his fellow country-men will take issue with him. Irishmen are supposed to quarrel on slight provocation. This is not so, but what of it? What is believed is a collection of fables that don't hurt anybody if taken in the proper spirit. We may return to this issue again and we may not.

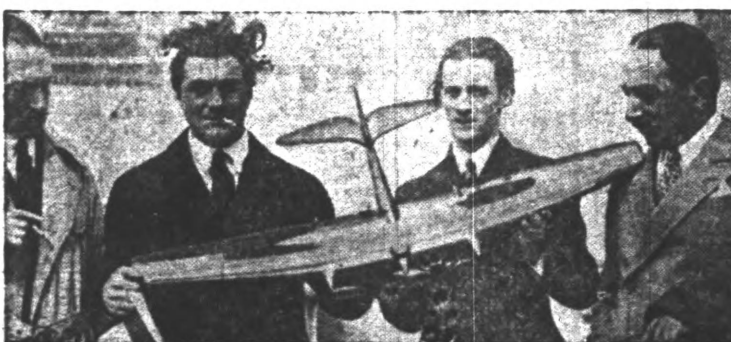
IT would amaze you to learn the number of letters I receive daily asking me to sponsor some worthy cause. I have long since ceased corresponding with secretaries of movements whose membership is almost entirely confined to a letterhead. But some secretaries have a sense of humor or else they are plump crazy. So they cannot be ignored. One of them seized on the bright idea of interesting me in his pet cause by writing to a friend of mine and suggesting that he bring the matter to my attention. He was organizing a league to free Ireland and of course I was his meat.

KNOWING from previous experience that I do not take kindly to one-man organizations, he did not dare make frontal attack. He tried a flank movement. He wrote to James P. Cannon, and got Jim so excited about the woes of his ancestral home that I was importuned to do something about it. The main thing was to acquaint me with the matter, and that being accomplished the rest was expected to be easy. But it wasn't. I have a decided aversion to flank movements and hereby advise all who may be harboring designs on my emotions that I am impervious to flattery. And as far as Ireland is concerned I positively refuse to risk life or limb in the service of that country until there is an organization composed of at least two persons that aims to do something other than proving that all Irishmen are virtuous and have a sense of humor.

parts ever farther from English—each one is hoping to attract the attention of the "desk," and to rise upon the wings of this story to the permanence of "feature writing." The "desk" is hoping, by masterful handling of each new opportunity to replace the managing editor in the affections of the publisher. The managing editor is hoping to avoid being replaced by a dozen too eager subordinates. The publisher is hoping to prove to some big banker that a newspaper is capable of affording its "eighty per cent safety" just the same as if it were chain grocery stores, or the diversion of industrial alcohol. From top to bottom the same "cristotropism," the deadly pressure of competitive greed.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEW FLIER WITH SEVEN MOTORS



Model of new flier to be constructed this year, it is said. It will be a huge ship, with seven motors, to keep it aloft in long voyages when accidents happen to one or more of the engines.