

OVERLOADED EMMIGRANT STEAMER BLOWS UP WITH FEARFUL LOSSES

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

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

Crowd the Engines.

On her upper decks, and running to make up lost time, the Principessa Mafaldi's rotten old overstrained boilers burst when the ship was nearly at the end of her journey from Genoa to Rio. The wreck took place just off the low rocky islands called the "Abrolhos." It was at first thought that the steamer had run upon a reef. In addition to her crew of 230 persons, the Principessa Mafaldi, only a 9,200 tons, carried packed together like sardines at least 827 third-class passengers. The owners report it at that. But stories of the survivors place the number higher.

Loafers Are Safe.

On her upper decks, the ship had fairly luxurious accommodations in which were fifty-two first-class passengers and 69 second-class passengers. The officers of the ship retained command during the disaster, and every one of these passengers, in comparative safety high above the bursting boilers, found a place in the rescuing steamers and was saved. It appears that the crew and the common immigrants were not so fortunate.

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

Owners Rush Excuses. An official statement says there are 460 survivors on the Steamer Formosa, 500 on the Steamer Altona, and 200 on the Steamer Empress Star, and an unknown number on the Steamer Voltaire.

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

Poor Safety Inspection.

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

The first rescue ship to reach the scene was the French freighter Formosa, which arrived about 9 o'clock. The stricken vessel was sinking, and the passengers were in great terror. The Formosa at once began taking aboard the endangered passengers. Other ships coming up as the hours passed joined in the rescue task. At about 2:30 this morning, according to one message received, the Principessa Mafaldi gave a final lurch and went down.

First news of the disaster came at 2:40 this morning. Prior to that time, the Brazilian Radio Service had been so busy summoning aid that no word had been sent to the outside world.

Early in the morning, at the request of the Italian embassy, the government took over the dissemination of information to prevent the spread of "alarming rumors based on insufficient reports."

The exact cause of the liner's loss also remains uncertain. The most persistent version is that the vessel's propeller shaft broke and that intruding water caused the boilers to explode.

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

MacMurray Talks With Coolidge; to Sail Soon

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — John V. A. MacMurray, American minister to China, discussed the Far Eastern situation with President Coolidge today. He will sail for China on November 5.

MacMurray persistently pursued a pro-British policy, and a demand for his recall is said to have been voiced by a large section of the cabinet, whose imperialist interests differed from those of British imperialism.

'PRAVDA' REFUTES VORWAERTS' LIES ABOUT WAR PLANS

Communists Call Labor to Stop White Terror

MOSCOW, Oct. 14. (By Mail).—The Communist International has published an appeal to the workers and all toilers all over the world to protest energetically against the fascist terror in Lithuania, against the Lithuanian hangmen who are cruelly oppressing the workers of Lithuania.

Pravda Nails Lies.

Pravda refutes a lying report of the Berlin Vorwaerts concerning an alleged speech of comrade Stalin supposed to have been published in the Pravda on the 2nd of October and concerning an article in the same tone alleged to have been published in the Pravda. The Vorwaerts reported comrade Stalin as having said that 37 factories in the Soviet Union had been turned over to the production of poison gas and incendiary bombs.

This clumsy lie of the social democratic organ is easily refuted, for Pravda is easily to be obtained in Germany and any reader of the Vorwaerts can assure himself that no such speech (a speech which by the way was never made) and no such article appeared in the Pravda of the (Continued on Page Four)

Send More Troops Against Remnants Of Gomez Forces

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Several trainloads of federal reinforcements are on their way to the state of Vera Cruz today to campaign against the Cruzada reactionaries in the Orizaba district.

According to the war office, Luis Gonzalez, who led one faction of the Gomez-Almada counter-revolutionists has lost all his men.

Federal warcraft are being moved from Vera Cruz to Nautia Bay, where a band of reactionary bandits is operating. Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, commander of federal cavalry in the Tuxpam oil fields, reported his force in contact with the rebels at Viguetta. Nautia Bay probably will be blockaded.

Morgan's Man Meets Calles.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 26.—Dwight Morrow, new American Ambassador to Mexico, will be received by President Calles at the National Palace on Friday, the foreign office announced today.

Professional Patriots Urge Deporting Aliens

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

Ten Peking Students Executed By Chang, Scores Under Arrest

PEKING, Oct. 25.—One girl and nine men students were executed, and scores of other Chinese students in Peking universities were arrested today in furtherance of Marshal Chang Tso-lin's campaign against nationalists and especially Communists.

The northern war lord is understood to have resolved upon drastic persecution of Communists within his dominion of north China.

The girl and her nine companions were executed in the temple of Heaven Ground.

Workers Continue Their Protest Against Being Held Up By Red Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 26. The headquarters of the Red Cross here, of which President Coolidge is nominal head, are much worried over widespread revolt which is apparent all over the country against their methods of compelling workers with a regular salary to "join" the organization.

The yearly drive will go on in the Brooklyn navy yard in spite of Admiral Plunkett's attempts to avoid something like a mutiny by prohibiting it. The admiral has been talked to by his superiors and has yielded.

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

LABOR DEFENSE FIGHTS TO FREE ZEIGLER MINERS

Filing of Petition to Stay Sentence a Month

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

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

Three Cases Reversed.

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

The higher court practically admitted the weak grounds upon which the others had been sentenced by passing the buck of responsibility back to the original jury on the grounds that because there was considerable conflicting testimony, the decision of the jury was final and the court did not desire to disturb their findings.

Were Left Wingers.

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

The trial of these eight miners was the result of a struggle by the Ku Klux Klan co-operating with the corrupt District officials of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, to overthrow the progressive officials in office in the Zeigler Local, No. 992. The Illinois District of the U. M. W. A. was at that time headed by President Frank Farrington, since expelled for openly admitting that he was on the payroll of the Peabody Coal Company to the extent of \$25,000 a year.

A Frame-up.

A progressive miners' union member, Mike Sarovich was murdered when the reactionaries started a fight in the local union meeting. The District officers paid for the prosecution of other progressives on the far-fetched theory that they were responsible for Sarovich's death. The miners were convicted of both murder and assault. The murder charge has since been ruled out, but the men are condemned to brutal sentences of from one to fourteen years for "assault with intent to kill."

Grayson and Flier Quarrel. OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Maine, Oct. 26.—Strained relations between Mrs. Francis Wilson Grayson and her America to Copenhagen pilot, Wilmer L. Stultz, this afternoon reached the breaking point.

Stultz, it became known, has decided to quit the expedition. Miss Grayson blames him for turning back.

Colorado Governor Sanctions War On Coal Field Workers

Teapot Dome Principals Say He Ordered Secrecy



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

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

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

Knows Nothing of Leases. Owen J. Roberts, government counsel, asked him first about the navy's "war plans" for storage of naval fuel oil. Roosevelt said the plans called for 45,000,000 barrels in storage.

"Colonel," then asked Roberts, "when did you learn of the leasing of Teapot Dome?"

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

"Prior to that, did you know the reserve was to be leased?" continued Roberts.

"No." Busy With "Disarmament." Roberts was satisfied and turned him over to Martin W. Littleton, Sinclair attorney, for cross-examination.

"What were you doing from January until the latter part of April 1922?" asked Littleton.

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

"And that took all your time?"

"The major part," qualified Roosevelt.

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

"No." Roosevelt was excused.

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

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

Boys, Famished, Steal Potatoes From Field; Get Month Sentence

LONDON, Oct. 15. (By Mail).—Protests have been sent to the Home Secretary by miners' societies against the sentence of a month's imprisonment passed on two youths who stole a few potatoes from a field.

The boys, who were out of jobs, stole the potatoes when they were hungry.

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

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

COLORADO STRIKE RECALLS LUDLOW MURDERS IN 1914

Women, Children Burned Alive by Thugs

By LELAND OLDS.

(Federated Press)

Will there be civil war in Colorado as a result of the coal strike which at the end of the first week was still growing with at least 10,000 miners involved? Not unless the big corporations which control the mines are allowed to secure sufficient armed forces to start something. At least that is the lesson of the last great struggle fought out by the miners in 1913-14. The story of that conflict, culminating in a militia attack on the Ludlow tent colony in which 2 women and 11 children were killed and the (Continued on Page Five)

ACQUITTED FOR KILLING WHITE GUARD PETLURA

Schwartzbard Cheered as Verdict Is Announced

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

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

Cheer Schwartzbard.

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

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

Indian Trade Union Leader Hits British Break With USSR

LONDON, Oct. 12 (By Mail).—"Following the action of the British Trade Union Congress in breaking with the Russian workers, we in India fear a disastrous war with Russia and China, with our country being used as a base of operations by the British war office," declared C. Sethi, an executive member of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress in an interview with the British Sunday Worker.

"It was because of these fears," Sethi declared that I voiced a warning against a break with Russia when I attended the T. U. C. congress at Edinburgh as a fraternal delegate.

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

Total of 126 Mines Closed; Defense and Relief Committee Organized

Governor Sanctions Mass Arrests of Strikers; Gunmen Beat Workers

By EARL BROWDER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

How Mrs. Santa Bernash Broke the Rockefeller Line in Berwind

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

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

Meet at Ludlow Monument.

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

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

Dismissal of 400 Cases Exposes Way Prosecutors Juggled with Conscripts

The dropping of 400 complaints in the Brooklyn federal court yesterday against "war slackers" has called attention here to the free and easy way in which men subject to draft were proceeded against during the high tide of patriotism ten years ago. The charges call for heavy penalties against men whose only offense, it is now admitted by District Attorney De Groot, were that their names confused the clerks in the prosecutors' offices.

There are still 1,885 cases on the files, and the men named have been for ten years in imminent danger of arrest, and if friendly or alien, prison terms or deportation. The fact that the cases were so numerous that they "clogged the files" is one of the reasons given by De Groot for asking their dismissal.

"The cases grow out of mistakes in draft registration, in changes of address, in all sorts of errors," said De Groot. "Some men enlisted after they had been registered for the draft and were later set down as slackers because they had been lost track of."

"All of these 1,885 cases have no grounds for prosecution."

The Pickets Arrive.

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

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

Into Action. Mrs. Bernash sprang forward. She held the hand of a 15-year-old girl picket as she approached the guard.

"Show us your warrants," she shouted. "You can't arrest us without warrants."

It was about 6:30 a. m. as the guards challenged the pickets. There was a short parley. Meanwhile 26 carloads of miners en route to the mines in the canyon had stopped behind the pickets' cars below the bridge.

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

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

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

Three pickets rushed to the (Continued on Page Two)

GET A NEW READER! BOOST THE DAILY WORKER!

How Mrs. Bernarsh Broke Rockefeller Line

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

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

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

Pickets saw the situation and rushed the men at the creek, pushing them into the water.

Word was dispatched to Trinidad and Sheriff J. J. Marty of Las Animas county rushed deputies to the district.

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

Hundreds of miners lined the road and cheered as the auto truck passed.

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

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

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

COMMERCE DEPT. HAS TO WARN OF ITALIAN CRISIS

Grinding of Workers by Fascisti Fails to Help

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

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

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

"It is too early to say whether the cost of living will decline to a sufficient extent to compensate for the reductions that are being made in wages and whether the latter will really have the desired result of stimulating production and employment."
Pointing out that Italy's industrial activity of the past four years has been largely due to huge borrowings abroad, upon which the first payments are now coming due, MacLean finds that the economic crisis due to the rise in value of the lira has not yet fully developed. Conditions will surely be worse "for some time to come, even if the currency is maintained at its present level."

If the rise continues, he adds, "manufacturers and business men would be less able to cope with it, since their resources are already subject to a severe strain."
This disclosure of the severity of the depression which Mussolini has created is the first which the Washington government has given to the American public. It amounts to a warning to American investors to steer clear of Italy until after the impending crash shall have registered all of its destructive force.

British Booster Asks Big Bill to Come Over

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

Turkestan Women Throw Away Veils, Travel Thru Desert

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

Weisbord Goes to Detroit

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

Curtis Wants Assurance

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

Chicago University Man Advises Recognition of Soviet Union by America

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

A. F. L. Official Hits Clothing Worker Label

Because the Nash Clothing Company uses the label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, which is not a member of the A. F. of L., it was attacked recently in the Labor Journal of Richmond, California, by John J. Manning, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L.
"Members of organized labor," Manning says, "should not patronize the Nash Clothing Company for this reason."

Finnish Workers Give Dance in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 26. — The Finnish Workers' Club of this city will hold a Dance and Vetcherinka Saturday night, October 29th at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N.S.
The affair is arranged for the benefit of the Workers Party, District Five. All workers and friends are urged to attend and help make the affair a success.

Dance for Colorado Strike

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

SUPREME COURT MUST RULE ON JIM CROW LAWS

Segregation in Gary School To Be Appealed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26. — The case of the demonstration of white school children inspired by wealthy parents of Gary, Ind., in the Emerson school of that city, and the school board's ready and eager acceptance of their "demands" is to go before the Supreme Court of the United States as a test case, along with several other particularly flagrant cases of Jim Crow legislation.

The legal point at issue is the constitutional right of the states to discriminate against a part of their citizens in spite of the various amendments to the federal constitution that followed the emancipation proclamation.

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

Borah Shouting For Norris

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

Alaska Volcanic Expedition

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

British Workers Hit Legal Child Slavery in Mines of Rhodesia

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

Small Factory Men Meet in Backwoods; Bewail Hard Luck

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

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

He also felt that "the bankers are not worrying, since they own the country body and soul," and that the "10,000,000 employees on national, state and local government payrolls" run the government.
Edgerton did not propose struggle against the government or the big trusts, but "debunking of the idea that there is prosperity" and reduction of the standards of living of workers, of whom he asserted that thru: "abnormally high wages and lower living costs, the so-called working classes are in the happiest living conditions they have ever known."

Green Invests His Cash in Open Shop Real Estate, Claim

By L. P. RINDALL.
LOS ANGELES, California, Oct. 26. — President Green of the A. F. of L., and Hutcheson of the carpenters, and some other delegates, it is said, have invested their hard earned money in Los Angeles real estate.

Be that as it may, Green surely would make a splendid real estate lecturer at this free lunch excursion for which this burg is famous. According to him, here we have "glorious sunshine and golden sunset. An atmosphere cooled by the snow-capped mountains and the rippling waves of the Pacific."

But regardless of what they may have done or not done, the fact is that the real estate fraternity is doing business at the old stand.

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

Mine Strike Assaults Will Be Investigated

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

Von Luckner Here

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

Arrested for Petition

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

Many More Meetings For 10th Anniversary

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

Minnesota Tours.
St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minneapolis, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m.; Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings.
Many Ohio Meetings.
On November 6, meetings will be held in East Liverpool (2:30 p. m.) and Steubenville (7:30 p. m.), Belleaire, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p. m. H. Scott will speak at all three meetings. N. Schaffer will speak at Hungarian Hall, Martin's Ferry at 2:30 the afternoon of Nov. 6.
On the 5th Toledo will have its celebration. On Nov. 6, in the afternoon Dayton will have its celebration and in the evening Cincinnati, with T. Johnson as speaker at both meetings. At Youngstown, Nov. 6, J. Brahtin will speak. In the evening of Nov. 6 there will be meetings at Warren and Canton.

The celebration in Cleveland will be held on Sunday, Nov. 6, at Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street with Alexander Bittelmann, I. Amter, E. Boich and League and Pioneer speakers.
F. Amter speaks at Akron, Nov. 13th at 50 Howard street at 2:30. Pittsburgh and vicinity.
The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings.

Boston and vicinity.
Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Kopikow.
Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Oak Hall W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch.
Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall.
Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas.
Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter.
Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian.
Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaks at both places.
Pittsburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall 9 Pritchard St. Speakers: Fred E. Beal.
Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th-8 p. m., Mainst Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay.

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.
Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker.
On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th.
Wm. Z. Foster speaks at Paterson, N. J., on the evening of Nov. 11th, while on the 13th H. M. Wicks speaks in Passaic and John J. Ballam at Newark.

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

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

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

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

Labor Laws and Social Insurance

Hours of Work and Rest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

These are the maximum normal hours for various occupations. Overtime is permitted in certain cases provided that it does not exceed 120 hours per year, nor average above two hours on any two successive days. The first two hours of overtime are paid for at the rate of time and a half, and succeeding hours at double time. That the permission to use overtime is not being abused can be seen from the fact that even in 1923 and 1924, when the economic situation was more difficult and overtime was consequently more resorted to, the overtime amounted on an average to less than three-tenths and two-tenths of an hour daily. Today the work day in manufacturing averages 7.5 hours. When the six-hour day in mining is considered, together with the deductions which have been mentioned, it is probably conservative to estimate that the actual working week of the average Russian industrial worker is somewhat under 44 hours. This is a shorter work week than we have in the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

Vacations

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

The System of Social Insurance.

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

Temporary Disability.

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

The inference likely to be drawn by many

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

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

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

KELLOGG BOOSTS MONGADA; PRICE FOR SELLING-OUT

Marines to "Supervise" Nicaragua Elections

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Altho Secretary of State Kellogg issued a public statement today declaring that "the United States is not going to select any candidate for the presidency of Nicaragua," the State Department has already placed its stamp of approval on one potential candidate and barred another from the elections. The candidate who has met with the approval of the State Department is General Moncada, who, altho he led the liberal forces at the beginning of the revolt against Diaz, surrendered after negotiations with Henry Stimson, representative of President Coolidge. The blessing bestowed on the Moncada candidacy by the State Department is regarded as Moncada's price for the sell-out. The Coolidge Administration will maintain a large force of marines in Nicaragua to "supervise" the election. Since Moncada's surrender, nearly a thousand Nicaraguan liberals have been killed.

German and Belgian Delegates in Moscow For Nov. Celebration

MOSCOW, Oct. 26.—The first foreign delegations to the November celebrations will arrive in Leningrad on October 13th. They are: third German workers' delegation 60 strong; Belgian workers' delegation 15 strong and Swiss workers' delegation also 15 strong. Representatives of the foreign workers' delegations will be invited to the jubilee session of the Central Executive Committee.

Credit on Easy Terms Given Workers in USSR

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail.) Oct. 15.—To help workers to provide themselves with ready-made clothes, under-clothing and foot wear and also with such things as furniture etc., long term credits are given to workers in the U. S. S. R. on easy terms. All manual and office workers whose earnings do not exceed 100 rubles per month benefit by this. The general amount of these credits is fixed by the trade unions jointly with the cooperatives and State trade institutions. The credits to Moscow workers in the current year are fixed at 5 million rubles from October 20, workers will be provided on credit with winter goods to the value of 1½ months' earnings of the recipient.

CHANG MURDERS TEN IN EFFORT TO CURB UNREST

Fears Revolt; Conducts Reign of Terror

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Ten young students, charged with opposing the reactionary regime of Shang Tso-ling, were executed today by the Manchurian war lord. In the last two days twenty students have been secretly killed by Chang Tso-ling. Fearing a wide-spread revolt, Chang has been carrying on a reign of terror in an effort to curb growing revolutionary sentiment. Demonstrations against Chang and against Japan, which has been backing Chang, have recently taken place in Manchuria. A number of executions are also reported to have taken place recently in Tientsin. Martial law, recently declared by Chang, is being drastically enforced. In addition to the executions, wholesale arrests are taking place. Mounted patrols cover the streets at night, stopping pedestrians and questioning them.

Chang Bombs Civilians.

PEKING, Oct. 26.—Flying over the Great Wall, a military airplane from Chang Tso-ling's army dropped four bombs upon Taiyuanfu, capital of Shansi Province, it was announced today by Marshal Chang Tso-ling's headquarters. The statement said considerable damage had been done, and a great number of civilians are reported to have been killed.

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

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—What appears to be a satisfactory substitute for rubber has been discovered by the Bureau of Standards, it was announced today. It is called Guayule rubber and is produced from a shrub grown in Mexico and California. Investigation to find a rubber substitute was ordered by the Commerce Department in an effort to break the British monopoly on plantation rubber. Further tests will be made to determine the commercial possibilities of Guayule rubber.

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

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

Rigid Censorship Hides Scramble for Throne of Rumania

BERLIN, Oct. 26.—Official censorship of all communications between Rumania and the outside world today veiled the scramble for the throne in Bucharest. Telephone and telegraph connections between Bucharest and Belgrade were shut off at 9 o'clock last night. The last word to reach Belgrade before the break told of a manifesto issued by General Averescu's "People's Party" strongly protesting against the arrest of former Minister Manoilescu and denouncing as illegal the government of Premier Bratianu. Hold Manoilescu. The Bratianu government arrested Manoilescu at the frontier and confiscated letters from former Crown Prince Carol, whose friends are seeking to place him on the throne now occupied by his son and which he renounced for the love of Madame Lupescu. **BEHLIN, Oct. 26.**—The fight over the Rumanian throne, in which former Crown Prince Carol is the central figure is becoming more bitter with the Carolists trying to unite all the opposition factions, said a dispatch from Roumania today. Former Premier Averescu and M. Jorga have taken leadership in the attempt to form a united front of all the anti-Bratianu forces.

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


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

Work Daily for the Daily Worker!

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

AID WORKERS PARTY CAMPAIGN FUND

About two weeks remain until Election Day. The Workers (Communist) Party is waging a campaign to enlighten the workers on the vital issues that are involved. Are you collecting money among your shop-mates for this fight? What have you been doing to help this work? The Workers (Communist) Party needs your help at once. Much work must be done in the comparatively short time that remains—the printing of literature, the arrangement of indoor rallies, special editions of THE DAILY WORKER and The Freiheit, etc. Don't wait—do it at once. Fill out the blank below with your contribution and forward to the Workers Party District Office, 108 E. 14th St., City. William W. Weinstein, 168 East 14th Street, City. Enclosed please find my contribution of for the election campaign. My name is Address union affiliation Make all checks payable to Wm. W. Weinstein.



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The General Military Situation in China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concrete Examples. Chang Tso-lin bases himself upon the Manchurian landlords and the in-

terests of Japanese imperialism in Manchuria. In Manchuria he has a local basis and so whenever he conducts any operations in Manchuria or on its borders he is generally successful; when he advances out of Manchuria he meets defeat. Quite similar is the situation of Yen who finds his support in the liberal landlords of Shan-si (he has become known as the "modern governor" of the province). He has trained his army on the basis of defending the borders of Shan-si and he is generally successful. But when Yen tries to advance out of his province, when he tries to move towards Peking at Tientsin, he too meets with defeat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pravda Refutes War Liars

(Continued from Page One) 2nd October or of any earlier or later number.

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

against the Soviet Union, the land of the toilers.

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

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

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

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

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

DRAMA

"The Love Call"

Sigmund Romberg's Musical Show Rushed in at the Majestic

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



Lerna Deane

Cowboys, Indians, Mexican dancing maidens, and Federal army scouts dance across the stage in goodly numbers, producing with much avidity the speed and noise that feature this musical play, and keep a fair-sized line at the box-office window.

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

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



Featured in "Escape" John Galsworthy's new play at the Booth Theatre.

audience by the addition of several tra-la-las.

"The Love Call" is nothing more than one more contribution to the American literature of the "Golden West" that pictures the rise of American imperialism, and the exploitation of the Indians as a highly romantic era.—S. A. P.

Broadway Briefs

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

AMUSEMENTS

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

IF The Actor-Managers presents Lord Dunsany's comedy, **LITTLE THEATRE**—W. 14 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

WALTER **HAMPDEN** in Ibsen's comedy "AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE" Hampden's Theat. B'way at 62d St. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30

Win Fox presents the Motion Picture **SUNRISE** F. W. MURNAU Directed by HERMANN SUDERMANN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Theat. 42d St. W. of B'way Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30

"Audience Quaked Delightedly." —Woolcott, World.
DRACULA New York's newest Shubert
FULTON B'way at 23d St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Trial of Mary Dugan" By Bayard Veiller, with ANN HARDING—REX CHERBYMAN

HUDSON West 41 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
WILLARD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA

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

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

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

The Theatre Guild Presents
PORGY Guild Th. W. 52d. Eves. 8:00 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

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

The LADDER POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.50. COURT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

KEITH ALBEE'S **JEFFERSON**
8 KEITH ALBEE'S ACTS
TO-DAY "JEFFERSON" (Theater Guild)
JEAN BEDINI 31-PEOPLE-31
"BEST BETS OF 1927"
Billie Dove

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

- Gaibrish, (collected) Arden, Pa. 9.00
- John Pruman, (collected) R.S.F. 11.00
- Baltimore, Md. 11.00
- Tarnovsky, New York City 2.00
- Mehring, New York City 2.00
- Wood, New York City 5.00
- Birnchuk, New York City 5.00
- Smith, New York City 5.00
- Hannmelstein, New York City 5.00
- Martinsky, New York City 5.00
- Woz. Wom. Educational Club, Hammond, Ind. 10.00
- John J. Morrison, Bronx, N. Y. 3.00
- M. C. Underwood, Boston, Mass. 1.00
- H. Chubnik, New York City 3.00
- Branch No. 3, Astoria, Oregon 4.00
- Oscar Coover, (collected) Minneapolis, Minn. 5.00
- Adamok, (collected) Chicago, Ill. 9.25
- K. Caspko, Bethlehem, Pa. 5.00
- Joe Kasper, Detroit, Mich. 2.00
- Chas. Cassell, Kalamazoo, Mich. 1.00
- C. A. Whittey, Oakland, Calif. 1.00
- Ellen Wetherell, Winthrop, Mass. 1.00
- Finland Workers' Assn., San Francisco, Calif. (collected) 7.50
- Otto Olson, (collected) Kalispell, Mont. 20.00
- Pekman, Oakland, Calif. 1.00
- Adolph Saliger, St. Paul, Minn. 1.00
- and Lagerbauer, St. Paul, Minn. 1.00
- John Wild, Gloversville, N. Y. 2.00
- Miles Taratuzki, Phila., Pa. 1.00
- Alfred Knutson, Bismarck, N. Dakota 2.00
- Finland Federation, Chicago, Ill. 1.00
- Joseph Bjorkman, (collected) Detroit, Mich. 5.50

Administration Rallies Forces to Defend Idea of Monopoly for Loans

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

Recently President Coolidge intervened in an internal squabble in the state department over the question of approving of a foreign loan to say that he held the secretary of state responsible, and could allow only one policy. The effect is to prevent sale in the United States of bonds not approved of by the larger financiers

No Clue of Redfern

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

THIS CHRISTMAS

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

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

Will You Help Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

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

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE 50 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City.
Enclosed find \$3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

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



BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Lenin and Bolshevism

With a book by Stalin

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

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

All for 50 cents Add 5 cents for postage.

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

TAX PAYMENT TO HELP WORKERS IS UNITY SLUGAN

Postpone ILGW Picket Cases in Chicago

The Unity Committee of the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers is... all militant workers to pay a dollar tax to... the left wing to "defeat... the trade union movement... the appeal is signed by Louis Hyman, chairman, and Ben Gold, secretary.

"During the past 11 months," it reads, "the bureaucracy of the needle trade... the moral and financial support of all reactionary forces in this country. Sigman transferred \$200,000 from the cloak and dress unemployment insurance fund and the 'Forward' has contributed thousands to help force the yoke of slavery on the great mass of our workers."

In spite of the long and bitter strike in the cloak industry and the miserable conditions that have resulted from this criminal war, the workers of our unions have deprived themselves of the necessities of life, so as to finance the struggle.

"Now, comrades, we have reached the point where, due to the dull season and demoralization, it has become impossible for our workers to bear the burden of this great struggle which involves the lives and destinies not only of the needle trade workers but the labor movement as a whole without assistance from the workers of other trades. There are thousands of workers throughout the country who understand the vital issues at stake and have generously supported our cause."

"Pay your one dollar tax immediately and help win the struggle of the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers. Pay your one dollar tax to supply ammunition to our brave fighters who are bearing the brunt of the struggle on the picket line and in the prisons. Pay your one dollar tax to help defeat fascism in the trade union movement."

Postpone 5 Picket Cases.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—Cases of the striking cloak and dressmakers arrested recently for picketing in strikes at "registered" shops were postponed yesterday until Nov. 8th. The right wing administration of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union caused the discharge of these strikers when they refused to register with the right wing dual union.

The workers are Ida Rothstein, Anna Yasow, Jennie Gashin, Sonia Gaster and Vera Daroff. Sam Marcus, cloakmaker arrested on charges inspired by Saul Fleeg, one of the leaders of the right wing, was discharged.

The Joint Board has voted to support to the utmost a strike called in the Kirschbaum shop. The workers walked out when the shop chairman was discharged for refusing to register.

Mrs. Knapp Will Take Stand in Graft Case

ALBANY, Oct. 26.—Mrs. Florence E. Knapp, former republican secretary of state, who placed "deserving republicans" and relatives in the state payroll during the 1925 state census, will take the witness stand in the Moreland Act investigation of graft in high places here, it was announced today.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

HUNGRY OHIO MINERS MUST SECURE RELIEF WITHOUT OFFICIAL HELP

By I. AMTER.

OHIO miners are hungry. Miners in Nelsonville (in the Hocking Valley) have issued an appeal for help. Miners in Gloucester (also in the Hocking Valley) also ask aid. They have relief committees on the job, and are appealing to the American workers to help them win the fight.

When this question was raised early in the struggle, the union officials—sub-district, district and international—replied that it was out of place, on the ground that the miners must not ask for aid, for that would display weakness of the union and encourage the coal operators.

Results in No Relief. The miners have been out on strike for more than six months, and practically no relief has been forthcoming. We cannot count \$2 a week for the miners, 50 cents for his wife, and 25 cents for each child a week as relief. That is merely to keep the miners from actual starvation.

There are miners who are not merely hungry—they are starving. In Yorkville, there is one family that has lived on vegetables for more than a month. There is another which has subsisted on berries for a month. They were in a desperate condition, and when the other miners learned of it they collected money and bought them groceries.

How many more of them are hungry—some of them too proud to ask for help? How many are listed for help, but get none? After nearly seven months of struggle, with the fruits of the summer gardens now reaching their end, the miners are getting hungrier. Everybody could have foreseen it, it was the duty of the officials to provide for this situation.

Attempts have been made by lo-

calls to form relief conferences, but the sub-district and district officials have frowned upon them. "Wait until I consult with the district office," was the reply at the sub-district office. But the district office did not reply, for good or bad reasons: "We must wait till the officials give their approval," was the attitude of some of the men.

The Ohio Federation of Labor at its convention in Middletown, Ohio, in July, went in favor of a circular campaign for the relief of the miners. Results in Cleveland might be a guide to what has been raised. The Cleveland workers know little about the strike and the appeal has been made in the usual manner—with the usual results. Only the organized workers are being reached—and the masses of unorganized, the fraternal lodges and societies have not been approached. There has been no organized campaign to raise relief—for reasons best known to the officials.

Form Conferences. Officials of the American Federation of Labor will meet in Pittsburgh Nov. 14, to take up the question of relief and of the struggle. A militant might suspect that these officials have another motive in going to Pittsburgh, where the Pittsburgh Miners' Relief Conference has been formed and is functioning.

The miners of Ohio, however, are hungry. The fight is on—women and children must be fed—winter is coming on—evictions with all the accompanying brutality and suffering will take place.

The miners can wait no longer, but must without further delay form their relief conferences in every town. They must unite them into sub-district and a district conference and closely cooperate with the relief conferences in the rest of the country.

COLORADO STRIKE RECALLS LUDLOW MURDERS BY ROCKEFELLER'S COAL COMPANY

(Continued from Page One)

arrival of federal troops, bears witness to the courage of the present strikers and their leaders.

Secret meetings held in the hills at night characterized the days leading up to the 1913 strike. Organizers who attempted to get into the towns were met by the town marshals, employees of the company, and turned back. Men discovered to have any connection with the United Mine Workers were summarily ejected. Yet when the strike call was issued for Sept. 2, from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the miners answered. When evicted from their homes on the 3-day notice clause in their leases they pitched tent colonies near the mines or at the canyon entrances by which strikebreakers must pass.

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

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

Then followed winter months in which the strikers chiefly battled the elements. During these months, however, the regular members of the national guard were leaving the ranks which were being filled in considerable measure by the private armed guards of the operators. To such an extent had this gone that when the stage was set for the battle at the Ludlow tent colony a whole company which took part was made up of these mercenary troops of the operators.

Shoot Down Organizers. The battle lasted all day. The militia had taken a position on a hill above the camp from which they could rake it with rifle fire and machine guns. The strikers were given an idea of what to expect when a captured organizer was beaten over the head with the stock of a rifle and given a chance to run for freedom being shot down as he ran. With their rifles they deployed outside the camp leaving some of the women and children in caves which had been dug beneath the tents.

Burn Women and Children. When the day ended the national guardsmen took the camp and set fire to the tents. On the following day the bodies of 2 women and 11 children were found smothered in one of the caves.

A wave of anger inflamed by the feeling that they were indeed fighting for their lives drove the strikers to fury. The union issued a call to arms. A series of battles followed in

which mining camps were captured and mines burned. Then the U. S. army arrived and the period of violence ended.

When deputy sheriffs and miners finally were haled before the court as a result of this period of bloodshed the jury, chosen by the sheriff, included 2 deputy sheriffs, the father of a deputy sheriff, the secretary to a coal operator, 2 former employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. store department and the assistant cashier of the Trinidad national bank. Needless to say no indictments were returned against deputy sheriffs while 163 were returned against strikers and their sympathizers, most of them involving murder.

Furniture Workers Suffer Wage Slash

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 16 (By Mail).—A ten per cent wage slash went into effect in the large furniture factories of Grand Rapids during the months of July and August. The wage cut comes on the heels of a series of wage slashes made in the last three or four years.

Both day and piece rates were slashed and in cases where workers received a bonus increased production was demanded before payment was made.

Western Railroads Have Five Billions in Water Stock, Testimony Shows

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 26.—Examination of the financial testimony by railroad accountants in the Chicago hearing on a proposed wage increase for locomotive firemen on the western railroads, shows that these roads are water-logged, as to book investment account, to the astounding degree of 72 per cent. That is to say, out of a book investment claim of \$7,100,000,000 for the western railroads, \$5,156,000,000 is charged off to "considerations other than money" in its source.

Donald Richberg, chief counsel for the rail labor unions, examining the officials of the western roads, made them admit in detail the small sums actually proven to have been invested, and the huge sums written in as investment which were simply water pumped in during the various reorganizations, mergers and other hocus pocus manipulations of the stock.

The Negro Labor Congress Praised By Union Leader

By THOMAS L. DABNEY. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Expressing his opinion that "no movement for the benefit of Negro workers can reach its highest value and success without the support of whites," Harold L. Pilgrim, President of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees in an address at the Forum of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress last Sunday afternoon stressed the fact that Negro workers and white workers must join forces if they hope to win a better day for the working class in America. Mr. Pilgrim, who is a staunch supporter of labor organizations among Negroes.

Praises Negro Labor Congress. During his address Mr. Pilgrim deplored the fact that the Negro has not established more labor organizations of a working class character; and he declared that "Negroes need labor organizations."

The speaker made short comments on such Negro organizations as the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the N. A. A. C. P., the American Negro Labor Congress, the National Alliance of Postal Employees and the Associated Negro Press. While the Garvey Movement "brought out the latent factors of the Negro..." and while the N. A. A. C. P. has done some good work, the speaker expressed the feeling that the American Negro Labor Congress is due the highest praise not only for its appeal to the Negro masses and its program of working class interests, but for its sane policy of cooperation between white workers and Negro workers. Because of the working class program of the Congress and its appeal to white and black workers to join forces for their common interests, the speaker declared that the Congress "will undoubtedly write its influence on the pages of Negro history."

Bankers Prey On Race. After giving figures showing remarkable growth of Negro banks both as to numbers and assets, Mr. Pilgrim ventured the assertion that Negro banks render no real practical service to the race. The speaker amplified this statement by saying that Negro banks are subject to the same laws and rules that apply to white banks and which are made with the view of securing profits for the bankers as against the race.

During the discussion speakers stressed the fact that most Negro organizations cater to the professional classes in the race. But Negro college presidents, professors, authors, poets, artists, teachers, journalists etc. regard the Negro masses with contempt.

Supreme Court Won't Award Compensation To Injured Brakeman

WASHINGTON, (FP) Oct. 26.—Charles E. Brown, head brakeman on a Pere Marquette train between Saginaw and Toledo, severely injured in a collision will collect no damages from the company. The federal supreme court on Oct. 24, refused to review the decision of the Michigan state supreme court, which reversed the verdict given in his favor by a jury.

Brown and other members of the crew of his train, on a bitterly cold day in winter, went into the caboose to keep from freezing, after their engine had stalled. While they waited for a relief engine to arrive, a passenger engine ran into the caboose, killing two men and injuring Brown. He sued for damages under the federal liability law.

Shirt Makers Victors in 9 Shops; 350 Out

The first day of a strike called by the Shirt Makers' Union against open shop firms brought 9 employers, employing 150 workers to terms. Three hundred fifty shirt makers are still out.

There are 6,500 members in this branch of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. All enjoy the 44-hour week and a rate of wages about 10 per cent higher than prevails in open shops.

Anger Grows Against Mob-Rule.

James Weldon Johnson secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, writing in the November issue of the Century Magazine, points out that in the entire record of lynchings, covering a period of 40 years, less than 18 per cent of all mob victims, most of whom were Negroes, were accused of attacking women.

Magruder, Boosting For More Navy, Is Too Blunt; Jobless

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Opinion, has been divided as to whether Admiral Magruder overdid the job of creating propaganda for a "more efficient" navy and gave away evidence of inefficiency among the upper ranks of the bureaucracy which he was not supposed to give away; today tended to crystallize around the theory that he had.

"For the good of the service," Secretary of the Navy Wilbur yesterday arbitrarily removed Magruder from his post as commander of the navy yard here and ordered him to Washington.

Find Dry Agent's Safety Box While Hunting Remus Cash

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 26.—Attorneys for George L. Remus were due in Chicago tonight to take additional depositions to be used in the trial of the former "king of bootleggers" for the murder of his wife, Mrs. Imogene Remus.

Remus' charge that his wife had been unduly friendly with Franklin L. Dodge, former department of justice agent, whom he had named as co-respondent, and accused of conspiring to steal \$1,700,000 bootleg profits, developed testimony that:

Mrs. Remus had rented a safety deposit box in Dodge's home town, using the name of Mrs. A. W. Holmes.

Dodge had accompanied Mrs. Remus on at least two or three visits to the American state savings bank, where she had a large safety deposit box.

On May 3, 1926, Mrs. Remus withdrew at least a part of the contents of this box and on the same date Dodge obtained a new safety deposit box in his own name.

Olgin, Saltzman Are Threatened with Jail at Contempt Hearing

Rubin Saltzman, business manager and M. J. Olgin, president of the Freiheit Publishing Association, charged with contempt, appeared before Referee Murray Hulbert, 551 Fifth Ave. They are accused of publishing articles in the Freiheit violating the injunction issued several months ago prohibiting the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board and its associates from picketing or urging workers to do so in shops affiliated with the Dress Manufacturers' Association.

The injunction was secured with the assistance of the right wing group of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The lawyer also asked Saltzman and Olgin who wrote certain articles that have appeared in the columns of the Freiheit, also who is city editor, labor editor and editor-in-chief. When the Freiheit representatives refused to answer the bosses' attorney he threatened them with arrest.

Joseph R. Brodsky and Philip Wittneberg appeared as counsel for the Freiheit Publishing Association.

Business Elements, Executives Menace Teachers' Salaries

Representatives of low-salaried public school teachers are scheduled to go before the Board of Estimate today to defend their interests from attack from two directions.

Southern Building Trades Unions Are Growing With Boom

WINSTON SALEM, N. C. (FP) Oct. 26.—The southern building boom is aiding the shattered building trade unions of Winston Salem, the leading city in North Carolina. Union membership is picking up as housing and industrial construction speeds. R. J. Reynolds & Co., the tobacco kings of Winston Salem, and makers of Camels and Prince Albert, are putting up another big building and numerous other structures are proceeding at the same time.

As the buildings climb higher and the demand for labor rises the tendency is for contractors to wink their eyes to union card carriers and to pay month by month a little more for their labor. Yet many carpenters are still getting 45 and 55 cents an hour and 70 cents is considered a high rate. The working day is 10 hours.

Unions Growing. The carpenters' union has risen to 250 members in a few months. This spring it had only 15 members. The bricklayers' union is somewhat stronger, but some of the building trades unions are non-existent. But a better union spirit is in the air and state labor representatives are hopeful of organizing the city in the coming year. At present Asheville, the tourist city in the mountains, is the only well organized town in the state.

Calhoun Will Teach U. S. History Course

The Workers School is offering a course this fall that many advanced students in American history have been waiting for, "Development of American Thought." The instructor will be Arthur C. Calhoun, of Brooklyn Labor College and member of the faculty of the Workers School last year.

This course will trace the economic and social factors in the history of this country that have had a determining influence in shaping the ideology of the American working class.

This subject will be followed in the spring by another in the same field, "Some Aspects of the American Mind," with Bertram D. Wolfe as the instructor.

The course in "The Development of American Thought" will start Monday, October 31, 8 p. m. Those who wish to take this course should register immediately at the office of the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th street.

Y.W.L. Dance to Greet National Delegates

The first Young Workers (Communist) League dance of the season will be held Saturday at Harlem Casino on the eve of the opening of the fourth national convention of the league. Delegates to the convention will be guests of honor, according to an announcement yesterday by the New York district office of the league, and members are urged to bring their friends and shop mates. Admission will be 50 cents. The casino is at Lenox Ave. and 116th St. The convention will open Sunday.

Tenth Anniversary OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

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Along with the new readers you secure YOUR NAME will appear in the fields of the Kremlin during the celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

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The Situation in Colorado

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Making the Best of Morrow

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

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

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

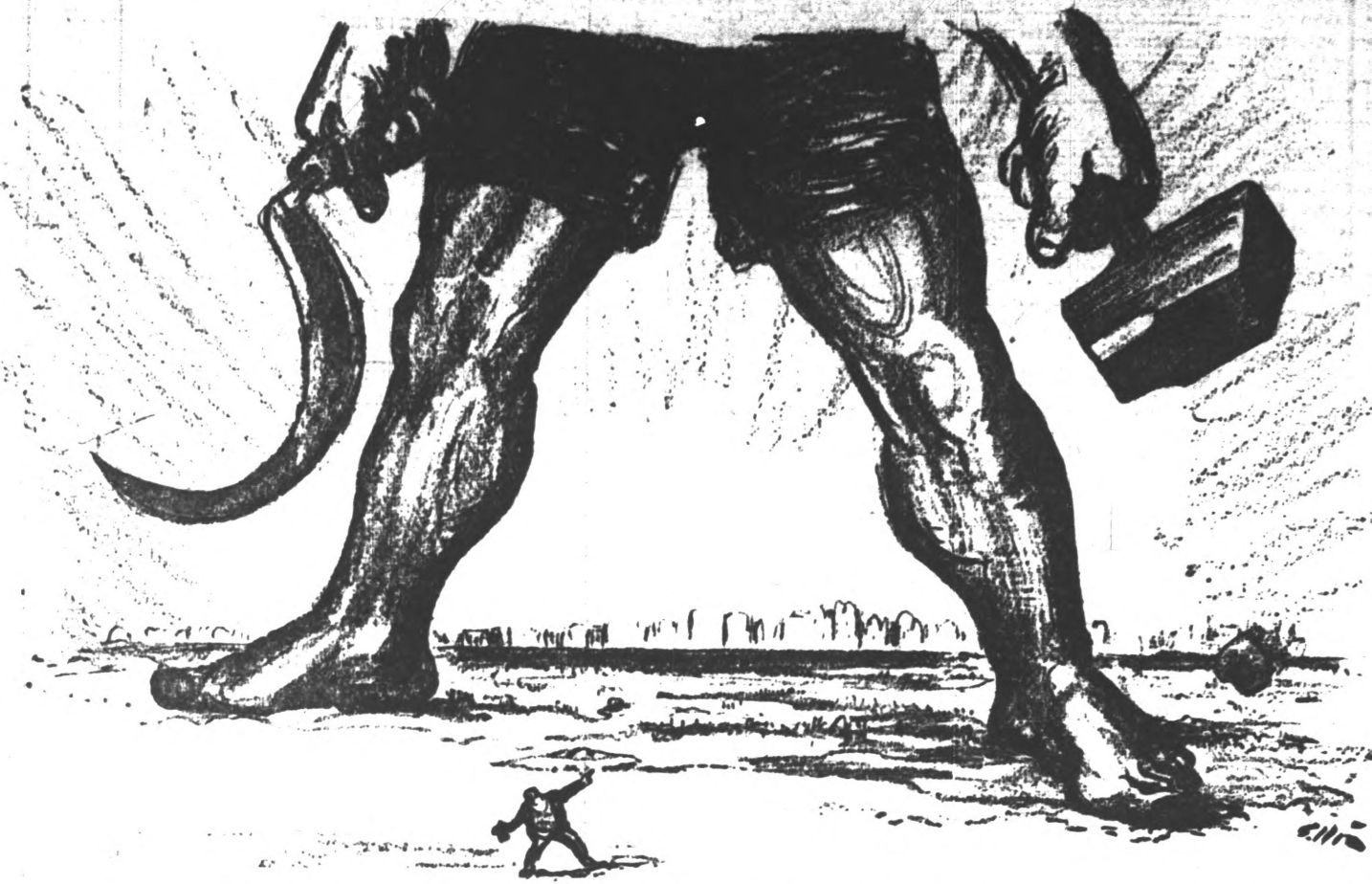
"Therefore, we say, it will be better to treat directly with one of the exponents of that class dominating North America than with an intermediary, however distinguished he may be."

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

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

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

THOSE "LAST LEGS"



—By Fred Ellis

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

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

VI. The Excrementa of Czardom.

(Continued from Last Issue.)

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

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

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

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

I stroll on the beach where I am

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

What does it mean?

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

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

government to reverse some of its decrees on oil and mineral lands.

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

The Viciousness of the Baumes Law

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

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

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

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

one did not say things like that—not in those far-off days, when the second-worst of all offenses was to be poor, and the worst was to let anybody know that you were poor.

The people of those days were interested in "manners." They shut themselves off in tiny social groups, selected upon the basis of similar incomes, and devised a set of minute differentiations of costume and behavior, to distinguish themselves from all who were not members of their group. The most desirable groups, those who had the most money, developed the most fastidious manners, and were the most fussy—especially the ladies—about every detail.

To try to get out of your group was called "climbing," and to fall from it was called "disgrace," both were unpleasant, and the truly dignified behavior was to stay "in that state of life to which it has pleased God to call you." That didn't leave much to write stories about, so the magazines of my boyhood were perishing of anaemia—the editor had to lie awake nights worrying, for fear he might give offense to some maiden aunt, and cause her to withdraw her subscription, and speak unfavorably of the magazine to other maiden aunts at the church sewing circle.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Stenographer's Boss.

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

—G. A. Marriott.

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