

THE DAILY WORKER FIGHTS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNORGANIZED FOR THE 40-HOUR WEEK FOR A LABOR PARTY

THE DAILY WORKER

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COLORADO STRIKE LEADERS JAILED; BAIL IS DENIED

Miners Protest; Machine Guns Are Reply

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 8.—In a desperate effort to smash the strike of miners which has tied up coal production, the authorities, acting in conjunction with the coal companies, have arrested and jailed all known I. W. W. organizers and officials here.

A number of the prisoners have been taken to the Pueblo jail.

Hold Organizers Incommunicado. Among those arrested are Roger Francezon, Kristen Svanum, Byron Kitto, Paul Seidel and A. S. Embree. They are held incommunicado.

State forces have been sent into both this field and the northern field. They consist of officers of the national guard and specially deputized police.

Intimidation. Quite evidently trying to intimidate the strikers and to create an atmosphere of danger justifying the use of open force, the authorities have mobilized heavy forces of armed guards in and around the Walsenburg court house. A machine gun has been placed in the building covering the entrance to the jail.

A body of police and a machine gun with 50,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent from here to some point whose location was not stated.

Two hundred armed deputies have been sworn in at the Pueblo jail.

More Miners Strike. The miners are holding demonstrations protesting against the arrest of the strike leaders and are demanding their release.

Attorneys here state that the arrest of the I. W. W. organizers is without any legal basis.

When picketing ceased for a time a few days ago there was a slight increase in the number of miners working. The arrests have brought more miners out on strike and picketing has been resumed.

Rockefeller and the Government. The whole procedure by which the Rockefeller interests, whose mines and mills are most affected by the strike, are trying to break it, evidently has been arranged with the state and county governments. The mobilization of armed forces by the coal and iron companies and the authorities is said to be the most extensive since the Ludlow strike and massacre.

The tone of the capitalist press is vicious in the extreme.

Thousands Face Hunger and Cold In Flooded Area

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Starvation is the gaunt spectre now stalking in the wintry blasts over the desolate flood-swept areas of Vermont today.

Vermont was admitted on every hand to be in dire distress. Workers having no funds with which to leave neighborhoods as the employers having already done, are the easiest victims of disease, hunger and cold.

The hand of starvation was gripping many cities in Vermont. Even drinking water was on a ration basis in many cases.

Of the 130 known New England flood dead, 114 were in the state of Vermont.

Those who traversed the Green Mountain State were of opinion that it will take months to restore railroad transportation.

The menace of fire is still abroad. With food supplies already dangerously low, the Ludlow, Vt., fire added to the town's troubles by leveling the only bakery. From this shop, the citizens had been receiving their daily ration of half a loaf of bread.

At Springfield, frantic and weary men found it necessary to repair broken water mains before water could be directed on the fire which broke out there.

Most of the refugees are gathered in school houses, theatres and similar buildings. Wood is water logged while many cellars which had been stocked early with winter coal supplies were still flooded.

Flood Children Are Cold.

Children of workers in the flood-swept areas of New England are in need of warm clothing. Temporary homes have been found and adults have been supplied with clothing but it has been impossible to secure clothing for the children.

Many stories of acute suffering and immediate need came from the ill-

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FLUNG INTO A COLORADO JAIL FOR LEADING COAL STRIKE



Sheriff Marty of Las Animas County, Colorado, with the full consent and co-operation of Governor Adams, has arrested these three coal strike leaders and many others. Looking thru the jail bars, from left to right are: Roger Francezon, chairman of the General Executive Board of the I. W. W., Byron Kitto, and Paul Seidel.

Miners' Relief Committee Asking Relief Funds for Miners Driven From Home

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 8.—Continued reports reach the Pennsylvania-Ohio Miners' Relief Committee, 611 Penn. Ave., Room 307, Pittsburgh, Pa., of acute distress among evicted miners of western and central Pennsylvania. Evictions are continuing and the locked out miners without wages now since April, are living in hastily constructed barracks and tents, with winter coming on. The Relief Committee is conducting a national drive for funds for their relief. It can be communicated with at the above address.

Labor and Liberals Are Urged to Rally for Greco, Carrillo

Filippo Greco, secretary of the Greco-Carrillo Defense League, anti-fascists held on charges of killing two fascists, in a letter sent to all liberal and labor organizations yesterday said, "Unless there is a powerful wave of public opinion Greco and Carrillo will go to the chair. The fascist government will stop at nothing to see that Greco and Carrillo are made examples of to all anti-fascists."

Dr. Charles Fama, anti-fascist, yesterday said, "The fascists will go as far as hell to persecute their enemies. Greco and Carrillo are innocent and anyone with an ounce of brains knows it. Only a short time ago Count Di Revel told a newspaperman that Mussolini personally sent him to America to crush the anti-fascist movement. The count entered this country as a film salesman but his real object in coming here is the terrorization of all anti-fascists and I am proud to say I am one. The Fascist League of North America, which the count heads, is a terrorist organization and should be rooted out of New York."

Meeting November 13. On Sunday, November 27, a monsignor speakers will hold a Greco-Carrillo meeting at Irving Plaza, 15th St. and Irving Place.

On Sunday, November 27, a monster mass meeting will be held at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. This meeting is under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, an organization dedicated to the defense of workers in prison as a result of their labor or radical activities. Speakers at this later meeting will include Carlo Tresca, James P. Cannon, Rose Baro, Robert Minor, William Weinstone and others.

TWILL HAPPEN AGAIN.

Ernest F. Dunham, a broker, doing business as Dunham & Co., at 64 Water St., will appear before Supreme Court Justice Norman S. Dike in Brooklyn tomorrow to answer charges that he owes 2,000 customers over \$2,000,000 and has little left with which to pay it back; that he has bucketed orders and that customers could obtain neither an accounting nor a settlement.

NEW YORK LABOR VOTES AGAINST OWN INTERESTS

Millitant Workers Cast Communist Ballot

BULLETIN
GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 8.—Gus Deak, United Labor Ticket candidate for councilman in the second ward, was shown polling a large vote when the count was started here tonight.

Election returns last night showed that New York labor had again voted against itself.

The political strength of the workers as in the past was dissipated at the polls. No impact of the will of the workers was felt against the doors of Tammany Hall in New York City and the State House at Albany, where for days prior to the elections trade union officials were in conference with democratic party organizers, swapping the votes of the organized workers for political favors.

Workers Confused.

Confused or intimidated by official trade union policy and by the illusion that the socialist party differs radically from the two established capitalist parties, the New York workers divided their great political strength between socialist, democratic and republican parties with little real discrimination.

The only definite expression of workers' political power was found in the ballots cast or marked for the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party. Benjamin Gitlow, one of the leading candidates of the Workers Party, was barred from the ballot because of his service of a sentence in Sing Sing Prison for activity in the labor movement.

Hundreds of Workers Party supporters were disfranchised through legal technicalities. Many Workers Party votes in the past have habitually been left uncounted. Yet the Workers Party New York district headquarters said last night that in yesterday's election...

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Detroit Negroes Are Barred From Voting; K. K. K. Given Blame

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports a "conspiracy" here to disfranchise colored voters in today's election, the names of 5,000 Negroes being reported stricken off voters' lists. Attempts to intimidate Negroes by arrest are also reported as well as the placing of the letter C in front of every colored voter's name on the lists.

W. Hayes McKinney, Detroit lawyer, and chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Detroit Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, imputes the attempt to the influence of the Ku Klux Klan.

District of Columbia Court Throws Out Suit Against Painter Union

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals today sustained the judgment of the lower court in dismissing the suit of the Barker Painting Co., of New York against the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, asking damages because the union men in 1923 refused to work on a Washington job unless their rules be sustained. The union rate was \$10.50 for a five-day week. Open shops in Washington paid \$9 for a five-and-a-half day week. The company was compelled to pay the union rate before it could get New York workers. It alleged the union to be a conspiracy and a monopoly.

USSR CONTINUES CELEBRATION OF "NOVEMBER 7TH"

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—The celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution was continued today with unabated fervor, as thirty-four airplanes, built by popular subscription were presented to the Red Army with elaborate ceremonies. An amnesty for 1,200 prisoners was also issued today in connection with the anniversary celebrations.

Show "November" Film. Today's ceremonies followed last night's enthusiastic celebration, a feature of which was showing of the film "November" produced by Eisenstein, at theatres and workers' clubs throughout the city.

The celebration was slightly marred when some fifty or sixty adherents of the Opposition, most of them students, attempted to express their sympathy for Trotsky and were booed and hissed by marching workers.

Preobrajensky, recently expelled from the Communist Party for anti-Party activity, attempted to address the marching workers from the balcony of the Old Paris Hotel but was prevented from doing so by the hisses of the workers and the interference of the authorities. Zinoviev and Radok were shouted down when they attempted to cry "Long Live the Opposition" at a Leningrad meeting.

Window Cleaner Picket Placed in Jail

George Yarenchuk, a striking window cleaner picket was arrested yesterday at 54th St. and Park Ave., and arraigned in the 57th Street Court. The usual charges of felonious assault were preferred.

"The frame-up offensive against the striking window cleaners continues unabated," Peter Darck, secretary of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, said yesterday.

Four other pickets arrested Monday at union headquarters, 68 East Fourth St., were dismissed when they appeared in the first district magistrates' court yesterday.

Prove Falsity of Affidavit Used By Burns to Justify Spying

Governor Fuller Hides; Hasn't Been Seen Since Friday; May Be Abroad

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Governor Alvan T. Fuller was mysteriously missing from the state house today. The man who put his seal on the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti disappeared on Friday. He had recently been sharply criticized for lack of preparation for the New England floods.

A persistent report at the state house said that the governor sailed from New York on Saturday for France. But Herman A. MacDonald, the governor's secretary, this afternoon issued a denial.

Another report was that the governor and Mrs. Fuller were in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., where one of their children attends a private school. The mother superior of this school, a catholic convent, denies he has been there.

L. R. T. INJUNCTION MENACE TO LABOR MOVEMENT OF U. S.

Wants Union Billed for Scab Expenses

BY ESTHER LOWELL. (Federated Press.)

Never before has organized labor faced so serious a challenge of its very right to exist as it does in the injunction suit of the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. against the whole American Federation of Labor. A study of the 370-page complaint made by the subway operator shows that this unprecedented injunction brings organized labor practically into a death fight with company unions.

William Green, president, and 47 specified officials, as well as the whole A. F. of L. are named in the complaint as having "wilfully, maliciously and unlawfully conferred, confederated, combined, agreed and conspired among themselves for the purpose of eliminating and wholly destroying all employe representation plans and so-called 'company unions.'"

To Bar Organizers. Every member of the A. F. of L. and affiliated unions would be barred from seeking to organize Interboro workers into the Amal. Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employees.

They would be enjoined from "interfering in any way" with the Interboro company union and its "present agreement" with the big firm. The injunction would set a precedent by which company unions everywhere could bar out free trade unions—company unions set up in a hurry for no other purpose or older established ones.

Besides the knockout injunction, the Interboro wants \$130,000 damages from the Amalgamated and the A. F. of L.—the estimated cost of its strike-breaking preparations in the walk-out threatened last July.

The street car men's union is reported planning a series of mass meetings for next week.

Axtell Blames Communists for Enlightened Minds of Seamen; Writes Coyle About Russia

Silas B. Axtell, New York lawyer, who attached himself to the first trade union delegation to the Soviet Union, has written another letter.

It is addressed to Albert F. Coyle, former editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal and secretary of the delegation. In addition to complaining against the unanimous opinion of the bona fide members of the delegation that the conditions of life for the Russian workers has improved since the revolution of 1917, Mr. Axtell complains against the enlightenment of the seamen along South Street whom he addressed here recently. The letter alleges that Communists on the one hand and Coyle on the other hand were in some way responsible for this enlightenment.

"Open Minded" Letter. The letter, in which Mr. Axtell refers to his own "open mind," follows: "Enclosed is a circular headed 'Seamen', which contains various quotations from your report on Russia. This was circulated on South Street one evening when it was indicated by another circular that I enclose that I was to address a meeting of seamen. Quite a number of sailors have

HEAD OF ANTI-LABOR DETECTIVES BOASTS HE HAS BEEN SHADOWING JURIES FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS

Two More Officials of Sinclair's Companies Are Connected With Outrage Upon Trial Jury

Attempt to Bring Back Runaway Witnesses in Europe; Can Tell of Money Given Fall

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—"I've been shadowing juries for 35 years and I've got a right to," shouted Wm. J. Burns today as the counter-attack of the Burns Detective Agency against the charges that its agents, at the direction of Harry F. Sinclair, had sought to influence the Fall-Sinclair conspiracy trial jury, was torn to pieces before his eyes.

Assembling the principals involved in an affidavit submitted by one of the Burns operatives, through Wm. J. Burns himself, which alleged the government itself had tampered with the jury wrecked the foundation of the Burns' Co. defense.

Wm. V. Long, a Burns agent, had sworn he followed Norman Glasscock, a Fall-Sinclair juror to a commercial flying juror, where he had engaged in a twenty-minute conversation with the occupant of a car registered in the name of H. R. Lamb, assistant to the attorney general.

Long Falls Short. Long, confronted with Lamb, could not identify him, nor could he pick "Lamb" out from a group of newspaper men. Lamb and Glasscock proved to be perfect strangers to each other. George Aikens, an auto mechanic, stated he was repairing Lamb's car at the time Long said it was enroute to the flying field. Glasscock was at his place of employment on the day Long mentioned until 4 o'clock, and then went home, remaining there for a birthday party given in honor of one of his children, and did not go to the flying field.

The False Affidavit. Lamb threatens to bring a damage suit against the Burns Agency.

The Burns agent's affidavit alleged the meeting between Lamb and Glasscock took place on October 22. It was not brought to the attention of Justice Siddons, who presided over the Fall-Sinclair mistrial until November 3, four days after the trial ended. Asked why, if he thought he had evidence that warranted a mistrial, he did not file it at the time, W. Sherman Burns yesterday said he was waiting the order from H. Mason Day, vice-president of the Sinclair Exploration Co. and employer of the Burns men. Day is out on \$23,000 bond, charged jointly with Sinclair with conspiracy to influence the jury.

Two members of the Teapot Dome jury said today that unidentified shadowers had solicited their opinions on the guilt or innocence of Harry F. Sinclair and Albert B. Fall while the trial was in progress.

Joseph J. Costinetti and Gardner Grenfell were the jurors from whom these "shadowers" sought expressions of opinion on the case.

Harry Jeffreys, chief clerk of the Sinclair Consolidated Oil Company, testified today before the grand jury. Injection of Jeffreys into the investigation came as a direct result of yesterday's testimony by William J. Burns and his son, W. Sherman Burns.

More Than Burns Admitted. Those following the probe were somewhat surprised, for both Burns and his son had indicated that H. Mason Day, vice president of the Sinclair Exploration Company, was the employer of the detectives.

Waiting to appear before the grand jury while Jeffreys was testifying was A. Sheldon Clark, vice president of the Sinclair Refining Company. He and Day are alleged by the government to have been "contact men" between the Burns agents and Sinclair. Charles G. Ruddy, Burns manager in charge of the jury stalkers, has testified that he reported to both men. Day is out on \$25,000 bonds after admitting to the grand jury that his testimony if given, would incriminate him.

Subpoenas are out for H. M. Blackmer and James E. O'Neil as witnesses in the second trial of Harry F. Sinclair and Ex-Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall for criminal conspiracy, set for January 16.

Blackmer and O'Neil, oil men, are the "missing witnesses" of the deal from which it is charged the money came with which Fall was bribed to lease the Teapot Dome Naval Oil Reserve.

Both men have been in Europe for the past three years

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MARTYR'S WIDOW TO BE GUEST OF LABOR DEFENSE

Lucy Parsons Comes to I. L. D. Conference

Lucy Parsons, widow of the famous Haymarket martyr, is on her way east from Chicago to attend as a guest of honor the third annual conference of the International Labor Defense which opens Saturday, Nov. 12, at 1 p. m. in Irving Plaza Hall, 15th Street and Irving Place. She will speak at the opening session of the conference.

Last of 8-Hour Day Pioneers. Lucy Parsons is the last of the outstanding survivors of the band of fighters who took a leading part in the movement to obtain an eight-hour day for workers in the United States which culminated on the gallows of Cook county when the Haymarket martyrs, Albert R. Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer and (Continued on Page Two)

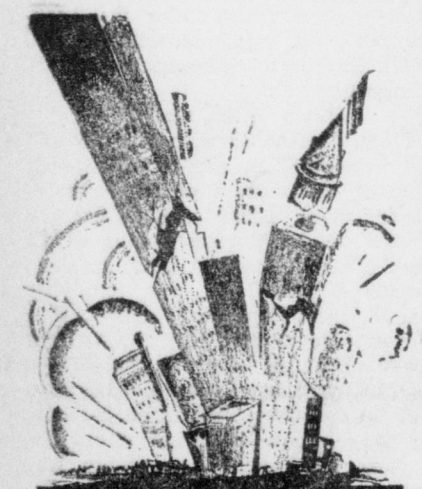
Rail Strike Looms In Ireland as Men Resist Wage Slash

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—The danger of a railway strike still looms in Ireland as the Associated Irish Railway Companies have indicated their determination of cutting the already low wages. At a huge mass meeting held here Sunday the companies' plan was called "malicious" and a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing union leaders to make "arrangements to meet any emergency to defeat the arbitrary claims of the Associated Railway Companies."

Magruder Debates for War While Technically Undergoing 'Discipline'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—The loudly heralded "demotion" and "disciplining" of Admiral Thos. P. Magruder, who published certain magazine articles recently to create more efficiency in the navy, yesterday rather collapsed. The punishment of Magruder seems to be that he will continue to draw his \$8,000 salary and \$1,700 living and entertainment allowances, but without having any work to do. Technically he is "awaiting orders." Actually he is encouraged to carry on debates with Bertrand Russell, with pacifists, and to write more articles.

DAWES PLAN IN EFFECT.
BERLIN, Nov. 7.—Showing the first actual consequences of Parker Gilbert's warning that the German government is mismanaging its finances, the leading stocks on the Berlin exchange today dropped sharply, recording a new low level for 1927 with losses averaging twenty points. The favorite stock, "United Glanzstoff," fell off 88 points.



WRICKING LABOR BANKS

The collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Wm. Z. Foster

NOWHERE in the records of American labor history can such sensational treachery of labor be found as presented in this remarkable new book. Looting the treasury of a great union; rifling the insurance funds and pension money; corruption of leaders; speculation with the savings of workers—all the tragic abuse of leadership and policies that nearly wrecked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are presented in this book.

The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

"Wrecking the Labor Banks" stands out as the most dramatic exposure of the dangers of class collaboration that has yet been written. It is a book that should be in the hands of every worker.

25 Cents
Five copies for One Dollar
An attractive edition of 64 pages with a cover design by the noted artist, Fred Ellis.
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Flood Victims Tell Congress of Great Injuries Done Them

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Sandwiched in between bursts of oratory from Wm. Hale Thompson and other mayors and governors, politicians and ward bosses of the Mississippi valley cities the descriptions of victims of the great flood disaster came before the flood control committee of the house of representatives today.

Whenever the strident voice of Chicago's mayor, panting in pursuit of notoriety that will make him either president or vice-president next year, could be silenced for a few moments, flood victims told of a flood wall 60 to 80 miles wide sweeping down the valley, carrying before it houses and livestock, and engulfing more than sixty people in the valley, causing damage estimated at from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

Thompson accompanied the committee from the west, and the farmers from flooded regions.

Martyr's Widow To Be Guest at Conference

(Continued from Page One)
George Engel was hung by the executioners on November 11, 1887.

The eight-hour day movement had been given organized national expression at a convention of American and Canadian workers held in Chicago in 1885, and it was taken up by the Central Labor Union of Chicago which endorsed it and appealed to the editor of "Alarm," Albert Parsons and August Spies, editor of the Chicago "Arbeiterzeitung" to support it.

Through their energetic agitation and support, the movement became so popular in Chicago that on May 1, 1886, thousands of workers had left the factories and shops in a concerted demand for the institution of the eight-hour day. Two days later, after a number of incidents of police brutalities, the workers of the McCormick Reaper Works, who had met during noon-hour to discuss the strike, were suddenly attacked by wagon loads of police who fired into their unprotected ranks without warning. Five of the workers were killed and many were badly injured.

The Haymarket Meeting.
A protest meeting at the Haymarket was immediately arranged for the next evening. The thousands of workers who came to the meeting were surrounded by police when some unknown individual threw a bomb in their midst which killed and wounded a number of the bluecoats. The police replied by firing indiscriminately into the crowd.

The Frame-up.
The leaders of the eight-hour day movement were immediately arrested and tried for having conspired to throw the fatal bomb. It was proved conclusively during the trial that the defendants were completely innocent of any connection with the bomb, the author of which remains unknown to this day.

Among them was Albert Parsons, who had not been arrested originally, but had voluntarily surrendered himself to the court in order to defend himself and his views. The noose was cheated out of the life of one of the convicted, Louis Lingg, who was either murdered or committed suicide in his cell. The other four were hung.

The Work of Lucy Parsons.
Lucy Parsons was herself one of the most indefatigable agitators and organizers of the movement. She spoke at scores of meetings and was particularly active during the strike. A women's organization committee had been organized for work among the women, and Lucy Parsons was made its chairman. She has not ceased her activities in the labor movement, despite her many years of work for it.

On Fortieth Anniversary.
Her presence at the Third Annual Conference of the International Labor Defense gives added significance to the fact that it is being held on the fortieth anniversary of the execution of the Haymarket martyrs. Coming as it does on the heels of the legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti, it will bring out with greater sharpness the necessity of building a movement like the I. L. D. for the defense of all class war prisoners and workers who are persecuted for their opinions and activities in the labor movement.

Finnish Workers Greet I. L. D. Conference.

WARREN, Ohio.—Delegates representing thousands of Finnish workers organized in the Finnish Workers' Clubs of the district that runs from Michigan to New York have just concluded their convention with the adoption of a telegram of greetings to the third annual conference of International Labor Defense which opens in New York City on November 12. The telegram, which is signed for the convention by Theodore Gillberg, the chairman, is as follows:
"We, the delegates of the Finnish Clubs in meeting assembled at Warren, Ohio, send our fraternal greetings to the delegates of the I. L. D. conference and hereby pledge our support to build the I. L. D. in this district of New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Ohio."

FLOOD STRIKES HARDEST ON THE POOR



Workers of Beckett, Mass., who lost everything in the flood, trying to salvage a few keepsakes from their shattered houses.

Marconi, Fascist Inventor, Charged With Grave Fraud

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Exciting scenes, punctuated by shouted charges against Senator Guglielmi Marconi, marked the hearing in the chancery court today on the application of the Marconi Telegraph Company for a reduction of the company's capital from £4,000,000 to £2,374,954.

Wilfred Greene, attorney for the company, addressed the court and said that some objecting shareholders had brought charges of "fraud of the gravest possible description."
Accuse Marconi.
A shareholder, who gave his name as Pennell, jumped to his feet and shouted out, "I charge that Marconi has been speculating in the shares of the company for years to a very great extent, I want him to attend this hearing for cross-examination."

Greene produced a specialist's certificate regarding Senator Marconi's "health."
The case probably will be suspended for a time.

Child Labor Encourages Crime, Declares Expert

BOSTON, Nov. 8 (FP).—Judge Frank Leveroni, who deals with youthful offenders, as well as being a vice president of the Massachusetts child labor committee, declares that six times as many working boys, in proportion, as school boys, come before the juvenile court in Boston.
"It is vastly important to Massachusetts that the adolescent child remain in school just as long as possible," said the judge, tracing the connection between child labor and crime.

MONUMENT TO A FAKE

DETROIT, Nov. 8.—Plans for asking congress to erect a memorial to the 30,500 American soldiers killed in the world war between November 7, when a false armistice was announced, and November 11, when fighting actually ceased, were being formulated today by a committee of four appointed by members of the November Seventh Memorial Association at a dinner last night. The "false armistice" was due to the faking of a story by several allied press services.

FOR CHRISTMAS

Remember the Class-war Prisoners Their Wives and Children

Help Send

A Message of Class Solidarity

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them. Buy Christmas coupons at 10c each.

FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY
INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
80 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, shop mates 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

Big Babbits Back Plan to Stop Tax On Inheritances

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Admission that the activities of the National Council of State Legislatures, which brought a delegation of more than 200 persons to Washington today to demand repeal of the federal inheritance tax, were financed by the American Taxpayers' League, a private organization, was made before the House Ways and Means Committee this afternoon.

William H. Blodgett, State Tax Commissioner of Connecticut, called as a witness at the hearing, made the admission.

The Taxpayers' League, Blodgett said, sent out letters soliciting \$10 contributions from numerous individuals to support its activities.

Blodgett's admission came after Governor A. G. Sorlie, of North Dakota, had asked the members of the Ways and Means Committee to advise him as to whether he should accept money for his expenses incurred in making the trip to Washington, from the National Council of State Legislatures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Who is paying the expenses of the governors, lieutenant governors, state senators and other state officials who are now descending in droves upon the national capital to demand the repeal of the federal inheritance tax?

That question was asked of Gov. Fred W. Green of Michigan, when Green appeared before the ways and means committee of the House and asked that the federal government get out of the inheritance tax field.

Green's lobby is conducting a three-day rally known as the Natl. Council of State Legislatures, but which includes spokesmen for chambers of commerce, bankers' associations, and various other business groups, in addition to officeholders in the various states.

Gov. Small On It.

Lee Satterwhite, former speaker of the Texas legislature, is chairman of this so-called Council of State Legislatures, which was formed, he claims, in response to a call by the legislature of Texas. Thos. A. Hill of Arkansas is secretary-treasurer, Phil A. Bennett of Missouri is vice-chairman, and Wm. H. Blodgett of Connecticut and Gilbert Morgan of Ohio are the other members of its executive committee. It issued advance press material, emphasizing its prize exhibits as Governor Small of Illinois, Green of Michigan, Erickson of Montana, Trumbull of Connecticut, Sorlie of North Dakota, Richards of South Carolina and Robinson of Delaware.

Members of the ways and means committee of the House, called attention to the probability that if federal taxation of inheritances were repealed, the states would begin to compete with each other in showing favors to the very rich. Florida, Rainey said, has 1,200 millionaires residing within her borders, as a consequence of her guaranty that she will not tax inheritances.

Mellon and Cal for It.

Secretary Mellon and President Coolidge favor the repeal of the federal tax on inheritances, but do not expect to accomplish the repeal in the coming session. The lobby has been over-zealous in its campaign, and suspicion will rest upon all efforts of Republican or Democratic members of the House or Senate who become active in favor of the repeal scheme.

Gov. Green testified mainly in favor of repeal of the automobile sales tax, which Mellon declared last week was a tax that should be retained. The Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents the manufacturers, insists that the automobile is a necessity, not a semi-luxury as claimed by Mellon. It denounces the tax as "an unfair and discriminatory" one. Its lobby is issuing statements to the press, from an office established in the capital.

Jail Hundred Thousand Migratory Workers for Being Broke, Is Report

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 8.—The International Hobo Brotherhood started its convention here today, under the chairmanship of James Eads How.

How told the delegates the chief aim of the Minneapolis meeting is to urge the need for demanding jury trial when arrested for vagrancy.

"Judges have usually decided," he said, "that a man has a right to be upon the street whether or not he has any money in his pocket and no jury in the world will convict a man for this. Last year, however, 100,000 of our crowd were arrested and sentenced without rhyme or reason."

Shelters for homeless workers was also urged. Sessions will last throughout the week.

DANCE BALTIMORE SATURDAY

BALTIMORE, Nov. 8.—The Young Workers' League will hold a dance Saturday at Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St. There will be a first class orchestra and refreshments. Admission 35 cents.

Interrace Meeting Plans to Continue Racial Co-operation

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—"The American Negro Labor Congress has definitely resolved to use its organized strength to foster good will and amity between the races," declared A. Warren, secretary of the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, in welcoming delegates and friends to the Inter-racial Conference last Friday at the Southwest Y. W. C. A. of this city. Warren gave a brief survey of recent developments between the races in the north and south as a result of Negro migration. Commenting on the effect of Negro migration, Warren said that "as a result of this new wave of Negro migration race prejudice has been increasing thruout the north."

Discussed Lynching.
The Interracial Conference, which was arranged by the Philadelphia Council, American Negro Labor Congress, consisted of two sessions. The afternoon session was devoted to a general discussion of race antagonism and lynching and new fields for interracial cooperation.

At the close of the afternoon session three resolutions were passed: one condemning editors for their willful and gross misrepresentation of the Negro with reference to crime and urging that newspapers be truthful in reporting news pertaining to the Negro; the second resolution commended the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor for its recent stand against race discrimination in trade unions and urged that the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia and the various Internationals begin at once to organize Negro workers; the third resolution condemned segregation of the races and urged that the state superintendent of public instruction and the Philadelphia school authorities take measures to curb the spread of segregation in the public schools.

Employers Cause Riot.

The evening session was devoted to a general discussion of race friction and race riots in the north and organized labor and the Negro. Commenting on the race riot at Carteret, New Jersey, in May, 1926, Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, stated that here "we had a clear example of the promotion of race prejudice as a result of employers pitting one race against another."

One of the practical accomplishments of the conference was the selection of a permanent Interracial Committee to continue the essential work of interracial cooperation in matters of common interest to both races. This committee will select a sub-committee on interracial labor relations so that the specific problems of the masses of the two races may receive adequate attention.

Many Groups Represented.

Among others the following persons attended the conference: Miss Helen Mallory of the Fellowship for Reconciliation, Miss Mary H. Ingham, Mrs. Emley C. P. Longstreth and Miss Margaret H. Shearman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Harold L. Pilgrim and John G. Temple of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, Robert A. Heckert, Archie Coleman and Miss Clara Gruenberg of the Ethical Culture Society, Miss Margaret E. Jones of the American Friends Service Committee, P. T. Lau of the Hands Off China Conference, Ernest Koshing of the Hosiery Workers' Union, Miss Edith L. Christenson of the Women's Trade Union League, Richard B. Moore, national organizer of the A. N. L. C., O. Huiswoud, district organizer of the A. N. L. C., V. F. Calverton, editor Modern Quarterly, A. J. and Mrs. Rose Carey, K. M. Whitten, Miss Rosa L. Watson, Mrs. Deshields, Mrs. Clara Thomas, Miss Anna Fennypacker, Miss Ellen Cope, Dr. Helen Murphy, Miss Charlotte Jones, S. Stanley of the Machinists' Union and T. K. Kauffman.

European Powers Sign Free Trade Document; U. S. Delegate Refuses

GENEVA, Nov. 8.—Eighteen of the 34 nations participating in the International Conference on Removal of Trade Restrictions this afternoon signed a convention based upon the principle of "liberty of commerce." The conference had been called to abolish restrictions upon exports and imports that hindered free commercial intercourse.

Hugh R. Wilson, American Minister to Switzerland and representative of the United States in the conference, refused to sign the convention.

CHEESE RATES LOWERED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Examined by the Interstate Commerce Commission today recommended that the commission hold that freight rates and ratings on cheese, in carloads, from Wisconsin points to destinations throughout the United States, and from Chicago to the Southwest, as well as from Pine Island, Minn., to Kansas City, are unreasonable, in that they exceed fourth-class rates, with a minimum of 24,000 pounds.

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Want to Decrease?
Employers and union are deadlocked. International President Howard and the four other members of his executive council will be in town next week to take charge of the crisis. Many printers believe that the employers are trying to force a strike, for the purpose of taking away the 40-hour night arrangement and other gains of the last few years. But the sentiment in the union is that if such a fight comes, though it will be a hard and long fight, perhaps lasting all winter, the workers are too well organized and determined to lose.

REPORT LIBERALS AHEAD IN LOCAL NICARAGUAN POLL

Winning Despite Watch by U. S. Marines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—U. S. marines, aided by the local constabulary, "successfully observed" the municipal elections throughout Nicaragua yesterday, according to a dispatch to the navy today.

Indications are, the dispatch said, that the liberal party has won a substantial victory, and the conservatives have been defeated.

The American state department has been backing the conservatives in Nicaragua, maintaining Adolfo Diaz in the president's palace, and refusing recognition to Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, the liberal leader, constitutional president of the republic.

According to rumors current here, the State Department is backing General Moncada, who sold out the Liberals, in the coming presidential elections.

JAIL BOURBON FOR LARCENY.

MELUN, France, Nov. 8.—For failing to pay his bills and for having passed a large number of worthless checks, Don Fernando de Bourbon, Duke of Dural, and said to be a cousin of King Alfonso, has been arrested and jailed.

MONUMENT FOR "SAVIOR"

PRAGUE, Nov. 8.—Plans for the erection of a monument to the late president Woodrow Wilson in this city on July 4, 1928, were announced today.

Mine Strike in Mexico Blow to U. S. Magnates

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 8.—A strike of miners has paralyzed operations at the American-owned Cinco Minas Mining Properties in the Pachuca District, says a dispatch from that place today.

Trial of Prince Carol Plotter to Be Held Thursday

BUCHAREST, Nov. 8.—In order to avoid any demonstrations by adherents of former Crown Prince Carol, whose cause he is accused of aiding, former Secretary of State Manoilescu's trial for treason will be held in the small Bessarabian town of Kischineu, it was revealed today.

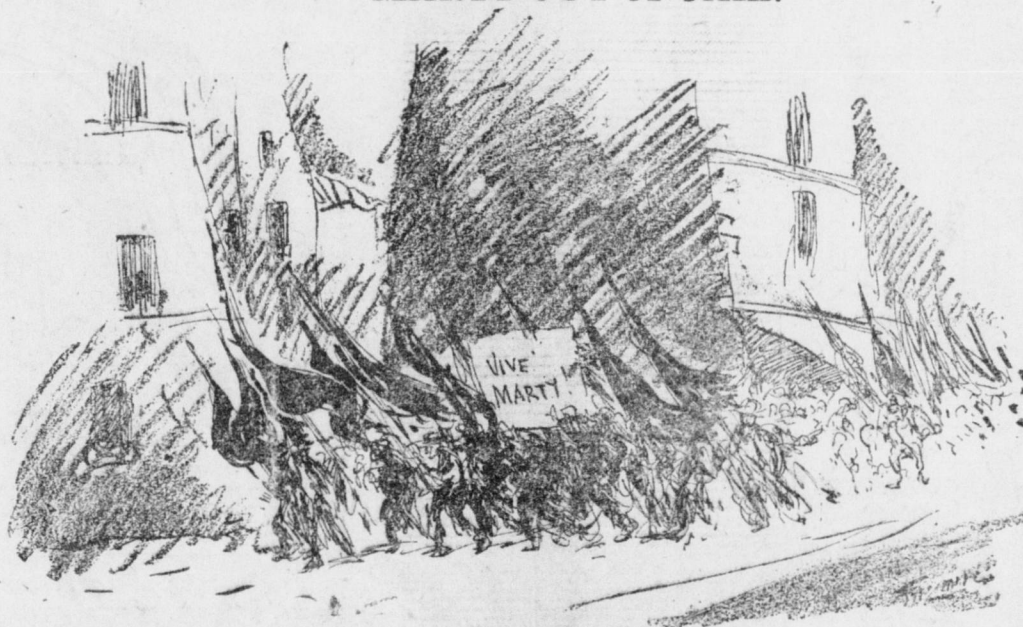
Kischineu is under martial law. Madame Manoilescu was also arrested charged with having urged her husband's alleged mission to Prince Carol. Manoilescu was arrested recently on the Roumanian frontier. Premier Bratianu's government declared papers in Manoilescu's possession showed he was carrying dispatches from Carol to his supporters for the throne of Roumania.

Manoilescu's trial begins on Thursday.

GUATEMALA MINISTER DEAD

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Senor Francisco Sanchez Latour, Guatemalan minister to the United States, died here early today from a bullet wound self-inflicted some months ago.

MARTY OUT OF JAIL!



French workers demonstrate for Andre Marty, Communist Deputy, released from prison with Deputies Cachin, Duclos and Doriot by the Chamber of Deputies last Thursday, for the present session of Parliament. The Communist Deputies were arrested for opposing French imperialism in the Riff.

DELEGATES WILL PROTEST AGAINST ANTI-USSR DRIVE

Foreign Workers Hold Congress in Moscow

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—An impressive demonstration against the threat of an imperialist war is expected at the Congress of Friends of the Soviet Union, composed for the most part of members of workers' delegations from capitalist countries.

A provisional committee of members of the foreign delegations are actively preparing for the Congress which will be attended by about a thousand delegates, mostly representatives of workers and peasants, but which will also include foreign representatives of the sciences and arts.

The Soviet press has published the statements of several delegates, emphasizing the great political Congress.

Losovsky's Statement.

Losovsky in an interview pointed out that the Congress may be viewed as an attempt to create a single front against imperialism on the part of workers and peasants of different parties and on the part of enemies of imperialism who do not belong to the working class.

Melnitchensky, chairman of the foreign delegations' reception committee, states that the Congress is a powerful herald of the international solidarity of workers for the Soviet Union and a reply to the imperialistic preparation for war.

Pravda Lauds Congress.

The significance of the Congress is very great, Pravda says. The Congress is not only an action against militant imperialism, but it will also give representatives of the toiling masses of all countries an opportunity to know each other better.

The Congress will help destroy all barriers between workers of different races, nationalities and continents, which the bourgeoisie have erected and reformists consolidated.

British Workers Arrive.

The British workers' delegation, consisting of 106 members, arrived in Leningrad on board the steamer "Soviet" yesterday and was met by representatives of various organizations and by a large crowd of workmen and women with banners and music.

Upon landing, the delegates were welcomed officially by the secretary of the Leningrad Trades Council and then a meeting was held at which Lowther, chairman of the delegation, read a declaration in the course of which he said, "We each and all pledge ourselves individually and collectively to struggle with all our strength against intrigues and the anti-Soviet attempts on the part of the British Conservative government and the whole capitalist world. The British working class is opposed to the policy of breaking relations with the U. S. S. R. and will do everything in its power to restore the unity of the British and Russian labor movements."

Both Lowther and Saklatvala, who spoke after him, were greeted with stormy ovations by all assembled.

After the meeting at the quay the delegates went to their rest homes. Fifteen members of the delegation will remain in Leningrad, while the other will leave for Moscow.

J. Louis Enezdahl, former editor of THE DAILY WORKER and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, has arrived in Moscow.

U. S. FRIENDLY TO RIVERA.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—An agreement has been entered into between Spain and the United States whereby the Modus-Vivendi between the two governments, which was to have expired Nov. 27, is extended indefinitely, or until one government desires to terminate it. The agreement will govern all trade relations between the two countries.

"The Unexpected Guests"

By MARGARET GRAHAM.

RUSSIA is building—against the blue sky of an Ukrainian evening pierced with a crystal moon rises a huge framework of wood and concrete. The structure of Russian masonry is massive—supports of wood—whole trunks of trees transplanted to a new soil to hold the fine new buildings starting into life in every town and village.

This one will form a unit in the new administrative center of Ukraine.

Located in the suburbs of Karkov—covering 8 acres of ground, it stands as an evidence of the solidarity and strength of the Soviet Republic. Russia is building for the future. The first phase of the revolution is past, now comes the time for organizing the resources of a great people. The administrative center for the Ukrainian Trusts in Karkov, is a symbol of this new life—finding its outlet in concrete deeds.

Three Leningrad architects drafted the plans for "The Unexpected Guest," as the center is called. The type of architecture is severely plain. Nine story sections of glass, concrete and steel united by bridges and supported by massive square columns. Russian industry is stripped for a hard fight, and the type of building which is springing up to meet the needs of the centuries of stored-up energy now given full play, is planned for service and economy rather than for beauty. The old Byzantine forms of architecture with their gilded cupolas and turrets are useless. The next layer of architectural design imported from Italy is no better.

There has been no time since the revolution to develop a new architecture. The result has been adaptation of American factory units, square blocks of grey concrete or stone spread over huge areas, to give light and air, but lacking grace and delicacy. This 8-acre building with its 9 stories of severe glass and concrete construction, is an excellent example of the new industrial architecture.

The glass used in the building, if spread out on the ground, would cover 10 acres. It comes from the famous Don Basin. The steel for the window frames is being made on the spot, a factory having been constructed for the purpose. The concrete is mixed, transported and hoisted by means of simple machinery adapted by the engineer from more costly American machinery and made on the premises. Electricity for the future building as well as for the present construction comes from the State Electric Power Station at Karkov, through a transformer, which gives 220 volts of direct current.

The building will certainly be able to take care of many "unexpected guests," as it will contain 3500 rooms, a hotel, and a restaurant which will seat 1000 persons at one time. Thirty-two elevators, twenty-five of them American-made Otis Elevators, will

carry the occupants of the building up and down its nine stories.

1800 workers are engaged in construction of the building. Work was started in August 1925 and will be completed January 1928. This seems a long time to Americans who are accustomed to see the steam shovels at work one morning and the steel framework towering against the sky in another week. Steel framework is unheard of in Russia. American methods of sawing timber and of handling tools are also far from generally adopted. I saw two carpenters at work on a railway station and the only tool in evidence was a hatchet. With this the window frames were planed off and hammered in place and needless to say, progress was slow.

But the workers on "The Unexpected Guest" give not only their hand labor, they are active participants in the development of the idea of this Industrial Administrative Center. The Director of Construction, who is a fine white-haired engineer, told us with great pride of the weekly meetings of workers and directors, at which reports on the progress of work, the technical problems involved and other matters of interest are discussed. Many of these workers are peasants recruited from the neighborhood countryside and such opportunities for education will send them home pioneers of the new industrial age.

The Ukraine is the "Industrial Heart" of the Federation of Russian Republics. It has a population of over 28 million people. It has an Industrial Army of half a million workers, miners, machinists, metal workers. It is rich in coal, iron and other minerals and from its fields come wheat to be turned into flour and sugar to be refined. The value of its products for 1924-1925 was 1,530,000,000 roubles—about 750,000,000 American dollars. With the development of the various power stations already started the industrial importance of the Ukraine will be vastly enhanced.

The State Trusts handle the planning, production, buying and marketing of raw materials and finished products, and they are the arteries through which these millions of dollars worth of commodities flow through the Soviet Union. The building now being erected and the plans for the future center show how this mighty administrative machine will be housed.

Report Over 200 Dead In Big Madras Cyclone

MADRAS, Nov. 8.—More than two hundred people are reported to have been killed in the cyclone which swept the east coast of North Madras last week. The town of Nellore has been partly wrecked and over a thousand persons are reported homeless.

British Miners' March Starts in Wales; Cook Fights Right Wingers

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 8.—Several hundred unemployed miners gathered here yesterday for the march on London which they expect to reach by November 20th. They will present Parliament with a petition calling its attention to the destitution in the mine fields.

In the absence of A. J. Cook, mine leader who is now in London attending a miners' conference at which right wing leaders are fighting the march as "Communist," David Lloyd Davies will lead the procession. Cook will resume command as soon as the conferences are over.

USSR CONSUL IN SHANGHAI ASKS NANKING GUARD

Expects New Attack by White Russians

SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—Protesting against the lack of adequate police protection which made possible yesterday's attack on the Soviet consulate by White Russians, B. Koslovsky, Soviet consul, this afternoon dispatched a note to the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Quo Tai-chi.

"We believe a bomb attack is likely," Koslovsky said asking for police protection. The note follows the attack of three or four hundred White Russians on the Consulate in which one of the White Guards was killed and a number wounded.

In case another attack occurs, Koslovsky asks Quo Tai-chi to provide a refuge for the women and children of the Consulate. "They are safer in the Chinese Territory than in the International settlement," he added.

Lithuanian Workers Protest Terrorism

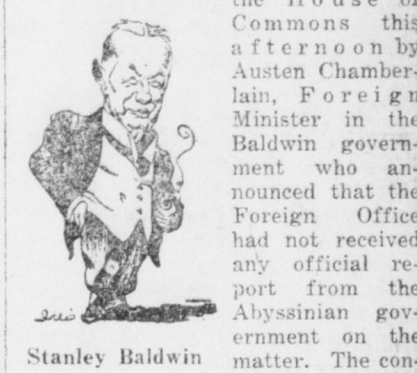
RIGA, Nov. 8 (FP).—Lithuanian workers and refugees, in conference in Riga, issued to the world a manifesto and appeal. It says:

"The fascist dictatorship in Lithuania is a regime of the nobility and bourgeoisie against the labor movement and its social reforms: against agrarian reform, social insurance, sickness insurance centers, educational institutions, etc. It is a regime of murder, and oppression. For 10 months, court martials have been scattering the most active leaders of the working class. The people are defenseless."

U. S.-TORY SCRAP OVER ABYSSINIA SHAKES COMMONS

Chamberlain Heckled After Speech

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The conflict between American and British imperialism in Abyssinia was brought into the House of Commons this afternoon by Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister in the Baldwin government who announced that the Foreign Office had not received any official report from the Abyssinian government on the matter. The concession for the development of Lake Tsana, if granted to an American firm, Chamberlain declared "would be a violation of the Anglo-Abyssinia Treaty of 1902."



Meckle Chamberlain. "I am confident that the Abyssinian government is mindful of its obligations," concluded the foreign secretary.

David Kirkwood, a Scottish Laborite, interrupted to ask:

"In the event America does not agree to our terms would the government be prepared to call on English and Scottish boys to go to war with America?"

The speaker of the House broke in saying:

"That is a hypothetical question."

The foreign secretary added: "No question has arisen between us and the American government regarding this matter and I anticipate no difficulties."

LONDON, Nov. 8.—After a recess of more than three months, parliament convened today for a six-weeks' session. The legislative program is so contentious and threatens such turbulence that predictions are being made that parliament will be dissolved in February and a general election called.

There was little interest evinced by the members, however, when the doors of the Chamber opened. The rush of members to obtain early places for the opening witnessed in former openings was absent today, only a handful being present.

It was expected that the labor members, stimulated by their recent successes in the municipal elections, will provide much liveliness to the session.

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BOOKS

HOW TO BE RELIGIOUS THOUGH SCIENTIFIC.

EXPLORING THE UNIVERSE. By Henshaw Ward. Bobbs-Merrill Co. \$3.50. THIS book stands out among the ever-increasing swarm of texts popularizing (and often vulgarizing) the newest acquisitions of science first, by being on the whole more interesting than the average; second, by inviting in religion openly through the front door instead of as is usual with bourgeois scientific books, letting it slide in quietly through the side entrance.

Instead of trying to run through the whole list of sciences the author is wise enough to limit himself to three general phases: astronomy and the earth, life, and the Science of the Future. Of books that take up each science chapter by chapter (origin, evolution, and latest "incredible discoveries") in 20 pages each, there are plenty. But here, by omitting some fields entirely and going into considerable detail in others, the author avoids the usual catalog quality of this type of book. Chemistry is omitted for example, but there is an excellent chapter on the weather, and some aspects of physiology are given in very interesting detail.

The one goal of recent popular science writers seems to be to "make it romantic," and this one has certainly given full measure, even to the extent of trips upon magic carpets into the "heart of a molecule" and various other ultramicroscopic regions. It must be admitted however, that his method of presenting to the imagination both astronomical and infinitesimal distances is very successful.

About one-third of the space throughout the book is given up to the author's philosophy, which shows itself to be nothing but an attempt to compress this whole magnificent sweep of phenomena from ultra-telescopic to ultra-microscopic regions into the narrow frames of petty-bourgeois prejudice. The viewpoint of the author swings all the way from what Engels so capably termed "shamefaced materialism" to pure idealism. "Our sensations," says the author, "furnish no assurance about the nature of what produces the sensations." But even this is not sufficient. "Science limits itself to that part of the world in which things happen by invariable natural law." May we ask what other parts of the world there are? "Apparently some scientists are so carried away by natural laws that they argue, more artlessly than a savage, that there is nothing in the universe except those laws." (He should say matter organized according to those laws). "To argue that there is nothing beyond natural laws is sillier than to conjure up a magnified man who operates them. No sensible scientist denies that an infinity of spirit may exist beyond his laws." The author poses as a thorough-going materialist in his actual scientific subject-matter, but to justify religion he is willing to let even the above-quoted trash serve. It only emphasizes Lenin's dictum: "Not a single professor among those who are able to make the most valuable contributions to the special domains of chemistry, history, physics, can be trusted even so far as a single word when it comes to philosophy." (The emphasis is Lenin's.)

On biology the author announces that he has, among others, the following prejudices (they have a familiar ring): "I do not believe that acquired characters can be inherited. I always incline to minimize the importance of the environment. I do not believe that evolution is a general principle which applies outside the realm of plants and animals; that is, I think it cannot be applied in astronomy or philosophy or social organization." And in another part of the book: "Many good reasoners are convinced that evolution will do nothing but harm if it is lugged into the social sciences." This is deliciously naive. The evolution which brought capitalism must now stand still so that capitalism may not be superseded. Alas for the "many good reasoners!"

But the gem of the whole work is directed at none other than our old Comrade Bishop William Montgomery Brown:

"It (astronomy) is a terrific lesson. There are fearsome corollaries to it. Poor Bishop Brown, for example, when he learned of stellar spaces and that nothing can travel faster than light and that our souls would have to speed through an absolute zero of cold for millions of years before they could reach any destination where a heaven could be—poor Bishop gave up his faith... The bishop came to regard his religion as mere symbolism that applies only to our earthly life. Here is an example of the destruction that science can do; here is the conflict that disturbs the church today."

Which merits the obvious retort that the most aloof place in the world is a lunatic asylum. —N. SPARKS.

"LABAW" PROBLEMS.

COTTON MILL PEOPLE OF THE PIEDMONT. By Marjorie A. Potwin. (Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, 1927.)

The author of this volume is "social director" of a company-owned community center in a southern cotton mill village, and in addition has learned all about labor at several of our best bourgeois universities.

Of course she has a very rosy view of what is going on in the southern cotton mills. She is particularly enthusiastic about the employers whom she calls "public benefactors," and "disinterested patriots." The condition of the workers is just lovely. The rather difficult problem of low pay and bad working conditions are dealt with by being ignored entirely. Company unions and yellow dog contracts are merely hinted at in passages like the following:

"Real southerners, they stress the personal equation and hold individual sovereignty and freedom of contract supreme. They despise being treated as a mass."

Considerable space is given to the philanthropy of the bosses and to the uplifting influence of the mill environment. She is enthusiastic about the progress of culture as symbolized by player-pianos, company houses, coca-cola, Christmas savings clubs and the reading of books and confession magazines. She is a little doubtful of the value of books for she says:

"One wonders just how much genuine enlightenment has come with the decline of illiteracy when the leader of a religious sect in the village commands his followers not to work on the night shift because in the bible it is written, 'The night cometh when no man can work.'"

On several other occasions she again lets the cat out of the bag. Speaking of the high standard of living in the mill towns she says:

"One of the greatest detriments to high standards of home life is found in the floating population. The floaters move around from one village to another. Their shiftlessness is responsible for the lowest standards of the mills. These people are always undernourished and unkempt if not downright filthy. Few mills tolerate their presence for long."

The discussion of the Negro question is another gem. Of the Negroes she says:

"In the South the custom of relegating the lowest forms of work to the Negroes is almost as inflexible as the color distinction itself. Negro masons put up the walls of the mills and colored laborers under white supervision built the streets, but when the Saxon Mills were ready to operate only the Negro firemen, coal rollers and two or three scrubbers and a small maintenance force were retained."

Of the methods used by the boss to get extra work out of the Negro workers she says:

"Once in awhile the mill serves its colored labor with a 'possum and tater supper, when some task of unusual importance is completed." And the united front between the bosses and the Negro preachers is described in these choice words:

"The preaching is worthy of notice as it centers around regret for the impudence and laziness and moral laxity of the young. Old time ways are sighed for and a plea is made for more observance of law and self-discipline."

As for child labor in the mills, well, the bosses have always been against it but political conditions have always prevented its abolition. For one thing the question of state rights which the owners patriotically defend has interfered. Then again the workers themselves are not so anxious. For:

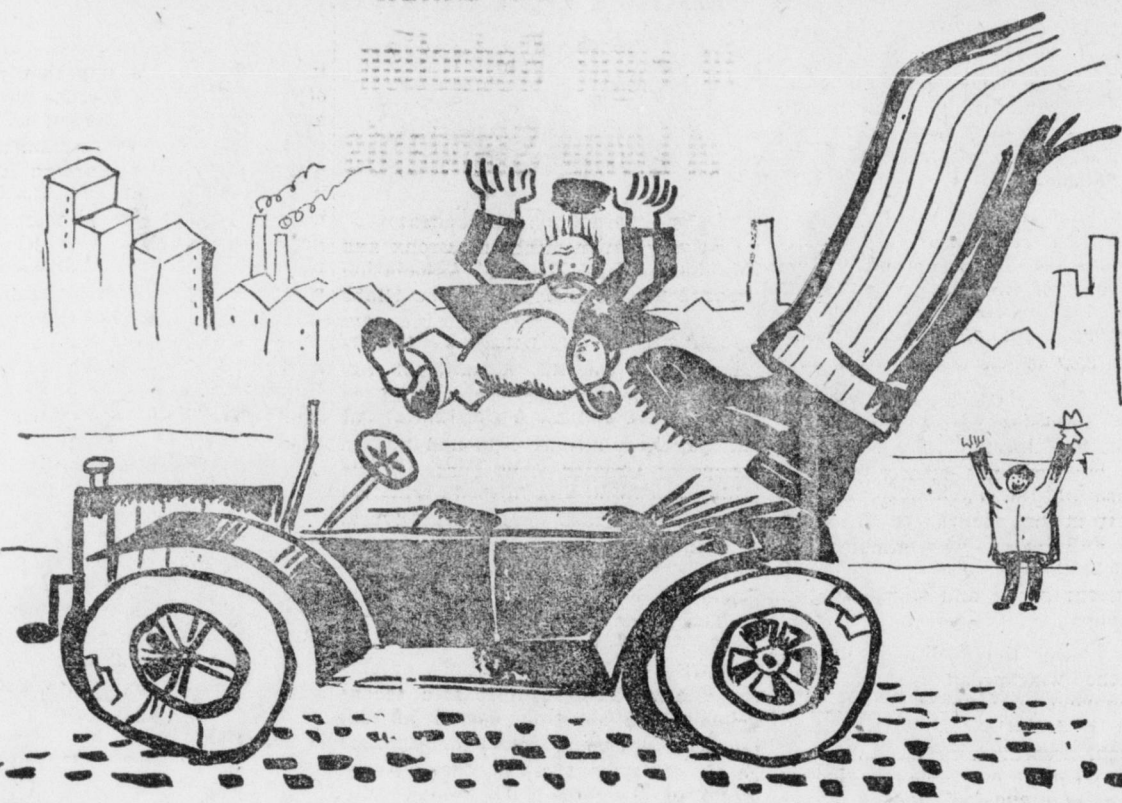
"The operators in the mills now tell of the enviable and robust fun of having been doffers in those days when kids learned something useful."

These quotations show what a bundle of trash this book is. Its sole interest lies in its exhibition of the kind of lies that our bourgeois universities are helping to propagate. —CY GGDEN.

BOOK NEWS.

The newly organized Workers Library Publishers, Inc., report a remarkable response to their first publication, *The Tenth Year*, by J. Louis Engdahl. This story of the achievements of Soviet Russia (No. 1 in the Workers Library uniform series of publications), was printed in an edition of 5,000, which is now practically sold out. Arrangements are being completed for issuing a new large edition to supply the continuous demand. New titles in the same series on various subjects, with covers specially designed by the noted proletarian artist, Fred Ellis, are now in preparation.

CHIEF ZOBER OF PASSAIC FLEES FROM HIS JOB IN A STOLEN CAR



By Morris Pass

The Fight That Confronts the First American Trade Union Delegation

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

Members of the First American Trade Union Delegation to the Soviet Union are to be driven from the labor movement unless they repudiate the stand they have taken for recognition and retract the friendly estimate contained in their report of the achievements on the economic and cultural field of the Soviet Union.

This much is to be read between the lines of "Labor Plans and Problems," the regular piece written by John J. Leary, Jr., for the New York Sunday World. This gentleman, on extremely close and friendly terms with the department of justice, by one of those arrangements so common in a labor movement whose officialdom maintains the most intimate relations with imperialist government, is recognized as the semi-official spokesman of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Chosen For Dirty Work.

Whenever there is a dirty piece of work to be done, for which the cooperation of the capitalist press is needed, Leary usually is selected for the job by Messrs. Woll, Lewis and Green. Sometimes, when the task is of such an unusually obscene nature that even this trio shrink from it, (this occurs rarely, however) Leary is allowed a free hand and labor officialdom does not appear to sponsor it in any way.

Takes Crack at Coyle.

In his article for Sunday, Oct. 25, Leary first remarks that Albert Coyle has "been deposed as editor of the Locomotive Engineers Journal."

The Real Story.

Behind the above lines is hidden the story of a long campaign waged by A. F. of L. officialdom to "get" Coyle. Whatever the official reasons for his discharge may have been, the fact remains that the A. F. of L. executive council brought the greatest possible pressure to bear upon the Locomotive Engineers executive to force his discharge and thereby prevent the Engineers Journal from continuing the friendly approach to the Soviet Union it maintained under his editorship.

Some Handicaps.

It cannot, of course, be denied that the fact that the Brotherhood had been operating non-union mines in West Virginia under the corrupt anti-labor Warren Stone regime, gave Lewis of the United Mine Workers a powerful argument against the B. of L. E. and that Coyle, as editor of its official organ suffered from this. Our criticisms of this policy of the B. L. E. were much more fundamental than those made by Lewis.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the principal reason for Coyle's discharge was the demand made for it by the A. F. of L. executive council growing out of his opposition to their anti-Soviet Union policy, his organization of the Trade Union Delegation and his advocacy of recognition.

Made Most of Opportunity.

Even though the B. of L. E. is not affiliated with the A. F. of L., it has to maintain certain relations with it. Further, the collapse of its trade union capitalism schemes undoubtedly created difficulties for its Cleveland bank which the open hostility of the A. F. of L. executive council probably could have made much more serious. The discharge of Coyle was comparatively easy to secure under these circumstances and A. F. of L. officialdom evidently made the most of it.

Jim Maurer Next.

Having "got" Coyle, A. F. of L. officialdom, thru Leary and the New York World, hints broadly that Jim Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and chairman of the First Trade Union Delegation, is the next on the list.

Leary says:

"Meantime there is some doubt as to what the future may hold for James H. Maurer. . . . To a very great extent Maurer is dependent for

re-election on the votes the miners have in his State federation. That organization is bitterly opposed to all the Soviets stand for. Nor is his close association with Brophy, who is fighting the national organization, likely to help him much. . . ."

The above paragraph sounds very plausible until we read "miners' officials" for "miners."

How it Will Be Done.

Capellini, president of District 1, Chris Golden, formerly of District 9, but now on the state payroll, Kennedy formerly of District 7, and now secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, and other smaller fry, will try to defeat Maurer—if he runs again—as they defeated John Brophy by flooding the unions with paid organizers and by the use of political pressure and intimidation.

If left to the decision of the rank and file, Maurer would undoubtedly be elected. Officialdom, however, will try to see to it that he either repudiates the Trade Union Delegation's report or is relegated to the discard.

Part of War On Left Wing.

The attack on the First Trade Union Delegation, beginning long before it was really organized and intensified now since its return, is part of the general war on left wing.

It is only by recognizing this fact and acting in accord with it that a real resistance to the sinister designs of labor officialdom can be organized.

The Problem.

If Coyle, Brophy and Maurer continue to appear merely as individual labor unionists, interested in and sympathetic toward the progress being made by the Soviet Union without any connection with the struggles of the rank and file of the American labor movement, if they continue to appear simply as labor men whose interest in recognition of the Soviet Union finds no real link to the struggle for militant unionism, they will be isolated from the masses, whom they want to reach, by the boycott and slander of the bureaucrats.

What Bureaucrats Want.

It is exactly this that Woll, Green and Lewis are trying to accomplish. Maurer, Brophy and Coyle will be pictured as "Russian fanatics," "Moscow agents," "Communist tools," etc.

That Brophy and Maurer are socialists and Coyle a Jeffersonian democrat, will not make any difference to bureaucrats whose anti-Soviet Union policy is challenged by the report.

Unless they are willing and able to take a leading part in the general struggle of the left wing against the labor agents of American imperialism, on the basis of such issues as the organization of the unorganized, establishment of a labor party, democrati-

zation of unions, etc., in addition to the recognition issue, the delegation will not be able to make much of a fight against the powerful machine of the A. F. of L. executive council.

The Coming Test.

For their own successful work—if for nothing else—it is necessary that the First American Trade Union Delegation members take a leading part in opposing efficiency unionism, trade union capitalism and the general policy of surrender that is being followed by the American labor leaders whose enmity for the Soviet Union is only one expression of their connection with the enemies of the working class.

The next few months will be a test for the members of the Trade Union Delegation. They will find that Leary's notes in the world are no empty speculation, but the expression of the policy of the A. F. of L. executive council.

Maurer, Brophy, Coyle and Palmer (whom Leary for some reason unknown to the writer did not mention) can follow three courses:

What Can Be Done.

First, become active in the work of the left wing in the United Mine Workers and other unions, second, become isolated and lose what influence they have in the labor movement, third, accept the dictates of the bureaucrats and either keep their mouths shut or open them only in defense of the reactionary program of Woll, Green, Lewis and Co.

The first course is the correct one and the only line of action that will serve to make the issue of recognition of the Soviet Union one of broad appeal in the labor movement while at the same time broadening and strengthening the struggle against the reactionary leadership that has brought the American labor movement, weaker than for a decade, face to face with a period of industrial depression and unemployment, whose length cannot be predicted as yet, but which will bring new problems and new struggles.

TREASURY SEES DEFICIT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The United States Government will face an unbalanced budget and a deficit in 1929 if congress exceeds the amount of tax cutting, recommended by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, said the treasury today.

U. S. BUYS OVERSEA PLANES

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The War Department today let a contract for eight new cargo airplanes, similar to the army plane in which Lieuts. Maitland and Hegeberger flew to Hawaii. The Atlantic Aircraft Corporation, at Bronx Heights, N. J., secured the contract for \$525,000.

Lenin Said:-

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

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

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

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

- A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections.
- The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars.
- The organization of the unorganized.
- Making existing unions organize a militant struggle.
- The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party

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

Name

Address

No. St. City State

Occupation

(Employed find one dollar for initiation if not one month's dues)

DRAMA

It Was a Wilde Evening

"The Happy Prince" Set to Music Pleases Audience at 38th Street Playhouse

The charming fairy tale by Oscar Wilde, has been adapted to music and is now playing to appreciative audiences at the cozy little nest known as the 38th Street Playhouse.

A nice prince who likes nothing better than to make love and be left alone is constantly pestered by his flunkies who insist that he prepare for his bath, be measured for a suit of clothes or take a physic. The prince dies (in a dream) and finds himself in the public square in the form of a bronze statue. Here he has an opportunity to learn of the suffering that exists among the masses while he and his court live in luxury.

When the prince awakes from his dream he is a changed man and decides to devote the rest of his life to making people happy. The theme is in harmony with Wilde's utopianism—a good prince playing the role of savior. Prince and pauper wind up by singing of the brotherhood of man.

Aside from the political infatuation of the tale, as presented at the Playhouse it is good entertainment. Indeed the fun really begins after the final curtain comes down. Then the impresario, Patric Farrell (the only name I can remember) goes thru the audience and drags the customers to the stage where they are invited to dance with the cast.

And such dancing! I have often wondered why motemen spend their offdays in the subway and why it is so hard to keep editors away from their desks even when they have the privilege of taking a vacation. But why show girls who earn a living by dancing on the stage should be so anxious to dance as soon as their grind is over is still more amazing. Yet, the girls in "The Happy Prince" did dance with a vengeance and if our male readers entertain the ambition



A new San Carlo songbird who will be heard this evening in "Madam Butterfly" at the Gallo Theatre.

to dance with an actress, they can kill two birds with the price of one ticket at the 38th Street Playhouse.

And if they don't dance it will not be Patric Farrell's fault who, despite time's ravages on his head-foilage dances as wildly and as untamed as the little "swallow" who was the prince's messenger of good will. He is a jolly fellow and does everything he can to make the audience feel at home, including the opportunity to contribute \$5.00 to the theater's dinner pail.

Sorry that I lost my program else I would have mentioned the lady who plays the piano and who made the production of "The Happy Prince" possible by writing the music for it. Also a few members of the cast who did a business-like job without apparent strain. —T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

AMUSEMENTS

An Actors' Theatre Production "JOHN" By Philip Barry with Jacob Ben-Ami & Constance Collier 45th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

The Theatre Guild Presents "PORGY" Guild Th. W. 52d. Evs. 8:40 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40 Extra Matinee (Election Day) Tuesday

National Theatre, 41 St. W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday

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

BOOTH W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 Special Election Day Mat. Tuesday WINTHROP AMES presents JOHN GALSWORD'S with ESCAPE LESLIE HOWARD

The Desert Song with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Duxell 2nd Year IMPERIAL THEATRE, 45 St. W. of B'way Eves. 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

HUDSON West 44 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30 WILBURD MACK'S COMEDY DRAMA

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

4 WALLS: with MUI WISENFREUD John Guden Th. W. 58 St. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Extra Mat. Election Day, Tuesday

The LADDER LYRIC THEATRE, 42 St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

DAVENPORT THEATRE 138 E. 27th St. near Lexington Ave. Eves. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15

"HAMLET" with BUTLER DAVENPORT and an Excellent Cast

49th ST. THEATRE, West of B'way MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:30 A. H. WOODS presents THE FANATICS

GARRICK Theat., 65 W. 55th. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Extra Mat. (Election Day) Tuesday BASIL SYDNEY and MARY ELIAS with Garrick Players in the Modern TAMING of the SHREW

FULTON B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30 Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU By HERMAN SUDERMAN Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment Times Sq. THEATRE, 423 St. W. of B'way Twice DAILY, 2:30-8:30

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

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

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

Chanin's W. 45 St. Royale. Mts. Wed. Sat. All Performances Except Monday Withrop Ames "Mikado" Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co. in Mon. Eves. Only—"IOLANTHE"

MUSIC AND CONCERTS SAN GRAND OPERA CARLO GALLO Theat., 54 St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Tonight, 8:15. BUTTERFLY. Thurs. FAUST. Eves. 8:15 to 8:30. Mats. 7:50 to \$2.50 (Plus Tax)

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WHAT LABOR CRITICS SAY OF "THE BELT"

"The Belt is the truest revelation of our industrial life that has for some time pounded the stage."—Joseph T. Shipley in the New Leader.

"This play is labor's own, and is far ahead of anything of the kind attempted in this country. It should receive the support of all militant class-conscious workers."—Ludwig Landy, in the Daily Worker.

Help support this theatre and THE DAILY WORKER by buying tickets at THE DAILY WORKER office, 108 East 14th Street.

Peaceful Meeting Unlawful in New Jersey, Is Ruling

(By Federated Press). A labor meeting in the state of New Jersey may be duly declared unlawful though no violence has been committed and no unlawful intent is shown. So says the state supreme court in the written opinion affirming the conviction of Roger N. Baldwin and his sentence to six months' imprisonment for taking part in a silk strike mass meeting on City Hall Plaza, Paterson, Oct. 6, 1926.

The full text of the opinion has just been received by the American Civil Liberties Union, which is appealing the verdict to the United States supreme court.

Police "Afraid." All that is necessary to make such a mass meeting unlawful, the Jersey judges explain, is for the police to be frightened. The meeting in the Paterson strike was so enthusiastic that the police who testified at Baldwin's trial said they were afraid that some breach of peace might occur. Baldwin is a pacifist.

The supreme court judges admit strike meetings were "forbidden in Turn Hall for two weeks. The City Plaza meeting was a workers' demonstration of the right of free speech and assemblage. The court states it was preceded by a parade.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dr. Liber Speaks Tonight. Medicine, at 149 East 23rd St., tonight, at 8.30.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, Furriers' Union, will address a meeting of Hungarian Fur Workers tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 350 E. 81st St.

Volunteers for "Icor" Bazaar. Volunteers are needed to assist at the third annual "Icor" bazaar that will be held at the 165th Infantry Armory, Nov. 23 to 26. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icor" is at 112 East 10th St., where all volunteers should report.

Bronx School Opens Next Week. The Bronx Workers School will open the season next Monday at its headquarters, 2075 Clinton Ave., with classes in "Elementary English," "Intermediate English," and "Fundamentals of Communism." A course in the "History of the United States" will start Thursday. A term consists of 12 weeks, 24 sessions for the English courses and 12 sessions for the other courses.

PATERSON, Nov. 8.—The 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution will be celebrated Friday at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, 56 Van Houten St. William Z. Foster will deliver the principal address.

Employment Falls 32,000 in N. Y. State; Building on Decline

Factories in New York State employed 32,000 fewer persons in September than a year before, James A. Hamilton, industrial commissioner, has announced.

The number of persons employed by the firms reporting to the department was 484,116 in September. Their total payroll amounted to \$14,317,345 a week less than in September, 1926. These firms represent about 40 per cent of the state's wage earners.

The recession, Mr. Hamilton reported, had developed by September, 1926, but was not clearly definable because of the customary seasonal activity in that month. Moreover, the usual fall revival was stimulated by the delayed operations of shoe factories, fur shops and women's clothing shops.

At present the decline in building and the widespread contraction of employment in the heavier metals indicate a cessation of industrial expansion, according to the survey.

The trend of employment since the Spring of 1926 has been steadily downward, interspersed only by minor recoveries, according to the survey.

Former Czar Officer Loses Wealthy Wife

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Alleging fraud, Referee Clifford Couch of Peekskill has recommended to the Westchester County Supreme Court here that the marriage of Miss Florence M. Clendenin, New York heiress to Baron George Tornow, a former officer in the Russian czar's army, be annulled.

The referee found that the baroness, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clendenin, of New York, was tricked into marriage with the baron, whom the referee's report termed "a penniless alien illegally in this country," and already engaged to marry another.

Miss Clendenin was married to Baron Tornow last December 1st.

Iron Workers' Union to Fight Reduction in Living Standards

(By Worker Correspondent)

At a recent meeting the Bronx and Manhattan Iron Masters' Association headed by one Brodsky, of the Globe Iron Works, 355 Walton Ave., laid plans for the strengthening of their association for the purpose of extending the working week from 44 to 48 hours and for a substantial cut in wages in all the iron and bronze shops of Greater New York. While this association was formed exclusively by open shop employers several months ago, many employers with union shops have been attending their meetings lately.

The inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union has realized for some time the anti-labor intentions of this association and therefore at a recent membership meeting passed an assessment on all members for the purpose of strengthening the defense fund of the union. The union minimum scale for helpers is \$36 and finishers \$46 for a 44 hour week, whereas the open shop workers are forced to toil 48 hours weekly for much lower wages.

Sweated Slavery.

On account of the present heavy work, speeding-up and small wages, longer hours with still lower wages would amount practically to sweated slavery for starvation wages. The union is therefore pushing an organization campaign to prevent this and to raise the level of the unorganized, to extend to more workers the benefits thus far won and to maintain and improve the hours, wages and conditions of all workers in the iron and bronze industry in New York and vicinity. The union headquarters are at 7 East 15th St.

DEMPSEY CLIPS COUPONS.

Jack Dempsey is one of the largest share holders in the Madison Square Garden Corporation, ranking next to Tex Rickard in the amount of stock held. He was said to have paid \$150,000 for his stock—only a small portion of the million that Rickard sent his direction during the past year. In addition to extensive California real estate, including the Barbara Hotel at Los Angeles, Dempsey has a substantial annuity bought with his first big purse.

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Axtell Blames Coyle for Enlightenment

(Continued from Page One)

in Russia on this trip that you and others went there for the purpose of accumulating information which you expect to utilize in recommending to the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States for the recognition of Russia. I went there with no such knowledge and with an open mind on the subject of recognition, having no ill will for or against Russia. When I read the report of your committee on the boat, I felt that while most of the facts were correctly stated the manner of recital gave an entirely wrong impression of what we had seen.

"Not In Sympathy." "It also failed to disclose that about two-thirds of the information we could not verify and we took it from the Communist leaders, assuming it to be faithful and true. If you are a Communist, you believe it probably. But personally, not being a Communist and not being in sympathy with that sort of doctrine, and believing it cannot produce any good in the long run for the Russian people. I don't believe it entirely. I will agree with you that from what I have read the condition of the Russian workmen and the condition of the poorer part of the workers of Russia is probably better than before the czar was connected with it. I don't believe the more skilled workers are as well off.

Workers Are Willing. "I will agree that a great many of the more skilled and intelligent workers that we saw are willing to put up with present conditions as a temporary measure.

"I have discovered, I believe, that it is a part of the heart and soul of the Communist Party, part of its inviolable and unchangeable policy, to stir up world revolution and ignorantly interfere in the affairs of the United States. I am not satisfied that the majority of the committee would not be glad to participate in any serious revolt or disturbance that might occur here if enough ruffian workmen were led to believe that the rosy picture you paint of Russia were literally true.

Paid a Compliment. "Had you not carelessly, or in an effort to pay what you considered a compliment, put my name on this report, I would have had no occasion to dissent from your report or criticize it or publicly direct attention to its analysis.

"My future conduct with regard to it will largely depend upon your answers to these questions. Of course, if you ignore them I will have to draw my own conclusions as to their truth. "As to your suggestion that not one of the other members of the committee agree with me as to the economic situation in Russia, I have challenged you or any other member of the committee to debate the question of recognition." A copy of the letter was received in The DAILY WORKER office yesterday. It is being kept on file as a part of the curious record of the participation of Mr. Axtell in the labor movement as a whole and the survey of the trade union delegation to Russia in particular.

The explosion of a 100-gallon auxiliary hot water boiler in the basement of an apartment house at 1000 Whitlock avenue, the Bronx, painfully injured two Negro workmen.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Agitprop, Section 1. All sub-section and all unit agitprop directors of Section 1 are urged to attend a special meeting today at 6 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., Room 43.

FD 1 SS 2 E Meets Tonight. A very important meeting of F. D. I, Subsection 2 E will be held tonight at 6:30 p. m. at 196 East 16th St.

Yonkers Meeting Tomorrow. Yonkers International Branch meets tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 20 Warburton St. All members are expected to bring their dues books.

A meeting of all industrial organizers of Section 2 will be held Wednesday, Nov. 9th, at 6 p. m., at 100 W. 29th St. All sub-section industrial organizers of Section 2 are urged to attend.

Y. W. L. Dance Saturday. The Young Workers League of Williamsburg will open a membership drive to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Russian Revolution by holding a dance Saturday evening at Royal Palace, 16 Manhattan Ave.

Soviet Union conditions will be the subject of an address by Lazar Weiner at an educational meeting of the Morning International Branch at 108 E. 14th St., Room 42, Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

Sub-Section 1D. A very important meeting of Sub-Section 1D will be held in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Concert and Dance November 12.

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

More "Fundamentals" Classes Organized

Due to heavy registration six classes in the "Fundamentals of Communism" have been organized in the Workers School, 108 East 14th St. Three of the six classes are already filled to capacity and are closed to registration, Bertram D. Wolfe, director, announced yesterday.

There is a "Fundamentals of Communism" course every evening in the week as well as one every Thursday at 11 a. m., for those who work at night. More than 200 students have registered for this course.

The "Fundamentals of Communism" classes that are reported still open for registration are as follows: Thursday, 6.45 to 8 p. m., Ella G. Wolfe, instructor; Friday, 6.45 to 8 p. m., I. Stamler, instructor; Thursday, 11 a. m., instructor to be announced.

The morning class will begin next Thursday. The Friday evening class also will begin this week. This course is required as a prerequisite to most of the intermediate and advanced courses in the school, according to D. Benjamin, assistant director.

RAID ON SOVIET UNION MISSION LONG PREPARED

British Police Helped Czarist Bands

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) SHANGHAI, Nov. 8.—The attack on the Soviet Union consulate here by Russian white guard elements on the tenth anniversary of the Soviet Union had been prepared for a long time.

Numerous gangs of white guards with czarist flags surrounded the consulate and tried to storm the building, bombarding it with bricks and iron bars and at the same time firing on members of the consulate staff guarding the entrances.

In a short while the attackers even penetrated the building but were beaten back and retired leaving one wounded man behind.

Police Come Too Late. Only the resistance of the consulate staff prevented the destruction of the premises as the Shanghai police arrived nearly an hour too late.

The policemen, among whom are many ex-soldiers of the former counter-revolutionary armies, behaved arrogantly and insolently. The deputy chief of police, a British subject named Young, demanded that the Soviet consul put out the lights that had been strung for the anniversary celebration. Otherwise he said he would leave the consulate to its fate.

The crowd of attackers left only after ten o'clock in the evening, yelling insults.

Damage Building—Tientsin Attack. Nearly all the window panes in the consulate were broken and part of the furniture, in the rooms where the white guards gained entrance, was wrecked.

In Tientsin a similar attack was made on the Soviet Union consulate by white guards who are actually soldiers of the northern armies.

These elements opened fire on the consulate staff but failed to hit any of them.

Workers Defeat Their Interests in Election

(Continued from Page One)

terday's voting for its candidates the militant workers of New York registered a significant protest.

No returns on the Workers (Communist) Party vote were obtainable late last night.

The democrats have swept all five boroughs of the greater city electing their complete judicial and municipal tickets, returns showed. The indications now are that the control of the state assembly is in doubt.

The entire democratic county ticket in Brooklyn appeared to have been swept into office by a plurality of about 100,000, according to estimates made in that borough last night.

As the reports from the various polling places began to roll in, District Attorney Charles J. Dodd was running ahead of the ticket.

The vote in the borough was even lighter than had been expected.

Returns indicate that the sixth amendment to the constitution of the state of New York has been defeated by an overwhelming majority in New York City. This amendment would make the election of the governor of New York concurrent with that of the president of the United States and would give the governor a four instead of a two-year term. The other amendments were apparently carried.

Judge Jacob Panken, socialist, running for reelection in the second municipal district, was reported running strong in the 6th and 8th assembly districts but was outclassed in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th district.

About a score were arrested yesterday for alleged illegal voting or for entering booths with voters. Among those taken into custody were three women.

"The change from ballots to voting machines has not checked the activities of election crooks," William M. Chadbourne, chairman of the advisory committee of the Honest Ballot Association, said after the polls had closed at 6 o'clock last night.

The United Cooperative Organization Greet the Tenth Anniversary of the November Revolution

At this, the most momentous day in the history of humanity — we join the toilers of all lands in our heartiest greeting to the First Workers Republic. The Revolution of November was won by the valiant struggle you workers of Russia carried on against great odds. You have paved the road to Siberia with your fallen heroes. You have filled the prisons of the Czars. You withstood the agony of brutal tortures and unbroken in spirit you kept on fighting until you won. Your victory became an inspiration to the workers of the world and a reminder of their duty to liberate themselves from the miseries of capitalism.

The great stimulus to the Cooperative Movement in recent years is also due to the influence of November and in this, too, your rule is great.

Unity Cooperative, Board of Directors

OUR hearts filled with unbounded admiration for their marvelous achievements, we send our comrades, the Workers and Peasants of the United Socialist Soviet Republics to the

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THEIR GRAND AND GLORIOUS REVOLUTION

our Revolutionary Greetings and Well-Wishes and Renew our Pledge of Loyalty to the Cause of the Russian and the World Proletarian Revolution.

LONG LIVE THE UNITED SOCIALIST SOVIET REPUBLICS!

LONG LIVE THE WORLD PROLETARIAN REVOLUTION!

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SEVEN LEAGUE BOOTS

By Fred Ellis

RED RAYS

WILLIAM J. BURNS, the noted de-fective (correct) was very indignant when testifying before the grand jury on a charge of jury fixing. The sleuth had good reason to boil inwardly. He was not doing anything, he insisted, that is not quite legal and in accordance with precedent. Is it not just as proper for the head of a private firm agency to fix a jury for a wealthy defendant as it was for him to fix juries against labor defendants? The gentleman's logic is unanswerable.

THE frame-up system is not indigenous to the United States. I am not one of those who believe that the ruling classes of Europe are less hesitant about "polluting" their own judicial wells when it suits their purpose than are the less polished rulers of this country. But in no other land has the frame-up been more generally indulged in than in this, and it surely is a reflection on the government of the United States that one who sent so many radical workers to jail with such artistry should be humiliated by having to appear before a grand jury simply because he fixed a jury for Sinclair instead of for John D. Rockefeller.

STILL, this cloud that now hangs over Burns has its silver lining. The publicity is worth something and should bring in more business to the agency. Burns, as perjurer, juryfixer and frame-up artist needs no introduction to a well-informed public. But there must be thousands to whom Burns' exploits are a closed book. His success in dynamiting a federal jury will enhance his reputation and the pain his sensitive soul may suffer at the hands of his professional opponents, will be assuaged by the increased volume of business which should flow into his office as a result of his latest feat.

THE splendid demonstration of the military strength of the Soviet government aroused the enthusiasm even of capitalist correspondents who were obliged to pay a grudging tribute to the efficiency of the Red Army. The bedraggled, hungry and indisciplined army of 1917 has been transformed into a mighty weapon for the defense of the Revolution which has been chiefly responsible for the hesitancy of the imperialist powers to wage open war against the Workers and Peasants government. The first bugle note heralding an imperialist attack would be a signal for the mobilization of millions of workers ready to defend the socialist fatherland against its enemies.

THE Fascist League of North America has taken the place formerly occupied by the Ku Klux Klan as the greatest regalia-peddling organization in the United States. What the white pillow case was to the Klan, the black shirt is to the fascisti. A bum count by the name of Revall, who was of no account in Italy having a title but nothing to go with it, is now living in luxury here in New York on the proceeds of his haberdashery business.

COUNT Revall, did not have a second pair of pajamas to his name when he was made head of the American Fascisti by Mussolini, according to a reliable source. A long coat which he wore constantly, except when in bed, was the garment that he wore in his pants thru which a not spotless shirt insisted on peeping thru without warning. Now, the count has as many suits as an East Side gangster, and more shirts than you could collect in a Chinese laundry on a Saturday morning.

THE count stops at a swell hotel when in New York and travels around the country inciting ignorant Italian workers against their more intelligent and radical brethren. The count does this with impunity since his boss Mussolini is held in high repute by the United States government. This noble bum is now engaged trying to legally murder two Italian workers, Greco and Carillo, who are as innocent of the crime charged against them as were Sacco and Vanzetti of the death of the Brantree paymaster. Every American worker should rally to the defense of those two marked victims of Fascist and American capitalist vengeance and show the tip of a heavy boot to the aristocratic panhandler who is living in luxury at the expense of the Italian masses.

CLEVELAND exporters are anxious to get their share of Soviet trade. They held a foreign trade conference last Tuesday and being willing to hear both sides of the question, listened to Ivy Lee, press agent for Standard Oil, who spoke in favor of better trade relations between the two countries and Matthew Woll, labor faker who spoke for worse. Both dislike Soviet Russia and everything it stands for, but Ivy is getting paid for one attitude while Matthew is getting paid for another.

THE public library has been used by vendors of narcotics as a distribution points for their wares, according to a federal agent who arrested four drug peddlers in the big book house. Sherlockian in their deductions, the salesmen assumed that habitues of the public library with a taste for Harold Bell Wright and Will Durant literature would be prospects for anything that could be injected into their systems without mental effort on their part.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.



Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)
XVI.

The Ivory Tower

THE struggle of the disinherited of the earth against their oppressors has been going on for a long time; and history makes clear that it is no joke to be on the side of the oppressed. The masters will crucify you, as they did Jesus, or stab you to death as they did the Gracchi and Wat Tyler. If you are a great writer they will exile you with Dante and Hugo, or throw you into prison with Tasso and Dostoyevski and Ernst Toller and Ralph Chaplin. Since it is difficult to be sure which side is going to win, there is a tendency on the part of writers to say, "A plague on both your houses," and withdraw into an ivory tower of art.

And since whatever men do, they have to make it seem noble and sublime, there arises a cult of haughty superiority to political problems; the artist becomes a semi-divine being, engaged in an activity of permanent significance, and the polishing of one of his phrases becomes more important than the fate of an empire. Such an artist will be an exponent of technique, a painter of the outsidings of things; and necessarily, he will work to please the rich. Ivory towers cost money, and the artist must find patrons enough to pay the upkeep, and the wages of the cook and the gardener and the chambermaid and the chauffeur and the doctor and the dentist and the bootlegger.

busily engaged in counter-revolutionary activities preparatory to the war on the Soviet Union planned by Great Britain and other imperialist powers, speculating on and encouraged by the struggle of the opposition against the Communist Party. Also, that some of the non-Communist sympathizers of the opposition were in contact with these counter-revolutionary elements.

Trotsky and Zinoviev, leaders of the opposition who bear full responsibility for its conduct, have been expelled from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This drastic act, as well as the previous expulsion of Trotsky and Vuyovich from the Executive Committee of the Communist International, was made necessary and inevitable by the recent actions of the opposition.

This act will serve notice on the opposition that it had already reached the limit consistent with membership in the Communist International, and that any move along the old lines will place the opposition in the camp of the enemies of the revolution.

The revolutionary workers of the world have a great stake in the successful development of the Soviet Union. They are vitally interested in the continued building and growth of socialism in the first republic of workers and peasants. They firmly believe, the same as the toiling masses of the Soviet Union, that the conditions of the masses there are continually improving, that the seven-hour work-day proclaimed recently by the Soviet Government will soon become a reality, notwithstanding the lack of faith of the Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition, and that the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union is assured, if world imperialism is prevented from attacking and crushing the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revolutionary workers of the world are fully aware of the danger confronting the Soviet Union at present. They follow with the closest scrutiny the maneuvers of the British government to perfect an imperialist combination for a war against the workers' republic, and are preparing to defend the Soviet Union as their Socialist fatherland by all means at their disposal. At this time, absolute and unreserved loyalty to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Central Committee constitute the main test of loyalty to the revolution. The Trotsky-Zinoviev opposition must be made to see and accept this cardinal Leninist truth, or the proletariat will sweep them aside.

The tallest ivory tower in the United States is known as "Dower House," and is located near the town of West Chester, Pennsylvania, an ultra-fashionable suburb of the opulent city of Philadelphia. And if I take you inside this "Dower House," and introduce you to the master and mistress and the servants, and tell you what they do and what they say and what they eat and what they wear, do not suspect me of violating the laws of hospitality, or of spying upon a fellow-craftsman; no, the owner of the tower has invited the public inside, and what I tell you is what Joseph Hergesheimer consents for you to know. It is a book called "From An Old House," advertised by the publishers as a work upon American colonial furniture and landscape gardening, but in reality the spiritual confession of an ivory tower artist.

My acquaintance with Mr. Hergesheimer is confined to the exchange of a few sentences in a hotel lobby; just enough to know what he looks like. It is not my fault if I see his short and solid figure encased in broad-cast pajamas of burnt orange and cerulean and glass green; because he opened up one of his magazine articles with a picture of himself making such a purchase in Chinatown of San Francisco. Such things are part of your equipment, when you get your training in an art school, and are obsessed by color and form and the external details of things, and devoting your life to fixing them in words, to be printed on book paper and bound in expensive form and sold to rich people, in order to teach them how

to spend their money upon color and form and the external details of things, in order that you, the ivory tower artist, may have great sums to spend in the same way. And do not think that I am being mean—I am merely summarizing the artist's own statement of his interests and activities.

How shall I convey to you a sense of the ineffable exclusiveness of the fashionable society of West Chester? The gentlemen dress themselves in pink hunting-coats and the ladies in riding habits, and before dawn on autumn mornings they ride out to chase foxes over the country, to the music of horns and the bellowing of hounds from the West Chester Hunt Kennels. They even have "gentlemen cricketers" in the neighborhood. And into this sacred circle comes an impecunious artist trying to be a writer, and he marries a daughter of the élite—her name is Dorothy, and her relatives are snuffy at the wedding ceremony. But he makes good, oh, most gloriously; a sort of refined and high-brow Horatio Alger story.

He buys an old Dutch farm-house, and camping out uncomfortably in it, practices putting color and form and the external detail of things into beautiful words; he watches the fashionable society of West Chester, and puts their manners and morals into colonial and revolutionary costumes, and West Chester society is so fascinated that it buys the books, and the impecunious artist who once stood outside the building of a great magazine, lacking the courage to go in, now has the editors coming to visit him. Yes, he lives only an hour's motor ride from the estate of Colonel Lorimer—that was hardly playing fair with the rest of the writers of America, to go to the colonel's own hunting-ground and marry a daughter of one of the reigning families! And to bribe the colonel with a precious piece of antique furniture, a walnut sideboard—surely that is cheating at the game of selling serials!

Anyhow, here is the money; and the proprietor of "Dower House" tells with semi-playful charm how he fell under the spell of ancient things, and how the architects and builders and landscape gardeners conspired with Dorothy to turn an old Pennsylvania Dutch farm-house into "the estate of Joseph Hergesheimer"; how they attended auctions, and bought this treasure and that, and how the house was all built over, and decorated in the fashion of our ancestors, and furnished with their relics; so that now the artist can sit in any corner of any room of his establishment, and see these ancient people moving about their tasks, and make books out of their imagined doings. It is necessary that many books should be written, because of the need of entertaining the plutocracy of Philadelphia in the fashion to which it is accustomed. You must not imagine that you can marry a daughter of West Chester good society for nothing! Nor imagine that any quantity of antiques will preserve your ivory tower from the inroads of change! Says Mr. Hergesheimer:

"In years gone by Dorothy had never perfumed her person with scented extracts, colognes; but now her dressing table—the walnut low-boy carved with shells from Virginia—had its oddly shaped bottles with ornamental stoppers, its slender violet or green vials, from Paris; there was carmine lip stick, compact powder, in the various bags that everywhere accompanied her. This was a universal custom; I had ar-

rived, after brief protests against a mere change, at the understanding that she couldn't, in her feminine sphere, be peculiar; but I wondered how, no longer than ten years ago, women had been so successfully seductive without such aids. Perhaps it was that the affair of seductiveness had in itself, as an end, grown more important. I could see that the competition had become sharper, the rules were notably relaxed; lips today must be red, charm carried abroad on scent, at any price."

In this tallest of ivory towers in America our artist lives, surrounded by lowboys and highboys, field beds and hunting boards, Chippendale sofas and Windsor chairs, rat-tailed spoons and a Philadelphia silver teaset. He tells us how he sits and gazes upon these objects, and dreams stories that are not stories, but merely characters to "hold together" the cupboards and pewter, the William and Mary chairs and Phyfe tables.

What stories come from such a source? "The Three Black Pennys"—a novel about three generations of Pennsylvania ironmasters, and how they loved ladies of that charm which ivory tower artists require in ladies, and how their line thinned out into elegant sterility. Here, at the beginning of his writing career, we discover Joseph Hergesheimer as a "real" artist; he is going to bring his lovely characters to ruin—or, as he himself phrases it, be "a merchant in unhappy endings." He doesn't believe in the power of the human will to master circumstance, and he doesn't think it matters much anyway. "I didn't much believe in the triumph or importance of the individual." What is the origin of this curse laid upon the leisure class, an evil spell binding them, so that they can do nothing but go down with mournful dignity to their ruin?

And then "Cytherea," a picture of the fashionable free-spending set, moved from West Chester to Long Island as a matter of courtesy to Dorothy's folks. These people live, not by producing wealth, but by speculating in paper titles to wealth; therefore they have no creative purpose, and no moral resistance, and corruption gnaws in their bones. A young stock-gambler bored with his own wife, conceives a passion for his friend's wife, and runs away to Cuba with her and sees her die amid tropical horrors, corresponding to those in her own soul. A familiar enough theme, but with a new feature derived from Mr. Hergesheimer's custom of gazing at articles of furniture and objects d'art, and writing his stories around them. Perhaps it was Christmas time, and one of Dorothy's friends had sent her a "kewpie" doll, one of those comic figures that are set up on mantles in the nursery; anyhow, the hero of this novel brings home a painted doll and gazes at it until the creature becomes Cytherea, the ancient Paphian goddess of sex license, and he falls under her spell. This is what is called "high art" in the present-day high art world. And don't think it is meant with any humor—no, we are standing at the tip-top of the tallest ivory tower in America, and being as solemn as ever we know how. On the cover of the "Dower House" book we encounter an opinion from the very highbrow "Saturday Review," calling it a "stately book"; and that is the word to describe Mr. Hergesheimer and his reputation. That is how he takes himself; to my friend George Sterling he said, "I am as big a man as Dreiser."

(To Be Continued.)