

Hearst Papers Knew Mexican Documents Were Forged; Dates Showing Falsity 'Fixed' After First Publication

Daily Worker Gives Final Proof Mexican Letters Faked, Hearst Supporting Coolidge War Game

Liberal de Nicaragua.
 Hágase cargo provicional de esta partida, a gastos secretos del Estado Mayor Presidencial mientras se considera la forma a que debe de aplicarse esta cantidad.
 SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO NO-REELECCION
 Palacio Nacional, Mexico, D.F. Junio 20 de 1926.
 El Presidente de la Republica.
P. Elias Calles
 SG/PEC.
 Al C. Secretario de Hacienda y Credito Público.
 Presente.

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 Presente.

Asunto: Que se giren ordenes de pago a favor del Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda.
ACUERDO
 Sirvase ordenar al C. Tesorero General de la Nación que extienda Libramiento de Pago a favor del C. Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda por la Cantidad de \$150,000.00 Cien Mil pesos Oro Nacional, para la compra de armas y municiones para el Ejército Liberal de Nicaragua.
 Hágase cargo provicional de esta partida, a gastos secretos del Estado Mayor Presidencial mientras se considera la forma a que debe de aplicarse esta cantidad.
 SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO NO-REELECCION
 Palacio Nacional, Mexico, D.F. Junio 20 de 1926.
 El Presidente de la Republica.
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 Presente.

(1) Above is the forged document as it appeared in the FIRST Edition of Hearst's New York American for last Monday (sold on the streets early Sunday evening). Note the filing date at the bottom of the document above, made with a rubber stamp: "JUL 2 1921". Then notice higher up, above the "signature" of P. Elias Calles, the date "Junio 20 de 1926." (June 20, 1926).

(2) But here in the middle is the bottom of the same document as it appeared in the SECOND edition at a later hour Sunday night. Note that NO FILING DATE APPEARS in this edition, the date having been cut off of the plate. Hearst's editors evidently realized that a document dated June 20, 1926 could not be filed on July 2, 1921.

(3) And here above is the final work of art of Hearst's forgery plant, as the "secret order for \$50,000 for Rebel Arms" appeared in the FINAL edition of Monday's New York American. Note that HERE the filing date appears again—but it has changed from "JUL 2 1921" into "JUL 2 1926"! Between the early edition and the final edition, a new engraving was hastily made, in which someone has erased the "21" and crudely written in "26" by hand.

The DAILY WORKER publishes on this page photographic reproductions taken from three editions of William R. Hearst's New York American of last Monday, which prove beyond question that the editors of the Hearst newspaper, discovering evidence of clumsy forgery in the very first "secret document" of the series published in a campaign for promoting war against Mexico, acted quickly to destroy that evidence and finally, in the last edition of the same number of the newspaper caused an alteration of the text of the "authentic document" in order to give credibility to the material for the Hearst war campaign. The Hearst paper lied in declaring this to be a photograph of an original document.

Heretofore we have held the firm opinion that the alleged "secret documents" were forgeries. But it was only an opinion, altho a very well grounded one.

Aware "Documents" Were Forged.

Now The DAILY WORKER is able to remove the slightest shadow of doubt. That the Hearst papers themselves regard these "orders for money for rebel arms" as forgeries is demonstrated by the fact that the documents as finally printed are changed in the offices of the Hearst publications themselves.

This can only be regarded as conclusive proof of the colossal swindle imposed upon the American masses for the purpose of laying a basis for the coming imperialist war of conquest against the Latin-American republics of the south in order to make more wealth for Hearst and the galaxy of Wall Street bankers and oil magnates.

Part of Imperialist Plot.

But Hearst's deliberate publication of forgeries are not to be considered as pointing merely to the personal guilt of one American millionaire with investments in Mexico, which after all amount at most to a few millions. These forgeries are published for the direct and avowed purpose of supporting the present

(Continued on Page Two)

Wm. Randolph Hearst



Multi-millionaire publisher of a chain of newspapers, holder of immense tracts of land in Mexico, whose publications have for years advocated armed conquest of that country by the United States.

Translation of the above forged document

PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 GENERAL STAFF.
 SUBJECT: Issuance of pay order to Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda.
[SEAL] PRESIDENTIAL ORDER
 You will please order the Treasurer-General of the Nation to issue a pay warrant in favor of Dr. Pedro Jose Zepeda for the sum of 100,000 pesos (one hundred thousand pesos, national gold) for the purchase of arms and ammunition, for the Liberal Army of Nicaragua.
 Charge this item provisionally to secret expenditures of the Presidential General Staff, while it is being considered how the sum should be applied.
 SUFRAGIO EFECTIVO NO-REELECCION.
 Palacio Nacional, Mexico, D. F., June 20, 1926.
 The President of the Republic,
 P. ELIAS CALLES.
 (Hand-Written).
 NOTED
 July 2, 1921.
 To the Citizen Secretary of the Treasury and Public Credit.

The articles and the reproductions of documents were published in the Hearst papers under copyright, 1927, by the Washington Herald.

Soviet Union Canvasses Furrier Appeal to High at M. J. Olgin Lecture Court Set for Dec. 12th

A series of twelve paintings by M. Sasanoff, proletarian artist, symbolizing the achievements of the Russian Revolution, have been placed on exhibition in the lecture room at the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., where the second lecture in a course on "The Russian Revolution" will be given by Moissaye J. Olgin at 2 p. m. today.

The appeal of the nine furriers convicted for felonious assault at Minocola, L. I., several months ago for their participation during the furriers' strike will be heard in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Dec. 12; it was announced yesterday.

The Joint Defense Committee of the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers and Furriers is appealing for funds.

GOV. FISHER'S COAL COMPANY GETS INJUNCTION PROHIBITING PICKETS

Most Drastic Ruling So Far; Orders Miners Not to Sing Strike Songs or Put Up Signs

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—The most drastic injunction ever granted in this state has just been issued by Judge Langham in Indiana County to the Clearfield Bituminous Coal and Lake Company, of which Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania is a director.

The injunction orders Rossiter striking miners to completely abstain from picketing in all and every form. They are specifically enjoined not to sing any songs when the strikebreakers go to work, not to post up any signs stating that a strike exists in these mines, not to speak to strike-breakers in any way to deter them from working in the struck mines, nor to tell them that a strike exists there.

International Vice-president Murray of the United Mine Workers of America who today returned from his visit to Governor Fisher at Harrisburg, admitted that the injunction seemed to be very severe.

Murray and others were sent to Fisher by the American Federation of Labor conference at Pittsburgh, with a plea that Fisher investigate and discourage violence done against miners by the coal company's coal and iron police.

N. Y. Strike Fought By Mass Arrests

Eleven arrests were made yesterday, including eight in a raid on strike headquarters, in an increasingly desperate effort by the employers to break the strike of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union with the aid of the police.

Eight members of the striking union, pointed out by Joseph Katz, business agent for the strike-breaking company union in the industry, were lined up against the wall at strike headquarters by 10 members of the police industrial squad.

They were then marched to a police patrol at the curb and taken to police headquarters, where they were

(Continued on Page Five)

HEARST NEWSPAPERS KNEW THAT MEXICAN DOCUMENTS ARE FORGED

(Continued from Page One)

criminal invasion of Nicaragua by American marines. They are published in support of and as a consistent part of the imperialist aggression of the U. S. government against Latin America expressed in the policies of Secretary of State Kellogg. The forgeries are published in avowed support of the policies of Coolidge at whose command war is now being made illegally against the people of Nicaragua.

More forgeries are to be expected. The war propaganda of Hearst has already dragged in a silly lie intended to embroil the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. Already this branch of the capitalist press cries about "Bolshevism in Latin America," by which they mean nothing more than a rapidly spreading determination of the southern republics to maintain their independence of Wall Street.

War propaganda of United States capitalists supported by their government at Washington have assumed such a menacing character that only the most determined opposition of the working masses of the United States to the whole clique of warmongers can prevent them carrying out their murderous schemes against the self determination of the southern republics.

Calvin Coolidge



Hearst specifies that it is for the purpose of carrying out Coolidge's policies that he publishes his series of inflammatory articles and "documents" against Mexico, based on forgeries.

FORGERS CLAIM CALLES ORDERED ARMS SHIPMENTS

Vicious Campaign of Hearst Continues

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Continuing the publication of documents against Mexico and Nicaragua denounced as forgeries by diplomatic representatives of Mexico, the Washington Herald, the local Hearst paper, tries to show that Mexican shipments of arms and ammunition to the Nicaraguan liberals were made at the express order of President Calles.

The Herald reproduces what purports to be an order to the captain of the Mexican gun-runner "Superior," in which it is stated, "due precautions should be taken in the transportation of this material (3,000 cases of arms and ammunition) to avoid any encounter with the patrol ships of the United States navy."

Boosts Admiral Latimer. This shipment of war material was successfully landed in Nicaragua, the Herald states, but later a large part of it was destroyed by Rear Admiral Julian L. Latimer, the American naval commander sent to Nicaragua by the United States government to place the Wall Street agent, Diaz, in the presidential chair in place of Juan B. Sacasa, the duly selected president of that country.

Henry L. Stimson



Former ambassador to Mexico, who defended Hearst land interests and the interests of the other imperialists and who was forced to leave because of failure to intimidate or bribe Calles' government.

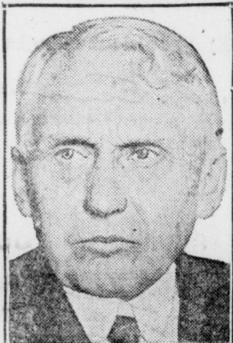
REMIUS JURY SECURED. COURT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—The jury that will try George Remus—"king of the bootleggers" for the murder of his wife Imogene, was obtained in criminal court at 2:30 p. m. this afternoon.

Agricultural Workers Of Norway, Finland and USSR Sign Unity Pact

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—The presidents of the federations of agricultural and forest workers of Norway, Finland and the Soviet Union held a conference in Moscow at which it was decided to form a unity committee of the federations of the three countries.

The delegates to the conference signed a unity pact providing for mutual assistance in case of conflict with employers. One of the principal tasks of the committee will be work for the establishment of international trade union unity.

Frank B. Kellogg



Secretary of state, whose policies of frightfulness against Nicaragua Hearst repeatedly states he is supporting in a series of articles which The DAILY WORKER now proves to be based on forgeries.

MEXICAN COURT UPHOLDS CLAIM OF OIL GROUPS

Unsatisfactory to State Department Head

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Decision of the Mexican supreme court knocking out the allegedly confiscatory features of the Mexican petroleum law with respect to one American oil company "opens the way to an immediate temporary adjustment and possibly to ultimate solution of our controversy with Mexico over its petroleum law," Secretary Kellogg indicated today in commenting on the court ruling.

Kellogg Not Satisfied.

While the decision applied only to the Mexican Petroleum Company, an American firm, the state department is confident that the principle laid down will eventually be extended to all American oil firms with holdings in Mexico. Some disappointment was expressed by officials here, however, that the court did not dispose of the entire dispute in a single sweeping decision declaring the retroactive articles of the oil law unconstitutional.

Oil Men Optimistic.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 18.—The supreme court's decision in the injunction suit brought by the Mexican Petroleum Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, against the government, is viewed here as possibly the close of the 10-year controversy between American oil interests and the Mexican government. That, at least, was the interpretation placed upon the court's ruling that the oil law is unconstitutional, by the representatives of American oil interests in Mexico City today. Complete satisfaction with the decision was manifested.

Oil Interests Satisfied.

"It sets a precedent and indicates that other injunctions will be decided similarly," said an official spokesman for the Association of American Oil

How Hearst Incites War!



MEXICO PLOT AGAINST U. S.!

Documents Prove Pres. Calles Financed Anti-American Revolution in Nicaragua

\$50,000 for Rebel Arms!

HEARST PAPERS SECURE SECRETS FROM ARCHIVES JUSTIFYING COOLIDGE

Official Instructions by Calles Himself Directed Treasury Pay \$50,000 to Purchase Arms and Munitions for Rebels in Central American State

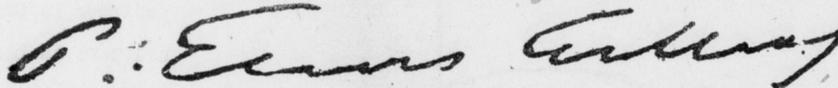
By JOHN PAGE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

President Coolidge on January 21, 1927, in a message or statement explained very clearly and convincingly the reasons which compelled the United States to intervene in the political... which had arisen in Nicaragua.

This is Hearst's opening shot to foment war against Mexico thru the means of forgeries exposed in this issue of The DAILY WORKER.

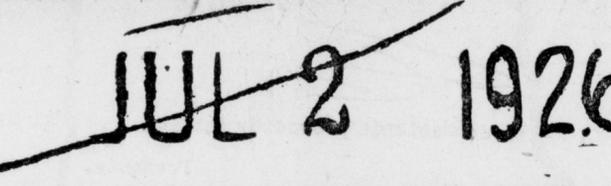
The Forged "Signature" of the President of Mexico



This is the pretended signature of P. Elias Calles, president of the Mexican Republic, as it appears when photographed and enlarged from the reproduction of the forged "secret documents from the archives of the Mexican government." Handwriting experts may be interested to learn whether the signature was traced from some authentic document.



Here is an enlarged reproduction of the rubber-stamped filing date as it appeared at the bottom of the forged "secret document" in the FIRST edition of Hearst's New York American for last Monday. This first edition appeared on the streets early Sunday evening. Note that this filing date would mean that a document purporting to be written in 1926 is filed in 1921—that is that it was filed just FIVE YEARS BEFORE IT WAS WRITTEN. Hearst's editors evidently saw the inconsistency immediately after their "authentic document" was on the streets. In the next edition, coming out late at night (Sunday night) the date "July 2 1921" is cut out of the engraving, which appears without any filing date. But then Hearst's engravers must have worked overtime, for the FINAL edition of the same Monday morning American appears with what purports to be another "exact" photo-engraving of the SAME DOCUMENT, but with the filing date CHANGED.



And the above is the final work of art of forgery for war-making purposes. Note that the same filing date has been changed. "Jul 2 1921" has been changed to "Jul 2 1926." Note that the last two figures—"26" have been drawn in by hand and are not similar to the rubber-stamped figures.

Tenth Anniversary Meetings Coming in Baltimore, Washington

The following two meetings are still to be held, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution. BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 20, 8 p. m., Hippodrome Theater, Eutaw and Baltimore Sts. Jay Lovestone, speaker. WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 25, 8 p. m., Playhouse, 1318 N St. N.W. W. W. Weinstone, speaker.

Producers in Mexico City. "The pre-constitutional rights of these companies in their properties have been protected. We are perfectly satisfied."

Magistrate Urbina, who rendered the decision, is given credit for exact knowledge of the rights, not only of the Mexican government but also of the oil companies. Reverses Morones' Act. The case decided yesterday involved an injunction brought by the Mexican Petroleum Company against the revocation by Luis N. Morones, minister of industry, commerce and labor, of drilling permits on land acquired prior to the promulgation of the constitution of 1917. These permits were revoked because the company failed to comply with the oil law of 1926, requiring them to apply for confirmatory concessions before December 31, 1926.

TAX FIGHT LOOMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The new tax reduction bill to be considered by congress will be completed within a week, members of the House Ways and Means Committee predicted today. The prediction of speaker Longworth that the treasury's recommendations would be rejected, heartened democratic members, who are now fighting for a compromise tax cut of about \$20,000,000. A struggle in Congress is inevitable.

Dwight W. Morrow



Partner of the House of Morgan who is United States ambassador to Mexico sent there to direct maneuvers against the Mexican government in behalf of United States capitalists and who is frequently mentioned in the forgery series appearing in the Hearst papers.

GOVERNOR KILLS FOUR MEN.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 18.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey today declined to intervene to stay the execution of four men scheduled to die in the electric chair tonight. Attorneys submitted new evidence in vain.

Mayor Duvall Bribed 4 Councilmen to Hide His Swindle, Say Charges

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—Alleged bribery of four city councilmen at prices of \$100 to \$200 each prevented impeachment of former Mayor John L. Duvall during the last few weeks of his incumbency, it was revealed in the indictments returned by the Marion County Grand Jury against four councilmen this afternoon. Duvall was finally convicted of fraudulent practices.

6 Officials of R. R. Brotherhood Fired For Asking Raise

DENVER, (FP) Nov. 18.—Six railroad brotherhood officials, employed on the Denver & Salt Lake R.R., have been summarily discharged because a wage increase request was filed with the management.

They are A. E. Anderson, secretary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, E. L. Elliot, secretary, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen lodge, G. W. Lane, secretary, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen lodge, E. W. Bell, E. R. Morgan and A. P. Stewart, local chairmen.

Members of the lodges affected voted unanimously to strike if the wage increase is refused. They have asked the U. S. mediation board to handle the case. The Denver & Salt Lake road is commonly known as the Moffat road.

Save Greco and Carrillo!

COOLIDGE GOES ON RECORD FOR A NAVAL RACE

'Big Navy' Congressmen Jubilant; Boosts Tariff

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Coolidge's pledge to a Philadelphia audience at the Union League Club to support a policy of naval expansion virtually assures the success of the fight for a big cruiser and submarine building program, "big navy" spokesmen in congress declared today.

The president's advice was the direct climax of a campaign of propaganda, starting with the holding of the Geneva Naval Arms Limitation Conference, which was meant to fail, and thus throw the onus of a naval race on foreign nations.

"Big navy" forces hailed with delight his statement that "we shall round out our navy with more submarines and more cruisers, and private ownership should provide it with an auxiliary merchant marine of fast cargo boats."

"That is splendid," said Rep. Britten (R) of Illinois, a leader in the house fight for a stronger navy. "This assures adoption of a cruiser building program."

Coolidge in his speech reaffirmed his belief in the growing "prosperity" of the United States, and calmly overlooked all evidence of unemployment, low wages, and increasing length of work day, as well as decrease of car loadings and stock market panics.

He said the protective tariff must be continued, and failed to say a word to clarify his "I do not choose to run" proclamation.

Arms for Shipment to Mexico Seized on Two Boats at New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 18.—A store of hidden arms was seized by department of justice agents today on two vessels that were to sail shortly for Mexican ports.

Five men were arrested and questioned by federal agents in an attempt to establish some connection with an alleged plot to overthrow the Calles government.

Evidence of a plot to stage a counter-revolution in Mexico was found in a raid on a private arsenal at the home of an alleged official of the Pacific Arms Company at Albany, Calif., federal agents here declared.

President Calles



President of the republic of Mexico, whose name was forged to spurious documents published from one end of the country to the other in the Hearst chain of newspapers in an attempt to support a policy of war against Mexico and the present butcheries in Nicaragua. Hearst "accuses" Calles of supporting the heroic struggles of Nicaragua against Wall Street imperialism.

Philadelphia Workers Forum Opens Nov. 20 With Weinstone Speech

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The Workers Forum of Philadelphia will open on Sunday, Nov. 20th, at Grand Fraternity Hall, 1626 Arch St. William W. Weinstone, general secretary of the Workers Party of New York will lecture at the opening meeting. His subject will be "The Political Arena."

The Workers Forum has secured such nationally known lecturers as Harry M. Wicks, Alexander Trachtenberg, Jay Lovestone, Richard Moore and Manuel Gomez. Programs for the first half of the 1927-28 season may be secured at 521 York Ave.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

AT COOPER UNION (8th ST. and ASTOR PLACE) At 8 o'clock

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th
DR. HORACE M. KALLIN
"The Influence of Dictatorship on Art"

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd
BRUCE BLIVEN
"Is America Imperialistic?"

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25th
EVERETT DEAN MARTIN
The Psychology of the American Public—"The Psychological Influence of the Backgrounds of the American Population."
ADMISSION FREE.
Open Forum Discussion.

Muhlberg Branch Library (209 WEST 23rd STREET) At 8 o'clock

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st
ERNEST BOYD
Literary Main Currents—"Germany: The Flight From Realism."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd
EDGAR WIND
A Metaphysical View of Science—"The Metaphysical Implications of the History of Science."

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th
No Meeting

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26th
MORTIMER J. ADLER
Philosophy and Science—"The Epistemological Predicament"—"Therefore one must be silent the aesthetic experience."

Tomorrow Night 8 o'clock
Robert MacDonald will speak on "CHEMISTRY AND THE NEXT WAR"

The perfection of poison gas methods of mass murder and what they will mean to worker and civilian populations in the next war.

At the
WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM
108 East 14th Street
NEXT SUNDAY: Robert Minor will speak on "AMERICA AND THE NEXT WAR."—Admission 25c.

BRONX OPEN FORUM Every Sunday Night at 8:30 P. M.
Robert Minor on "America and the Next War" Opens the series
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1927
The forums are held at 2075 Clinton Ave. (near E. 180 St.) Come—Bring your friends Ask questions—Discuss Under the auspices of the BRONX WORKERS' SCHOOL.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street & Second Ave.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20th 5:00 p. m.—Lecture
"Goethe's Faust." Dr. G. F. Beck.
7:15 p. m.—Special Thanks Program Am. Int. Church. E. B. Chaffee.
8:30 p. m.—Forum
"The Strike in Colorado." Jack Walsh. Harry Myers.

INGERSOLL FORUM Anti-Religious Center of New York GUILD HALL, STEINWAY BLDG. 113 West 57th Street
Sunday Evening, Nov. 20, 8 P. M.
WILLIAM S. BRYAN of Tennessee (Nat. Sec. Am. Anti-Bible Society)
"THE BIBLE"
Adm. Free. Questions & Discussion. Office: 119 East 14th Street.

EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM At the Church of All Nations 9 Second Avenue (near Houston)
SUNDAY, NOV. 20, 8:30 P. M.
BISHOP PAUL JONES of The Fellowship of Reconciliation will speak on "IMPERIALISM"
Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

FLOOD THREATENS QUEBEC. MONTREAL, O., Nov. 18.—Southern Quebec province and the belt of agricultural communities along the Vermont border are studying the skies and the barometer today, praying for let-up from four days' belting rain.

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

A. A. JOFFE



STATE FUNERAL FOR A. A. JOFFE, USSR DIPLOMAT

First Ambassador to Germany and China

MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—A large state funeral is planned for Adolph A. Joffe, well-known Soviet diplomat, who committed suicide last night after five years suffering from a malady contracted during his service in China as ambassador from the Soviet Union. Joffe's illness which was never accurately diagnosed caused him intense pain which recently became unbearable. He had planned a trip abroad to take a cure next week.

Joffe was chairman of the Soviet delegation at Brest-Litovsk during the signing of the treaty between the U. S. S. R. and the Central Powers.

Joffe served as Soviet ambassador to Berlin in 1921 and later served as ambassador to China. In China, Joffe became seriously ill and arrived in Tokio for the Russo-Japanese economic conference in 1923 on a stretcher. In April, 1924, he went to Vienna for treatment and left for Moscow a month later.

Studies in Berlin.

Joffe was born in Simferopol, Crimea in October 1883 and joined the revolutionary movement at the age of seventeen. Banned from a Russian university because of his radical tendencies, he went to Berlin where he studied medicine from 1903 to 1906. In 1907 he went to Zurich where he completed a law course and finally went to Vienna where he took postgraduate work in both law and medicine.

Joffe took an active part in both the 1905 and 1917 revolutions and soon after November was elected to the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers Council.

His outstanding ability at Brest-Litovsk, as Ambassador to Germany and later to China marked him as one of the leading Soviet diplomats.

Report Revolt of Peasants in Many Sections of China

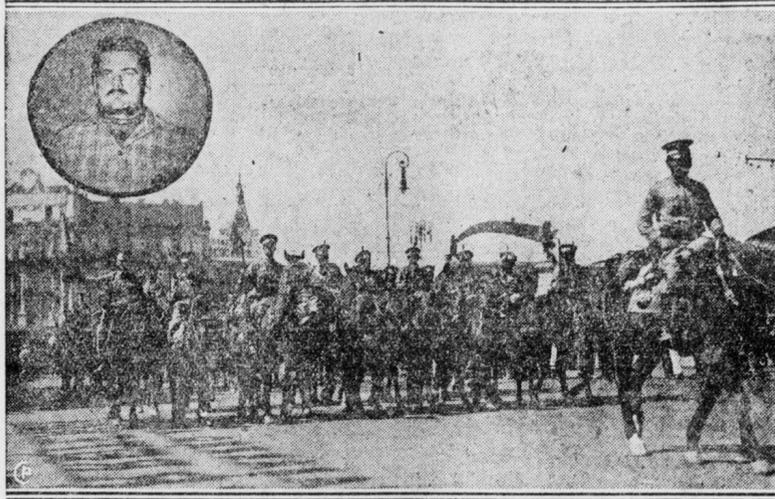
SHANGHAI, (By Mail).—The newspapers here bring reports concerning peasant insurrections in various parts of China.

On the island of Tchumin 3,000 peasants have revolted on account of the introduction of new taxes and excessive rents. The military authorities have dispatched three warships from Shanghai and troops to crush the revolt.

According to reports from Wuhan (Hankow) an insurrectionary movement has commenced in Dunchien. The insurrectionary peasants have destroyed a part of the railway line Wuchang-Changchow. In the Ising district near Shanghai armed peasants protested against the new taxes and disarmed the police. Detachments of the river police crushed the revolt and killed 10 of the insurrectionaries.

HAWAII FLIGHT POSTPONED. MUNICIPAL AIRPORT, San Francisco, Nov. 18.—The flight of Captain Frederick A. Giles, British aviator to Hawaii on an air journey to Australia, was again postponed here today. Weather conditions were not favorable.

SMASHED MEXICAN COUNTER-REVOLUTION



View in Mexico City with troops under General Escobar, on horseback and inset, march to presidential palace, following their crushing of the Gomez-Serrano counter-revolution.

New Developments in China

BY EARL BROWDER.

Associated Press dispatches from Hongkong yesterday report a "labor party" uprising in Canton, headed by General Chang Fa-kwei. The general referred to is undoubtedly Chang Fa-kwei who left Hankow in the month of July. The various alignments of this general in the last few months illustrate the extreme confusion now existing in the Chinese Kuomintang. Although it is not certain that the Associated Press report is correct yet it is certainly within the range of possibility that General Chang would be calling himself a "labor" representative, particularly if it might help him win the battle of the moment.

Chang Fa-kwei was one of the original staff of the northern expedition that left Canton in July 1926. He was in command of the Fifth Army which rapidly gained the name of "Iron Battalion" because of its continuous victories. The Fifth Army was largely recruited from labor and Communist elements and Chang Fa-kwei had the name of being a Communist, although he was not a member of the Communist Party. At the time of Chiang Kai-shek's rebellion in March, Chang Fa-kwei was one of the first to denounce the traitor. In July, however, when the Hankow government turned to the right and the Communists and left wingers (Madam Sun Yat Sen, Eugene Chen, etc.) left the government and began to organize the struggle against it, Chang Fa-kwei joined in the denunciation of the Communists.

In the July days when Hankow first turned against the revolution, they still considered it necessary to keep a revolutionary mask before the masses. For this purpose, they promised the people an immediate military expedition against Chiang Kai-shek, although they had just adopted his policies. Because Chang Fa-kwei had publicly supported their new turn of policy, the Hankow government entrusted this expedition to him. With the Fifth Army he started against Nanking.

But he did not get any farther down the Yangtse River than Kiukiang, for when he arrived there news had come of the Communist uprising in Nanchang a few hundred miles to the south. It is not definitely known whether Nanking ordered Chang Fa-kwei to change his course and march against the Communists or whether he did it on his own initiative. What is sure is that he turned south from Kiukiang instead of going on against Chiang Kai-shek.

The left wing armies retreated from Nanchang over the border into eastern Kwangtung Province. Chang Fa-kwei was apparently pursuing them. But he turned on to a different route and went to Canton instead of marching against Swatow which was held by the left wing. Canton was in the hands of General Li Chi-sum who seized power there in April simultaneously with Chiang Kai-shek's coup d'etat. General Li Chi-sum welcomed Chang Fa-kwei and his army with a public reception. They kissed one another and vowed eternal friendship and solidarity. Within three days, however, Chang Fa-kwei had taken possession of strategic points in the city and a state of armed truce existed between his forces and those of General Li Chi-sum.

In the meantime the left wing armies left Swatow to march against Canton. It is now about six weeks since we have received in America any definite news about these armies. We do know, however, that they have been exerting considerable influence; their presence outside Canton and threatening that city explain the internal changes that have been going on in the Canton government.

When Chang Fa-kwei's army approached Canton from the north while the left wing armies threatened

from the east, at that moment General Li Chi-sum began to change his theories of government. Previous to that time he had followed the line of Chiang Kai-shek quite closely although carrying on a struggle for power for himself as against the Nanking center; that is, he was typical of the "new militarists." Now he suddenly decided that "civil government" was a necessity. His need for "civil government" was supplied

by some refugees from Nanking, namely, Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po.

Wang Ching-wei is the great centrist leader of the Kuomintang. He has been on every side in the current struggles in the Kuomintang within a period of six months. In April he issued a joint manifesto with the secretary of the Chinese Communist Party. In June he denounced the Communists and declared they must be expelled from the Kuomintang. In July he began negotiations with Nanking for unity with the Chiang Kai-shek group. In August he split from the unified Hankow-Nanking government. In September after Teng Shen-tse had proclaimed Hankow independent, Wang Ching-wei fled to Canton, together with Chen Kung-po, former head of the labor department of the Kuomintang.

Upon their arrival in Canton Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po held a conference with General Li Chi-sum. From this conference was issued a manifesto declaring that the central Kuomintang government was re-established in Canton, and inviting all central committee members to come to Canton and again rally around "the three principles of Sun Yat Sen." This was the situation at the time the last authentic reports had arrived in America.

In the meantime the "new militarists" of central China have been tearing to pieces the remaining fragments of the right wing Kuomintang. Teng Shen-tse started troops from Hankow towards Nanking. He was defeated and driven back upon Hankow. The approach of Nanking troops in the vicinity of Hankow was the signal for General Ho Chien, subordinate of Teng Shen-tse, to rise against his chief and negotiate the

surrender of the Wuhan cities to Nanking. Teng Shen-tse is variously reported as on his way to Japan and retreating into Hunan Province.

Within the Nanking government a dozen rivalries are brewing new splits and civil wars. The Western Hills group headed by C. C. Wu is for the time being in control. They have added to their combination Sun Fo, the right wing son of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Teng Yen-kai, a former military governor of Hunan and the chairman of the Hankow government. Chiang Kai-shek is still officially on the outside but seems to be actually exerting strong influence through his Japanese connections as well as his own group of followers within the Nanking government.

Co-operation between Feng Yuh-shiang, the Christian general so-called, and the Nanking government has been going from bad to worse. The generals are too jealous of one another to allow any one to win victories over any length of time. The same condition exists between Feng and his ally, the governor of Shansi Province, who sent the expedition against Peking a few weeks ago.

Within Chang Tso-lin's combination in Peking is also at work the forces of disintegration. The only way in which these have shown themselves openly within the last few months has been the friction between Sun Chuang-fang and Cheng Tsung-chang, the anti-Japanese movement in Manchuria and the strike movements that have broken out in several places in the north. It is known, however, that within the Chang Tso-lin combination various cliques and groups are struggling bitterly against one another for hegemony.

In this situation it is within the realm of possibility that the latest news from Canton may be true, which would mean that General Fa-kwei having sensed the mood of the masses and fearing a clash with the left wing armies has himself turned left again for the purposes of the moment. This has happened time and again with the Chinese militarists of the south. It is not clear from the news whether he is acting in concert with the left wing against the center (Wang Ching-wei, etc.) and right (Li Chi-sum), or whether he is making an attempt with the center against the left with the temporary eclipse of Li Chi-sum on account of the unfavorable military situation. While none of these leaders who play around with left phrases and slogans are to be depended upon at all in any serious struggle, yet the fact that they are again beginning to pose as lefts and "labor" is in itself a sign of the rising tide of revolutionary action among the masses in Kwangtung Province. In all likelihood the next few months will mark the revival of the revolutionary forces in China beginning again in the south as they have in all previous waves of revolutionary development.



EARL BROWDER.

U. S. Gunboat Menaces Chinese Workers Who Protested Imperialism

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol, aboard the U. S. S. Asheville, has arrived off Yung Kong-kwang, China, according to a dispatch to the navy department today. Reports received from Hongkong yesterday declared that a large anti-imperialist demonstration had been held at Yung Kong-kwang.

SCANDALS OVER INDIAN PROPERTY READY TO BREAK

Tribes Want to Know Who Gets Their Money

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (FP).—Scandals in the Indian Bureau, involving the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of properties held by the government for the Indians now living on reservations, are scheduled for Senate investigation in the next few months.

Preliminary work on this situation has been undertaken by counsel for the larger tribes in the Northwest and Southwest, looking toward introduction in Congress of a resolution empowering either a Senate committee or a joint committee to probe the complaints made as to handling of funds and of lands, timber, power resources, etc., together with an investigation into charges of tyrannical treatment of Indians by various agents whose conduct has gone unpunished by Commissioner Burke.

Burke's right to hold office will be inquired into, since it is alleged that he cannot continue in office after the senate has failed to confirm his appointment.

Communist Party Membership Grows Rapidly in USSR

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—Thirty thousand workers have applied for admission to the All Union Communist Party in a very short time, Pravda points out in an editorial.

With the rapid development of the membership campaign, the Pravda says, there is no doubt that by the time of the Fifteenth Party Congress the increase will be so large as to clearly justify the proletarian line taken by the Party.

The enthusiasm of the November celebrations has spread to Communist Parties abroad, the editorial continues. During the first few days of the celebrations more than four thousand workers joined the ranks of the German Communist Party and fifteen thousand additional workers became subscribers to Communist papers.

British Tory Leader In Fit of Hysteria Sees Bolshevik Bogey

"The Bolshevik mind," says Lord Birkenhead, Tory secretary of state for India in his "Law Life and Letters" just off the press, "is a Jewish mind drenched in a low cosmopolitan sink."

The leaders of the Soviet Union, Birkenhead says, are "assassins and robbers," "murderers and brigands" immersed in bloodthirsty tyranny, filthy vices and economic failure.

"Schools in the Soviet Union, he says, 'have vastly decreased in number, the teachers have been driven out and killed. . . such schools as exist are hot-beds of vice and immorality.'"

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

PREDICT POLISH ATTACK AGAINST LITHUANIA SOON

Pravda Sees Danger to the Soviet Union

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—The exposures made in connection with the conference of Lithuanian political exiles at Riga proves beyond a doubt that Poland has designs on Lithuania and that she is making active military preparations that must cause anxiety to all friends of peace, according to an editorial in the Pravda, official organ of the All-Union Communist Party.

The masses of the Soviet Union are following the events on the northwestern frontier with the greatest apprehension, the Pravda says. They clearly recognize that the absorption of Lithuania by Poland means a step toward the realization of the chauvinists' slogan of Polish militarists, "The frontiers of 1792." This slogan, Pravda says, means the end of the independence of the Lithuanian nation and at the same time an attempt to seize the territories of Ukraine and White Russia.

Must Halt Imperialists. "The masses realize," the Pravda says, "that in the attempt to seize Lithuania, the Polish imperialists desire at the same time to cut off the Soviet Union from the west."

"The workers of Europe must perceive the danger, halt the Polish imperialists. This is particularly true of the British proletariat as the provocator activities of British diplomats in the Baltic states is no longer a secret to anybody."

Girls On Strike in Japanese Mills for Increase in Wages

TOKYO, Japan, (By Mail).—500 overworked and underpaid girls employed by the Hayashi-Gumi silk spinning mills at Okaya, a mill center near here, have gone on strike. It is the first display of solidarity of industrial women in that district. 4000 girls are employed at the plant. They receive a wage of 22½ cents a day.

Demands presented by the strikers included: freedom to join the labor union; disputes be settled through discussion with the union officials; better sanitary conditions; better food; and a wage of 30 cents a day for winter work and 32½ cents for summer work.

The Tokyo labor union, although very poor, sent all of its savings to the Okaya strikers and held sympathetic meetings.

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CONTENTS

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THREE INTERESTING PICTURES!!

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Federal Reserve Report Tries to Maintain Illusion of Farm Prosperity

By H. M. WICKS.

How all departments of the United States government in their statistical reports distort facts to perpetuate the fiction of "Coolidge prosperity" is again exemplified by the Federal Reserve Bulletin for October. The department of commerce, under Herbert Hoover, initiated the policy of falsifying figures for the political purposes of the republican administration. Andrew W. Mellon's treasury department has long practiced such deception and the department of labor, under Mellon's man, James J. Davis, has been exposed time and again by THE DAILY WORKER for its purposeful juggling of figures in order to maintain illusions regarding the prosperity of the American working class.

Falsifying Bank Loans.

Now comes the statistical staff of the Federal Reserve Banks with its contribution to boosting prosperity illusions. There has been a pronounced decline in country bank loans. The Federal Reserve Bulletin (p. 690) interprets it as follows:

"This decline in loans is due partly to the fact that the farmers have liquidated some of their loans contracted earlier and in part to the fact that their borrowings at the banks in the spring of this year were somewhat smaller than the year before."

Further on it is explained that "in the Southeastern states this diminution of agricultural loans was largely due to a smaller use of fertilizers by cotton growers, who, in view of last year's large crop and low prices and the desirability of a relatively small crop this year, were not inclined to make large expenditures in the production of cotton."

The statement that many farmers have liquidated their debts is not supported by any facts whatsoever. The correct interpretation of the decline in bank loans in the agricultural areas of both the Middle West and the South is to be found in the fact that the farmers have exhausted their credit, their property is pledged to the limit with mortgages, and hence the country bankers dare not place further loans at their disposal. This condition is reflected in smaller borrowings of the small country banks from the Federal Reserve Banks.

Deposits Also Fall.

When the farmers are prosperous the country banks record the fact in a two-fold manner. 1.—There is an increase of loans for spring planting and also in the fall because of the seasonal requirements for credit and currency arising in connection with the harvesting of marketing of crops. 2.—There is also an increase in deposits after the marketing of the crops on the part of the more favorably situated elements of the agricultural population. But the report of the Federal Reserve also shows that "this decline in loans has been accompanied by a reduction in their deposits."

The volume of the decline is summed up as follows: "Discounts for member banks outside of the leading cities in eight districts, largely agricultural in character, at the mid-year peak on July 27 were \$44,000,000 lower than in 1926 and lower than in any other recent year."

It should be borne in mind that it is the function of the government compilers of statistics to present political arguments for the administration, rather than analyze economic conditions, hence the eight districts were probably those that would show the most favorable returns, while those that would show the real picture were ignored.

Corn Production Lower.

That the corn crisis still continues and is equally as severe, if not more so, than the cotton crisis, is revealed in the same document: "The indicated production of corn

is 190,000,000 bushels lower than the crop harvested a year ago and is 310,000,000 bushels below the five-year average production."

Here, in one paragraph, is revealed the awful tragedy that has befallen the farmers of the great corn producing territory of the Middle West, the repercussions of which have shaken the administration at Washington and gave rise to such panaceas as McNary-Haugenism and other proposals for government aid to the impoverished farmers. Last year was one of the worst of all for the corn states, and this year is still worse. It means that thousands of farmers could not obtain credit for seed corn at planting time and that many acres were not cultivated at all for the simple reason that their former inhabitants have been driven from the land through the foreclosure of mortgages and now lie uncultivated because the mortgage holders are unable to unload the land upon other farmers. Because of this condition there have been a large number of bank failures among the smaller fry, the big bankers taking up the paper at their own prices. The sections of middle-west cities where employment agencies abound, called the "slave markets," are haunted by the gaunt forms of men—many with their families—who have spent their lives upon farms and who, driven from the land, now seek a livelihood as members of the ever-growing army of unskilled unemployed.

Slight Increase in Wheat.

Wheat, of all grain products, showed a slight increase of 28,000,000 bushels for both crops. There was a decline of 75,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, but it was offset by an estimated increase of 103,000,000 bushels of the spring crop. The increase, however, is not general but is confined to the three markets of Minneapolis, New York and San Francisco. Hence the farmers of Iowa and adjacent states, the center of the corn crisis, who also raise wheat, were unable to realize any improvement in that crop.

Oats showed a reduction of five per cent from last year and the indicated production is not less than 161,000,000 bushels below the five-

year average.

Livestock Falls Off.

Every item of farm produce refutes the claim of the Federal Reserve System that the condition of the smaller banks indicates prosperity for the farmers. Income from the marketing of livestock for the first eight months of 1927 was \$68,000,000 below that of the same period last year.

It will require something more than the unprincipled manipulation of figures by the hangers-on of the Coolidge administration to convince the impoverished farmers, steadily sinking lower in the economic scale, of the reality of the prosperity tales with which we are regaled from every conceivable source.

Must Fight Politically.

The farm crisis that affects the entire agricultural area west of the Mississippi River and south of the Mason-Dixon line furnishes the economic base for a political revolt in those sections.

But such a revolt, to be successful, must not sink into the slough of futility as exemplified by the half-measures of the farm bloc in congress, but must be used to aid in the drive for a Labor Party.

The demand for the formation of a class party to combat the old parties is again arising from the industrial centers, particularly in the coal fields where the crisis in that industry, combined with the treachery of the union leaders and the open and bestial assaults by the police, the constabulary, the courts, the private armies of mine guards, again reveal the state power of capitalism in all its savagery.

As industry in general slows up and countless tens of thousands of unemployed are added to those already on the streets, as the bread lines double and treble in the cities of the country, the base is being prepared for political discontent in the cities.

It is the historical destiny of the exploited workers and farmers to unite politically against their common enemy and the coming winter and the next year ought to see a nationwide revival of the movement for a class labor party.

Mellon Wedding Is Orgy of Wealth 'mid Death and Hunger

By J. T.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 18. — Safely beyond hearing of the dying groans of the one hundred victims and the wails of the widows and orphans of the thirty dead workers killed in the gas explosion in this city, Sarah Cordelia Mellon, daughter of Richard B. Mellon and niece of Andrew Mellon, U. S. secretary of the treasury and one of the world's richest men, was married to Alan Magee Scaife, scion of another wealthy Pittsburgh family mid a splendor equal to the most gorgeous scene portrayed in the Arabian nights tales. The wedding took place in a setting excelling anything ever conjured by the most barbaric potentate of Oriental or Occidental countries of ancient or modern times.

While 60,000 Pennsylvania coal miners are starving, freezing and suffering the terrors of an Irish famine and the torture of a Valley Forge in the bleak hills and cold valleys and in the grimy squalid shacks of houses, the Mellon clan and a small army of Mellon's plutocratic friends assembled in a specially constructed pavilion especially built at a cost of over \$150,000 for the occasion. Amidst decorations that cost another \$150,000 the union of Pennsylvania's two great plutocratic houses in the persons of Miss Mellon and Mr. Scaife, was celebrated.

Reporters who were permitted to

view the marriage ceremony and the wedding fetes that followed it in the temporary palace say "it beggared description." In other words their pens and their undoubted talent for fawning before the affairs of the rich were not equal to the occasion. The reporters were awed by the splendor of the scene and the richness of the decorations and the barbaric artistry of the lighting and the tapestry.

At the very moment the beautifully gowned women with their well-fed partners were sipping their wine and drinking their cocktails in an atmosphere of music and song under the rays of an artificial moon furnished by the best talent New York could produce and buy, the miners and their wives and children were eating crusts and partaking of food that the Mellon dogs would turn away from in disgust.

The moon that lighted their barren hills was a cold and cheerless orb bright enough to enable the women to see the wan-pinned faces of their children and the hungry eyes and drawn faces of their men. Suffering and sorrow are their own dynamo.

Our social system has decreed that in order that the Mellon-Scaife plutocracy could have a million dollar wedding 60,000 miners must suffer and starve; a hundred thousand steel workers must roast and sweat in the furnaces and mills of Pittsburgh and Bethlehem.

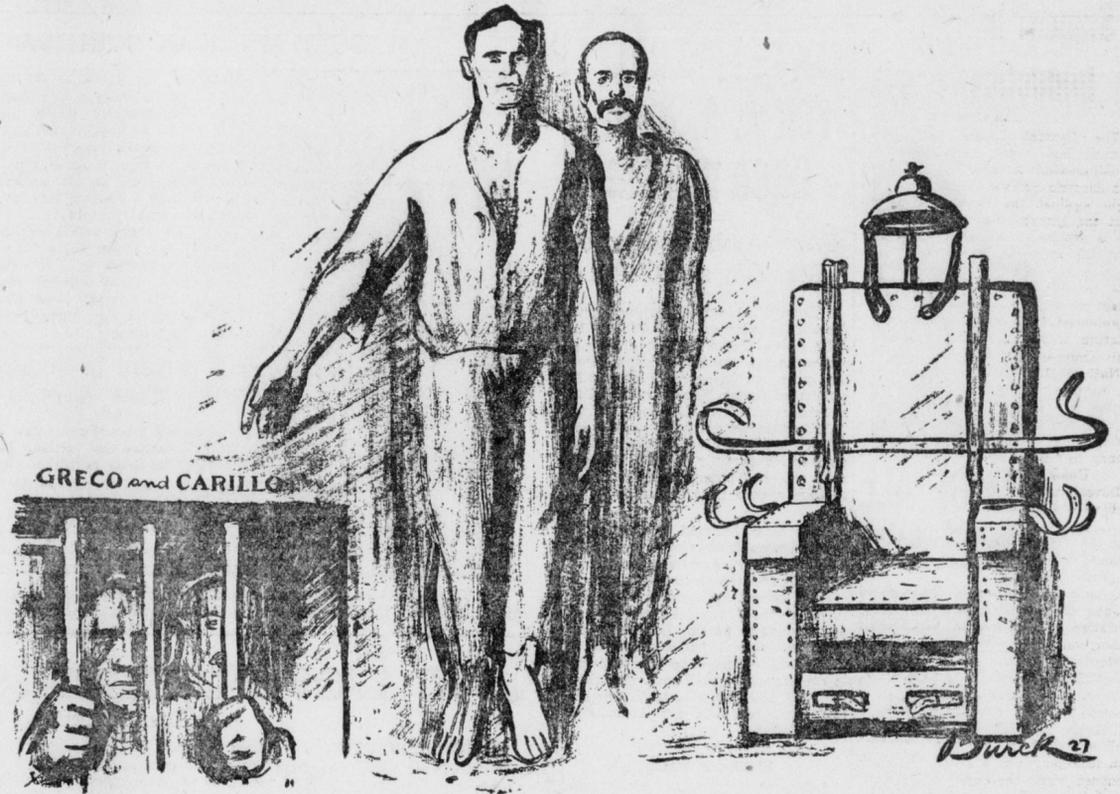
The dried breasts of the mothers, the tears and sobs of the children, the heart throbs of the fathers and mothers, the blood and bones of the workers are coined into gold, into silk trappings and tapestries, into wine, music and song for the Andrew Mellon clan and their retainers and relatives.

The Mellon Millions Marry



Sarah Cordelia, niece of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, owner of strike-breaking Pennsylvania Coal Companies. She married an individual named Allen Magee Scaife, of the early Pennsylvania aristocracy.

SAVE GRECO AND CARRILLO!



W. P. LEADERS TO ADDRESS LABOR PARTY MEETINGS

Rallies Arranged in Many Cities

As part of the nation-wide campaign for the Labor Party, the Workers (Communist) Party is planning a number of significant meetings addressed by leaders of the organization to be held during the next ten days.

Designated as the "Labor Party Campaign and Build the Party Drive," the first meeting will be held at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. 4th St., next Tuesday night, with Jay Lovestone, Executive Secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party as the speaker.

Many Meetings.

Other national meetings in the campaign are as follows: Friday, Nov. 18. Duluth-Superior, at Workers' Hall, 6th & Tower Sts., Superior, Wis. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Twin Cities at Party headquarters, 215 So. 3d Street, Minneapolis, Minn. Max Bedacht, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19, at 8 o'clock. Party headquarters, 38 Howe St., New Haven, Conn. Jay Lovestone, speaker.

Saturday, Nov. 19. Detroit, Mich. Workers' Home, 1343 East Ferry St. Alex Bittelmann, speaker.

Sunday, Nov. 20. Noon at Party headquarters, 8-20 Eagle St., Buffalo, Alex Bittelmann, speaker.

Monday, Nov. 21, at 8 o'clock. Slovack Hall, 5th & Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia. W. W. Weinstein, speaker.

Tuesday, Nov. 22, 8 o'clock. Folkets Hus, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Chicago. Max Bedacht, speaker.

BROACH THE PORK BARREL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18. — Congress will make a Christmas present to 737 cities throughout the country of a \$20,000,000 appropriation bill for new public buildings, additions or sites, under plans being formulated by republican leaders of the house.

The appropriation, which passed the house and was lost in the senate at the last session, will be included in the first deficiency bill, to be taken up soon after the house convenes on December 5, Rep. Martin B. Madden, (R) of Illinois, chairman of the house appropriations committee, announced today.

The Case of Greco and Carrillo

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

II.

The killing of Carisi and Amoroso served the fascist propagandists in Italy and abroad with excellent material for recruiting. Fascism thrives best on a steady diet of appeals to violence and the pandering to the lowest instincts of mankind.

Following Mussolini's threat to the New York anti-fascist, L'Assalto (the Assault), the official fascist newspaper in Bologna wrote: "If justice is not given to us (in this case) we will take it."

The New York police worked on the case, they followed clue after clue and there were no arrests. Indiscriminate charges were made here and there but these were discounted by the police and the matter was dropped. The police admitted that they had no evidence and it appeared that New York would have another unsolved mystery on its hands.

The detective who played an important role in the Greco and Carrillo case was a fascist himself. Detective Casso is an aspiring man, he has the best of contacts and he is very friendly with Count Ignazio Thaon Di Revel. It is said by some that the count's title is spurious, but that is neither here nor there. The important fact is that Di Revel is the head of the Fascist League of North America and he has repeatedly admitted that he is the personal representative of Mussolini in America.

Only July 11th, this year, the New York police, working in co-operation with agents of the fascist government, raided several Italian radical newspaper offices and homes and arrested 14 anti-fascist workers.

This Casso, the intimate friend of Di Revel's, supplied the information that the killing of Carisi and Amoroso must have been inspired from anti-fascist headquarters.

The raiding party, heavily armed, visited the offices of Il Nuovo Mondo, an Italian socialist daily, and arrested Mario D'Amico and Frank Cancelliere. The offices of Il Martello were also raided and Mario Tresca, Luigi Quintiliano and Mario Buzzi were taken into custody. Furniture was smashed, files broken open and the floor littered with important papers and documents. Palmer in the palmy "red" raids of 1919 could not have done better.

Earlier in the day the American and Italian fascists raided two working class homes in Brooklyn and arrested Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo.

Greco and Carrillo are members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Before they were shackled together by handcuffs they did not know each other. Being workers, and militant workers at that, they were "suspicious characters" to the raiding party and promptly arrested.

The idea of the raids was to round up enough anti-fascists, submit them to the third degree and then hope that someone might "confess."

Instead of being taken to police headquarters for examination the "suspects" were taken to an isolated police station in the Bronx and there subjected to police "questioning." For hours after their arrest the families of the anti-fascists could not trace their whereabouts. This was so unusual that the New York Times commented on it and said that all inquiries to the police were unavailing; the place of examination was not disclosed.

It is customary in dealing with criminal suspects to place the prisoner in a "line-up" along with other prisoners of the same race or nationality. For example, if the suspect is a Negro, other Negroes are placed in the line-up, if he is a Chinese, other Chinese are lined up. This is done so that any outstanding racial characteristic does not operate against the suspect.

In the case of Greco and Carrillo this was not done. District Attorney McGeehan simply took some members of the Fascist League into a room where the "suspects" were sitting and asked, "Are these the men?" Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Greco and Carrillo were "identified."

Who were the persons who identified Greco and Carrillo? In each case they were members of the "squadristi" of the Fascist League of North America. The "squadrista" are those fascists who volunteer to use violence against the enemies of fascism. They are the guerrillas of

fascism. When they join they take an oath "to defend fascism at home and abroad at all costs." In Italy they have murdered labor leaders, burned co-operatives, sacked trade union headquarters. Here in America it is not fantastic to imagine that they would perjure themselves.

Among those who were arrested at the offices of Il Martello was Mario Buzzi, an anti-fascist worker. When Buzzi was brought before the Fascist League members for "identification" two of them shouted, "Yes, yes, he is one of the murderers." But a fascist detective stepped forward and said, "No, no, don't say that. We want this man for something else."

It is on "evidence" and "identifications" such as these that the case is being prepared against Greco and Carrillo, and on the basis of testimony offered by professional fascists that District Attorney McGeehan recently said, "I hope to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing before Christmas."

(To Be Continued).

Waiting for the Ashes of Two Martyrs

By EDWIN ROLFE.

AT five o'clock, daylight saving time, there are almost 5000 people gathered in the great hall of the Grand Central Terminal. There is no shouting. A sort of dogged sullenness is all one can see on the faces of the crowd. No pushing, only once in a while a craning of necks. Then back to the outward calmness as before. Hundreds are leaning over the banisters on the elevated part of the hall, watching in silence.

A young woman in a red slicker passes and remarks, "Gee! I'll bet some celebrity is arriving!"

An old Italian looks at her in scornful silent pity.

Through the ranks of the silent waiters a stream of multi-colored slickers and dresses, straw hats and valises is pouring. It is the weekend holiday crowd, back to the city. Inspid as the pale greens and yellows of their slickers.

Someone shouts, "Viva Sacco and Vanzetti!"

The crowd echoes, "Viva . . .!"

Then silence again as before.

The crowd is growing tenser and tenser. No one knows that the group from Boston has missed its train. They are beginning to press forward eagerly. Looking down from the balcony on which I am standing, the mob is a mass of color and straw hats. It occurs to me that I have never seen so enormous a group of people at the terminal before.

Two crippled children on a wheelchair for the moment half-distract the attention of the waiting mourners. A fat lady with bulbous hips and ermine fur murmurs, "Isn't that pitiful." But the crowd has already forgotten them.

Someone greets my companion. "Hello Mike, where d'ya work now?" My friend says he will answer some other time. He has a government post and his participation in an event such as this would mean the loss of his job. And every other man in the throng may be a detective.

The porters hurry to and fro, their little caps darting like hundreds of red flags through the hall.

Now the crowd is growing in size, slowly and steadily. Soon the hall will be packed to overflowing. But

the cops will see to it that they disperse. Trust those club-wielding baby-trampling gentlemen for that.

Here they come now. Shoving into the crowd like a squadron of blue tractor-tanks. The people hold their mass formation for a minute, then break into moving streams. Only a few scattered men and women dot the floor. The rest have been driven away.

Five minutes later I see them all together again on the other side of the hall, waiting, patient and mournful, yet joyous in the knowledge of their kinship with the two workers whose words had been:

"Our words—our lives—our pains—nothing! The taking of our lives—lives of a good shoemaker and a poor fish-peddler—all! That last moment belongs to us—that agony is our triumph!"

The Men of Lackan

(Every breadwinner of Lackan, County Mayo, Ireland, was drowned when fishing boats were lost in a storm. —News Item.)

Men still go down to the sea in ships To win their daily bread. And fisherfolk have tight-drawn lips A mourning for their dead.

The men of Lackan one thick night Prepared to put to sea, For fisherfolk know naught of fright And families fed must be.

The cupboards in the town were bare And who a night could miss What though the lightning brightly glare,

What though the ocean hiss. The warning came. The men said: "Nay,

We starve unless we go!" And they were, oh, so poor that day Who feared no winds that blow.

And boldly then the boats put out Against the blasting gale, They went with many a merry shout And gaily flapping sail.

And so the men of Lackan went And came not back again, And now their women's heads are bent,

And cupboards bare remain! HENRY REICH, JR.

Lenin Said:-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Name

Address

Occupation

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

Labor Body Votes Support in I. R. T. Injunction Fight

The Central Trades and Labor Council has voted to support the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees in its fight against the drastic injunction that the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. is seeking in an attempt to prevent the organization of New York traction workers.

A resolution in support of the street railway men's union was passed unanimously at the semi-monthly meeting of the council at Beethoven Hall Thursday night.

Nathan D. Perlman, attorney for the Amalgamated, it was learned yesterday, is drafting a demand that the transit commission investigate the Interborough Company's use of city money to fight the union.

Union Receives Support. Developments yesterday included pledges of help for the Amalgamated from other unions. Chief among these was the Bricklayers', Plasterers' and Masons' International Union. Walter D. Price vice-president pledged the full support of his organization.

John O'Hanlon, legislative representative of the State Federation of Labor, on his arrival from Albany yesterday, discussed with Amalgamated leaders plans for introducing anti-injunction legislation in the next session of the state legislature. A bill drafted by Assemblyman Ham-mull and introduced late in the session last year will probably be reintroduced when the legislature reconvenes, it is said.

Text of Resolution. The resolution adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council follows:

"Be it resolved that the Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity, in meeting assembled, pledges its support to the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, in their opposition to the efforts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to secure an injunction; be it further resolved that the Central Trade and Labor Council of Greater New York and vicinity junction; be it further resolved that enlightened public opinion will condemn any employer who deprives employees of the right to organize and the right to choose to be affiliated with a labor organization in which he has confidence."

Bootleggers Buying Bootleg Paintings

A Long Island man who grew rich by selling stolen art objects to wealthy bootleggers and dope dealers is being sought as the director of numerous robberies of art galleries, it was learned yesterday.

Recovery of antiques worth \$145,000 stolen a year ago from the gallery of P. Jackson Higgs, 11 East 54th St., yesterday spurred the search for the alleged "higher-up."

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Housewives Dance. Working Class Housewives Branch No. 2 will give a concert and dance tonight at 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston St. The proceeds will aid labor prisoners.

Fruit Ker-mess Dance. The worker co-operative branch of the International Labor Defense will give a Fruit Ker-mess dance to-night in the gymnasium of the Bronx Cooperative Colony, 2700 Bronx Park East.

Minor Lectures Tomorrow. Robert Minor, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, in the next war at the first of a series of open forums to be held by the Bronx Workers' School at 2075 Clinton Ave., the Bronx, tomorrow at 8:30 p. m.

Markoff Lectures Tomorrow. Abraham Markoff will lecture tomorrow afternoon at the Coney Island Open Forum, 2901 Mermaid Ave., on "Communism or Anarchism?"

Drama League Meeting. The Workers Drama League will hold a general membership meeting Monday evening at 336 E. 15th St.

Newark Workers' School. The Newark Workers' School will start three classes next week. Monday a class in the Fundamentals of the Class Struggle and one in Advanced English will begin. Wednesday, a class in Elementary English will hold its first session. The school is at the Slovak Workers' Home, 52 West St.

Looking For Work? Here is a chance to make a few dollars while looking for work. Call at the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square, Room 714, any morning.

Dr. William Picken, field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak on "The American Race Problem" at the monthly meeting of the Association for Culture tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. at the Washington Irving High School, 40 Irving Place.

Perth Amboy Lectures. The Perth Amboy (N. J.) Open Forum will begin tomorrow at 2 p. m., at Workers Hall, 308 Elm St., with a lecture by Juliet Stuart Poyntz on "The World Situation."

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 16th St., where all volunteers should report.

ANTI-MILITARIST MEET. An anti-militarist mass meeting tomorrow at 8 p. m. at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn, by the Young Workers' (Communist) League. The speakers will be Paul Crouch, Communist soldier, and Carl Weisberg.

Drive On to Save Two Workers From N.Y. Electric Chair

The International Labor Defense is conducting an energetic campaign to save Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists, from the electric chair. They will go on trial in the Bronx Dec. 5 charged with killing two fascists last Decoration Day.

An open air meeting in defense of Greco and Carrillo will be held to-night at Brook Ave. and 138th St., the Bronx, at 8:30 p. m. by the defense organization. The speakers will include Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union, and Joseph J. Padgug, P. Buckenberger will preside. Next Thursday evening another open air meeting will be held at Prospect Ave. and 163d St.

Issue Appeal. An appeal issued last night by the New York section of the International Labor Defense, over the signature of Rose Baron, secretary, said: "We call upon every one of our members in New York to see that New York is not blighted with the Sacco-Vanzetti tragedy. Today Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, anti-fascists and honest workers, are in the Bronx County Jail falsely charged with murder."

"The workers of New York must rise by thousands and vigorously protest against this frame-up, which otherwise will result in these innocent workers being done to death at the instigation of the Fascist League of North America.

Indoor Meeting. "A mass protest meeting has been called for Nov. 27 at the Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Ave. Among those who will speak will be William W. Weinstein, James P. Cannon, Ettore Frisina, Arturo Giovannitti, Carlo Tresca and Robert Minor. We urge every class-conscious worker to be present."

Rose Baron warned against a too optimistic attitude and reminded her members of the fact that District Attorney McGeehan said that he hopes "to have Greco and Carrillo in the death house at Sing Sing by Christmas."

Workers Party Meet at Manhattan Lyceum To Be Held Next Tuesday

The Build-the-Party drive will be acted upon at a general membership meeting of the Workers' (Communist) Party next Tuesday at 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 E. Fourth St. Jay Lovestone, executive secretary of the Party, will report.

1,000 Dancers Expected at Party Section Ball

A thousand dancers are expected tonight at the ball being given by Sections 2 and 3 of the Workers' (Communist) Party at the Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St. Proceeds will go toward new section headquarters.

To Investigate Auto Deals of New Jersey Police Strikebreaker

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 18. — Chief of Police Richard O. Zober, official strikebreaker during the recent textile workers strike here, who was suspended from the police force Oct. 31 when a stolen automobile was found in his possession, will have a hearing Nov. 29, it was announced yesterday. Zober is charged with purchasing and selling stolen automobiles. This charge carries with it nine specifications, citing alleged violations of state criminal laws. Police Commissioner Ben Turner will conduct the hearing.

N. Y. Strike Is Fought With Mass Arrests

(Continued from Page One) held for "investigation" without bail being fixed for them or without any charge being placed against them. Indications late yesterday were that the police planned to hold them all night.

The eight are Frank Higgins, Charles Daugherty, Joseph Diduck, Michael Sirkorsky, Ary Humenuck, Stephen Leckie, Alex Saurhuk and Daniel Denianchuk. All of them have served on the picket line in the strike, now in its sixth week.

Three Others Jailed. While these arrests were being made other members of the industrial squad were taking Joseph Paskar, Stephen Cacharach and Peter Krawchuk into custody at Lexington Ave. and E. 34th St., where they were picketed. After being booked at the 35th St. police station the three were arraigned for alleged disorderly conduct at the 57th St. court. The magistrate demanded \$500 bail each. Bail was furnished and they were released for trial later.

That organized labor is behind the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local 8, in its fight against company unionism was evident yesterday in responses from many trade unions to the union's appeal for relief and defense funds, according to Harry Feinstein, business manager.

Among the unions which have sent financial aid are the Cigar Makers' Union, Local 144; Building Service Employees' Union, Local 32; Workmen's Circle; United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Locals 22 and 2090; Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America, Local 25; Window Cleaners' Club; Elevator Operators' Union; House Wreckers' Union, Local 8, International Union of Steam Operators and Engineers and many others.

Feinstein said yesterday funds were urgently needed to continue the struggle.

USSR Movies Tomorrow For Defense Committee

Some of the achievements of the Soviet Union in its first 10 years will be shown in addition to entertainment tomorrow afternoon and evening at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St., in three Russian motion pictures to be exhibited under the auspices of the Joint Defense Committee of the cloakmakers, dressmakers and furriers.

The pictures are "The Beauty and the Bolshevik," "Russia in Overalls," and "The Miracle of Soldier Ivan."

N. Y. East Side Boys Suffer Working 70 Hours, Experts Say

Conditions under which workers and their families are required to live and work in New York and other centers are reflected in a report of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, based on an examination of 2,000 boys of New York's East Side, now made public. Boys were found working 70 hours a week.

Messenger and delivery boys and lads doing other types of light or heavy labor to aid the family in the purchase of bread and clothing were examined.

A Third Undernourished. It was found that only 223 of the 2,000 boys were normal. Six hundred and twenty had one defect, 645 had two defects, 374 had three, 145 had four or six, and one had ten.

Diseased tonsils proved the most prevalent trouble. More than half suffered in this respect and most of them, it was found, were in need of surgical treatment. More than one-third of the boys were classed as undernourished; more than 600 were from 6 to 18 per cent underweight, many being excessively tall for their age. Almost half the boys were badly in need of dental work. More than a quarter of them had impaired vision and sixty were suffering from eye diseases.

Work 70 Hours. Sixty-seven cases of diseases of the ear were found. One hundred and fifty-four boys had heart defects of various kinds, and 187 had nasal obstructions and infections of the upper respiratory tract. Cases of skin and glandular troubles and orthopedic defects were numerous. Six cases of active tuberculosis were found, ten of a chronic, inactive nature; thirty-one boys were listed as tubercular suspects.

Special investigations were made in 220 cases on account of the serious physical handicaps. These boys were distributed among fifty-five occupations, mostly unskilled. Though most of them worked about forty-eight hours a week, some worked as many as seventy. Their average earnings were \$11.50 a week, but most of them were not in the habit of holding their jobs long and often there were long periods of unemployment, the report added.

All the boys examined were between 14 and 17-years old. A tenth were American. Boys of Russian or Italian descent predominated. Twenty-seven nationalities were represented.

Wolfe Urges Attendance at Talk on "Chemistry & War" at Open Forum

"Chemistry and the Next War" will be the topic discussed at the open forum of the Workers' School, 108 E. 14th St., tomorrow night at 8 o'clock. The speaker will be Robert MacDon-ald, whose series of articles on the subject will appear shortly in "The Communist."

In view of war preparations now being made, according to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the school, new chemical devices being developed by war profiteers for the next imperialist slaughter are of interest to the workers, whom the war department thinks to draft again as in the last war.

Capmakers to Start Picketing Next Week

Picketing of the 50 contractors' cap shops that locked out their workers last Wednesday will start Monday morning, it was announced last night. Percy Ginsberg, manager of the Chicago Cap Manufacturers' Association, is attempting to persuade the large New York manufacturers to declare a lock-out also, it has been learned.

Meeting Rooms and Hall TO HIRE

Suitable for Meetings, Lectures and Dances in the Czechoslovak Workers House, Inc. 347 E. 72nd St. New York Telephone: Rhineclander 5097.

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Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Dance This Evening. Sections 2 and 3 will give a ball tonight at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

Y. W. L. Membership Meet. A general membership meeting of the Young Workers' (Communist) League will be held next Friday at 7:30 p. m. at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave. and E. 9th St. John Williamson, new district organizer, will report on the recent national convention.

Pioneers Meet Tomorrow. All Pioneers must attend a meeting tomorrow at 8:30 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St. Preparations for Thanksgiving Day and the next step in school work will be discussed.

Yonkers Celebration Tomorrow. The 10th anniversary of the Russian revolution will be celebrated tomorrow at 8 p. m. at Labor Lyceum, 20 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y. Pat Devine will be the principal speaker.

S.S. 2A Meets Monday. A general membership meeting of S.S. 2A will be held Monday at 6 p. m.

S.S. 6B Meets Monday. An important meeting of Sub-section 6B will be held Monday at 7 p. m. at 29 Graham Ave., Brooklyn. A representative of the New York district executive committee will be present to take up a question that requires immediate action.

S.S. 2A Meeting. All literature agents and agitprop directors of Sub-section 2A will meet today at 1 p. m. at 108 E. 14th St.

Clerical Help Needed. Volunteer clerical help is wanted at the local office of the Workers' (Communist) Party, 108 East 14th St., several evenings a week.

S.S. 2A Meetings. All agitprop and literature agents of Sub-section 2A are urged to attend a meeting today at 1 p. m. at 108 East 14th St., Room 41.

Jersey City Class. The Jersey City Branch will conduct an English class at Ukrainian Hall, 106 Mercer St., every Tuesday and Saturday, at 8 p. m.

Y. W. L. Ball in January. The Young Workers' (Communist) League is planning its annual ball at the New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., for Saturday, Jan. 14.

Devine in Newark. Pat Devine will lecture next Tuesday at 8 p. m. at the educational meeting of the Newark Branch of the Workers' (Communist) Party at the Labor Lyceum, 708 So. 14th St.

Collection for "DAILY." At the west New York, N. J., Russian revolution celebration meeting \$43.05 was collected for THE DAILY WORKER fund after an appeal by Juliet Stuart Poyntz and M. J. Kovac, chairman.

Inter-racial Dance. An inter-racial dance is being planned by the Harlem Street Nucleus of the Young Workers' (Communist) League for Dec. 10 in the Imperial Hall.

Daily Worker Ball at "Garden." THE DAILY WORKER and Freiheit will hold a ball at Madison Square Garden Dec. 17.

New York, Other Cities Organize Miners' Relief

The situation of the 120,000 miners in the soft coal lock-out in eastern Ohio and central and western Pennsylvania is daily becoming more acute, reports from those districts show. Officially, the lock-out began April 1, in an attempt by the coal interests to establish an open shop with its wage of \$2.50 a day and to smash the miners' union. In many sections, however, the coal operators began systematic attempts to break the Jacksonville agreement as early as 1925.

In every large city throughout the country relief committees are being organized. A great interest is being shown by workers in all trades in the struggle of their brothers in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In New York a mass meeting will be held Dec. 4 at Irving Plaza, Irving Place and 15th St. Among the speakers will be John Brophy, of the United Mine Workers, Powers Haggood and several rank and file miners fresh from the fields of struggle.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—One worker was killed, one left dying and four others seriously injured in an explosion today on the steamship Jacob Luckenbach, which is being scrapped at the union shipyard at Fairfield.

The explosion occurred when one of the workmen applied an acetylene torch to a 500 gallon fuel oil tank which a superintendent said had been drained.

BOSSSES PLEDGE TO KILL UNIONS IN ALL FIELDS

Unions Offer Aid to Traction Workers

By ESTHER LOWELL (Federated Press).

"Spread the open-shop" was the watchword of the National Founders Association convention in New York. Coming on the heels of the two severest injunctions ever sought against labor, the metal manufacturers' pronouncement is more than ever challenging to organized labor.

Pass a trades' disputes act like the British to stop effective trade union action in the United States, James A. Emery, National Manufacturers' Association counsel, told the Founders' Convention. Emery classed American trade unionism with Communism and derided the American Federation of Labor drive on radicals. "There is little difference between Communism and a labor union oligarchy," Emery declared.

Aid Traction Union. President William H. Barr of the Founders cited labor's fight against injunctions as his reason for further extension of the open-shop. He would ban labor from all active combinations for the obtaining of better working conditions and a higher standard of living. The Founders' organization is composed of militant anti-union metal manufacturers.

Meanwhile various unions are offering aid for the fight against the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s injunction which would practically end free trade unions if granted. Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, and of the city central trades council, has declared the support of both organizations for the Amalgamated Association of Street & Electric Railway Employees. Big 6 local of the Typographical Union, Actors Equity and the Jewelry Workers' Union promise support, organizer James Coleman of the Amalgamated announced.

A. F. of L. Faces Test. Thanksgiving week-end, when the subway company's injunction suit comes up in court, will bring organized labor to the test. The whole American Federation of Labor is named in this effort to stop all trade union organizing among company-unionized I. R. T. workers.

Another attack on a section of organized labor has come from the New York wholesale cap manufacturers. This group locked-out nearly 1,000 members of the International Cloth Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers' Union.

Hosiery Workers Fight. Aggressive action against the open-shop and company-union manufacturers is the answer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers to attacks on labor. The big open-shop interests are pushing the fight against the strong hosiery workers' union as a first wedge in the battle to prevent organization of the textile industry.

Gustave Geiges, hosiery union president, and John Edelman, the union's research director, told the New York Civic Club of their struggle for decent conditions in the industry. They recommended "fair to labor" brands of hosiery as part of their unionization campaign: Best Knit, Gotham Gold Stripe, Lehigh, Larkwood Vamp Toe, Blue Heron, Hollywood, Lincoln, Oliver, Silkro, Van Raalte, Granite, McClum, Logan, Esquire and Merit.

Burches Investigate. Louis Burches, editor of Labor Age, who has been directing the organization drive in Indianapolis against the Real Silk Hosiery Mills, stated that a tri-church group was beginning to investigate the situation. The Federal Council of Churches (Protestant), American Association of Rabbis and the National Catholic Welfare Conference will cooperate in making a comparative study of company unions as compared with trade unions. The hosiery union and the Real Silk Company Union will be studied.

Entertainment, Dance For Colorado Strikers

To raise funds for the striking Colorado miners an entertainment and dance will be held tomorrow at 4 p. m. at 158 Carroll St., Brooklyn, under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World.

VETERAN UNIONIST DIES. Carl Helber, 69, of 312 W. 145th St., veteran member of Carpenters' Union, Local 2090, died yesterday. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 1 p. m. from F. R. Levin's funeral parlor, 227 W. 145th St.

BRONX BRONX U. S. S. R. Anniversary Celebration and Concert Sunday, November 20, at 3 P. M. at HUNTS POINT PALACE 163rd STREET and SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, BRONX, N. Y. PAUL CROUCH Will Speak Workers' Symphony Orchestra. Hungarian Women's Chorus. MASS-RECITATION, SOLOISTS. Presentation of a Red Banner to U. S. S. R. ADMISSION—50 cents in advance—at the door 60 cents. Auspices: Hungarian Workers' Societies.

\$250 WILL BUY well built, new modern house, 6 large rooms, plot 50x100, all improvements, steam, garage, price \$6,750; balance 1% monthly. Also new modern bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 40x100; price \$4,950. Free bathing, boating in adjacent lakes in 900-acre public park. Schools, buses, trolley, 5 minutes 3 railroad stations. Easy commuting, 35 minutes Manhattan. You can buy improved lots for investment at reduced prices. Money returned, if not satisfied. Call or write.

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WORKERS PARTY SECTIONS 2 & 3 HARLEM CASINO 116 St. & Lenox Ave. Tonight BALL TICKET in advance 50c. At the door 75c. The workers of New York will be there with bells on. YOU MUST BE THERE.

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SNAPSHOTS

By EDWIN ROLFE.

CARL is on picket duty. Walking up and down in front of the huge textile mill with his banner over his shoulder. He whistles a tune to himself. It is no ordinary tune, but an improvisation of many songs with which he has become familiar during the strike—"The International," "The Red Flag," "Solidarity Forever." And once in a while he breaks out with "Yes Sir, That's My Baby."

Carl is happy. The three biggest mills have settled, granting the major demands of his fellow strikers, and Carl is confident that his mill will settle soon. And he will go back to work, knowing that he has played a part in winning the strike. And Carl is thinking of Hannah, and how happy she will be when she learns that the strike is won.

But in spite of the varicolored array of thoughts that keep flitting and humming through his mind, Carl never loses consciousness of his duty as picket. No man can appear in the vicinity, without Carl ascertaining whether or not he is trying to displace a striking worker with his scab labor. And Carl takes many chances that way, for the men he approaches are sometimes big strapping brutes whereas Carl is scarcely five feet five in his shoes. Even at this moment, if you look at Carl, you can see a bruised cheek acquired in an encounter with a professional slugger the day before. But Carl knows that the strike must be won, and he is altruistic enough to risk his own bodily safety in order to help attain that great objective.

Suddenly Carl stops walking. He has seen a figure approaching the side entrance of the mill. He shouts from where he stands, "Hello-o-o-ther!" But the man does not stop. Carl begins to run towards him, and the man begins to walk faster, disappearing around a corner. Carl runs his fastest.

Suddenly, as he is making the turn around the wall, he collides with a big broad figure in blue. The force of the collision throws him full-length on the sidewalk.

But Carl's fellow pickets have seen him and they too begin to hasten after him to find out what has happened. As they turn the corner, they stop, horrified. There is Carl, lying senseless on the sidewalk, with blood flowing from huge gashes on his head, and oozing from the corners of his mouth and nose. And above him, pounding him on the head and arms with his club stands a brute of a man in a blue brass-buttoned uniform, snarling in a barely audible voice, "Attack a police officer? Ya ach! I'll show ya!"

BRITISH Judge who recently stated that an automobile could not be operated on \$7,500 a year has caused a little excitement in labor circles by delivering a tirade against the workingwoman who spends \$1.25 for gloves, \$2.80 for a hat and \$5.00 for shoes. "I think it is scandalous that the clothes of the working girl should cost so much," the judge said. "But it is only indicative of the moral outlook and tendencies of the modern girl." An Irish bishop once delivered a tirade against the extravagance of workers who were becoming addicted to ham and eggs for breakfast. This is quite logical, the more the workers spend on themselves the less the bosses and their well-paid flunkies will have to waste.

A NEW YORK policeman was acquitted of the charge of assault made against him by a middle-aged Salvation Army woman. It is reported that the court was in doubt which to believe and being in doubt believed the cop.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST'S campaign against Mexico is not turning out to be the kind of a baby its father expected. The general reaction to the exposure of Mexican sympathy for the Nicaraguan anti-imperialists is: what the devil of it?

The New Plays

"THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA," by George Bernard Shaw, will be presented by the Theatre Guild at the Guild Theatre Monday night. In the cast are Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne, Balliol Holloway, Dudley Digges, Helen Westley, Earle Larimore, Henry Travers, Ernest Cossart, Philip Leigh, Morris Carnovsky, Phyllis Connard and Charles Romano.

"PEOPLE DON'T DO SUCH THINGS" by Edgar M. Schoenberg and Lyon Mearson will be presented by Jones and Green at Forty-eighth Street Theatre Monday. Lynn Overman, Stanley Logan, Florence Johns and Helen Baxter head the cast.

"FUNNY FACE" a musical play will open the Alvin, a new playhouse on 52nd Street, Tuesday night. George Gershwin wrote the music, Fred Thompson and Paul Gerard Smith, the book, and Ira Gershwin contributed the lyrics. The chief players are Fred and Adele Astaire, William Kent, Victor Moore and Allen Kearns.

"THE RACKET," Bartlett Cormack's melodrama opens at the Ambassador Theatre, Tuesday evening. The chief players are John Cromwell, Marion Coady, Edward G. Robinson, Norman Foster and Romaine Callender.

"TAKE THE AIR" Gene Buck's musical comedy opens at the Waldorf Theatre, Tuesday. Will Mahoney and Trini head a large cast of featured players.

DRAMA

Smartness and Light

"Artists and Models" At The Winter Garden Has Pretty Girls, Anyway

SOME of the things one can find at the Winter Garden where "Artists and Models" is now playing include: dancing girls, gorgeous costumes, high-spirited jazz, vaudevillian humor, Ted Lewis, brilliant lighting, absurd skits revealing Music Thru the Ages, ancient gags, nimble-footed exhibition dancing, and intimate and heart-breaking songs about Home, Love, Mother, and Dear Old Broadway.

Ingenuity is the prime characteristic of all these lavish and expensive revues. With high-pressure musical competition on Broadway the Brothers Shubert have not been lagging in their duty to their gay and jovial clients who attend the successive showings of this luxurious performance with devout regularity.

Florence Moore, the Nordic counterpart of Fanny Brice, does some excellent burlesque stuff which, if presented in the arty domains of the Theatre Guild would undoubtedly be described as brilliant satire. Ted Lewis of the tilted plug hat, trailed by a dozen of his faithful and raucous minstrels, provides the up-to-the-minute hysterical jazz numbers, muted violins, screeching trombones, and tumultuous banjos.

Jack Pearl, the German comedian, provides much of the lusty humor of the evening. Some of the wise-cracks, however, are pretty terrible.

"I am sorry you have become a cynic," remarks his friend.

"Yes," replied Pearl.

"Of course you know what a cynic is, don't you?" suggests his friends. "Sure," retorts the witty German comedian, "the water comes from the sink."

Of course some of the epigrams are better than this one, and besides the expression on Pearl's face and his curious gait make up for the ineptitude of some of his observations on life.

Jack Osterman, Broadway monologist, is facile and likeable despite his ingratiating little lowdowns on backstage life and his relentless cheerfulness. Furthermore, he is altogether too energetic and accommodating.

Over 100 Winter Garden girls are, I suppose, an item that ought not to be placed toward the end of this kind of a discussion. These "models" are (at least from where I was sitting) extremely attractive and alluring. They are hereby duly given honorable mention.

At any rate, after three hours of this kind of entertainment one has the feeling of having dined on an extra-large portion of confetti.

—Sender Garlin.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC

MENDELBERG, Conductor
Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Nov. 20, 3:00
Soloist: RUDOLPH GANZ, pianist
BEETHOVEN—GRIGG—LISZT
RUDOLPH MENDELBERG
GOLDMARK

Carnegie Hall, Wed. Ev., Nov. 23, 8:30
Friday Afternoon, Nov. 25, at 2:30
Soloist: BEATRICE HARRISON,
"Cellist"
HAYDN, DEBUSSY, STRAVINSKY,
DELIVS

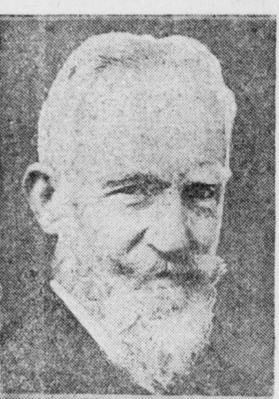
Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Nov. 26, 8:30
Fourth Students' Concert
Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway)

The Musical Forum of New York

KURT SCHINDLER, Mus. Dir.
Announces
Seven Sunday Evenings of Music at the GUILD THEATRE
Beginning THIS SUNDAY at 8:50
HEINE EVENING
Soloist: HEINRICH SCHLUSNUS
Introducing
"HEINE AND HIS COMPOSERS"
by MR. DEEMS TAYLOR
Also Nov. 27, Dec. 18; Jan. 8-22;
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Each program features a special phase, idea, or period in music.
Tickets at Box Office
Mr. Schlusnus uses Steinway Piano
Knabe is the official piano of the Forum.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW



Author of "The Doctor's Dilemma," which will open Monday night at the Guild Theatre, is presented by the Theatre Guild.

With the Orchestras

PHILHARMONIC

Beatrice Harrison, the British cellist, will introduce the Delius Concerto to New York when she appears as soloist with the Philharmonic Orchestra, Wednesday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall. Willem Mengelberg will conduct; other numbers on the program are Haydn Symphony in E flat, Debussy's Iberia and Stravinsky's Scherzo "Fantastique."

The Debussy and Stravinsky works will be repeated at the fourth students' concert next Saturday night at Carnegie Hall. Dunn's Overture on Negro Themes and D'Indy's symphony variations, "Istar" will complete the program.

This Sunday's concert at Carnegie Hall will have Rudolph Ganz as the soloist, playing the Liszt piano concerto in E flat. The remaining numbers are the Beethoven Overture to "Leonore" No. 3, Grieg's Peer Gynt Suite, Rudolf Mengelberg's Scherzo Sinfonico, and Goldmark's Negro Rhapsody. Next Sunday the orchestra plays its second subscription concert at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

At the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra in Mecca Auditorium today Paul Kochanski will again appear as soloist. Fritz Busch will conduct the following program: Four Tone Poems, Max Reger; Concerto in D-minor, Wieniawski; XVI Century Dances and Airs, transcribed by Respighi; Two Slavonic Dances, Dvorak.

Yehudi Menuhin, ten year old boy violinist, will appear as soloist at the concert Friday evening in Carnegie Hall and next Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium. The complete program: Symphony in C-minor, Adolf Busch; Concerto No. 7, Mozart; Symphonic piece from "Redemption," Cesar Franck.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

N. Y. Symphony

Under the Direction of FRITZ BUSCH
MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., at 3
Mecca box office open 11 a.m. tomorrow
Soloist: PAUL KOCHANSKI
Four Tone Poems, MAX REGER; Concerto in D-minor, WIENIAWSKI; XVI Century Dances and Airs, transcribed by RESPIGHI; Two Slavonic Dances, DVORAK.
Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St.
George Engels, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

John Golden Theater Sunday Eve's
Nov. 20 & 27

Two programs of Songs of Italy by
Lucilla de VESCOVI

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
Steinway Piano.

Engineering Auditorium 29 W. 39 St.
Mon. Evg., Nov. 21 Piano Recital
IGNACE

HILSBERG

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc.
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FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 18
WASHINGTON IRVING HIGH SCHOOL
TARASOVA

In first concert of Peoples' Symphony Artists' Recitals series. Six concerts including most noted artists on the concert stage, by subscription ONE DOLLAR. Mail orders Peoples' Symphony Concerts, 32 Union Square and at door night of concert.
Knabe Piano

MUSIC

Russia's Musical Life Shows Renewed Vitality

MUSICAL LIFE in the Soviet Union is still very intensive, not only because of the musical talent of the Russians, but also because of their great love of music. Music for them is not a diversion, but life's daily necessity. Thus reports Alexandre Borowsky, noted pianist, in Musical America, following his recent tour through Soviet Russia.

The artist notes that the audiences which attend the concerts have completely changed since the time of the revolution. Youth for the most part dominates the new concertgoers, which welcome eagerly every new musical feature. If, on one hand, this public lacks competence, because of small experience, on the other hand it is free from any misleading thoughts, and its judging is not influenced by any professional criticisms.

During the interpretation the public is rather sober, but if the artists are liked, the audience will not let them leave the stage and, without any consideration of time, is willing and ready to hear them to any length. The present public prefers emotional and powerful music, glaring in colors. Therefore Beethoven, Liszt and Prokofieff are, for example, among the most beloved and appreciated.

In spite of the poverty of the inhabitants, the price of seats is higher than in France or Germany. For example, they charge between forty cents and two dollars for a place. Passes or free cards are unknown in the Soviet Republic.

Opera Carries On.
The opera theaters give several premieres every season. The most interesting this year were probably "The Love of Three Oranges" by Prokofieff (in Moscow) and "The Jump over the Shadow" by Krenek. The ballet in Moscow and Leningrad still flourishes, as under the old régime. Charkov, the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic, possesses also an opera house and symphonic orchestra. In Kieff, a new orchestra, without conductor, the second in Russia, has been established.

All the symphonic concerts are subscribed for. The recitals of foreign soloists secure mostly a full house. Mr. Borowsky, for example, gave four recitals in Moscow during two months, and each time played before 2000 people. He gave thirty-four concerts, during his two and one-half months' tour, and played in nine towns: in Moscow, Leningrad, Charkov, Kieff, Odessa, Rostoff, Baku, Tiflis and Erivan.

Moscow and Leningrad still possess their splendid opera-orchestras. Other organizations are the Moscow Persimfans, which gives about forty concerts during the season, and the "Gosfil" Orchestra in Leningrad, which gives also several symphonic concerts. During the last three years many first class foreign conductors have gone to Russia, among them Bruno Walter, Otto Klemperer, Pierre Monteux, Hermann Abendroth, Hans Knappertsbusch and Oscar Fried. The orchestras possess also several gifted Russian conductors.

Some foreign virtuosos come to Russia, but not so often as conductors. Russia has some very eminent soloists, for example, Igoumoff, Sofronicky, Oborin and Ginsbourg, pianists. After a complete isolation of Russian music life from abroad during seven consecutive years (1917-1924), the Soviets began in 1924 to invite foreign artists for concert tours in the U. S. S. Republic. These artists were, during the first years, exclusively foreigners. It was only in the first months of this year that two Russian artists were invited to come from abroad—Serge Prokofieff, the composer and Mr. Borowsky, pianist. The latter has been invited to make another tour of Russia in 1928.

Orchestra Without Conductor.
One of the most original features of the musical life in Russia is the Moscow orchestra which plays without a conductor, called "Persimfans." This orchestra has existed for five years and has ninety musicians. The pick of the orchestra is composed of the best instrumentalists of the previous Koussevitzky orchestra.

Such an orchestra, without a conductor, needs a much greater number of rehearsals than the usual ensemble, because every member has to know not only his part, but the whole musical piece in detail. Otherwise he risks failure in his task during the interpretation.

In this way the members of this orchestra really hear the music they are interpreting, instead of following the conductor's baton and counting, machine-like, the measures and pauses!

The total effect of the Persimfans Orchestra is usually very good, reports Mr. Borowsky, who was a soloist with it, but it sometimes lacks in brilliancy. He is convinced that in a few years this orchestra will create its repertory, which will be unsurpassed by any other conducted orchestra.

Modern Creative Tendencies.
The creative power of Russian composers is a very intensive one. The new compositions are well printed.

WILLEM MENDELBERG



The brilliant conductor of the Philharmonic who will direct the four concerts of the orchestra next week.

ed by the governmental editions. In opposition to the modern European composers, who begin to be more and more conservative and simple in their works, and who appreciate not only Bach and Scarlatti, but even Rossini and Gounod—young Russian composers are inclined to the most atonal music, to the complete freedom of form and to the breaking of melodic line. They are influenced chiefly by Scriabin in his last works and by Prokofieff.

What will come of this interesting bacchanalia of sound is difficult to say at present. But the interest in new music is a great one in present-day Russia, which corresponds to the general interest shown by the masses to all new features of life.

Screen Notes

Lucilla de Vescovi, soprano, will give her first program of Italian songs this Sunday evening, at the Golden Theatre. The program will include first performances of works by Violone, Tedesco, Pratella, Davico, Panizza, Luaidi and DeCecco.

Ignace Hillsberg, pianist, gives his recital at the Engineering Auditorium Monday evening. The program includes, Vivaldi concerto, Variations and Fugue by Paderowski, a group of impromptus by Tansman, a new group of Preludes by Chasins, waltzes by Brahms and Liszt's Mephisto Waltz.

A Heine evening, will open the series of seven subscription concerts by the Musical Forum of New York tomorrow night at the Guild Theatre. Deems Taylor will introduce the musical program with a talk on "Heine and His Composers" and Heinrich Schlusnus, the German baritone, will be the soloist. The program will include: four Schubert songs, Schumann's "Dichterliebe"; Liszt's "Lorelei"; Sinding's "Ein Wei"; Strauss' "Schlechtes Wetter"; and three songs from a newly published collection of recently found Hugo Wolf music.

Nina Tarasova will appear in recital Friday evening, November 25, at Washington Irving High School under the auspices of People's Symphony Concerts. The concert is given especially for workers and students. Her programme will include a group of Russian songs, French Folk songs and Russian Folklores.

Ongeborg Wank, contralto, will give a recital, Tuesday evening at Town Hall.

Laura Tappen Safford, contralto gives her song program Sunday afternoon at the Guild Theatre.

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AMUSEMENTS

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CAMEO NOW 49th St. W. of B'way
American Premiere EMIL JANNINGS
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WALLACE BEERY
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FIREMEN, SAVE MY CHILD!
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Art for the Workers

LITERATURE, the theatre, the cinema, painting,—all the arts which in capitalist society bear the Cain's mark of bourgeois ideology are being emancipated by the November Revolution and transformed from instruments for lulling to sleep the workers by "lovely dreams" into a powerful weapon of class struggle and art education of the workers. Such a transformation does not of course happen in a day or even a year, it happens gradually as the proletariat itself begins to produce its own writers, artists, actors, etc.

In the first years after the revolution workers who began to build up their life anew could not create an art as beautiful in form as the old which they inherited from the past. Proletarian literature is bound to be in the beginning a "literature of manifestoes, programmes and appeals," says a critic of modern literature. But these juvenile efforts of proletarian poetry were followed by other efforts which were a testimony of its growing maturity. Maybe that even now the verse and prose of proletarian writers lacks the purely outward qualities which distinguish the representatives of the preceding literature, but to make up for this they have an unlimited influence on the working class because of the sincerity of their feelings, their thorough knowledge of workers' psychology and the Communist downrightness in everything they have to say.

Side by side with proletarian writers we have writers known by the name of "companions" who have accepted the revolution and are placing their talent at its disposal, although not without vacillations and errors. "Companions" are generally called writers who have not joined any of the proletarian literary organizations, but who are in some way or other connected with the work done by the November Revolution and are its chroniclers.

Peasant writers coordinated in a special organization (Union of Peasant Writers) and several other Left groupings are allies of the proletarian writers.

In its general character contemporary Russian literature reflects the ordinary everyday constructive work, the constructive paths of our days and also all that we lived through in the years of civil war.

A very original mass proletarian literary organization is the All-Union Association of Proletarian Writers (VAPP) which has in its ranks over 3,000 working class writers throughout the U.S.S.R. The VAPP and the Writers' Union (an organization of companions) have established the Federation of Soviet Writers which coordinates almost all the writers of the U.S.S.R.

The literature of the Soviet Union shows what talent is to be found among the masses and how the Revolution has released this talent from its bonds.

The state theatres of the U.S.S.R., such as the Moscow Art theatre, the

Grand Opera, the Little (dramatic) Theatre, and others, have the well-earned reputation of being the best in the world. The November Revolution has given a chance to a number of new revolutionary theatres: the Meyerhold theatre, the theatre of the Moscow Gubernia Trade Union Council, the theatres of Revolution, of Satire, of the "Blue Overalls" and many provincial theatres. Many theatres including the Academic (State) theatres produce their best plays frequently for working class audiences only whose visits to the theatre are properly organized (all the workers of a factory or members of a trade union come to the theatre).

A veering to the Left is noticeable in the repertoires of all theatres including those of the old culture; the requirements of the toiling masses are taken into consideration. As an example of this we would like to quote such plays as "Liubov Yarovaia" in the Little Theatre and the ballet "Red Poppy," in the Grand Theatre, etc. Prior to its first official performance, "Red Poppy" was put on the stage for the workers' correspondents and the "Peoples Artists" Geltzer, who plays the heroine in this ballet, introduced changes into her role in accordance with the hints of the workers' correspondents.

Where apart from Russia is such collaboration between prominent actors and working people possible?

Art has ceased to cater for the gourmet tastes of the select few. It caters now for the workers. First of all theatres now are less expensive. Up to 40 per cent of the total number of theatre tickets are distributed at reduced prices through factory and employee committees. Secondly, scenic art has assumed a mass character, it has established itself in clubs (there is hardly any club without a stage, without a dramatic circle) and on ordinary platforms. The best platform theatre created by the working youth is the Moscow "Blue Overall" which has many imitators in the provinces.

Art in all its forms is becoming more accessible to workers. This applies particularly to the cinema,— "The most important of all arts" to quote Lenin.

Film production in the U.S.S.R. which has given to the world such chefs d'oeuvre as "The Armoured Cruiser Potemkin," "Mother," and others, is growing from year to year. For instance in 1923, 32 artistic films were produced in the U. S. S. R., whereas in 1926-27 the number of such films was 125, i.e., four times as many.

The cinema which is throughout the world a powerful instrument for the dissemination of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois morality and an instrument of the class policy of the propertied classes, produces in the U. S. S. R. vivid pictures of the civil war and Soviet construction highly artistic in form and instructive-propagandist in substance.

Art is "permeating" gradually the life and habits of the workers, it is becoming one of the essentials of the new social order, the new life.



STRIKE!

By A. B. MAGIL.

(To the Heroic Colorado Coal Miners.)

The skeletons of Ludlow are marching again,
Their bright keen bones glitter in the sun.
Through Colorado canons the bony tread
Of every staring skeleton
Joins with the voice of Ludlow's passionate dead,
Calling to Ludlow's living men
To stand up in darkness and remember their bitter wrong,
And learn bitterly to be strong.

I.

Gunmen, scabs and state police.
(The law, the law doth shelter the weak.)
We are brothers, Christ is the prince of peace.
Miners, turn the other cheek
To the bullet's kiss or the caress
Of the fist of gunmen friendliness.
We are brothers...

II.

Ludlow's Easter Sunday yells aloud.
Christ that day was a scarecrow sticking in a field.
"We'll show that lousy goddam Polack crowd!"
It was funny to hear how the women and children squealed!
Christ was the prince of scarecrow sticking in a field.

III.

Go back, life.
Crawl and lie down like a used up thing.
A hole waits to bury your whimper,
A noose to hang your rebellion,
And for your hunger
There is your own dirty clotted blood.
Do you want music?
Listen to the pounding in your brain.
Do you want love?
The rats are faithful.
Go back, go back, life:
The almighty Rockefellers own you here.

IV.

Imagine a miner's face:
Eyes, nose, mouth, ears, hair.
Imagine it laughing, eating, drinking, sleeping,
Showing joy, anger, pain, tenderness.
Imagine it kissing other faces, being kissed.
(Your face, my face.)
Imagine it, damn you!

V.

Milka Sablich name of nineteen-year-old girl.
Milka Sablich talking to men at meetings, rousing, imploring,
whipping to action.
Milka Sablich leading picket lines, shouting a bright defy out of
a young bright defiant throat.
Milka Sablich beaten, trampled upon, bleeding, lying in hospital,
one side paralyzed.
Milka Sablich talking to men at meetings, rousing, imploring,
whipping to action, leading picket lines—again, again.
What do I know of miner girls?
Movies of mining camp queens, dancehall dollies.
Stories. Dirty jokes. Bunk.
What do I know of miners' daughters, miners' sweethearts?
Milka Sablich name of nineteen-year-old girl.

VI.

STRIKE!
Stick this in your hats for a lamp.
Ludlow's Easter Sunday yells aloud.
The crying of women and children in hovels, in tents is making
you strong,
And the skeletons of Ludlow are marching again,
The skeletons of Ludlow are singing a song.
"Arise, ye prisoners of starvation!"
Louis Tikas. Milka Sablich.
The living men of Ludlow are marching and singing a song.
"Arise, ye wretched of the earth!"
Sink your picks into the darkness—break it.
The lamp:
STRIKE!

BOOK REVIEWS

AN OUTLINE OF A PHILOSOPHER

TRANSITION: A Mental Biography. By Will Durant. Simon & Schuster. \$3.

RESTING from the arduous labors of his Story of Philosophy, Will Durant, in his off-hours as a co-partner of a summer camp in Pennsylvania, wrote the story of how he actually became a great man. If any there were who may have been beguiled by the sweet persuasions of his previous volume, the present performance will reveal sharply and convincingly the nature of his mind and the depth of his spirit.

Will Durant first appeared on the sociological horizon as a public lecturer, and then as director of the Labor Temple in New York. Swift and dazzling was his rise as a "scholar" who could lecture on any phase or aspect of the world of knowledge. Sweeping in his intellectual interests, the scope of Durant's disquisitions to breathless audiences in the Temple of Learning, conducted by the New York Presbytery revealed a knowledge unrivaled by the educational series offered in the Haldemann-Julius "Blue Books."

Not for long, however, was it given that the great sage should continue his pure and Socratic life, dispensing light to the weary and heavy-laden. For with the publication of his Story of Philosophy (a volume of quaint and pleasant anecdotes about various philosophers), Durant found that the attacks on the cultural Philistines of sordid America were a libel and a slander, entirely unjustified. With great joy and thanksgiving the intellectual virtuoso discovered the Great Awakening. The his book sold for the sum of \$5 over 175,000 people purchased it from the publishers who, in their own right, had become wealthy on the sales of the successive editions of Cross Word Puzzles. "One hundred and seventy-five thousand minds, here and now," runs the publisher's announcement, "have shared Browning's conviction: 'Life has a meaning—to find it is my meat and drink.'"

The Labor Temple is now without the great scholar. Barren indeed must be the spacious auditorium without the nasal and ingratiating voice of the Man Who Knows Everything.

No longer dazed by his meteoric success, Durant has taken his facile pen in hand to write the story of a philosopher. Happy at the tremendous sale of his first book, and made mellow by the charming receptions he received at the hundreds of Women's Clubs where he lectured on various aspects of Life at a fee of \$300, Durant's Transition is naturally quite free from that gloomy outlook which prevails among many contemporary writers, called by some "Prophets of Despair."

Ushered in by the dedication "To a Tender Mother and a Perfect Father," the present volume under proper advertising auspices should have as happy a sale as The Story of Philosophy. The book "tries to show the effect, upon one growing mind, of the profound transformation which modern science and research have brought in the faith of the western world. Also to trace the evolution of a fairly typical rebel from Utopian aspiration thru a cynical dependency to some measure of reconciliation and good cheer."

Will Durant was born the son of a worker in a cement factory in Readsboro, Vt. He went to Catholic schools; studied for the priesthood; read Darwin, decided not to become a priest for that (and probably many other) reasons, was subsidized by a rich acquaintance during a period of European travel and several years of study at Columbia where he was finally decorated with a Ph. D. During one brief period he was a reporter for the New York Journal, but a curious tendency on the part of the editor to assign Durant to rape cases caused the latter to resign his job. Then, too, he "found the life too fast for a philosopher and retired to the slower pace of professor at Seton Hall College, So. Orange, N. J." A sharp nostalgia for the fast life of journalism must have possessed Durant some years later, for he returned to the profession and applied the divining rod of the higher philosophy to the mysteries of the Snyder-Gray murder case, and wrote an expensive series of articles for the New York Telegram.

Durant had some political disillusion, too. In a chapter called, "I Play Politics" the philosopher tells how he joined up with J. A. H. Hopkins and his fraternity of successful lawyers in a bold effort to "capture the government for the people." Tho the political lessons to be gleaned from the narrative are few and lean, the light which it casts on the great philosopher himself are many and fortunate.

"At bottom I am as romantic and sentimental as

a high-school girl or an old maid," confesses Durant. "I think I shall never grow up." How coy and charming! How utterly charming!

He tells how he went to Chicago with his boy friends in July, 1920; how his group was eager to combine with the Farmer-Labor Party, and of the havoc caused in his camp when it was discovered that the Farmer-Labor convention had agreed to take them into their fold after his friends had been arguing fine points for 24 hours and "labored for days to find a clever formula."

Then followed cruel, bitter, terrible days. "I shed most of the social and political ideals that had exhilarated me in my twenties. I, who had dreamed of the time when the workers would rule the world, now found it unpleasant to ride alongside them in the subway. I lost whatever enthusiasm I might ever have had for a dictatorship of the proletariat, or even for 'the rule of the people.'"

There were other reasons for despair, too. The philosopher discovered that life itself was a delusion and a snare.

"I was left empty and desolate. I belonged to the age of the Great Sadness. They had told me a pretty story when I was young. All man's hopes were false; all things would die; and every heart must break."

Envoi! Durant's despair was destined to be short-lived, however. Have you already guessed it? Tee-hee! It seems that when the philosopher was in his early thirties he had married, under lyrical auspices, one of his pupils, a fifteen-year-old Jewish girl.

"...As I looked into her eyes I felt myself in the presence of life itself. These brown eyes danced and burned as if behind them all the forces of creation surged; this tense body, even when still, trembled with action and desire."

And then little Ethel came. Thus, "It is right that my story should end here; for since Ethel came my world has revolved about her rather than about me, and I have had the happiness of the nation that knows no history. I should never have expected to be so easily content, and to resign so readily my ambition to remake the world."

—SENDER GARLIN.

Comment

SEVERAL volumes in the Vanguard Studies of Soviet Russia have already appeared. The Economic Organization of the Soviet Union, by Scott Nearing and Jack Hardy is a careful study of the economic background inherited from the czar's regime, the economic functions and relationships in the Soviet Union, and the central economic plan for agriculture, industry, internal and foreign trade, finance, labor, and the cooperative movement.

In the series is also a book by Robert W. Dunn entitled Soviet Trade Unions. This will be a description of the trade union mechanism in the U. S. S. R., what it has accomplished for the workers, and its relationship to the government.

Art and Culture in Soviet Russia is being edited by Joseph Freeman, in cooperation with Ernestine Evans, Louis Lozowick, Babette Deutsch and Lee Simonson. This volume will be a compilation of studies of various aspects of art and culture in the Soviet Union: literature, poetry, painting, the theatre, the movies.

BOOKS RECEIVED: REVIEWED LATER

- Benito Mussolini. By Jean Bordeux. Geo. H. Doran Co.
- Village Life Under the Soviets. By Karl Borders. Vanguard Press.
- The Right To Be Happy. By Mrs. Bertrand Russell. Harper & Bros.
- An Unmarried Father. By Floyd Dell. Doran & Co.
- Cities and Men. By Ludwig Lewisohn. Harper & Bros.
- Escape. By John Galsworthy. Chas. Scribners Sons.
- The Problem of Lay-Analysis. By Sigmund Freud. Brentano.
- The Outline of Man's Knowledge. By Clement Wood. Lewis Copeland Co.
- Postponing Strikes: A study of the Canadian Industrial Disputes Act. By Ben M. Selekman. Russell Sage Foundation.

Frank Harris' Novel, "The Bomb"

A Letter from a Haymarket Widow

I see in your book review section of November 12, 1927 that your reviewer states that Frank Harris' "The Bomb" is a fairly accurate description of the actual incidents." These "actual incidents" refer to what led up to the Haymarket bomb throwing.

Allow me space in your paper to protest against and refute Frank Harris' bombastic fulmination known as the "Bomb" which your reviewer endorses. Furthermore allow me to state the actual facts of the case as I know them.

This "history" of the Haymarket meeting is a fraud from cover to cover. Why, Frank Harris doesn't even know the topography of Chicago! He gives us an "East Side." Unfortunately he does not even know Lake Michigan is our "East Side."

Frank Harris and those who are publishing and endorsing his book are convicting our comrades under the rulings of the judge who tried them. The judge stated specifically that in following the laws of the state of Illinois if one of the defendants at bar had been instrumental in throwing the bomb at the Haymarket meeting, ALL were equally guilty. Fortunately for our martyred comrades the records of the trial proves them absolutely innocent of any connection whatsoever in the bomb throwing at the Haymarket meeting. Gov. John P. Altgeld in his masterful statement of the case in releasing three of the victims who had been commuted to life sentence states that there is

not one scintilla of evidence connecting any of the defendants with the bomb throwing at the Haymarket meeting.

Frank Harris' "history" is built upon the alleged "facts" that Lingg made the bombs and forced Rudolf Schnabel to throw it at the Haymarket meeting and in a very dramatic way got Rudolf Schnabel aboard a train in Chicago by getting said Schnabel beastly drunk. Then in some other mysterious way unexplained, Harris digs Schnabel up in Mannheim, Germany and there Schnabel makes his "death-bed confession" revealing the above plot which was the exact contention of the state. But unfortunately for said Frank Harris' beautiful plot Schnabel to my absolute knowledge is still alive. LUCY E. PARSONS.

The facts cited by Mrs. Parsons are extremely interesting and important. She errs, however, in assuming that the reviewer was under the impression that Frank Harris had written a "history" of the Haymarket riots. The book was recommended merely as a graphic description of the particular atmosphere of the time, remembering, of course, that "The Bomb" is a work of fiction. The reviewer did not imply that "Lingg made the bombs, or Schnabel threw them." That part, of course, is fiction.

Because of Lucy Parsons' great courage and her relationship to the actual events she certainly merits greater credence than Frank Harris—especially concerning the factual aspects of the case.—S. G.

Eighty-Year-Old Woman Peddler Tells Court Story of 36 Years of Struggle in America

An 80-year old woman, who has managed to make a living by hard labor for 11 children and a sick husband, for 36 years, was summoned to the Tombs Court charged with a minor violation of the Health Department ordinance by a policeman in her district.

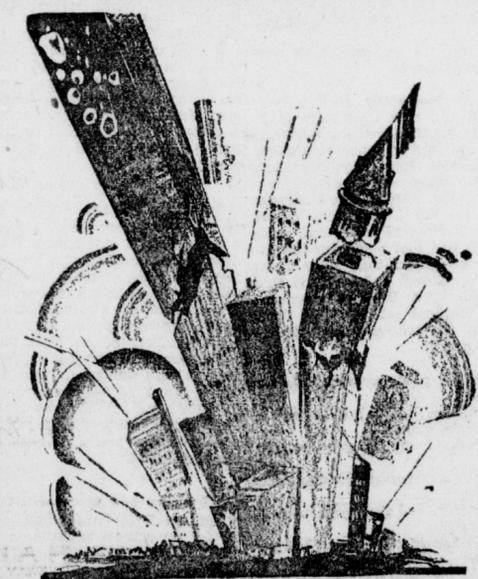
Mrs. Bessie Less had been selling pretzels and candy in Battery Place but to Patrolman David J. Donnelly it appeared that she was not keeping her wares properly covered. She was forced to lose a day's profits going to court.

Mrs. Less told the magistrate the story of her long exploitation as an

immigrant worker, forced by circumstances to earn a living for her husband and large family.

For six years she washed windows but broke down under the work and she became a peddler. Several hundred dollars saved toward her old age were lost in a bank failure. Her husband and ten of her children are now dead. The one remaining child is a patient in the State Hospital on Ward's Island.

Magistrate Simpson discharged her and a charitable donation of \$15 was given her. She was then turned out of the court room to resume her uncertain trade.



Wrecking the Labor Banks

The Collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

By WM. Z. FOSTER

Here is a record of trade union treachery without equal in American Labor history. It is a story of crooked leadership; disastrous policies; looting of the treasury; rifling the union insurance funds and pension money. A most astounding account of events that nearly wrecked one of the great American trade unions and resulted in the loss of over twenty million dollars from the funds of the railroad workers.

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Defeat the Conspiracies Against Latin America

The disclosures made in today's DAILY WORKER should dispel the illusions of any readers of the Hearst papers inclined to believe in the genuineness of the so-called official documents alleged to have been obtained from the secret archives of the Calles government of Mexico.

Even the most gullible of the readers of those "rawest" of capitalist publications cannot fail to perceive the palpable dishonesty of the New York American in its handling of the first of the series of "exposures" of the Mexican government.

Not even the most experienced of the Hearst forger-journalists can convince any sane person that the changes in the document were not made in the editorial rooms and the mechanical department of the American right here in New York City, rather than in Mexico City. In the early edition of Monday's paper, which appeared on the streets early Sunday evening the document is recorded as filed on July 2, 1921, while the date of the document is June 2, 1926. In the second edition of Monday's American the date of filing is absent, but in the final edition there is a new filing date—July 2, 1926—to coincide with the date of the document. The change is so crude that one can detect the fact that in "1926" the last two numerals—"26" are drawn in ink, instead of being stamped as was the first date.

A restatement of the fact that the Hearst publications are notorious for their forgeries and plain lies is not news. Some months ago we exposed these sheets for publishing an article on Soviet Russia which the Hearst papers said was written by Joseph Stalin—a brazen lie. Stalin did not write such an article in the first place, and secondly he never wrote anything in his life for any of the Hearst publications. Only recently a similarly dishonest use was made of the name of N. Bucharin, who did not write the article ascribed to him and who likewise would spurn any suggestion of writing a line for the loathsome Hearst combination of newspapers. The Stalin and Bucharin forgeries were concocted in the Hearst journalistic brothels in the United States.

As to the Mexican forgeries, they were probably made in Mexico by the same persons who first tried to blackmail the Mexican government and then tried to peddle them to other newspapers, finally disposing of them to Hearst agents. But some of the work was rather crude, so it was necessary to alter them in New York, which was done, as is proved by The DAILY WORKER today.

These forgeries were published by the Hearst chain of papers, not for the purpose of disseminating news, but for purely propaganda purposes to aid in the murderous, malevolent conspiracies that are being directed against the people of Mexico, Nicaragua and all Latin America. It is upon such flimsy and dishonest material that the flames of national hatred are fanned in order to prepare "public sentiment" for imperialist wars against smaller and weaker peoples.

We publish the expose of the Hearst forgeries in order to warn the American working class that every force of reaction, every imperialist agency, is driving toward new and more frightful imperialist wars in order that the mighty power of Wall Street may grow mightier yet upon soil made rich with the blood of the youth and young manhood of this country.

In order to prevent the bloody consummation of such conspiracies it is essential that the American workers and exploited farmers now begin a determined drive against American imperialism.

Demand that the American armed forces be at once withdrawn from Nicaragua and other Latin American nations, that the nations now the victims of the invading hordes of Wall Street shall be left alone to resume their status as independent nations and to select their own governments without interference on the part of the imperialist butchers.

Senator Curtis For President

From the vastness of the sun-baked plains of Kansas comes the announcement that United States Senator Charles Curtis, floor leader of the Coolidge administration forces, is a candidate for the republican nomination for president in 1928.

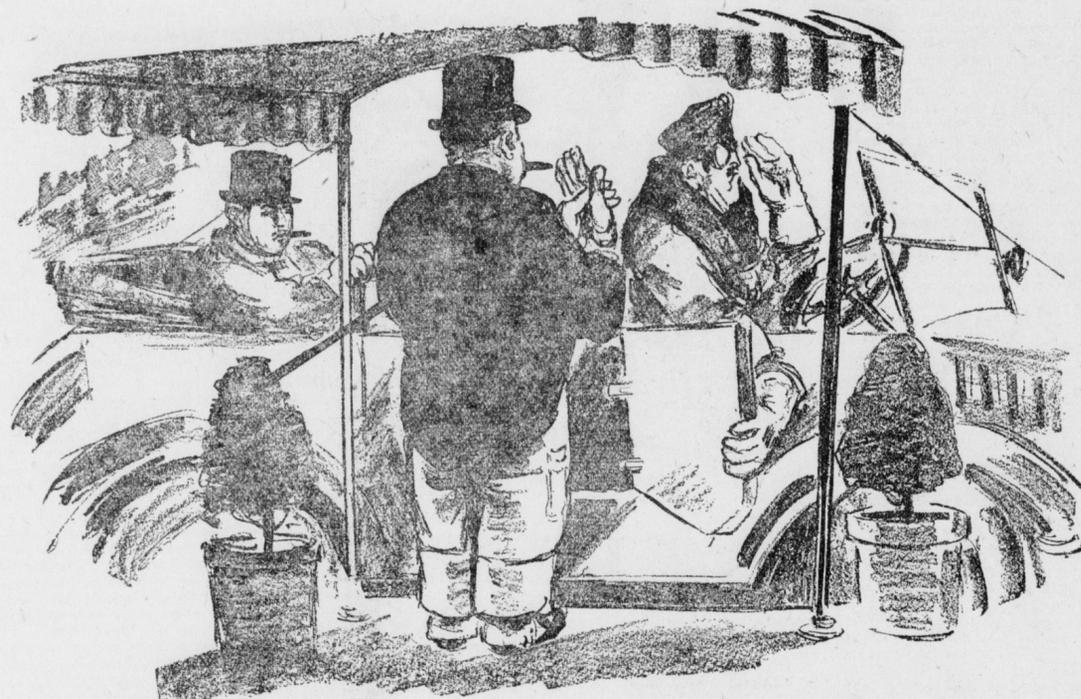
It may surprise some persons that so paltry an individual, utterly devoid of achievement and almost totally bereft of ability beyond that of a mere rubber stamp, should be seriously mentioned for the office of chief executive of this "most efficient" of capitalist governments. But there need be no surprise. After Harding and Coolidge the question of the absence of ability is eliminated from consideration of presidential possibilities. The fact that a candidate is a nonentity, a mere messenger boy for Wall Street, does not disqualify him from running or even becoming president.

Because of his role in the republican party it is certain that Curtis would never make a move not approved by the administration. In announcing his candidacy for president he is carrying out orders the same as when he votes in the senate. The record of the Harding-Coolidge administration is his record; he supported every reactionary measure from the Newberry slush fund and defense of Mellon's aluminum trust steal to the world court proposition and the Mellon tax revision. The one exception in his record was his support of the McNary-Haugen "farm relief bill" and that was a political maneuver to enable him to save his face before the farmers of Kansas. That vote was not objectionable to the administration as it was known that Coolidge would veto it.

The candidacy of Curtis is another political trick of the administration forces. The so-called insurgents—Brookhart, LaFollette and other survivors of the 1924 third party movement, with the aid of Borah—have announced that their candidate is Senator Norris of Nebraska.

It is to combat Norris that Curtis announces himself a candidate. He is probably only the first of a number of "favorite sons" in the agricultural states who will become candidates to

"TO THE UNION HALL, JAMES"



Frank Hedley, president, and Henry Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, play the role of "labor leaders" in the company union known as the "Interborough Brotherhood," composed of the employees of the company.

By Fred Ellis.

Red Rays

WITH representatives of starving British miners marching on London, the reactionary leaders of the British Labor Party are forced to indulge in strong language in the house of commons. Ramsay MacDonald's speech, to which premier Baldwin refused to reply, pictured the terrible conditions existing in the coal fields, but MacDonald cannot be absolved from all blame for those conditions, for he and the right wing labor leaders who sabotaged the general strike called in behalf of the miners were chiefly responsible for the miners' defeat which enabled the bosses to force their own conditions on them.

THERE is no doubt that a serious crisis prevails in the coal industry in Great Britain, with the workers doing the suffering. Premier Baldwin showed his tory contempt for the workingclass by putting up a comparatively unimportant cabinet member to reply to Ramsay MacDonald. Had MacDonald shown as much energy in organizing the workers politically and industrially for a struggle against the capitalists of Great Britain as he showed in fighting the Communists, Baldwin would have taken his feet from the table on which they rested while the former premier was talking.

SHOULD the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton succeed in pulling off a cure at one of his religious orgies, that will stand the test of medical science—such as it is—he will be financially fixed for the rest of his life. The American Association for the Advancement of Atheism will give him \$50,000 as a prize on "proof of a single cure of disease by prayer." Now, a saintly fellow could live comfortably for many years on that sum. It is worth while making a bid for.

SOME of the scenes witnessed at Straton's healing exhibitions challenge credulity. It does not seem possible that such things could take place in the 20th century. One woman after telling Straton of her sufferings was annoyed by him. "With a wild cry" said a newspaper report "that seemed like a laugh, she changed from kneeling to rolling on the floor. After a few moments, deacons and nearby women succeeded in catching her, and eventually they got her seated on a bench. An hour later when she staggered out, she was agitatedly clinging to the arm of her semi-paralyzed husband, whom she had brought for treatment also." The brand of oil that Straton uses in his massage business should experience a bull market, if the preacher's methods gain in popularity.

I AM asked by an irate female reader if I would refuse a million dollars or undertake the air feats that Lindbergh has. These pertinent questions are put to me because of my comment on the utilization of the airman by the United States capitalists. To the first question my reply is a thunderous "no" and a challenge to all concerned to try me. One million dollars would keep The DAILY WORKER going for a few years, even though we did not receive a single advertisement from a vegetarian restaurant, a chiropractor, a theatre or from a purveyor of medicine to pep up a sluggish liver.

AS for flying I am not keen on it. Indeed if I were the pope, I believe I would issue a bull stating that the deity never intended that human beings should fly, unless their countries were at war, in which case of course, I would hand out dispensations to the various powers permitting them to draft members of my flock for patriotic service. But just as soon as the last hero was turned into pulp, I would revert to the status quo and henceforth any catholic who would fly either for love, money or plain cussedness, would be placed on my excommunication list.

THIS shows how much of a flyer I am, so it is hardly fair to bait me for my critical remarks on Lindbergh with a challenge to jump into an airplane and turn the ship's nose towards Paris. Of course it is not surprising that my correspondent "is one of many who think Lindbergh is an awfully nice kid" and that's the devil of it, because this awfully nice, dumb kid, who is beloved by millions of flappers, matrons and old maids, is the best possible tool in the arsenal of the militarists to prepare the cannon fodder of this country for the next war, for which every nation in the world is now feverishly preparing.

LINDBERGH is being trotted around the country by the Guggenheims, to boost aviation, so that in case the Guggenheim copper mines in Brazil are threatened by an enemy the United States government will have plenty of airplanes to drop bombs on those who would slash the Guggenheim wallet. There is a nickel under every heel in the capitalist world and it is regrettable that our fellow citizens, male as well as female do not see the mailed fist of American imperialism behind the pink face of Lindbergh and behind his great flying feat. Lindbergh is being used here in the same way that the British imperialists use the beer-drinking, happy-go-lucky prince of Wales—as an imperialist drummer.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

XXV.

The Heart of Charity

THE class struggle goes by contrasts; so, instead of proceeding to list the ivory poets of America, let me introduce you to a rebel poet, and show what a different welcome such a person receives from the critical machine.

Like Amy Lowell, this rebel was born with a golden spoon in her mouth; her father stood upon the utmost height possible to man in America, being president of the First National Bank of his home town. Everything that life can give to a woman—wealth, beauty, wit and social charm—the daughter possessed. But alas, the fates spoiled it by putting in too tender a heart; when she went into cities, and saw little children starving, she never had peace again. Instead of remaining a leader of fashion, she married a Socialist, and spent her possessions upon strike publicity. So she descended into the seven hells of poverty, pawning her jewels to the landlady, and sitting up all night doing hack literary work. She knew pain and fear, those twin hags that ride the backs of the workers.

In the days before she threw away her beauty, this woman had met a great poet, and he had fallen upon his knees before her. He was one of the aloof and haughty poets—at least in theory—and he told her about his aloof and haughty art. The woman, teasing him, called his muse an idle baggage, useless to mankind; the poets were pretenders, taking a pose of inspiration in order to impress the ladies they wooed; anybody could write poetry who was willing to take the trouble, "I could do it myself!" "I love it," answered the poet, in a voice of scorn; and the woman answered, "Tell me about some kind of poem, and I will write one." George Sterling, meaning to win this contest, showed the hardest of all kinds of poems, the sonnet; his pupil began practicing, and presently she brought one to him, and he read it and wept. It was called "Love," and was hardly a fair test, because it was addressed to another man.

The civilized world went to war. In Europe there were formed two

lines of death, each nearly a thousand miles long, to which several thousand young men rushed each day to be turned into rotting corpses. Four years this continued; and never was there such a test of a woman poet. It is interesting to see what came from the leisure class women, and then what came from the rebel women.

During the four years of the world war, Amy Lowell was the undisputed mistress of the poetical world of America; and you will find her reaction to the war in a volume, "Pictures of the Floating World," published in 1919. There are a total of one hundred and seventy-four poems in the book, and nine deal with the war. One tells about a landscape architect who went crazy and designed a garden like a fortress, and so lost his position and committed suicide. Another describes a camouflaged battleship, as seen from a ferry-boat in Boston Harbor. Another describes a fort; and so that you may know what great guns mean to a leisure-class lady, here are the eight lines of the climax of this artwork:

Is it possible that, at night,
The little flutter-bats
Hang under the lever-wheels of
the disappearing guns
In their low emplacements
To escape from the glare
Of the search-lights
Shooting over the grasses
To the sea?

During this same four-year period the rebel poet was entirely unknown to the critical world—as she is still. Her sonnets concerning the war appeared in obscure Socialist papers, and after the war twenty-five of them published in a little pamphlet selling for twenty-five cents. It is an iron-clad rule of the leisure-class reviews that no book exists at less than a dollar and a half; cheaper books can't afford to advertise, and what are reviews for? Three dollars is a better advertising price, while a special numbered edition on hand-tooled Japanese paper bound in velum at seven-fifty per copy is the seal of immortality. The "Sonnets of M. C. S." have been the solace of rebel workers in sweatshops and jails all over the world; but the haughty gentlemen of the capitalist critical machine do not know them. I have shown you what great guns mean to

Ah, Beloved, do you see those orange lilies?
They knew my mother,
But who belonging to me will they know
When I am gone.

Also M. C. S. had a garden: made with her husband's help, as a respite from the labor of editing a Socialist magazine. She had planted cuttings got from the working-class neighbors, and tended them with her own hands, watering and working them in the hot sun of Southern California. Like Amy, the owner of this garden went into it at night, and failed to be completely happy—but for a somewhat different reason.

I feel the terror in the world tonight—
Unbridled lust of power, and bridled lust
More cold but no less merciless. The dust
Of perished legions drifts upon the bright
And tender winds of spring, a seal, blood-red,
Upon man's last insanity. Surcease Of war? Ah, so they thought! To purchase peace
For aye, with their young blood! Ah, so they said!
But peace is not upon the winds of spring.
The nostrils of new wars flare wide, and sniff
The dust of heroes greedily, and fling
An evil breath upon the world—and if
I chance to laugh because the spring is here,
Pain stabs my heart and binds the wound with fear!

Search the books of the lady-lady Brahmin of New England. Now let us see what they mean to a woman Socialist.

The sharpened steel whips round, the black guns blaze,
Waste are the harvests, mute the songs of birds.
Out there in ice and mud the lowly herds
Of peasant-folk in pitiful amaze
Take their dire portion of the grief and want
Of this red cataclysm that has come
Upon the world. Colossal is the sum
Of bodies in that field the buzzards haunt.
So, all forgot is Reason's high estate!
Where Man once climbed and visioned
Love and God
He grovels now in primal Night.
Aye, men
Of mind are but as mindless brutes again:
The clod, through evolution, to the clod
Has traveled back—to feed, to breed, to hate!

Amy Lowell had a garden. It was a great and costly garden, with rare plants from all over the world, a forest of trees to hide the poet from strangers, and hot-houses providing orchids and exotic blooms to stimulate her imagination. This garden had been made by her ancestors, and her mill-slaves paid for the labor of many men to tend it. During the world war she entered this garden at night, and was unhappy, and she tells you about it on two pages of this same volume of "Pictures." First she lists the roses and the phlox and the heliotrope and the night-scented stocks and the folded poppies and the fireflies and the sweet alyssum and the snow-ball bush and the ladies' delight; then she reveals her grief, and we discover that it is not the red cataclysm that has come upon the world, but the thwarting of the dynastic impulses of Amy Lowell.

And yet, some day you will go hence.
And I
Shall wander lonely here awhile, and then—
Then I, like you, shall lay me down and die.
Oh, sweetheart, kiss me, kiss me once again!
Oh, kiss me many times, and holla me near:
For what of us, when we no more are here?

*My friend Floyd Dell, whose advice in matters literary is usually excellent, tells me that I am barred from effective discussion of this woman poet by the fact of our relationship. Since I cannot change the relationship, I give the reader fair warning, and endeavor to subdue myself to the role of reporter. For whatever errors of taste of judgment may be found in this chapter, I am to blame. I labored for five years before I got my wife's consent to publish her sonnets; and I write this chapter without her consent—because I know that if I asked for it, I wouldn't get it!

Along the parching highroad of the world
No other soul shall bear mine company.
Always shall I be teased by semblances,
With cruel impostures, which I trust awhile
Then dash to pieces, as a careless boy
Flings a kaleidoscope, which shattering
Strews all the ground about with colored shreds.

This is reasonably good poetry; and you will note that there is no obscurity about it, you don't have to puzzle over the meaning of a single word, nor to know anything about Japanese hokkus or fir-flower tablets of China. Alongside it I see that sonnet by M. C. S. which caused George Sterling to weep; and again you will find that you don't have to rack your brains. This poem bears the title "Love," and when it first appeared, in a Socialist magazine, Luther Burbank called it "the finest thing of the sort ever born of the human mind."

You are so good, so bountiful, and kind;
You are the throbb and sweep of music's wings;
The heart of charity you are, and blind
To all my weaknesses; your presence brings
The ointment and the myrrh to salve the thorn
Of daily fret of concourse. That you live
Is like to bugles trumping judgment-morn,
And stranger than the cry the newborn give.

And yet, some day you will go hence.
And I
Shall wander lonely here awhile, and then—
Then I, like you, shall lay me down and die.
Oh, sweetheart, kiss me, kiss me once again!
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(To Be Continued.)

British miners marching to London to bring the plight of the coal diggers to the attention of the masses stopped at Newbury where King John granted the Magna Charta of "English liberty" in 1215. The coal operators have the liberty now, but the miners will write their own Magna Charta before long.