

DEATH TOLL OF IMMIGRANT SHIP SAID TO BE 331

Reporters Not Allowed Among Survivors

BULLETIN.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28.—It is believed here that no further rescues are to be reported from the Italian vessel Mafalda, and that the balance of the 1268 persons aboard the Mafalda perished in the shark infested ocean nearly 100 miles off the coast of Bahia.

A dispatch from Recife announcing the arrival there of the Italian steamer Rossetti, carrying 27 passengers rescued from the sunken Principessa Mafalda, brings the total recorded rescues up to 937. Leaving 331 passengers of the Mafalda still unaccounted for. Three other rescue ships, the French freighter Formosa, which was first at the scene of the disaster; the French liner Massilia, and the Dutch steamer Alhena, brought 910 passengers from the lost Italian liner to the ports of Bahia, Recife and Rio De Janeiro.

The hundreds of unfortunate victims of the Mafalda explosion who were brought to Flores Island, the immigration center in the harbor here, today were made comfortable with warm food and good beds in the Immigration Hotel.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 28.—The death toll continued to grow today, as one after another the rescue steamers came into port from the scene of the shipwreck of the "Principessa Mafalda" which sank off the coast here two days ago.

Every effort is being made by the Italian ministry, the consuls of the Fascist regime, and their friends in the Brazilian government service to keep the facts secret.

The statement of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, the owners of the immigrant tub, Principessa Mafalda, that only 68 lives were lost is being maintained rigorously by all officials, however much contradicted by whatever facts leak out.

Survivors Injured.
The Dutch freighter Alhena arrived late last night with 531 shivering, suffering survivors. The captain of the vessel had wireless ahead for aid reporting that about 60 of the survivors were injured several of them seriously.

Immediately after the vessel arrived several doctors went aboard and food and drinking water were sent out in a tug.

The crowd of refugees aboard the Alhena presented a pitiable sight to
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Trotsky Opposition Decisively Beaten In Moscow Voting

(Special to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—The Trotsky Opposition suffered an overwhelming defeat at numerous meetings of active members of the Communist Party held thruout the Moscow district yesterday, at which the Opposition received only twenty-eight votes out of a total of more than twelve thousand.

Thousands of Party officials attended the meetings, at which the theses of the Central Committee of the Party on the questions of the agenda for the Fifteenth Party Congress as well as the expulsion of Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Committee were almost unanimously approved. Kamenoff, Rakovsky, Smilga and other Opposition speakers met with the same indignant reception that was accorded them at the All-Moscow meeting, at which Kamenoff and Rakovsky were compelled to leave the platform.

Smith Opposes Four Year Governor Term

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—Gov. Smith, in an address here, declared that he is opposed to the constitutional amendment providing for a four-year term for governor. Originally he was in favor of such a proposition with the election falling on a year when there was no presidential election. Since the republicans may carry the state during a presidential election, he opposes the proposition. Senator John Knight, republican, was in favor of it for the same reasons that Smith is against it.

RUTH ELDER BREAKS RECORD.

PARIS France, Oct. 28.—Ruth Elder and Pilot Haldeman, flying in a borrowed plane from Bayonne to Paris, broke the speed record. They averaged 150 miles per hour, and arrived two hours ahead of schedule.

Catholic Priest Chases Negroes to "Jim Crow" Churches in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The race war among Catholics started when Rev. Cornelius J. Dacy of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church last Sunday invited members from the Negro districts to go back to their own churches, is still raging. The priest dodges the issue raised by his words, saying he did not mention whether he meant Negroes or Whites. But those present whom he desired to eject were Negroes and they have complained bitterly.

WORKERS PARTY SPEAKERS DRAW HARLEM CROWD

Red Nite Demonstration for Brownsville

Thousands of Harlem workers gathered around a dozen platforms at strategic street corners in Harlem to hear the message of 100 speakers of the Workers (Communist) Party last night. The audiences were urged to vote for the Party candidates in the election Nov. 8.

Harlem, the congested section of thousands of exploited workers, plainly welcomed the message, which included the Party program for the election, with its concentration on issues of deep significance to Harlem masses.

Candidates Speak.
Among the speakers were Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Julius Codkin, local candidates for assembly and alderman; William W. Weinstone, secretary of the New York district of the Party; Robert Minor, editor of The DAILY WORKER; H. M. Wicks, of The DAILY WORKER; Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School and Jack Stachel, national organization secretary of the Party.

After these simultaneous street meetings all speakers adjourned to a rally at 110th Street and Fifth Avenue.

Tonight Brownsville will be the scene of a similar "Red Night." Two large indoor campaign meetings will be held Sunday, one at the Finnish Labor Temple, 15 West 125th St., and another at Ambassador Hall, 3861 Third Ave.

Weinstone Challenges Thomas to Debate on Labor Election Issue

William W. Weinstone, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for assembly in the 8th assembly district, in a letter yesterday challenged Norman Thomas, socialist party nominee for alderman in the same district, to debate with him on the proposition "that the socialist party by its policies and tactics is obstructing the development of a labor party in the United States."

"The present election campaign affords a possibility of clarifying the issues affecting the working class," the letter said. "The outstanding issue in this election campaign, particularly in preparation for the campaign of 1928, is the issue of independent working class political action."

"Our party has declared that the socialist party by its policies and tactics in the trade union field and on the political field is obstructing the development of a labor party in the United States. The socialist party has, on the contrary, asserted that the tactics of the Workers Party hinders the development and formation of the unity of labor on the political field."

Stolen Car Purchased By R. O. Zober, Passaic Copper-Strikebreaker

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 28.—Chief of Police Richard O. Zober, who was official strikebreaker for the mill owners in the Passaic textile strike, has been forced to surrender his automobile to Motor Vehicle Commissioner Dill on the grounds that it is a stolen car. Zober said he bought it for \$1,000 "in good faith." Investigation under the authority of Police Commissioner Turner showed the bill of sale given to Zober was forged. Turner's office reported. Investigation showed also that Zober did not attempt to register his car, as required by law, and that he had bought two cars previously from the same source. A warrant has been issued for a Bagota (N. J.) citizen who is said to have sold the automobile.

LARGE FURRIER MASS MEETING NEXT TUESDAY

Joint Board Tells of Scab Union Actions

Calling upon all fur workers, including those registered with the right wing, to attend a huge mass meeting after work Tuesday at Cooper Union, the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, last night issued a statement showing the contrast in the methods with which the right wing and left wing solve job problems of rank and file fur workers.

Tuesday's meeting, according to the Joint Board, will discuss measures for ending the right wing attack on the militant section of the furriers.

"An apparently small incident will illustrate the treachery of the right wing scab union," the statement says. "A cutter, Joe Kantor, who has worked 17 years in the fur trade, was forced to register in the scab union. He worked for the firm of Fischbein, 251 West 30th St., eight weeks. In the middle of the week during the week of Labor Day he was discharged. Brother Kantor went to the scab union to make a complaint and the officers of the scab union laughed at him.

Paid No Attention.
"Brother Kantor was very indignant and raised a loud protest. Finally Winnick, vice president of the
(Continued on Page Four)

DUES COLLECTION PLAN OF RIGHTS BARED BY HYMAN

Warns Needle Workers Against Sigman

Branding the present so-called organization campaign of the right wing of the International Ladies Garment Workers union a "fake," Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board, issued an appeal to the Joint Board membership yesterday not to be fooled by right wing gestures.

"The same methods which were employed to force you to register in their last so-called organization drive will now be used to force dues from you," the statement says.

The statement also points out how the right wingers are suggesting that the cloakmakers accept piece work, though piece work has not improved the conditions of the dress-
(Continued on Page Four)

Knapp Graft Hearing Ends Without Accused Taking Witness Chair

ALBANY, Oct. 28.—Investigation of graft in the 1925 state census ended today without Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, former secretary of state, taking the witness stand. Testimony showed the republican woman politician placed non-working members of the republican and democratic parties and her own relatives on her \$1,200,000 payroll.

Chief among the charges made against her were:

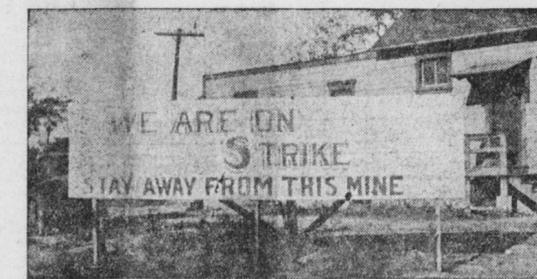
- 1.—That she signed the names of other persons to census salary checks and expense vouchers without their consent or knowledge.
- 2.—That she burned official census records after having them shipped to her Syracuse home.
- 3.—That she placed a half dozen of her relatives on the census payroll and paid them \$25,000 for work they never performed.
- 4.—That she paid her own bills with census checks made payable to her relatives.
- 5.—That she placed the name of a Syracuse lawyer on the census payroll without his knowledge or consent and paid him \$218 with census checks for legal services he had previously rendered her.
- 6.—That she travelled thousands of miles about the state and into other states on pleasure trips, and then charged the expense of the trips to the census funds.

Testimony showed how individuals and committees of both the major capitalist parties brought pressure to bear upon Mrs. Knapp to place friends and political "creditors" on the graft list.

COP DONS SMOKED LENSES.
Lines and scenes have been deleted from several local plays about which the police said they received anonymous complaints, according to current reports. James P. Sinnott, secretary of the police department, is reported to have recommended several deletions after visits to the shows.

Aircraft Bombs Menace Coal Miners As Strike Closes Colorado Mills

Warning Sign Put Up By Coal Miners at Coverdale, Pa.



Miners Advertise To Keep Men From Working in Mines

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., (FP) Oct. 28.—Meeting advertising with advertising the United Mine Workers of District No. 2 in the central Pennsylvania field have carried their message into the want columns of the newspapers in Johnstown. Ads like this appear:

NOTICE TO MINERS!
Men wanted to stay away from Amsbury, Pa., as we are on strike for the Jacksonville scale.

United Mine Workers.
Similar ads of other struck jobs run through the want columns and between them appear the appeals for scabs inserted by the Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corp., a New York General subsidiary, and various employment offices. The scab ads promise the 1917 scale for tonnage workers, and \$6.00 a day to day men, a rate a dollar and a half a day under the Jacksonville scale.

Coolidge's Cabinet Officials in Fight Over the Patronage

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The departments are breaking up in mutiny. Quarrels which have been going on within the war, navy, state and commerce departments, either thru jurisdictional jealousy of the heads, or because of under secretaries and other employees' resentment of the prominence of their rather idle superiors is forcing its way into the open.

When To "Expose 'Em."
When conditions get too bad for an assistant secretary of something or other, the public knows of it thru a sudden "exposure" of his superior's shortcomings, which is all the more effective if the underling, expecting to be fired, so words his criticism that it appeals to manufacturing interests who may hire him.

Thus Assistant Secretary MacNider is now expected to "resign" following his declaration to the National Association of Manufacturers that the army is without ammunition, and should buy a lot at once. The manufacturers approve of large purchases of ammunition.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur is engaged also with Assistant Secretary Robinson, who made a few well chosen remarks about "bureaucrats ruining the navy" in his "Navy Day" speech at Philadelphia yesterday.

Rows Enlarge Militarism.
And all of this concentrates attention on the building of a larger army and navy.

It is remembered here that just before the U. S. A. embarked upon its campaign for the largest air fleet, Colonel Williams, then head of the air service, went on the warpath in much the same way as the present mutineers. It removed him from a nominal office, and placed him in a more strategic position as head of an air league.

Chaliapin, Russian Bass, Sues for Divorce in Moscow Court; Realizes Value of Soviet Law

MOSCOW, Oct. 28.—Feodor Chaliapin, world famous Russian bass, who until recently held the title of People's Artist of the Republic, the highest honor for artists in the Soviet Union, today filed suit for divorce against the former Italian ballerina, Julia Tornaghi, in the Moscow district court.

He offers to pay her \$300 alimony monthly for life.

The divorce petition was filed through the Soviet Union Embassy in Paris.

Chaliapin lost his title of People's Artist of the Republic due to his refusal to meet certain obligations in the Soviet Union. Now, however, although he is in another country, he is anxious to take advantage of Soviet Union law.

THREE MILITARY PLANES HOVER OVER STRIKE ZONES; ROCKEFELLER PUEBLO STEEL PLANT SHUTS DOWN

Girl Strike Leader Ridden Down By Mounted Gunmen; Fifteen Strikers Hurt

"Show the Miners We Mean Business," Says Governor; Will Call Troops

DENVER, Oct. 28.—Three national guard aeroplanes were ordered today to the strike zone of the coal miners in southern Colorado by Governor William H. Adams.

Machine guns, bombs and reserve ammunition will be placed on board and, according to the governor's office, will be used to "prevent riots."

Reserve supplies of gasoline will be carried on the planes so that no landings will be necessary. Air headquarters will be established at Pueblo.

Impending industrial paralysis was predicted today. An announcement made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company stated that one-third of their plant at Pueblo would have to be shut down for lack of coal, throwing out of work 2,000 men. It was also stated if the strike continued for any great length of time the entire plant would run out of coal.

The announcement of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is considered by officials only a forerunner of what may be a complete industrial tieup in Colorado should the strike continue.

DENVER, Oct. 29.—Governor Adams announced after receiving reports from the southern mine fields that he would "show the miners we mean business. Appearance of the national guard planes plainly indicates that we are watching the situation closely. We will call out troops if the necessity arises."

WALSBERG, Colo., Oct. 28.—Milka Sablich, 19-year-old girl leader of strike pickets, was seriously injured near the Ideal mine yesterday, when she was trampled under the feet of horses ridden by mine guards as she headed 250 men, women and children on the picket line.

Fifty mounted guards charged the strikers and rode and clubbed down men, women and children indiscriminately. It is reported that between 15 and 20 pickets were injured in the battle.

Tear bombs were also used by the gunmen. It is reported that mine officials have asked that troops be sent here at once.

Cline, Prison Hero, Will Take Part in Labor Conference

Charles Cline, veteran I. W. W., who served thirteen years in a Texas prison, today issued a statement calling for support to the Third Annual Conference of International Labor Defense which opens in New York City at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, November 12.

After his release last year Cline proceeded to the second annual conference of the International Labor Defense which had aided in the work that led to the prisoners' liberation.

"The coming conference of the International Labor Defense," said Cline yesterday, "calls to mind the second conference in Chicago last year. The expression of all the delegates was to the end that the International Labor Defense would become a bigger and better defense organization than it has been. This is fast becoming a reality."

"We must encourage the labor prisoners by raising a strong bulwark of a labor defense movement. Rally into the folds of the I. L. D. and create a strong defense organization and have the courage to defend it on every hand."

Cline, as a former class war prisoner and member of the national committee of International Labor Defense, will be one of the fraternal delegates to the conference.

Injunction Secured in Jersey Laundry Strike

CARTERET, N. J., Oct. 28.—As a last resort before going down to defeat before his striking workers, the owner of the Roosevelt Laundry has secured a temporary injunction prohibiting picketing.

The employer has admitted that since the strike started four weeks ago, the amount of work he was handling has decreased from 1,600 to 100 bundles of wash daily.

A hearing for a permanent injunction will be held Tuesday before Chancellor Walker in Newark. The strike is being conducted by the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs.

No Strike Yet But New Mexican Governor Orders Out Troops.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Oct. 28.—Fourteen national guardsmen have been ordered to Colfax county by Governor Dillon in expectation of a strike in the coal mines. The following telegram was sent to sheriff William Davis by the governor:

"We want no interference from the I. W. W. with New Mexico industries. Am sending national guard officers immediately, instructing them to investigate and make necessary plans to prevent trouble and protect miners."

The adjutant-general has informed the governor that the troops are ready and can be mobilized in a few hours.

Wide Support for Miners.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 28.—Following the ultimatum of the Columbine mine at Serene, Boulder county, northwest of here, notifying striking miners that they must either go back to work or get out of the company houses, the sheriff, a labor sympathizer, ordered the company not to evict any families or use force of any kind unless they have the proper papers issued by his office.

I. L. D. at Work.

William Penn Collins, attorney for the International Labor Defense, representing the miners, has advised them to remain in possession of the houses and to accede to none of the company demands.

The Civil Liberties Union has employed the firm of Whitehead and Vogel to handle legal defense work in the northern fields. William Penn Collins will work in the southern field but have charge of the work in the entire state.

The Negro miners in the northern fields are all on strike and have a leader who is one of the outstanding figures in the strike.

One of the remarkable demonstrations of the sympathy and support for the strikers among other sections of the population was the donation of gasoline and other supplies to the miners in Lafayette and other towns for the trip to Fremont county.

The gas stations donated from 20 to 150 gallons. The International Labor Defense pledged 50 gallons to miners who could not afford to buy it.

Civil Liberties Protest.

In a telegram today to Governor William H. Adams of Colorado, the
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Aircraft Bombs Menace Colorado Coal Miners

(Continued from Page One) American Civil Liberties Union asks recognition by the state authorities of the right to strike and picket peacefully for the miners on strike in the Colorado coal fields. Protest was made against the governor's public statement labelling the I. W. W. as "un-American." Attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union are aiding the strikers in maintaining their rights and are considering a court test of the anti-picketing law being used against the strikers. The telegram is as follows: "Your statement in the press today characterizing as un-American an organization of workers who by peaceful means are endeavoring to improve their work and living conditions is deplored by citizens throughout the country desirous of maintaining traditional American civil rights. As an organization devoted to this purpose we respectfully urge that the state afford equal protection for both sides involved in the industrial controversy. As far as we know the only violence that has occurred in the strike field has been precipitated by local police and company guards who raided and wrecked I. W. W. headquarters at Walsenburg and Pueblo. May we have your assurance that the right to strike and picket will be recognized?"

Wage Commission Meets

CHICAGO, (FP) Oct. 28.—Until now engaged in routine discussion, the Illinois joint wage commission of miners and operators that came into existence at the conclusion of the half year suspension in the coal fields, took up its first serious problem on Oct. 25. The miners and owners met at the Great Northern hotel to solve the important question of mechanical devices for mining coal. This question of new machinery constituted one of the bases upon which the settlement of the soft coal strike in District 12 of the United Mine Workers union was made on Oct. 1. It was a point pressed by the operators and called for "an attempt to reach an agreement."

The operators have never ceased to complain about the competition of the scab mines of Kentucky and West Virginia and put forward as one of the means of eliminating the disparagement between the wages of union and non-union workers, the introduction of labor-saving devices in the union mines.

Will Lose Jobs. The 72,000 miners now in Illinois would be considerably reduced in number by the installation of the machinery desired by the operators. But even under present methods, there is no doubt there are too many miners for the number of jobs.

At present, the machine question is admittedly a network of controversy over all manner of equipment for loading, sheering, scraping and conveying. Almost every mine, using various types of equipment, offers a problem in itself. An effort will be

Says She Was President Harding's Mistress and Fights for Rights of Their Child



Photograph of Nan Britton, who knew the late President Harding when he was a member of the town band out in Ohio, and up to the time of his death. Her book, "The President's Daughter," has driven all respectable republicans wild.

made to agree upon a flat rate for each field. It is upon this question of day and tonnage rates to correspond with the equipment used that the joint wage commission will find itself sharply divided between representatives of the miners and spokesmen for the operators. This is the real knotty problem before it and upon the solving of it depends whether or not the miners will stay at work or leave the mines again at the end of the six month truce, April 1.

SHANGHAI TEACHER STRIKE

SHANGHAI, China, Oct. 28.—Two hundred and eighty teachers in schools in the native section of Shanghai returned to their jobs today when the Nanking government agreed to submit the teachers' case to arbitration.

ST. LOUIS I. L. D. MEETING

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—A general membership meeting of the International Labor Defense will be held Wednesday, Nov. 2, 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 1243 N. Garrison St., St. Louis.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Conference of the Trade Union Educational League

By EARL BROWDER. FOR the third time the Trade Union Educational League is holding a general National Conference. When it meets in New York on December 3-4, it will mark an important period in the history of American trade unionism. Its deliberations and decisions will affect the future course of the labor movement, and thereby the whole development of America.

When the T.U.E.L. held its first National Conference, in September, 1922, it had been known for only six months, except to the few who had been organizing it during the previous two years. Its introduction to the broad masses was the work of Samuel Gompers, who in April, 1922, launched a great campaign of denunciation against the T.U.E.L., with the full assistance of the boss-controlled daily newspapers of the country. This action was followed by the government, which conducted several police raids against the T.U.E.L., arrested Foster, the Secretary, and finally raided the First National Conference, arresting 17 delegates who were held in jail a few days and then released. By these means the T.U.E.L. was made to appear as a "dangerous" organization. The forces of government, employers, and reactionary labor leaders, aided by the press and church, made a desperate attack against the T.U.E.L. almost before it was born.

Why was the T.U.E.L. attacked so viciously? What was its practical program, that it could create so much hysteria among the reactionaries? The immediate program of the T.U.E.L. was quite simple. It emphasized two points: first, amalgamation of the divided craft unions, along industrial lines, into a series of powerful industrial unions; second, the formation of a labor party to centralize the scattered political power of the working class.

There were two reasons why these simple demands awoke such fears. First, a turning point had been reached in the American labor movement. The officialdom of the trade unions was embarking upon a new policy of intensive collaboration with the employers, but the membership, on the contrary, were in a fighting mood; several great strikes had been lost (packing house, textiles) or were in progress (railroad, shop crafts) or were in preparation (coal miners). There was a growing labor party movement springing up all over the country. The masses were restless and resisting the new policies of the official leadership.

Secondly, the T.U.E.L. program had at once received tremendous mass support in the trade unions. The amalgamation resolution sponsored by the T.U.E.L. was being adopted by big majorities in almost every labor body which met during 1922. State Federations of Labor and city central bodies, containing a majority of organized labor, had approved the resolution. The movement for a labor party was receiving the same mass support.

DURING 1922 and half of 1923, the movement grew phenomenally, in spite of all attacks. It was only after July 3, 1923, that the reactionary forces could gain the offensive. That period began with the surrender of the "progressives" who had hitherto given more or less support to the movement (Fitzpatrick, et al), following the Labor Party split of that date.

When the Second National Conference of the T.U.E.L. occurred in September, 1923, the left wing was in the midst of its first big fight against the expulsion program which has since become so familiar in America. Begun by the officials of the I.L.G.W.U. in Chicago (Perstein) the expulsion policy was quickly given the blessings of the A. F. of L. leaders when, at the Portland convention, they expelled Wm. F. Dunne, regularly elected delegate of the Silver Bow Trades and Labor Assembly, from the convention on the sole ground of his support of the T.U.E.L. policy and the fact that Dunne is a Communist.

Since that time the movement has had a constant struggle for life. In this struggle, in spite of many defeats and moments of internal weakness, the T.U.E.L. has established itself as the indispensable central organ of the American left wing, and has many signal victories for progress to its credit.

The left wing gained the overwhelming majority support in the Furriers and Ladies Garment Workers' Unions. Fighting against the employers, who were assisted by government and A. F. of L. officials, the left wing succeeded in establishing for the first time in America the 5-day week of 40 hours. This success even forced the A. F. of L. to adopt the demand.

The left wing led the Passaic unorganized textile workers, and in spite of the active sabotage of the A. F. of L., forced that body to accept the new union, which gained a partial victory after 11 months strike. In this struggle the left wing set a new high standard in relief work with the nation-wide organization of the Passaic Strike Relief which became a real mass movement. Through this struggle another slogan of the T.U.E.L. was dramatized and brought to the foreground, namely, "Organize the Unorganized."

HUNDREDS of other battles were fought, in all of which some gains were made in educating and mobilizing the masses. In the railway industry the left wing rallied a great rank and file movement which was only dispersed by the crushing defeat of the shop strike, followed by blacklists, persecutions, expulsions, etc., by the officialdom. In the miners' union, even Lewis was forced to credit the left wing with a third of the total vote in 1924, and in 1926, the progressive and left wing bloc made a similar showing, in both cases having actually 'east a majority of votes, although being cheated out of the election by Lewis. In the metal, building, auto, rubber, and other industries, similar movements took place. The movement has been through a period of sharp, intense struggles in every industry.

And now the time has come for another general get-together of the left wing elements of all industries to draw the lessons of the past few years. In spite of the terrific pressure put upon the movement, it has come through with the spirit and program intact and deepened. Those signs of weakening in the struggle that appeared for a short time have now disappeared. The movement is ready for another forward development. The masses are beginning to stir with discontent against the official policy of submission to the employers.

No progress can possibly come out of the official leadership of the A. F. of L. This fact has been overwhelmingly demonstrated again at the Los Angeles Convention just ended. Even the capitalist press has exclaimed in surprise at the extreme reactionary spirit which ruled at Los Angeles. Every trade union who wishes to work for progress can now see clearly that the T.U.E.L. is the center of the only active forces in that direction. To make these forces stronger, to swing the entire American labor movement away from its present disintegration and decay, to work for amalgamation, a labor party, and organization of the unorganized, every group of progressive and revolutionary trade unionists must send delegates to the Third National Conference of the Trade Union Educational League at New York City, December 3-5, 1927.

Nan Britton Fights For Harding's Name On an Illegitimate

Further efforts are being made, say bookdealers, to stop the sale of "The President's Daughter," written by Nan Britton, who was, she states, the mistress of the late President Harding over a long period of years, during which he was putting on a front of ultra-respectability and forcing his associates of the "Ohio gang" to an outward conformity with conventions much against their desires. Nan Britton declares that one result of her association with the President of the United States was an illegitimate daughter, whom she now wishes recognized as a member of the Harding family, and properly taken care of.

Many Spicy Tales

This is but the latest of a series of scandals that rocked the Republican administration of President Harding, the apostle of open shop and "normalcy." The man who put him over at the convention where he was considered merely an "also ran" up to the time of breaking the deadlock, was Jake Hamon. Jake was scheduled for the Interior department; but Harding insisted that he leave the woman with whom he was living "openly and notoriously" and go back to his wife. Jake did the best to comply, but the deserted mistress shot and killed him. Jesse Smith, keeper of the "little green house" where Attorney General Daugherty, Hamon, Harding, and others gathered nightly, "committed suicide" there, under very suspicious circumstances, and Teapot Dome graft charges climaxed the career. Harding's death was a boom to the conspirators, for it centered sympathy on him. It was a most opportune death for the Ohio gang, and not devoid of a certain mystery, itself.

LECTURES AND FORUMS

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES announces four sermons on "RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION" OCT. 30—"What the World Owes to the Bolsheviks" NOV. 13—"Lenin and Gandhi: Apostles of Utopia" NOV. 20—"Religion and Revolution: Must They Always Be Opposed?" NOV. 27—"America and Russia: When Shall They Be Friends?" Services at 11 A. M. THE COMMUNITY CHURCH, Park Avenue and 34th Street. All Seats Free. All Persons Welcome. These sermons will be printed and copies may be procured at 10c each or 35c for a bound booklet of the four in one.

LABOR TEMPLE 14th Street and Second Avenue THIS SUNDAY 5 P. M.—DR. G. F. BECK "The Book of the Month" ADMISSION 25 CENTS 7:15 P. M.—LEON R. LAND "Does Faith in God Make for Social Progress?" ADMISSION FREE 8:30 P. M.—Open Forum DR. WILL DURANT "The Quest for Happiness" ADMISSION FREE BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

First Forum Lecture of the Year TOMORROW, 8 P. M., at the WORKERS SCHOOL FORUM 108 East 14th Street JAY LOVESTONE Executive Secretary of the Workers Party will speak on "Political Prospects for 1928" An analysis of changing class forces and their effects upon American politics. Admission 25c. Send your name and address to the office of the Workers School and you will receive announcements of future Forum lectures. EAST SIDE OPEN FORUM At the Church of All Nations 9 Second Avenue (near Houston) GEORGE COLLINS will speak on "IS FORCE JUSTIFIABLE IN INDUSTRIAL CONFLICTS?" October 30, 8:30 P. M. Admission Free. Everyone Invited.

Meetings All Over the Country for the Tenth Anniversary Celebration of Bolshevik Revolution

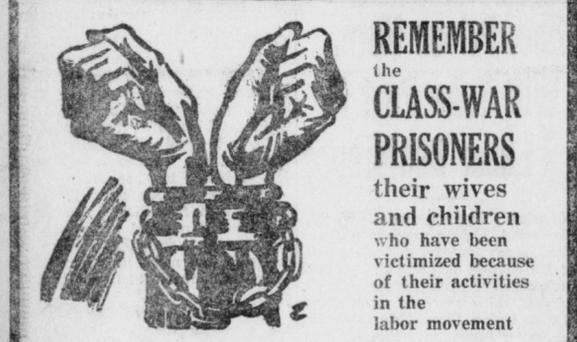
The celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian revolution by the workers of the United States will last for an entire week. Besides the mass meetings arranged for all parts of the country, many affairs of a social character are scheduled. In Seattle and several near-by cities, there will be social affairs and banquets in which workers of many nationalities will take part. Meetings have already been arranged as follows: Minnesota Tours. St. Paul, Nov. 5; Minnesota, Nov. 6; Superior, Wis., Nov. 7, 7:30 p. m.; Duluth, Nov. 7, 8:30 p. m.; Iron Range, Nov. 8. Benjamin Gitlow speaks at the above meetings. Ohio Meetings. Akron, Nov. 13, 2:30 p. m. I. Amter, H. Scott, 50 Howard street. Cleveland, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, I. Amter, E. Boich, F. Yessikoff (YWL), Revolutionary Play, and Concert. Moose Hall, 1000 Walnut street. Canton, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. A. Bittelman, H. Scott. Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. T. Johnson. Toledo, Nov. 13. Prominent speakers. Youngstown, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, L. Sirotnik (YWL). 369 E. Federal St. Warren, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. J. Brahtin, Hippodrome Bldg. Martins Ferry, Nov. 6, 2:30 p. m. Carl Hacker, Hungarian Hall. Yorkville, Nov. 6, 7:30 p. m. Carl Hacker, Miners' Hall. Pittsburgh and Vicinity. The Pittsburgh meeting will be held Sunday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock at Labor Lyceum. On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, Ambridge will celebrate and on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 there will be a meeting at Arnold. H. M. Wicks will be the speaker at all the above meetings. Boston and Vicinity. Norwood, Mass., Nov. 5th, 7:30 p. m. Lithuanian Hall, 13 St. George Avenue. Speakers: Bishop Wm. M. Brown and Dr. Konikow. Concord, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m.; Oak Hall, W. Concord. Speaker: Al Binch. Wilton, N. H., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Stanton Hall. Lanesville, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., New Hall. Speaker: Jack Karas. Gardner, Mass., Nov. 5th, 8 p. m., Casino Hall, 75 Main St. Speaker: H. J. Canter. Boston, Mass., Nov. 6th, 2 p. m., Scenic Auditorium, 12 Berkeley St. (Corner Tremont). Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe, S. Weisman, A. Bail, Chairman; Nat Kay, YWL; and Robert Zelms in Russian. Lynn, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Lasters Hall, 34 Monroe St. Worcester, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Belmont Hall, 54 Belmont St. Speakers: Bertram D. Wolfe speaker at both places. Fitchburg, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Girls Club Hall, 9 Pritchard St. Speaker: Fred E. Beal. Quincy, Mass., Nov. 6th, 8 p. m., Malnati Hall, 4 Liberty St. Speaker: Nat Kay. Maynard Mass., Nov. 6th, 7 p. m., Waltham Street Hall, 35 Waltham St. Speakers: R. Shohan and R. Zelms. Providence, R. I., Nov. 6, 6.30 p. m., A. C. A. Hall, 1753 Westminster St. Speakers: Bishop Brown, L. Nardella and L. Marks, chairman. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 7th, 8 p. m., Liberty Hall, 592 Dwight St. Speakers: Bishop Brown and Max Lerner. Philadelphia and Anthracite. The Philadelphia meeting will be held Friday, Nov. 4th, at Labor Institute, 808 Locust Ave., with William F. Dunne and Jack Stachel as speakers. William F. Dunne will speak at Wilkes-Barre on Saturday, Nov. 5. Connecticut Celebration. Stamford, New Haven and Bridgeport will have meetings on Nov. 6 and Hartford on Nov. 11. All meetings are in the evening except Bridgeport which is in the afternoon. Waterbury will hold its celebration on Nov. 5. Many Other Meetings. Kansas City will have its meeting Nov. 7th and Omaha Nov. 8th, with Jay Lovestone as speaker at both places. Stanley Hall will also speak at Kansas City. Buffalo will have its celebration at the Workers Party Hall on Nov. 6, in the evening, while Erie, Pa., will hold its meeting in the afternoon, with Pat Devine at both places. Detroit will hold its meeting on Nov. 6, in the Arena Gardens with Robert Minor as the principal speaker. On Nov. 4th Albert Weisbord speaks at Flint, Mich., and at Muskegon on the 13th. Wm. Z. Foster speaks at Paterson, N. J., on the evening of Nov. 11th, while on the 13th H. M. Wicks speaks in Passaic and John J. Ballam at Newark. New York and Chicago. On Sunday, Nov. 6, there will be three big demonstrations in New York City at the New Star Casino and the Central Opera House in Manhattan and Arcadia Hall, Brooklyn. In Chicago, on Nov. 6, Jay Lovestone will be the principal speaker. A number of other meetings have been arranged but no definite date has been assigned them. Among them are Denver and Pueblo Colo., at which Hugo Oehler will speak; Butte and Great Falls, Mont., where Stanley Clark will speak. Baltimore will have a meeting that is not yet completely arranged. Meetings up-state are being arranged for Pat Devine at Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady and other places. Further information regarding meetings, halls, speakers, etc., will be published in THE DAILY WORKER as soon as possible.

Brazilian Writer Scorches American Bosses' Violence RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 28.—Writing in the Correio da Manhã, one of Brazil's leading newspapers, Evaristo de Moraes discusses the racial and religious intolerance prevalent in the United States, and the reckless methods used by employers in the class war here. The article is entitled: "Why Sacco and Vanzetti did not escape the death penalty," and among the reasons given are the following: "No one ignores what happens, especially in some of the southern states, with the individuals more or less related with the black race. From the darkest Negro to the lightest mulatto, no matter whether he is intelligent, virtuous or useful to his white countrymen, he does not deserve any consideration or respect. He is not really a man, although the laws of the constitution may have conferred on him the rights of a citizen. Therefore, he is not entitled to the protection of the common laws, nor subject to the special laws, and he is deprived of human consideration. If an offense of crime, no matter how small, is committed against a white person, the case is not always submitted to the tribunals. Frequently they are lynched, licked, torn to pieces, burned alive in a public square and abused, and in quite a few cases even beaten and killed. K. K. K. and Dayton. "Organized as a secret society and its members going about with fantastic dresses, the Ku Klux Klan had from the start good people from various social status, who did not hesitate in committing all kinds of crimes for the good of the racial antagonisms. Recently the association came forth with the double purpose of persecuting 'black men' and to persecute the Catholics, proceeding as heretofore without being molested by the public authorities. A case of religious intolerance recently came up by trying a professor for teaching the Darwin theories, deviating himself from the Biblical version. To all this must be added the industrial or bossy intolerance which conducts to practices such as these: The bosses organizing in certain classes of work a real army of strikebreakers armed to the teeth and with the sole purpose of dominating the strikers by terror, licking them and forcing them to enter the factory."

Heavy Overhead. Haley Fiske, president, \$150,000-\$200,000; Haley Fiske, Jr., \$40,000; Frederick H. Ecker, vice pres., \$125,000; Francis O. Ayres, 2nd V. P., \$39,000; Robert Lyn Cox, 2nd V. P., \$39,000; Harry J. Miller, 2nd V. P., \$29,000; Leo K. Frankel, 2nd V. P., \$35,000; James E. Kavanagh, 2nd V. P., \$39,000; Henry W. George, Treas., \$32,000; Walter Stahler, comptroller, \$31,000; Ernest K. Wilkes, 3rd V. P., \$25,000; Henry Bruere, 3rd V. P., \$22,000; Archibald F. C. Fiske, 3rd V. P., \$27,000; Alexander C. Campbell, 3rd V. P., \$27,000; Leroy A. Lincoln, general counsel, \$36,000; Wm. J. Tulley, general solicitor, \$27,000; Thos. H. Willard, M. D., medical director, \$24,000; Augustus S. Knight, medical director, \$24,000; Ingalls Kimball, director of group annuities, \$25,000. A total of 25 officers of Metropolitan Life are paid \$20,000 a year or more, according to the union's list.

Union Exposes Big Salaries of Super Insurance Officers Advancement is fast for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. employee if he happens to be the son of the president of the concern. Haley Fiske, Jr., just two years out of college, has already climbed the salary ladder to \$40,000 a year. There is good money too in being the father of the son of the president. Haley Fiske, Sr., is rated at \$150,000 a year and latest report would lift him into the \$200,000 platform of security. Fiske is a director of the National Civic Federation. This data and more has come to the offices of the Bookkeepers', Stenographers' and Accountants' Union which is campaigning to unionize the 10,000 employees of the Metropolitan who get \$12 a week when they start, and most of them not much more that sum now. The data is lifted from the books of the company by a friend of the union on the inside. A few of the toppers in the salary roll that he named are the following:

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS



REMEMBER the CLASS-WAR PRISONERS their wives and children who have been victimized because of their activities in the labor movement THIS CHRISTMAS International Labor Defense unites all forces in the labor movement willing to co-operate in a fight against the frame-up system, defends militant workers against imprisonment and deportation and gives financial assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents. Each month it sends \$5 to the men in prison and \$20 each to their dependents. This Christmas International Labor Defense will send \$25 each to the men, \$50 each to their wives and \$5 each to their children as a special expression of solidarity with them.

Will You Help Send a Message of Class Solidarity?

Show them that those on the outside have not forgotten them by disposing of a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each. FILL IN TODAY AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE 50 East 11th St., Room 402, New York City. Enclosed find \$3 for which please send me a book of 30 Christmas coupons at 10c each to distribute among my friends, shopmates and neighbors to help continue your monthly assistance to the class-war prisoners and their dependents and to give special help to them for Christmas. NAME ADDRESS CITY INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BOOKS on Trade Union Soviet Russia History Social Studies Political Economy Philosophy Science Communism Fiction Literature Poetry Art SEND FOR A CATALOGUE THE DAILY WORKER BOOK DEPT. 33 First Street New York, N. Y.

PICKETING HITS BOSSES' PURSE; COURT ENJOINS

Workers Show Power in Eldorado Strike

Though nearly two months have passed since full and complete arguments were heard Justice Ingraham is still withholding his decision in the injunction case of the Eldorado Restaurant Corporation against the hotel workers' branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers, P. Pascal Cosgrove, union secretary, reported yesterday.

When the union picketed the restaurant as the result of a lock-out of the corporation obtained a restraining order which had the effect of outlawing the union pending a final decision on the corporation's application for an injunction. With picketing already declared illegal by the restraining order, the union was instructed by the court to show cause why an injunction against picketing should not be issued. The restraining order was handed out by Justice Alford Frankenthaler Sept. 1. Justice Ingraham heard arguments Sept. 12. Though he reserved decision on the corporation's application for an injunction restraining picketing the restraining order forbidding picketing remains in force.

State Power vs. Unionism.

"Holding up a decision under such circumstances very often has the effect of defeating a strike even if subsequently a decision is rendered in favor of the union," Cosgrove said.

"It is important for workers to realize that the right to organize, strike and picket were not granted them by legislative enactment. The exercise of these rights by workers in the first instance were always opposed by the powers of the state and the first workers attempting to organize the working class into trade unions or lead exploited workers on strike were thrown into jail charged with unlawful conspiracy."

Injunctions have come to be one of the greatest dangers facing the labor movement in this country, Cosgrove pointed out. Without notice to unions, employers apply for and secure injunctions of the most sweeping character, even going so far in many cases as to restrain organization, much less picketing, he said.

Gompers Was Wrong.

"It is but a few years ago that Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, called the Clayton Anti-Trust Act labor's charter of liberties, since it seemed to guarantee to workers the right to organize and to picket, and it is indeed startling and enlightening to realize that at the last convention of the American Federation of Labor this so-called charter of workers' liberties was condemned in unmeasured terms and its repeal demanded," Cosgrove continued. "The union claims it went on strike at the Eldorado as the result of a lock-out. The entire crew, every last man of whom was a member of the union, supported the union's action. Pickets were maintained in front of the Eldorado. But realizing how prone the courts are to believe charges of violence against workers when made by employers in labor cases the union was very careful that the picketing was conducted in a lawful manner."

Strike Hits the Pocketbook.

The Eldorado Restaurant happens to be one of the busiest thoroughfares in New York City. All through the period of picketing a policeman was stationed in front of the Eldorado. Yet not one arrest took place during the entire period. Nevertheless the boss was badly hurt. Indeed, in his papers he stated his business had been seriously crippled, that he had to change his employees constantly and that he could not maintain a crew. In other words, the crime that the union committed was that it picketed effectively.

Cosgrove stressed the fact that the membership of the union is still determined to win its strike.

Bazaar to Raise \$50,000 for Striker's Defense

Grand Central Palace, one of the largest halls in the city, has been leased for the week of Dec. 23 to 31 by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloakmakers and Furriers' Unions for a general bazaar.

In an appeal yesterday Ludwig Landy, manager of the committee, said \$50,000 was needed to appeal the cases of S. Gold and A. Kurland, strike leaders sentenced to long terms, and for similar defense work. Workers who can donate articles for sale at the bazaar should take them to the headquarters of the Joint Defense, Room 714, 41 Union Square, Landy said.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS Bakers' Loc. No. 164
Meets 1st Saturday in the month at 3468 Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.
Ask for Union Label Brand.

Advertise your union meetings here. For information write to **The DAILY WORKER** Advertising Dept. 33 First St., New York City.

Workers Party Activities NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Pioneer Membership Meet Today.
A general membership meeting of the Young Pioneers of District 2 will be held today, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Plans for the Nov. 7 celebrations will be made.

Y. W. L. Dance Tonight.
Delegates to the fourth annual convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will be guests at a concert and dance at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., tonight. The convention will begin Sunday.

Banquet for Bazaar Volunteers.
The banquet and dance for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT volunteers will be held Nov. 4 at the Ambassador Hall, 3875 Third Ave., the Bronx. The affair was originally arranged for Oct. 28.

Admission to the dance will be 50 cents; banquet and dance \$2. For those who helped at the bazaar, the banquet and dance will cost only \$1.

Automobile Needed.
All party members and sympathizers who have automobiles are urged to allow them to be used several hours a day for the campaign. Communicate with Irwin Franklin, 108 East 14th St.

Dance November 8th.
A dance to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held Tuesday, Nov. 8, at Irving Plaza Hall, 15th St. and Irving Place, by the Workers (Communist) Party. Dancing will continue until dawn.

Party Dance Nov. 19.
A dance will be held Saturday, Nov. 19 at Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave., by Sections 2 and 3.

Settle For Tickets.
All comrades are instructed to settle for The DAILY WORKER-FREIHEIT Bazaar tickets at once.

Large Furriers' Mass Meeting Next Tuesday

(Continued from Page One)

International Fur Workers' Union, reluctantly took over his complaint. But the firm informed Winnick that they would pay absolutely no attention to the complaint. Brother Kantor then turned to Dr. Abelson, the impartial chairman of the bosses and the scab union arbitration board, and the doctor ruled that the worker had no complaint at all, that the worker had no case and that the boss had full right to discharge him in the middle of the week, even in the middle of a holiday week.

"Don't Be Fooled."

"Don't be a fool and don't ask for justice in the scab union.

"Brother Kantor then came to the Joint Board. And even a capitalist court was obliged to rule that the worker was right and was entitled to a full week's wages.

"At Tuesday's mass meeting speakers will make clear the methods by which to unite the fur workers.

"Joint Board representatives will propose plans whereby to curb the greedy appetite of the bosses and contractors who are exploiting the fur workers and throwing them out of their jobs in the middle of the day and in the middle of the week. At this mass meeting we will raise our voices against the chaos in the trade. The fur workers will lay the foundation at this meeting for one union that will be capable of defending and representing their interests."

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Crouch Will Speak as Jersey Centers Honor Soviet Union

NEWARK N. J., Oct. 28.—Paul Crouch, Communist soldier, recently released from Alcatraz prison, will speak at a series of meetings in New Jersey centers in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Under the auspices of the Workers (Communist) Party, Crouch will address anniversary mass meetings at Elizabeth Sunday, Nov. 6, at 3 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum, 517 Court St.; Perth Amboy, Nov. 6, at 7 p. m., at the Hungarian Workers Home, 308 Elm St.; Jersey City Nov. 7 at 8 p. m. at the Ukrainian Hall, 160 Mercer St., and Passaic Sunday Nov. 13 at 7 p. m. at the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave.

Newark and West N. Y.

Crouch will also speak under the auspices of the International Labor Defense at Newark, Nov. 9 at New Montgomery Hall, Montgomery and Prince Sts.

Other Russian Revolution anniversary meetings in New Jersey are scheduled for Newark Nov. 13 at 3 p. m. with addresses by H. M. Wicks and Pat Devine, of The DAILY WORKER, and Pat Toohy, young mine worker; Paterson, Friday, Nov. 11 at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall, with talks by William Z. Foster, secretary of the trade union department of the party, Ben Lifsetz and Charles Mitchell. West New York will hold its celebration Nov. 13 at 3 p. m. at the Labor Lyceum with addresses by Juliet Stuart Poyntz and others.

John J. Ballam, J. O. Bentall and Sam Nessin also will address the Passaic and Elizabeth meetings with Crouch.

Ruthenberg Memorial, "Red Russia" Films To Be Shown Tomorrow

The film "Red Russia" and the Ruthenberg memorial picture will be shown at Irving Plaza Hall tomorrow, from 2 p. m. until 9 p. m.

This showing will mark the opening of the New York celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. William W. Weinstein, organizer of the New York district of the Workers (Communist) Party; Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, and Jack Stachel, national organization secretary of the Party, will speak on the significance of the Russian Revolution and the services to the labor movement in this country of the late executive secretary of the Party, C. E. Ruthenberg.

"Red Russia" is an authentic and vivid record of present-day conditions in Soviet Russia, according to the Party district office.

Tickets at 50 cents may be purchased at the district office of the Workers Party, 108 East 14th St., and at the Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 106 University Place, the district office has announced.

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Jubilee Tenth Anniversary
DANCE
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WEBSTER HALL
119 E. 11th St.
TUES. EVENING, NOV. 8
Full Dance Orchestra
DANCING TILL DAWN
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LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Freiheit S. C. Ball Tonight.
The Freiheit Sport Club will hold its first anniversary concert and ball this evening at the Boardwalk Hotel, West 22d St., Coney Island. There will be athletic exhibitions and music by the Hungarian Workers' Symphonic Orchestra. Prizes will be awarded to the best dancers.

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 25. The funds raised will be used for Jewish colonization in the Soviet Union. The office of "Icor" is at 112 East 19th St., where all volunteers should report.

Hike Sunday Morning.
A hike to Hunters Island will be held Sunday by the sports section of the United Workers Cooperative Association. The hikers will meet at Bronx Park, Allerton Ave. and Bronx Park East, at 8 a. m.

Living Newspaper Sunday.
A Living Newspaper on questions of importance to foreign-born workers will be a feature of a meeting arranged by the Lettish Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, Sunday at 4 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73d St. Admission will be 25 cents.

Open Forums Tomorrow.
The Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board will hold open forum lectures tomorrow, 10:30 a. m., one at Hunts Point Palace, 163rd St. and South Boulevard, with Louis Hyman as speaker, and another at Knights of Pythias Hall, 2364 West 21st St. Coney Island, with Joseph Borochowitz as speaker. Latest union developments will be discussed at both meetings.

Postpone Olgin Banquet.
The jubilee banquet in honor of M. J. Olgin has been postponed to Friday, October 28th. It will be held at Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth St. and Second Ave., under the direction of the Shop Chairmen's Council of the Furriers' Union.

CAPT. HIBBEN AT FORUM.
Capt. Paxton Hibben, U. S. R. C., will speak on "My Experiences in Russia" at the Hunts Point Fellowship Open Forum, Hunts Point Palace, 163 St. and Southern Boulevard, Monday at 8:15 p. m.

The Fellowship holds its forum every Monday evening. Leonard D. Abbot, former associate editor of the Literary Digest, will speak Nov. 7.

4th National Y.W.L. Convention Opens Tomorrow Morning

The fourth national convention of the Young Workers (Communist) League will open tomorrow at 11 a. m., at the Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 E. 81st St., with reports on the war danger and anti-militarist work on the agenda. The convention will be in session four days. Delegates from the middle west arrived yesterday.

The agenda as announced by the National Executive Committee of the League, includes the following points: The Last Plenum of the Young Communist International—Reporter: Nat Kaplan. The Situation of the League—Reporter: Herbert Zam.

The Problems of the Youth in Industry and the Trades Unions—Reporter: John Williamson.

Supplementary Report on the Mining Situation—Reporter: Pat H. Toohy.

The Work of the League in the Past Period—Reporter: Nat Kaplan. The War Danger and the Work of the League in Connection with it—Reporter: Paul Crouch.

Supplementary Report on the Anti-Militarist Work of the League—Reporter: Max Schachtman.

Work Among the Children, the Tasks of the Young Pioneers—Reporter: Will Herberg.

Report by Bedacht.

In addition to the above points dealing with League problems, there will be a report of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party by Max Bedacht.

The delegates to the convention are:

- District 1—Boston: Kay, Shohon and Kangas.
- District 2—New York: Platt, Joe Harrison, Miller and Rubenstein.
- District 3—Philadelphia: Bender, Feldman and Carroll.
- District 5—Pittsburgh: Minerich and Jaffe.
- District 7—Detroit: Joe Roberts.
- District 8—Chicago: Lurye, Glotzer, Green and Novack.
- District 9—Superior, Wis., and Twin Cities, Minn.: Tenhunen, Poberky, Bernick and Sankary.

Workers Party of America: Bedacht, Wolfe, Stachel, Weinstein and Bittelman.

To greet delegates to convention a dance will be held tonight at Harlem Casino, Lenox Ave. and 116th St.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

SIGMAN DUES COLLECTION PLAN EXPOSED BY HYMAN STATEMENT

(Continued from Page One)

makers who have been doing piece work over a long period.

"You will recall how the Forward printed screaming headlines that the workers were joyously running to register with Sigman," it continued. "In the last organization drive they reported daily that the greatest number of manufacturers were making agreements with them."

Campaign Is Fake.

"They further stated that thousands of workers were organized in the course of their drive and that tens of thousands of you were working in union shops under union conditions; that hundreds of workers stood in line waiting for a chance to pay dues. At that time we told the workers that Sigman's organization campaign was a fake, that Sigman and his henchmen were neither willing nor capable of organizing shops, that their whole drive was aimed against the non-registered union shops where the most active and best union workers were employed in order to force them to register with the clique. We made it clear that their so-called organization drive would not improve the conditions of the workers but, on the contrary, would increase the chaos and demoralization."

Truth Now Seen.

"The truth of our statements is now evident, and all the bunk about the hundreds of shops and the thousands of workers that were supposedly organized during the last campaign and were working under union conditions is an exposed fake today. How miserably they failed in their organization drive is evidenced by the report printed in last week's Justice

made by Mr. Kaplan, the manager of their organization department, in which he states that a total of 70 small shops employing only 1,000 workers were settled. The accomplishments of this campaign were so great that Kaplan has now handed in his resignation. This is the sum total of their drive as stated in their own report after months of bluffing.

He Saved Piece Work.

"As for union conditions in those so-called organized shops, it is even superfluous to speak of them. Is there anyone who will dispute the fact that even in 1910 the cloakmakers did not have to submit to such exploitation and work under such conditions of slavery, earning as little as they do today? Even the Sigman machine itself can no longer cover up these facts and is now seeking to further mislead the workers with new quack remedies. They are conducting a discussion in Justice that the re-establishment of piece work will benefit the cloakmakers. This is nothing but camouflage. The dressmakers are today working under the piece work system. Are their conditions any better than those of the cloakmakers? The evils from which the cloakmakers are suffering are not caused by the weak work system and piece work will not improve their conditions in any way. It will even reduce them to a lower level, as evidenced in those shops where the piece work system prevails."

"Rally around the Joint Board, which you have elected and which is fighting your battle. The time has come to deliver the final, crushing blow to this band of parasites."

FIRST ANNIVERSARY
CONCERT and BALL
of the
Freiheit Sport Club
SATURDAY, OCT. 29, 1927
at the Boardwalk Hotel Auditorium
West 22nd Street, Coney Island.
FEATURES OF THE PROGRAMME:
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AL. KUGEL, Conductor. A. J. LEITNER, Assiat.

1. International.
2. First Symphony. Beethoven.
3. Andante Contabile. Tchaikowsky.
4. Song Without Words. Tchaikowsky.
5. Hungarian Phantasy. Alfred Kugel.
6. Athletic Exhibitions.
7. Dances.
8. Songs.
9. Feldman's Orchestra.
10. Surprises.

Prizes to the best dancers. Beginning 8 P. M.
TICKETS at Sollins Rest., 216 E. 14 St., N. Y. C., and at the Box Office.

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TONIGHT
Throw dull care to the winds tonight, come out with the revolutionary youth. Be young, be jolly, be gay. You can forget your troubles at the welcome dance for the delegates to the 4th National Convention of the Y. W. L. The District Committee arranging this affair—has arranged for music that will set your feet adancing.
HARLEM CASINO
116th St. and Lenox Ave. — Admission 50 cents.
Saturday October 29

See
Red Russia
in motion pictures
and the
RUTHENBERG FUNERAL
shown for the first time in New York
SUNDAY, OCT. 30, beginning at 1 P. M.
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ADMISSION 50c.
Auspices Workers (Communist) Party, Dist. 2.

Indoor Campaign Rallies
Sunday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—Harlem
Ambassador Hall, 3861 3rd Ave., (near Claremont Pkway)
BEN GITLOW—Candidate for Assembly, 4th Dist.
REBECCA GRECHT **JOSEPH BORUCHOWITZ**
BELLE ROBBINS, Candidate for Alderman, will preside.
Sunday Afternoon, 2 P. M.—Bronx
Finnish Labor Temple, 15 W. 126th St.
JULIET S. POYNTZ—Candidate for Assembly, 17th Dist.
JULIUS CODKIND—Candidate for Alderman, 17th Dist.
JACK STACHEL
ABE MARKOFF will preside.
Wednesday Evening, 8 P. M.—Downtown
W. W. WEINSTONE—Candidate for Alderman, 8th Dist.
REBECCA GRECHT—Candidate for Assembly, 8th Dist.
MOISSAYE J. OLGIN **WM. F. DUNNE**
BEN GOLD, Jr. Bd. Furriers Union
JACK STACHEL will preside.
ADMISSION FREE.

Soviet Russia After Ten Years

Report of the American Trade Union Delegation to USSR

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

Insurance Payments to Families of Deceased Wage Earners.

This is another unique feature in the Russian social insurance system. In other countries the workers are supposed to provide insurance individually for their families. In Russia if a worker leaves dependents who have no other means of support, they are entitled to pensions from the social insurance department. A husband or wife or parent of the deceased will be regarded as dependent provided they are unable to work or have children below the age of eight which claim their attention. Children under 16 years and those over 16 who have been disabled before they reached that age are also classed as dependents. If a worker dies from an industrial accident or disease, his dependents will receive somewhat more than if he dies from non-industrial causes. The scale for the first class of cases is one-third of the previous earnings for one dependent, one-half for two dependents, and three-fourths for three or more; while for the second-class the scale is two-ninths; one-third and four-ninths, respectively.

Birth and Burial Allowances.

Upon giving birth to a child, mothers are granted an allowance equal to one-half a month's earnings. This sum, which in March was equal to \$10.50 a month, is used to purchase the layette needed for the baby and to meet other incidental expenses. They are also paid one-eighth of a month's salary for the nine months following child birth as a nursing allowance. This payment of slightly over 2.60 a month is used by the Commissariat of Health as a means of keeping in touch with these mothers and of getting them to follow medical advice in caring for their babies.

Allowances are also made by the insurance department to meet the costs of civil burial. The amounts paid vary according to the costs in the various belts. The amounts allowed for children is one-half that for adults. The country-wide average for the two amounted in March to \$14.

In all some \$400,000,000 will be spent for social insurance this year. This is entirely paid by the industries of the country and forms an average charge of slightly over 13 per cent of the payroll. This is an appreciable reduction of the rate as compared with 1923-1924, when it was as high as 22 per cent, although approximately two-thirds of this was not collected, because of its highness and the still crippled condition of industry. At present, however, virtually all the assessments are being collected promptly and the earlier unpaid amounts are being reduced.

Labor Administration.

Progressive labor laws in other countries are frequently nullified in practice by being entrusted to unsympathetic officials for enforcement. In Russia the officers of the labor department are actually appointed by the trade unions themselves. The All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions nominates the heads of the Commissariat of Labor, and its decision is obligatory upon the government, while the provincial heads are nominated by the respective trade union councils. This is also true of the local heads of the social insurance and employment departments and of the local arbitrators. The separate unions also nominate the heads of the various individual departments within the labor exchanges. The labor laws are therefore enforced by representatives of the trade unions. The fact that the trade unions are also consulted by the government trusts in the appointment of managers and that the shop committees and unions have power to file complaints about the conduct of managers means that both the administration of the industries and of the laws is in the hands of the workers themselves.

Housing.

FROM the moment when the Russian workers took over the government, the question of shelter has been in the foreground. The urge to nationalize property was intensified by the miserable living conditions of the workers. Nationalized property offered more room, but there was not enough of it to go around. Out of 2,200,000 urban houses in the country, only 300,000, or 13 per cent, were nationalized. However, these nationalized houses made up 50 per cent of the entire urban housing capacity. The remaining 87 per cent of these houses stayed in the hands of the owners.

The nationalized buildings were directly controlled by the municipal soviets during the period of the civil war following the revolution. With the restoration of orderly economic life a definite housing program took form. This meant a building program entailing the outlay of much capital. The infant industries of Russia needed this capital, and needed it badly. Therefore the program for better housing was deferred but when the strain of the first efforts in industrial reconstruction had lessened, more time and money were given to housing. The accomplishments of the past few years have been remarkable. Still there is great overcrowding in the cities and industrial sections, thanks to the destruction of the revolution and civil war days and the fact that for over five years, 1916-1921, almost no building was carried on.

The difficulties of constructing better homes have been both financial and economic. The government industries put all possible earnings back into the industry to increase production, thus reducing the surplus for such things as housing. A special tax on non-working tenants designed to be used for building has been small and irregular, and the income tax to be used for housing has been hard to collect. Labor has been expensive and the cost of building has not been standardized. The capital and resources of cooperative house

building plans have been small. In addition, building materials have been inadequate.

The trade unions, the cooperatives and the industries themselves are now carrying on an extensive housing program. For example, in Tiflis, the capital of the Federation of Trans-Caucasian Soviet Republics, the trade unions, with the help of government loans, have replaced hovels with modern homes. Here the apartment type prevails, each one with a large dining room and a kitchen where food is prepared and served at cost. Large gardens surround these apartments, containing outdoor motion pictures, hand stands, and stages for theatrical productions. In each building there is also a theater and a club-room.

In apartment houses built by labor organizations, the apartments are all alike, but rent varies in direct proportion to the wage earned by the tenant. In some of the best apartments which we visited the rent ranges from \$1.50 to \$5.00 per month, and less. No rent is charged to union members out of work. This does not mean that every worker in Tiflis, or in any other Russian city, is ideally housed, but it does mean that the workers in the new homes are far better housed than they were under the old régime.

Another instrument for better housing is the cooperative building societies which have developed chiefly in industrial sections. Over 9,000 cooperative apartment houses were built by these societies last year. In one section of Moscow the cooperatives are now constructing 22 large apartments which will altogether house nearly 14,000 people. These apartments all have a central building containing a large kindergarten occupying two entire floors. There is also a cooperative laundry and cooperative stores. The average apartment consists of two rooms, with kitchen and bath shared with another family. The cost is \$7 a month, exclusive of water. In the apartment just cited, the rent runs over a period of 44 years, by which time the apart-

ment is fully paid for and belongs to the owner, whose family or relatives may occupy it during their lives, but cannot sell or lease it at a profit. Any person can join one of these cooperative building societies by making a small payment and thereafter payments of a few rubles a month, the installments increasing after the house is built and occupied.

The great bulk of the housing of the industrial workers is done by the industries themselves. In collective agreements made with the trade unions the government trusts arrange to pay 10 per cent of their profits into a fund for the improvement of the life of the workers. Under the Labor Code 75 per cent of this goes to housing. Many factories that we visited had new houses built or under construction with the aid of these funds.

In spite of these various methods for putting up houses the situation is still very bad, the new capital cities such as Moscow and Kharkov being specially in need of more living space. Leningrad and Kiev have been relieved by the removal of government personnel, but there is no city or large town in the U.S.S.R. which does not suffer from a shortage. The situation is not only difficult from the point of view of shortage but also because of the depreciation of those facilities which do exist. Adequate repairs have not been made; and houses which once were adequate are livable at present only because the necessity is so great.

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

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

HERE'S WORKERS' THEATER; WHO'LL SEE THE PLAY?

By MICHAEL GOLD.

There is a real need for a revolutionary workers' theatre in New York. The idea has been in the air for years. All attempts to establish one have failed.

Just as the workers need their own newspapers, magazines, cooperative houses and camps, just so do they need to express themselves through their own theatre.

But how are we going to get our own theatre? There are already about a dozen language drama groups in New York but these are all amateur. They fulfill a need but are too crude as yet to influence the general public.

To run a first-class workers' theatre, of the type of Piscator's in Berlin, or Meyerhold's in Moscow, one must have a semi-professional company of young actors, playwrights and musicians who work under a severe discipline, give all their time to the theatre, and work as seriously and strenuously as factory workers or labor agitators in their fields. No one who has not spent eighteen hours a day at this kind of endeavor will understand the thousand and one problems that are wrapped up in the job. A company of forty actors must rehearse for a month, from twelve to fifteen hours a day. There is worry over light, janitor service, carpentry of props, scenery, ticket taking, publicity, carpets for the floor and dressing rooms, posters, rent, war tax, legal complications, contracts, subscriptions and advertising.

The play runs so smoothly on the stage. The actors move by clockwork

every night. The lights and music come in at the proper cues. It all looks easy to the audience. But what sweat preceded this smooth performance!

We have had several revolutionary plays in New York within the past few years. The Theatre Guild gave two; Toller's Mass Mensch and John Howard Lawson's Processional. Both were wonderful productions. But both were financial failures. The bourgeoisie were annoyed at both plays and practically boycotted them. And the workers did not go to see them, but preferred the movies.

The same thing is happening with our New Playwrights' Theatre. The workers are not coming out to see our first play, "The Belt," which is a proletarian satire on Henry Ford. It is not a Communist play. It contains many weaknesses and deviations. But it is one of the few fine efforts we have had in this country toward a workers' drama. Yet most of our audiences so far have been from among the bourgeois intellectuals. Where have the workers been?

We have offered a large discount to help THE DAILY WORKER and the Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers' Union and Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. But there has not yet been the response that theorists have told us there would be if the workers had their own kind of plays and theatre.

I confess I don't know the answer to this problem. It is obvious there are about 100,000 revolutionary workers in and around New York. They can pack Madison Square Garden on any great occasion. They support a group of papers, schools and other institutions. But why don't they support a revolutionary theatre when it tries to get born?

You can't have such a theatre without an audience. The bourgeois intellectuals will not support such a theatre. How can you stir up the workers? I submit this problem to all participants in the working class movement who realize its importance.

The perfect workers' theatre, such as Meyerhold's, will not come into existence full-born. Where are the revolutionary plays in America? Where is the group that knows both the theatre and the labor movement, that knows its Meyerhold as well as Marx? I don't see any just now. But the nearest I have yet seen is the New Playwrights' group. It is the transition theatre toward the ultimate chain of workers' theatres in America. Why not help it instead of criticizing it from the standpoint of revolutionary perfectionism?

If the New Playwrights' Theatre fails in its attempt it will be years before we have another experiment in workers' plays in this city. The response so far has been mainly from the intellectuals. I repeat: where are the workers?

YOUNG COMRADE SECTION

COOPERATION

This issue is a special cooperative children's issue. All articles and poems including many we could not print for lack of space were written by members of the Cooperative Pioneer Group. These children live with their parents in one of the Cooperative Houses in New York City. Their parents are members of the cooperative movement of America. We are very glad to present this issue to the children of the working class who must learn the need for solidarity and cooperation.

What is the workers' cooperative movement? The workers' cooperative organization is first a workers' organization. Secondly, its purpose is to eliminate the boss who gets something for doing nothing, in other words to do away with profits. This has already been done, for example, in the houses where the children live. The cooperative, or the workers themselves are the landlords, and they do not have to pay large rents which include big profits. The same thing has been done in the food industry. We have some cooperative bakeries where food is sold to members at cost. We have cooperative schools where even teaching is sold at cost. This movement is a very important one and should be supported by workers and children. Cooperatives play a very important role during a revolution and immediately after, as for example in Russia. They help to feed the workers where industry becomes paralyzed. But it is also very important to remember that true cooperation can only exist under a workers' and poor farmers' government and that must be our main aim.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

By J. SHUPALLO.

The Philippine Islands are mountain tops risen from the sea bottom. Many folds and cracks were made where volcanoes now stand. About 3,000 islands are in this group, the largest is Luzon, the size of Kentucky.

The Philippine Islands are near the Equator so the days are warm, and the nights are cool. Many people mine for gold, silver and copper. Many are engaged in fishing. Mindanao is important for lumbering, sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco and fruits which are raised there. Hemp is used for making rope. Coconut oil is extracted from coconuts which leaves the dry coconut meat called copra.

There are over 8,000,000 people living in the Philippine Islands. They are peaceful, and are willing to work.

The people wanted their freedom from the United States. A bill was passed in the U. S. for their freedom. It was signed in the senate and house of representatives, but when it came to the president he vetoed it. He said the Filipinos do not have enough power and education to rule themselves. What do you think about it?

How Farmers Are Fooled

Dear Comrades: I am going to tell you what my teacher told us about farmers. She said that if the farmers would only get together and demand higher prices for their cotton and peanuts and would not sell it until they did, they would probably get higher prices. I think it is right. Don't you?

-ALEX. PINTER.

BE A REPORTER

Capitalist newspapers hire hundreds of reporters to investigate and write about all important events such as wars, strikes, revolutions, Soviet Russia, etc. This news is written up not from the point of view of the workers, not from the point of view of the reporters, not even impartial, but ONLY and STRICTLY from the point of view of the bosses. While this is undoubtedly true for the capitalist newspapers, it is not true for the few workers' newspapers that exist, such as THE DAILY WORKER, and is surely not true of the Young Comrade or Young Comrade Corner. In these newspapers everything is written STRICTLY from a workers' point of view. In the Young Comrade Corner not only is this true, but more than half of the articles and poems are written by workers' children. But that is not enough and that is the reason for this article. We want all workers' children to become Young Comrade reporters. Report the strikes you hear about. Report your school activities. Report everything of interest to workers' children. Be a Young Comrade Reporter.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE No. 38

This week's puzzle is another word puzzle. The rules are as follows: No. 1 in the puzzle stands for A in the answer, No. 2 stands for B, 3 for C, etc. Let's go!

2 5 1 25 15 21 14 7 3 15 13 18 1 4 5
18 5 16 15 18 20 5 18.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First St., New York City, stating your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

Answers to Last Weeks Puzzle

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 37 is: WORKER. The following comrades answered correctly:

Fannie Gervin, Bklyn, N. Y.; Jack Rosen, New York City; Sylvia Masler, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 36

Matilda Schottka, Astoria, L. I.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Pauline Jurich, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; Vera Vell Tommany, Highland Park, Ill.; Grace Zelnick, New York City; Estelle Goldstein, New York City; James Mishkis, Chicago, Ill.; Esther Cohen, Chicago, Ill.; David Citrin, Detroit, Mich.; Homer B. Chase, Hillsboro, N. H.; Mamie Kreopavich, McAdoo, Pa.

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Letters From Our Readers

Editor, Daily Worker—
The present working conditions in the South Omaha Packing Plants are a fine example of what happens when trade unions are broken up by treacherous labor leaders collaborating with the bosses.

Hearing of the frightful conditions there I made an investigation by going thru the larger plants and later talking to the men employed in various departments. They are very bitter in their denunciation of the employers who are reducing them to slavery.

Since their union was broken up in 1920 wages have been reduced in all departments; in some as much as fifty per cent. Today the men in most departments receive only forty-two cents a hour. The maximum wage paid is only seventy-five cents per hour, paid to a few skilled workers.

The infamous "speed-up system" has been introduced in all departments. This together with better machinery has greatly reduced the number of men employed. Production per man has increased fifty to one hundred per cent thru these methods.

Workers are guaranteed only forty hours per week so the majority receive between seventeen and twenty dollars, which is a starvation wage especially when one considers that most men employed in these industries have large families. Besides, fully one-third of those employed work on the average only six months each year.

In the butcher's department at Armour's, men are encouraged to exert themselves to the utmost by bonuses of thirty-three to ninety cents per week. Similar methods are used in the other plants to increase production.

The many improvements in the technique of the machinery has substantially increased the number of women employed. They are receiving twelve to fourteen dollars per week for work men were formerly receiving eighteen to twenty dollars. Consequently they are taking the place of men in many departments.

There are five large plants here and on the average about one thousand men apply at their gates in vain for work each morning. Several thousand packing house workers have left this city in the last year. They will help to increase the number of wage slaves in some other city.

—ROY E. STEPHENS.
Omaha, Nebraska.

More Contributions to Ruthenberg Daily Worker Sustaining Fund

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DRAMA

Henrik Ibsen and "An Enemy of the People"

"An Enemy of the People" was Henrik Ibsen's answer to the Norwegian critics and public who condemned "Ghosts" and him for writing it. The grim Norse dramatist was a fighter. So in the play which Walter Hampden is now presenting at Hampden's Theatre he defied the press and public and proclaimed the doctrine that the many are always wrong and the few always right.



Will be featured in Philip Barry's new play "John," which comes to the Klaw Theatre next Wednesday.

Richard Strauss caricatured the German music critics in "Ein Heldenleben" by a prodigious orchestral snarling and snapping. Ibsen in "An Enemy of the People" represented the press as time serving and utilitarian, afraid to tell the truth when truth will offend subscribers and advertisers, and bowing subserviently before authority and influence.

Ibsen wrote this comedy at white heat, but even so with a lighter pen than he used in any other of his plays. It is entirely objective and satirical, with far more comedy than would have been expected of the author of "Rosmersholm" and "Ghosts." The storm of obloquy which broke about his head after the production of "Ghosts" drove him to work at once, so that instead of taking two years over the play, as was his wont, he finished it in less than eight months.

The big scene in "An Enemy of the People" is in the fourth act when Dr. Stockmann faces his irate fellow citizens and tells them for their teeth how low their average intelligence is. After speaking of what he considers the "colossal stupidity of the authorities" of which his brother, the Burgomaster, was a "magnificent example," Dr. Stockmann says:

"I shall say no more about our leading men. For I cherish the comfortable conviction that these laggards, these relics of a decaying order of thought, are diligently cutting their own throats."

That was Ibsen's answer to those who in his own day and time condemned "Ghosts" and his later even more searchingly psychological dramas.

Ibsen further developed this doctrine in his private writings. In a letter to George Brandes, written shortly after "An Enemy of the People" was finished, he said:

"As to 'An Enemy of the People,' if we had a chance to discuss it I think we should come to a tolerable agreement. You are, of course, right in urging that we must all work for the spread of our opinion. But I maintain that a fighter at the intellectual outposts can never gather a

majority around him. In ten years perhaps, the majority may occupy the standpoint which Dr. Stockmann held at the public meeting. But in those ten years the doctor will not have been standing still; he will still be ten years ahead of the majority."

"At the point where I stood when I wrote each of my books, there now stands a fairly compact multitude; but I myself am there no longer; I am elsewhere and, I hope, further ahead."

In another letter of Ibsen's to Brandes he declares that he got more joy out of writing "An Enemy of the People" than in composing any other he had written up to that time; showing that even a great man, and, perhaps, a wise one is quite human and relishes taking pot shots at his enemies.

Beginning Monday Bruce Winston will assume the role of Samuel Pickwick, in Frank C. Reilly's comedy, "Pickwick," at the Selwyn Theatre. John Cumberland will retire from the cast this Saturday.

Joseph Santley announces as his second production, an intimate musical comedy titled "Arabian Nights." Mr. Santley will also produce "The Guy From New York," a comedy by John McGowan and Lloyd Griscorn, authors of "Tenth Avenue."

Leo Carrillo will head the bill at the Broadway next week.

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MUSIC

Metropolitan Season Opens Monday With "Turandot"

Gatti-Casazza will open his twentieth season as head of the Metropolitan Opera Company Monday evening with Puccini's posthumous opera "Turandot" which will be sung by Mmes. Ludikar Tedesco, Bada, Cehanovsky and Altglass. Serafin will conduct.

"Die Meistersinger," on Wednesday evening will introduce a new German soprano from the Berlin Stadt Opera, Mme. Grete Stuckgold, as Eva; Mme. Howard and Laubenthal, Whitehill, Richard Mayr, the new German bass from Munich, are the other principals.

Other operas of the week: "Andrea Chenier," Thursday, with Easton, Howard, Gigli, and Danise. "Forza del Destino," Friday, with Rosa Ponselle, Bourskaya, Martinelli, and Bastiola.

Erich Wolfgang Korngold's "Violanta" will have its premiere and "Haensel und Gretel" will be revived at the Saturday matinee; the former with Jeritz, Guilford, Kirchoff, and Whitehill; the latter with Fleischer, Mario, Flexer and Schutzendorf.

"Rigoletto," Saturday night, with Lerch, Alcock, Lauri-Volpi, and DeLuca.

The first of the symphony concerts for children will be held in Carnegie Hall this Saturday morning. This series as well as the symphony concerts for young people will be under the direction of Walter Damrosch. He originated the idea of symphony concerts for children eleven years ago.

At these concerts for children Damrosch first teaches his youthful audience to distinguish the instruments of the orchestra. He supplements the playing of the orchestra with interesting stories about the great composers and their works.

PHILHARMONIC. The Philharmonic Orchestra, Willem Mengelberg conducting, will not be heard here until next Sunday afternoon, at the first of a series of concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House. The program will be an all-Wagner one.

This week, beginning tomorrow the Philharmonic plays in Akron, New Haven, Chicago, Columbus, Indianapolis and Cleveland. After the Metropolitan concert, the orchestra will play in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh, returning here again Sunday matinee at Carnegie Hall on November 13.

The program next Sunday follows: Faust Overture; Excerpts from "Parsifal"; Prelude, Good Friday Spell, Transformation Music and Finale Act I; Prelude to "Meistersinger"; Prelude to Act III, Dance of Apprentices, and Hans Sachs' Welcome from "Meistersinger"; Waldweben from "Siegfried"; Overture to "Flying Dutchman."

"The Banshee," a melodrama by W. D. Heppenstall and Ralph Cullinan, is now in rehearsal. Barry Macollum, Margaret Barnstead, Marie Carroll, Harriet Sterling, Lewis Leverett and Doan Borup are in the cast. The show should arrive in New York about November.

"BEHOLD THIS DREAMER," a comedy by Fulton Oursler and Aubrey Kennedy, opens Monday night at the Cort Theatre with Glenn Hunter featured.

"THE ARABIAN," a melodrama by Gordon Keane, with Walker Whiteside, opens Monday at the Eltinge Theatre.

"INK," a satirical melodrama by Dana Waterson Greeley will have its premiere at the Baltimore Tuesday night. William Harrigan heads the cast.

"TAKE MY ADVICE," a comedy by Elliott Lester, opens Tuesday night at the Belmont. Ralph Morgan and Vivian Tobin are the leading players.

"JOHN," a new play by Philip Barry, will be presented by the Actors' Theatre Wednesday at the Klaw Theatre. Jacob Ben-Ami and Constance Collier are featured in the cast.

FLORENCE EASTON.



The noted soprano, will sing in "Andrea Chenier" next Thursday night at the Metropolitan.

Music Notes

Alexander Kisselburgh, baritone, has chosen the following program for his recital at Carnegie Hall, Tuesday evening: Die Stadt, Schubert; Marzveilchen, Schumann; Thy Genius, Lol, Purcell; When Dull Care, Leveridge; Le Manoir de Rosemonde Duparc; L'eau, Koehlin; Nuit d'Autrefois, Rhene-Baton; Les extases, Massenet, and a group of moderns.

Boris Rosenfield, pianist, will make his debut in Town Hall, Wednesday evening, November 9.

Marie Sundelius, soprano of the Metropolitan, when not engaged with that organization, will make several concert trips during the season.

The Beethoven Symphony Orchestra will give their season concert in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday evening, November 16, with Joseph Sziget, the violinist as soloist.

Bruce Simonds will give a piano-forte recital at Town Hall this afternoon.

Next Sunday afternoon, in Town Hall, William Heyl and Charles Anthony will give a joint piano recital. Rachmaninoff's second suite for two pianos is part of the program.

Next Thursday evening, Verdi's opera "La Traviata" will be given at the Loretta Little Opera House, 18 Bleecker and Elizabeth Streets, inaugurating a season of grand and intimate opera.

Vernon Williams, tenor, will appear in a song recital tomorrow afternoon at Town Hall.

Harold Samuel, pianist, will give an all-Bach program at his recital in Town Hall, Thursday night.

Leon Sampaix will give a program of Chapin and Liszt at his piano recital Wednesday afternoon at Town Hall.

Gertrude Bonime, pianist, appears in recital Wednesday night at Town Hall.

Robert Steel, baritone, formerly of the Chicago Opera, will make his local debut in Town Hall on the afternoon of November 7th.

Schuman-Heink, who last year celebrated the Golden Jubilee as a singer, is now on her farewell tour. She is to give seventy-five concerts, extending from coast to coast, and will come to New York, December 10th. She also plans to return to the Metropolitan to sing in her well known Wagnerian roles.

AMUSEMENTS

UNITED ACTORS, Inc. present The LADDER by J. FRANK DAVIS. CORT THEATRE Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 48th STREET, EAST OF B'WAY. MOVES MONDAY TO THE LYRIC THEATRE

A Theatre Guild Production PORGY BY DUBOSE AND DOROTHY HEYWARD. GUILD THEA, West 52d St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40.

"Thrilling story. Superb play. Enthusiastically received." -Times. "A personal triumph for Mr. Hampden." -Eve. World. "One of most exciting arrivals of season." -World. HAMPDEN in Henrik Ibsen's AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE. HAMPDEN'S THEATRE B'way at 62 St. Eves. 8:30 sharp. Mats. Columbus 3973 Wed. & Sat. 2:30 sharp.

Civic Repertory THEATRE, 14 ST.-6 AVE. Phone 7767. WATKINS PRICES: 50c to \$1.50. MATINEES WED. and SAT. EVA LE GALLIENNE. WEEK OF OCTOBER 31st. Mon. Eve. "The Good Hope" Thurs. Eve. "The Cradle Song" Tues. Eve. "The Cradle Song" Fri. Eve. "The Locandiera" Wed. Mat. "Master Builder" Sat. Mat. "The Cradle Song" Wed. Eve. "The Good Hope" Sat. Eve. "The Good Hope" This Mat. "The Good Hope" -Tonight: "Three Sisters"

A. H. WOODS presents The Trial of Mary Dugan with ANN HADJING and REX CHERYMAN. NATIONAL THEA 41st St W of B'WAY. MATS WED & SAT.

The New Playwrights Theatre 40 Commerce Street, near Sheridan Square Greenwich Village. TELEPHONE WALKER 5786. THE ONLY HOME FOR LABOR PLAYS IN AMERICA

Presents Paul Sifton's play THE BELT. The first modern labor play to debunk company unionism and the so-called prosperity in the Ford factories.

What T. J. O'Flaherty says of The Belt in the Daily Worker "A labor play that shows the havoc created by the industrial speed-up system... the evils of class collaboration, and the folly of devoting one's life to the interests of a 'benevolent' master, this group of artists that have undertaken the task of producing labor plays should be supported and encouraged by the workers."

REPUBLIC THEATRE W 42nd St. MATS WED. & SAT. CHAS DILLINGHAM & A.H. WOODS present THE MULBERRY BUSH. A Comedy in 3 Acts by EDWARD KNIBLOCK with JAMES REWINIE, CLAUDETTE COLBERT, ISOBEL ELSON and a notable company including EDWIN NICANDER, RUTH LYONS, STANLEY HARRISON.

CAMEO 47th St. B'WAY NOW. Comedy "The Wise Wife" featuring PHYLIS HAVER, TOM MOORE, JACQUELINE LOGAN, CHARLES CHAPLIN, & TUNNEY & DEMPSEY FIGHT PICTURES. PATHE 41st St. W of B'WAY. RUDOLPH SCHILDKRAUT, BESSIE LOVE & JUNIOR, in "A HARP IN HOEK".

DRACULA. New York's shuddering FULTON THEATRE. 42d St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

Weather Clear Track Fast with Joe Laurie Jr. & Wm. Courtleigh. Wm. Fox presents the Motion Picture SUNRISE Directed by F. W. MURNAU by HERMANN SUDERMANN. Symphonic Movietone Accompaniment. Times Sq. TWICE DAILY, 2:30-8:30.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER

ON THE SCREEN

"Three Wax Men." "Three Wax Men" is a picture imported from Germany and Paul Leni, the master director, is responsible for it. Here is a film devoid of bunk, rocco sets, a nauseous finale and other characteristics that go to make up the average American production.

The story is made up of three imaginary tales from the lines of Haroun Al Raschid, Ivan the Terrible, and Jack-the-Kipper, played respectively by Emil Jannings, Conrad Veidt and Werner Kraus.

Although it seemed to us that the aforesaid three tales were perhaps a bit too fantastic, they are nevertheless masterfully played, incomparably lighted and simple enough to captivate even the most critical. Jannings is seen in an unusual role which he portrays delightfully. Emil as a bouffant comedian was both a surprise and a treat. No less deserving of mention is Conrad Veidt as Ivan the Terrible.

Screen Notes

"The Wise Wife," starring Phyllis Haver, will be the principal film at the Cameo Theatre beginning today. Charles Chaplin in "The Fireman," a nature picture, "Cabbages and Things" and "Moonlight Sonata," Beethoven's melody interpreted in color, will also be shown.

Two new theatres, the Madison at Myrtle and Wyckoff avenues and the Chester at Tremont, West Farms and Boston Road, are due to open in November under the direction of B. S. Moss.

A revival of "Robin Hood," with Douglas Fairbanks as its star, will be the offering at the 65th Street Cinema, starting today.

"A Harp in Hoek," a first release, appears upon the screen at Moss' Broadway beginning Monday. Rudolph Schildkraut, Bessie Love and Junior Coghlan are in the cast. The Broadway and Cameo this week are playing the pictures of the Dempsey-Tunney Fight. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given its premiere by the Universal Theatre on Friday November 4th.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

N.Y. Symphony FRITZ BUSCH Guest Conductor. MECCA AUDITORIUM, 300. Aft. at 3. SOLOIST MARGARETE MATZENAUER. DVOŘAK, Symphonic Variations; BEETHOVEN, Aft. "Ah, Perfido"; BERLIOZ, Overture, "Le Corsaire"; PONCHIELLI, Aft. from "Gioconda"; SCHUMANN, Symphony No. 4. Tickets at Symphony Office, Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57th St. George Engels, Mgr. (Steinway Piano) TOWN HALL, Tues. Eve., Nov. 1, 8:30. PIANO RECITAL. IRENE

Freiheit Singing Society Concert Saturday Evening October 29, at MECCA TEMPLE 55th St., bet. 6 and 7 Aves. CHORUS OF 400 Accompanied by the New York Symphony Orchestra will perform the Revolutionary Poem TWELVE by Alexander Block.

Scharrer Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. (Steinway Piano). Carnegie Hall, Tues. Eve., Nov. 1, at 8:15. ALEXANDER KISSELBURGH Baritone. Steinway Piano Mgt. Haensel and Jones. TOWN HALL, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 8. FLONZALEY QUARTETT Mgt. LOUDON CHARLTON.

Irene Scharrer, the English pianiste, will give her only New York recital at Town Hall, Tuesday evening.

Government Lies Are Exposed

By PAUL CROUCH.

AN EXPOSE of the falsehoods used to lure young workers into the army has been made by the conservative Honolulu Advertiser. The protest of the soldier against his harsh treatment, forcing itself even into the capitalist press, is significant. A soldier now in St. Louis wrote a letter to the St. Louis Post-Dispatch telling a few of the things the soldier is forced to endure in Hawaii. This soldier formerly belonged to the 21st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, the regiment in which Walter Trumbull and I were soldiers before our imprisonment. We were personally acquainted with several of the soldiers who died of alcoholic poisoning while trying to forget their unendurable condition.

Commenting on this letter, the Honolulu Advertiser said, in part: "Not long ago there was an upheaval in army circles when six soldiers stationed at Schofield died of alcoholic poisoning. The tragedy was echoed all over the country. Many letters from soldiers stationed here no doubt went out on the next mail, some to their parents, some to newspapers, others to casual friends. One soldier now residing in St. Louis, formerly a member of 21st Infantry stationed at Schofield, becoming reminiscent, wrote the following to a St. Louis newspaper:

"These men who died are of several thousands at that post who are drinking anything with a kick, not because they crave it, but because they don't care. Why don't they care? Because they must serve three years in a god-forsaken country. A soldier cannot transfer to any regiment in the states. He must serve all of his three years there, unless the regiment is transferred. . . . Honolulu is a picturesque city for the rich tourists, with its beaches and beautiful scenery. But for the soldier it is a hell hole. Soldiers are only allowed on certain streets and military police are on every corner to see that the regulation is enforced. There are countless tragedies enacted at Schofield Barracks."

"We would call the attention of army authorities to one thing—the POSTERS THAT LURE YOUNG MEN INTO ARMY LIFE IN HAWAII. (My caps—P.C.) These lurid two sheets and three sheets paint a colorful picture of ease and idleness, beneath palm trees with hula dancers all about to provide entertainment. When the soldier arrives in Hawaii,

he finds another situation entirely. The army is so upright and honest in everything else it does—then why practice this one deception upon the young men who visit the recruiting stations in mainland cities? Why paint a soldier's life in Hawaii as one long summer's dream beneath palm trees and upon sunny beaches, with Hawaiian sirens to help them while their hours away?"

This confession by a capitalist newspaper is significant. It reveals the deception practiced by the War Department in luring young workers into the army for use as cannon fodder in imperialist wars and the inevitable disillusionment of the recruit. But it does not tell the story of the extremely brutal treatment by the officers and the systematic torture of the soldiers—the real cause of the "hell hole."

We must tell the rest of the story of army life to the workers—we must get the facts from the soldiers themselves and make them public.

The harsh treatment of the soldier is not without a purpose. It is the deliberate intention of the military authorities to crush all human instincts so that the soldier will be ready "to do and die and not to reason why." They desire the soldier to prefer even war and the possibilities of death to a continuation of his present condition.

Heavy Donations Go to Goose-Step University

Columbia University received recently gifts to the amount of \$210,000, according to an announcement of its president, Nicholas Murray Butler. The most important contributions were from the Carnegie Foundation, the National Lead Company and other members of that trust, the American Smelting and Refining Company, the motion picture trust. No effort was made to conceal the fact that the university is subsidized by big capital.

Philadelphia Banquet To Help Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 28.—A supper, with entertainment stunts, is the decision of Unit 1-E of the Workers (Communist) Party here as their task to help THE DAILY WORKER. It will be in Scandinavian Hall, N. E. corner of 8th and Fairmount Ave., Saturday at 8 p. m., Oct. 29.

The Star Thief

(Commemorating 10th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution.)

By JAN KAMINSKY and HENRY REICH, Jr.

With sack on shoulder through the night he crept
Above the world while all of mankind slept,
Defying dangers and the hidden dens
Of frightful monsters. O'er the misty fens
And dismal swamps he went unscathed and strong,
What though the way was black and cold and long.
On dizzy heights he climbed, past mountain peaks
And where the eagle from his eyrie shrieks
Upon the shining ladder of the sky
He mounted till he stood against the high
Blue crest of heaven. Then he looked around
Among the constellations till he found
Ten bright new stars. But over each of them
A dreadful giant stood to guard the gem
Encrusted beauty of its body. His football
Aroused the giants who began to call
On all the ancient gods to put a check
To this invader who strode heaven's deck.
"Stop thief!" the words through heaven loudly roll.
"Stop thief!" it is a great bell's mighty toll
Sounds from the vast emperian. The sky
Shook with the noise and everywhere the cry
Reverberated. Then above the rest
One terrible voice cried down from heaven's crest:
"Who thus disturbs the peace of Gods! Who dares?"
And all grew silent and the trumpet blares
Were still. Then taking off his cloak
The Star Thief threw it down and shrilly spoke:
"Ha! ha! I dare to climb your lofty sky!
I dare to walk with you, the gods, on high!
I come to take the stars I need to earth
To deck an emblem!" And his lusty mirth
Was echoed by the heavens. The gods were mute.
"What emblem this?" one ventured. "How astute
You are!" The Star Thief laughed. "I cannot pause
To tell you of our emblem and the cause
It stands for. It's sufficient now to say
It stands for Revolution here to stay!"
The Star Thief turned and with a mighty shout
He flung himself headlong upon the stout
And ugly giant nearest him and hurled
Him from his post above the sleeping world.
A second sturdy giant, then a third
He downward hurled and shouted but one word—
That word was "Revolution." And the others,
In fear of what had happened to their brothers,
Retreated in a darkly flaming cloud
That hung above the heavens like a shroud.
And then he plucked ten stars. Each shining one
He placed within his sack. His labors done
He turned and clambored down the sky again
And brought the stars to please the hearts of men.
Each star a year — ten stars commemorate
Ten years of mighty struggle toward the great
Achievement and the gleaming goal.
Ten shining years the daring Star Thief stole
From out the heaven's scintillating tree,
Each one the symbol of a world to be!

"Missing—Believed Killed"

By MARTIN MORIARTY.

THREE months on the Western Front had not hardened Private George A. Adamson of the 88th Victoria Rifles to the life on the "soldier's glorious trade." Whatever romantic illusions he had of an existence where men's lives were as cheap as the bullets that killed them had been shattered at the first roar of the field guns, at the first crash of the barrage, at the first bomb from an enemy aeroplane that had greeted him on his way to the trenches. He trembled to recall the horrors of that first day even now. There were boys of his age who had been able to take their place in the front line with the same care-free spirit with which they had donned a uniform. Or at least they were better actors. Such adaptability to conditions was foreign to Adamson's nature. He had quivered when the command of the sergeant—"Single file!" was passed along the ranks.

Three more nights like this before the relief! How he lived thru the previous week was a problem he preferred to forget. Everything had gone wrong this spell. The letter from home he was just reading had mentioned a parcel which should have reached him days ago—and parcels meant cakes, and candy, and cigarettes—things which made for a vision of life in an atmosphere of murder. For it was murder, however much people preferred the more euphonious term of war. The rifle beside him spat murder in reply to every shot from the opposite trench. At close quarters, the relentless "plunge-twist-recover" of the bayonet could pierce the entrails of a man whom he had never even seen before—and a rifle was only the toy gun of the wooden soldier when the huge shell-holes in the vicinity testified to the long-range destruction of the four-point-seven. In the bombing party the night before the captain had expressed satisfaction at the fifty casualties—fifty named, blinded, murdered, that, the report stated, the enemy approximately sustained. And that deadly rattle of the machine gun could wipe out whole companies. Yes, war was murder—and for what purpose? What quarrel had he with the Germans? They had dropped bombs on defenseless women and children, said the newspapers. Yet did not British aeroplanes, emissaries of those Franco-British white angels of peace, bomb Cuxhaven in 1914?

Three more nights! Participation in the bombing expedition had not given him the coveted "blitz" hit

which spelled the soldier's paradise. The officer had called for volunteers, but had looked hard at Adamson when he mentioned the word. He wanted volunteers, and Adamson had never been on a bombing raid, Adamson went. But why not press a gun to his head and say "Go!"? Why not coerce openly, as he had been coerced into nearly every move from the time when the white feathers of pretty flappers had driven him into the recruiting booth, to the occasion of this, his first excursion of assassination? In those hectic days of 1914 a beribboned sergeant picked him out from among the crowds that thronged the streets in the city lunch-hour. A group gathered around to listen to the exhortations of the recruiter. Petite stenographers smiled encouragingly. "Come on, kid! Show your pluck—don't be a slacker!" said a fat salesman safely outside the class of 19—35. Fearful of going, yet fearful of staying, he "showed his pluck" and enlisted. Public opinion, which meant the opinion of the select coterie in whose interests the war was being waged, had coerced another into the ranks of death . . .

Three more nights! The seemingly eternal blackness, illumined only by the brilliant flash of a star-shell. The "zip" of the sniper's bullet as it sent another man into the sleep of death—another "gone west." The sickening stench of mud and slime and mutilated corpses. The nerve-shattering racket of the Lewis gun. How much longer before a crazy world returned to sanity?

There is a stir along the line. "Stand by, men," says the captain, "and get ready to go over." A surprise decision at which there are subdued cursings. Another bloody battle for the possession of a few hundred yards of barren earth; more lives to be lost so that headquarters could report progress, reflected Adamson as he fixed his bayonet.

Over the top! A mad rush into death, and the scene is charged with activity. Already the wounded are moaning in agony; and Adamson waits. "Adamson! Get moving! Put a jerk in it!" thunders an officer.

The War Office sent the stereotyped letter of sympathy to a stricken mother. In the records received, her son was listed "missing—believed killed," they said. In the casualty report of Captain Stanley Lawrence of the 88th Victoria Rifles to Headquarters, there was inserted a note: "7659 Pte. G. A. Adamson—shot for cowardice."

THE HISTORY OF A CLASS MURDER.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF SACCO AND VANZETTI. By Eugene Lyons. International Publishers. \$1.50.

THIS book has thus far been completely ignored by the bourgeois press. Hardly a word has appeared in any of the literary reviews and book sections of the



SACCO



VANZETTI

metropolitan papers, or in the news columns. Can it be the continuation of the campaign of suppression of the facts about the two murdered Italian workers which began the very day following their execution? In

this organized conspiracy of silence have joined the powerful movie interests whose czar, Will Hays, has ordered all news films burned. Here is a beautiful, powerful, eloquent book. Crowded into 208 pages is the complete story of the two immigrants whose bodies were shattered by electricity and laid on green marble slabs in the death chamber of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts a few minutes past midnight on August 23, Lyons, a labor journalist associated with the defense work from the beginning in 1921, knew Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti intimately. He visited the homes of their parents in Italy and was familiar with the background in which they were born and reared. Possessing a knowledge of the Italian language, Lyons has translated a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Sacco and Vanzetti which reveal in a dramatic way their literary and intellectual interests.

In a clear, convincing style the author describes the lives of the two men. In episodes, vivid and colorful, he traces the facts which culminated in their execution. For the first time in a book the class nature of the case is described and characterized—definitely and unequivocally. Not only the facts about their lives, but the complicated maze of legal formulae and procedure which dragged Sacco and Vanzetti thru seven long years of "torture by hope" are brilliantly summarized.

The role of Fred Moore, courageous labor attorney from California, is related. Moore took over the defense work at its beginning, in 1920. He remained until 1924, when the anarchist elements in the Boston defense committee decided on the higher strategy of ingratitude with the capitalist courts—a strategy which succeeded for a time in paralyzing the protest of international labor by the standing threat of the conservative and high-priced lawyers who warned that they would resign if the eternal and immutable processes of law were not rigidly followed.

"... It is considered and ordered by the court that you, Nicola Sacco, suffer the punishment of death by the passage of a current of electricity thru your body within the week of . . . And you, Bartolomeo Vanzetti. . ."

Never did a modern Pontius Pilate listen to such searing, contemptuous and loftily ironic speech as the chill-eyed Thayer heard from the lips of the "unlettered" Vanzetti on the spring morning in the Dedham court when the sentence of death was pronounced.

The attitude of the liberals and intellectuals during the height of the agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti is described by Lyons with insight and a fine irony. "A meeting of 10,000 workers pledging their hearts' blood to Sacco and Vanzetti as comrades and brother was given a paragraph in the day's news. And a timid expression of hope that Massachusetts would yet save its fair name, if signed by a single clergyman or fourth assistant district attorney, was given the same space." The pious and belated "efforts" of the New York World are described: "The World sent its labor reporter into New England and he emerged with a series of articles based almost entirely on the Madeiros and Department of Justice affidavits, and overlooked the mass of new evidence." Later Lyons comments on the Heywood Brown episode and the disgustingly vacillating editorial policy of the paper during the last days.

The absurdity of describing the verdict as a "miscarriage of justice" becomes glaring after reading Lyons' graphic and penetrating story. "Their execution was not a miscarriage of justice. It was a deliberate, indeed a formal, carrying out of justice such as it is in the society of today."

The tremendous and angry international protest of labor during the seven years that the two framed-up workers were being tortured, and particularly during the last few months prior to their official murder, is described. In one chapter, "Seven Days That Shook the World," Lyons tells of the eleven-hour attempts to wrest Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair immediately following the "report" of Fuller's reactionary committee.

The primary impetus in the international mass expression came from the "Red Aid International," declares Lyons. "But the active, pushing, indignant energy came from the International Labor Defense in the United States, the 'Rote Hilfe' in Germany, and the 'International Class War Prisoners' Aid' in England."

The viciously prejudiced Thayer, the 75-year-old Judge Grant, the pseudo-liberal President Lowell and the anonymous President Stratton, the third member of the committee, are also characterized and revealed with a swift, biting irony. And of their report, he says: "Haste was apparent in its structure; off-hand, ill-chosen words; weak, unsupported assertions; impetuous judgments. Fuller, the automobile magnate, surely would not have allowed an advertisement of a Packard car to go out to the world in as weak and unconvincing a form as this statement by Fuller the governor, condemning Sacco and Vanzetti to death."

Sacco and Vanzetti's early background, their political and literary interests, all these are sketched by Lyons with warm sympathy and keen discernment.

Vanzetti decided to come to America. "There, he hoped, life would be fuller, deeper and freer. He would find the knowledge for which he thirsted and the leisure to think things out."

The pitiful chronicle of the early days of Sacco and Vanzetti in America are described with great power and deep insight. In the drama of their heart-breaking experiences as common laborers in the drab manufacturing towns of New England Lyons tells the story of the American immigrant.

The book is illustrated with photographs of Sacco and Vanzetti, and on the cover-jacket is a reproduction of Fred Ellis' famous cartoon, showing a worker broken on the wheel of American capitalism, which originally appeared in THE DAILY WORKER. The principal members of the Massachusetts murder crew are represented. There are photographs of William G. Thompson and Fred H. Moore, lawyers for the defense.

From a technical point of view the book is excellent. It is printed in clear, bold type and is sturdy bound. The book, now being simultaneously translated into half a dozen languages, will undoubtedly become the source-book for this great working class epic.

SENDER GARLIN.

THE CLASS FORCES IN THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.

CHINA: A SURVEY OF THE HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC FORCES BEHIND THE NATIONALIST REVOLUTION. By Seng Sin Fu. Published by the Communist Party of Great Britain. American Agency, Daily Worker Publishing Co. Thirty-five cents.

WITHOUT doubt the most exhaustive and accurate work yet published on the extremely complicated and little understood subjects with which it deals, this book must be read by every worker who wants to think, talk or write intelligently and authoritatively on the great struggle waged by the Chinese masses for national liberation.

Altho written before the last decisive development—the collapse and surrender of the Wuhan government to the counter-revolutionary Nanking forces—had occurred, and consequently not containing any analysis of the situation since that time, this book nevertheless outlines in great detail the forces working for this betrayal.

It gives also the minimum measures that had to be carried out by the Wuhan government if it was not to become the enemy of the labor and peasant movement. But the middle class elements who dominated the Wuhan government, alarmed by the rise of the labor movement and the peasant organizations, unable and unwilling to challenge imperialism and Chinese reaction on the basis of the interests of the Chinese masses, instead of carrying out energetically the arming of the workers, DISARMED THEM. Instead of extending the organization work and the mobilization of armed detachments against the landlord and militarist elements of the countryside, THEY MADE WAR ON THE PEASANTRY.

Instead of strengthening the united front with the Communist Party and left wing Kuomintang and labor elements, the Wuhan government made a united front with reactionary generals and ARRESTED AND EXECUTED COMMUNISTS AND TRADE UNIONISTS.

Wuhan became a front of imperialism and black reaction.

In this respect the author practically forecasts the downfall of Wuhan as a revolutionary center.

One of the invaluable contributions to the literature on China by the author is the exhaustive information given as to the social composition of the Chinese rural population. Since the city population in China is only 15 per cent of the total (66,000,000 as against a rural population of 372,000,000) the class divisions of this section, and their relative numerical strength, are of overwhelming importance.

The section dealing with the role of the imperialist powers is of tremendous value but in our opinion not sufficient emphasis is placed upon the effect of the world interests of American imperialism in determining its policy in China and Asia generally.

Both on Page 31 and Page 99 the author states categorically that "the United States' interests in China are mainly commercial interests." (Emphasis in the original.) Further, speaking of the changes in American policy in China, the author states: "These vacillations in the policy of the United States promise to continue, for they arise from the objective interests of America in Eastern Asia."

In the first place, the policy of American imperialism toward a mass liberation movement making no compromises with imperialism beyond those dictated by revolutionary expediency, and expressing the interests of the masses as against those of the landlords, capitalists and militarists, is quite different from that toward a bourgeois nationalist movement.

Toward the first, it adopted a policy of iron which differed little if any from that of Great Britain. Toward the second it adopts a policy of conciliation and corruption.

In the second place, the world interests of American imperialism are dictating a still "firmer" policy in China and the fear of American imperialism of the tremendous repercussion of a successful Chinese revolution upon the Philippine masses cannot be overlooked as a factor making it assume a definite, if not at all times an openly, hostile attitude.

"The objective role of attacker on the Pacific," said Comrade Manuilsky, speaking to the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International in November, 1926, "will be played by the United States . . . while the objective role of defenders falls to Great Britain and Japan. American imperialism is intricately bound up with the struggle for world hegemony."

Comrade Stalin commented as follows on this question of the role of American imperialism:

"It is said that the Japanese imperialists show a certain amount of 'good-will' towards the Cantonese and towards the Chinese revolution as a whole. It is said that in this respect the American imperialists are in no way behind the Japanese. This is self-deception, comrades. We must know how to discern the true nature of the policy of the imperialists, including the Japanese and American imperialists behind their mask. Lenin used to say that it was difficult to win over revolutionaries with a stick, with fists, but that at time it is very easy to win them by kindness."

The "friendliness" of American imperialism towards the nationalists, in the sense used by Comrade Stalin, certainly can not be interpreted as weakness or "vacillation."

Furthermore, since armed intervention by imperialist powers does not consist only of dispatch of their own troops but, so far as the Chinese liberation movement is concerned, by the possibly more dangerous method of subsidizing counter-revolutionary generals, it certainly can not be said that America's policy in China has been characterized by any decisive weakness toward the mass liberation movement. "Intervention by using other people—that is the kernel of imperialist intervention at present," said Comrade Stalin. In this respect American imperialism, because of its stability and immense resources and its longer perspective, coupled with its traditional reputation for "friendliness"—a heritage of the Open Door period—is the most dangerous enemy of a genuine mass Chinese liberation movement.

It no longer can be argued that American educated Chinese intellectuals, the Rockefeller institutes, the thousands of American missionaries, American chambers of commerce, the whole cult of American capitalist democracy and its hatred of Communists and the Soviet Union, coupled with its immense economic influence, were not major factors in bringing the Wuhan government into the counter-revolutionary camp.

The main tendency of American policy in China is not toward vacillation but toward aggression—as part of its world policy.

But this lack of emphasis upon the role of American imperialism is a minor matter in a book which takes first rank in revolutionary literature and is indispensable to all working class students of the gigantic upheaval in China, marked now by a temporary lull, but which is again gathering its forces for the next phase of the struggle against world imperialism and native reaction.

—BILL DUNNE.

BOOKS RECEIVED: REVIEWED LATER. Selected Papers of Bertrand Russell. Modern Library. Solution of the Social Problem. Proudhon. Vanguard. Transition. By Will Durant. Simon & Schuster.

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The Mafalda—The Rotten Symbol of a Rotten Government

A rotten hulk, symbolic of the fascist state which sped it out on the Atlantic with its cargo of workers and peasants huddled in its hold, the Mafalda sent to their death, almost in sight of their goal, the immigrants who believed a new and better life was about to open for them.

Nineteen years in service, a former troop ship, racked and strained by war service, the Mafalda, by one of the strangest accidents in the annals of the sea, opened her propeller shaft tunnel to the Atlantic and sank.

Such things happen only to a ship that should be sold for old iron.

The secrecy with which the fascist authorities have surrounded the disaster is testimony to their guilt. They are aided and abetted by the Brazilian authorities who fear that if the truth becomes known immigration will suffer a setback.

That there is brazen official lying relative to the number of passengers lost is now clear. The statements of ship captains who went to the rescue, estimate the dead at from 200 to 600.

The survivors are prisoners. They are being held while Mussolini's agents concoct a plausible story.

Squarely upon the fascist government of Italy the responsibility for the disaster falls. Fascism selects the immigrants, fascism owned the ship, fascism knew of her unseaworthiness.

Every Italian worker in this country should demand thru his union or fraternal society, or both, the strictest investigation and punishment for those guilty of what is worse than murder.

Protest should be made to the Brazilian government and by every means available, the relatives and friends of the victims in Italy must be made aware of the fate which overtook their loved ones.

Against the Mussolini government of Italy, where labor unions are suppressed, where the press is muzzled by black shirt thugs, where the peasants are persecuted and where the whole country has been made into a prison for the masses, from which escape is possible only in such death-traps as the Mafalda, the whole might of the world's labor movement must be directed.

What and Who Is Smashing the "Rockefeller Plan"?

Events in the Colorado miners' struggle are moving with dramatic swiftness as the men and women of the mining camps make further inroads into the "Rockefeller plan" and raise the standard of revolt in districts where for 13 years it has never flown.

Colorado, a Standard Oil principality, is being shaken to its foundations.

State and county officials rally to the call of their liege lord. Chambers of commerce and the American Legion are lined up with the coal companies. In Fremont county these two organizations have ruled that no member or sympathizer of the Industrial Workers of the World may set foot upon its sacred soil.

The governor's proclamation is nothing more or less than an invitation to hangers-on of the Rockefeller interests to do anything necessary to break the strike.

If the county officials can not mobilize sufficient forces, the governor stands ready to send them troops.

The meaning of this, in practical terms of the Colorado struggle, is that every sheriff is advised to swear in as a "peace officer" every thug who can handle a club or gun—and turn them loose upon the miners and their families.

This in turn means that the ingredients out of which were brewed the bloody broth at Ludlow in 1914 are being collected by Colorado's rulers.

Gunmen of the coal companies, sworn in as members of the militia, murdered Louis Tikas and the wives and children of the striking miners at Ludlow. This same kind of a force is being recruited now.

It is clear that the strike has enlisted the active sympathy and support of the great majority of the coal miners of Colorado.

The "Rockefeller plan" of company unionism, the plan upon which so many company unions have been based, has been smashed to smithereens, not by leaders of the official labor movement, such as Green, Wolf and Lewis, with their offers of still greater production, but by Communists and I. W. W., militant workers whom a patriotic Rockefeller governor brands as "un-American."

Furthermore, it is evident that the strike has the support of large sections of the non-mining population—portions of the lower middle class which feel the weight of the Rockefeller enterprises. Without some sympathetic support of this nature the strike would meet much greater difficulties.

The tradition of struggle that is the heritage of Colorado workers is another important factor in this strike. Cripple Creek and Leadville where the Western Federation of Miners fought a quarter of a century ago, Ludlow with its martyred dead—these are memories which become weapons in the present struggle.

What will the outcome be?

If Colorado labor makes the fight of the miners its own, they will win this skirmish. For a skirmish it is, preliminary to the truly gigantic struggle that lies ahead, in spite of its deeds of heroism. The great battle for organization of all the Rockefeller properties, iron, steel and water power, lies ahead.

Success for the miners in this drive means that a basis will have been laid for a state-wide organization campaign.

The slaves in the smelters and steel mills of Pueblo and Trinidad, the workers of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, the metal miners—all can be brought into the ranks of the labor movement if there is unity of purpose and action in support of the miners.

It would be a tremendous stimulating force for the whole American labor movement if in Colorado there could appear in this struggle a real united front against the Rockefellers and their government.

ON THE COLORADO BATTLE FRONT



Rockefeller's "Cavalry" Begins to Operate.

By Fred Ellis

In Texas Oil Towns

By SAM.

HOUSTON, Tex., Oct. 25. (By Mail).—I "smelled oil" a few miles before I approached Bay Town, which is the first of the three towns (from Houston) comprising the Goose-Creek Oil territory. The other two are Goose Creek and Pelly.

Distinctly Different.

Even though all three towns lie just within a mile distance from each other, they are just as distinctly different as are the lower East Side and Riverside Drive.

Bay Town, which is the youngest of the three is chiefly populated by the Mexican laborers. From 6 to 10 p. m. you will see them standing in groups and chatting in that lively Mexican language, or listening to a Mexican song on a victrola. One gets the impression of being in Mexico, so predominant is the Mexican in Bay Town.

And just about a mile away, seems like the same town, same two blocks of business houses, but a different element entirely. This is Goose-Creek. Here they are more business like. Most of the faces are black. The predominant element is the Negro, and also the younger, unskilled, shifty white laborer.

Pelly is the "Aristocrat." There live the bosses, and skilled workers of the oil fields. Here most everyone "owns his home and flivver." Both are worth about \$800.00. There is no place for the "dirty niggers" here in Pelly. They can be seen here only at work.

Rich Oil Fields.

Between Bay Town and Goose Creek lies the biggest oil refinery I ever saw. As far as I could see there were stretches of tanks, pipes, pumps, some kind of machines and again the same things. For miles it spread.

And just outside of Pelly, right by the road, are located the oil wells. Working three shifts. No stops. The oil is transferred directly to the refineries thru a system of underground pipes. A great deal of the oil is spilled all around the wells. Just by the road. Forming large brown-black pools. Treacherous it seems. I do not know how deep they are. There is only one odor around; the stench of petroleum. Heavy. Leaving its stench on everything.

Conditions of Work.

Conditions of work are far from being good. The oil magnates' greediness for profits, is evident all around. The lives of the workers are not protected. Instead, a system of insurance is established. It is compulsory, and the insurance fee is deducted from the salary.

There is no organization at all among the oil workers. And the American Federation of Labor seems to be too busy fighting the militants in the trade unions, to even think of organizing the oil workers.

Wages.

The majority of the oil workers are unskilled laborers. Mexicans and Negroes mostly. They receive from \$2.00 to \$3.50 a day. Or night shift. Same hours for night shift. The highest skilled workers receive up to \$150.00 a month. Day or night shift. The laborers live in constant bondage, due to debt, to the local petty sharks (store keepers) who see to it that the laborers get the least for the most. They live from pay-day to pay-day (twice a month) and keep on paying the ever-increasing debts.

Women Terribly Exploited.

There are hardly any women employed in the oil fields. While the men are working in the oil fields the women try to get any sort of employment in the towns.

I spoke to a few girls working in the laundry in Goose Creek. Here are some of the conditions as told by the girls. Nine-hour day without rest. One dollar thirty-five cents per day. Conditions intolerable. Several of the 36 girls employed faint every day. The company deducts from the wages the fainting time. I asked them why don't they organize and get better conditions. Did not care much; just worked temporarily, they said.

The local stores often (at pay-days) employ a number of girls, doing sales, and pay them \$6.00 to \$8.00 a week. For an 11-hour day. Six full days.

These are the conditions of the "liquid gold" workers, and their families. There is only one way to improve their conditions. Organization. How soon?

stretcher from his insane horse-back ride. There must be a happy ending. So away back at the beginning of the story we are made acquainted with a man who has worshipped the heroine from boyhood who has been her friend and consoler in distress, and who has sternly rebuked her for getting the divorce and remarrying. This second hero comes forward and the heroine is made blissfully happy in his arms. The absurdity of which conclusion is apparently not realized by Mr. Churchill. The divorced ex-husband is still alive, so the heroine's third marriage is under the baleful cloud of divorce quite as much as was the second one. Is the 17-year-old moralist to understand from Mr. Churchill that divorce and one remarriage constitute a social crime, while a divorce and two remarriages constitute a happy ending?

(To Be Continued)

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

VIII.

Episcopal Thinking

NEW writers arrived. There came Stephen Crane—and I did not read him, because they told me he was "bad." He wrote about a "girl of the streets," quite boldly and frankly, and that was against all the rules of literary America. Of course we knew there were "girls of the streets," you could not go for a walk in the evening without having half a dozen offer themselves at bargain prices; but if this were told about in novels, the moral scheme of the bourgeois world would be upset, for the ladies of refinement read novels and it was to keep the ladies of refinement in ignorance about sex that the girls of the street were sold so cheap—a great English historian, Lecky, had explained that to us in a passage of justly celebrated eloquence.

Then came Robert W. Chambers, and he was more clever than Crane, he was really naughty, but always sugared with a moral coating; his exquisite heroes and heroines would drink and gamble and dally with elegant temptation for a hundred thousand words and then in a final thousand would be saved for virtue. The young ladies in boarding-schools thrilled at this delicious danger, and kept the latest Chambers novel under their pillows, and wrote him "mash" letters—I know, because it happened that the lady who is now my wife was then a pupil at a boarding-school on Fifth Avenue, one which boasted in its catalog that the pupils had opportunities to meet the Goulds and the Vanderbilts; and one of the young ladies wrote to Mr. Chambers, telling him how she adored his last hero; and there came in reply a note reading in substance as follows: "Dear Miss..... Do not have any admiration for my novels. There is no sincerity in them. I write for money. Yours truly, Robert W. Chambers."

In those days I had no inside information, but I can understand now—Mr. Chambers was one of the victims of what was known as "the Collier set." Robbie Collier was a fashionable young millionaire with a taste for literature and politics in between his drinking bouts. Young writers and illustrators would appear on the scene, and the generous Robbie would invite them to dinner and give them a contract with his magazine and a card to his country club; they would spend their afternoons sipping cocktails in the Hoffman House bar, and in a year or two would know nothing to write about but sports, motor-cars, women's dress and fashionable fornications. I could name a dozen men to whom this happened; some of them died at fifty of congested livers, and others are living on in a fashion I am too charitable to describe.

Then came Winston Churchill, and the fortifications of his books in the department stores out-towered both Mr. Chambers and Mrs. Ward. Mr. Churchill was an American gentleman of the old school; he wrote about America, and not about the Long Island smart set, and that was to the good. If his novels were big and rather crude, that seemed all right, because he was writing about a big and crude country. He started with the beginning of our history, and brought us forward to the present day, one novel every two years, as regular as an astronomical event. Mr. Churchill talked about "democracy," and no doubt really thought he meant it; but he revealed that there was a property class in America, and this class governed, and somehow it always happened that Mr. Churchill's heroes and heroines belonged to that class. In one case, "The Crossing," if I remember the theme required that the young hero be a pioneer, but somewhere in the story it was deftly conveyed to us that his ancestors had been real ladies and gentlemen, and so it became all right for him to marry the genteel and lovely heroine at the end.

We didn't have intelligence tests in those days, and lacked the convenient phrase, "mental ages." Among my papers I find a review for a socialist paper, discussing Mr. Churchill's novel for the year 1910, and I find myself complaining of the "intellectual and spiritual immaturity" of his work. He had got down to modern times by then, and his characters were riding in motor-cars and playing bridge and getting divorced. It was this last custom which troubled Mr. Churchill, and his novel, "A Modern Chronicle," was a tract on the new practice. I am going to quote my review because I can find no better way to tell you about Mr. Churchill's novels, and at the same time exhibit to you what passed for thinking among those Episcopal church circles in which both Mr. Churchill and myself were brought up.

"When you wish to write a novel dealing with divorce you have always one situation: a man or woman has in some way been led into an unworthy marriage, and later on in life the man or woman discovers the true soul-mate; and then what is to be done? The old solution was to have them renounce and suffer many agonies until the concluding chapter, when the novelist mercifully disposed of the superfluous member of the trio, leaving the hero and the heroine to live happily ever after. That is the solution of 'Jane Eyre'; and I remember how it thrilled me when I was a boy as old as the American people are now. I rather took it for granted that this would be Mr. Churchill's solution. As I went on, however, greatly to my surprise I discovered that the hero and the heroine were

apparently going ahead to get a divorce in spite of everything; and I put the book down and stared about me, wondering if it could possibly be that Mr. Churchill was going to write a book in defense of divorce. He had made his hero and heroine such very sensible people that it seemed he was closing every other gate save that one. However, I realized that this could not be the case, because when the heroine went ahead to get the divorce Mr. Churchill gave such a repellent picture of Reno, Nevada. Of course, it is true that the people who go to Reno, Nevada, and get divorces are many of them unpleasant types; and doubtless the political judges who grant the divorces are also unpleasant types. Apparently Mr. Churchill does not realize that neither the hero nor the heroine nor the demon divorce are to be blamed for this. There is no reason why, if we are going to grant divorces to New York people, we should not grant them in New York; and there is no reason why we should assign the duty of granting the divorces to vulgar political judges.

"I went on with the story and finally got to the solution which Mr. Churchill has worked out. His heroine gets her divorce, but against her conscience, so that she is properly and respectably miserable afterward, and marries the hero and, of course, makes them both miserable. They go to live in a narrow little New England town and the heroine insists on going to a respectable society church and having her feelings hurt because nobody speaks to her. She also makes the unfortunate husband angry by her attitude, and when one of the insufferable pillars of the respectable society church insults the hero, the heroine takes the side of the pillar of the church. She makes her husband so unhappy that he fills up his house with a collection of disreputable Newport divorcees and goes off riding on a half-crazy horse and is killed.

"Apparently nobody is expected to perceive that all the unhappiness which grows out of this divorce is owing to the fact that the heroine gratuitously places herself at the mercy of the opinions of the respectable bourgeoisie. You feel this at the very moment where the divorce begins to be talked about. The hero and the heroine have previously been sensible American people, talking about things in sensible ways; but when they begin to talk about divorce, neither of them points out to the other any of the obvious facts which make the divorce and remarriage between them not only a perfectly proper thing, but even a social duty. Their conversation is confined to their blind craving for 'happiness', and, of course, when we have met that word 'happiness' a dozen or more times we understand that the blind craving is destined to lead them to destruction—since every 17-year-old moralist knows that the desire for happiness is a wicked thing which must under no circumstances be indulged. They never mention the fact that there are more intelligent people in other portions of the world, among whom they could perform work of social usefulness and importance. Instead of going abroad for a year or two as such a couple naturally would, they settle themselves in a town and proceed to let the town make them miserable. We are given to understand that among the Newport set with whom Mr. Churchill's novel deals there are only two classes of people—those who are horrified by the getting of the divorce, and those who have got divorced more or less frequently and have nothing else to do save to get drunk.

"Of course it would never do for Mr. Churchill to end the novel with the hero being brought home on a