



1—Secretary Hughes addressing armament conference at its opening session. 2—Capitol illuminated by the "Light of the States" for the conference. 3—Illuminated jeweled portal erected for the conference, showing Washington monument in center.

SPECIAL SESSION ALL UNCERTAINTY

NOTHING IN WAY OF PROGRAM OF CORRECTIVE LEGISLATION HAS BEEN NOTED.

TO BE ACTION ON EDUCATION

Vague Rumors are Current of Attempt to Call Constitutional Convention to do Something About Taxes.

Raleigh. Uncertainty enwraps the coming session of the legislature. No legislative program has been worked out. Municipal authorities whose agitation over the failure of the municipal finance act brought about the session have evolved nothing yet in the way of a program of corrective legislation. The State Board of Education will be eminently satisfied with a resolution appropriating \$700,000 to cover a deficit.

Beyond that there is no plan. It is generally supposed that the cities will ask the proper passage of the municipal finance act as it was written last February. No fault has been found with it except that it had not the proper entries made in the Senate Journal. Representative Matthews of Bertie, chairman of the House Committee on Education, will likely offer a resolution for the relief of the school fund.

And that is all. Vague rumors are current of an effort to abolish capital punishment; of an effort to call a constitutional convention to do something about the taxation system, and to modernize the basic law generally; of an effort to reevaluate the revaluation act and restore something of equity in taxation among the counties. But whether any of these things will be attempted remains to be disclosed.

Morrison and Bally Differ.

North Carolina farmers, delegates at opening session of the fourteenth annual convention of the State Farmers' Union heard Governor Morrison and J. W. Bally, and they heard expressions of views on the state's agricultural life as far apart as the east from the west.

The governor found North Carolina rich in its agricultural life, ranking sixth in the total value of its agricultural products, second in value per capita and first per acre planted. Mr. Bally mentioned frequently of late as a candidate to succeed Governor Morrison found the state languishing agriculturally, the farmers in the depths of despair and the whole state in a bad way because of the poverty of the agriculturists.

More Money for State.

The war finance corporation announced that an additional \$150,000 has been advanced in North Carolina for agricultural and livestock purposes. Jno. F. Oakly has been named postmaster at Benaja, and Miss Mary E. Taylor at Como, Hertford county. Miss Bettie Martin has been confirmed as postmaster at Biscoe, and James E. Houser, at Cherryville.

West Point Appointments.

Washington, (Special).—These men have been designated for West Point: Robert L. Bridger, Winston-Salem; W. Oscar McMullan, Elizabeth City, and Wilbur R. Carleton, Alexander, Messrs McMullan and Carleton are first alternates.

State College Dairy Herd.

The dairy herd at State college has come to the front with still another record. The Jersey cow Peur's College Farm Fawn, sold at public auction in Charlotte for \$830, the highest price ever paid for a Jersey in this state at any public sale.

Legion Committee to Meet.

The state executive committee of the North Carolina department of the American Legion will meet in Salisbury Tuesday, November 29, according to the call issued by Commander Thomas W. Bird.

Meeting of Secretaries.

Secretaries of local merchants' associations in 16 North Carolina cities met here for a conference on various phases of association work. At a banquet they were addressed by W. A. Clark, of Richmond, Va., secretary of the Virginia Merchants' association, and Miss Isabelle Craig Bacon, of Washington federal board of vocational education.

Report of Employment Office.

A total of 518 men applied to the half dozen employment offices of North Carolina asking for help in getting jobs during the past week, and 340 of the seekers were placed in positions. The week's report indicates some falling off in the improvement shown in the unemployment situation in North Carolina, for there were 220 more appeals for jobs than there were requests for help from those who hire people. The offices referred 383 people to places where they might find work, but only 340 landed.

Reason for Change in Route.

Whether or not the temporary order restraining the highway commission from changing the route of the road from Tarboro to Halifax, which was originally routed by Hobgood, will be continued will be decided at a hearing on November 28, in Halifax. The highway commission was considering changing the route from Hobgood because that community now has a good road, road, while another eight miles away, has not and the commission wanted to help take care of the needier community.

Governor Advises Commission.

Conferring with the state highway commission, Governor Morrison urged the use of federal appropriation money on particular projects, recommending that the commission not undertake to smear it over several roads. This is proposed so that the people may know what roads the state has built and those the government money will build.

This money will be used on interstate highways, in compliance with the federal law.

The commission voted to apportion the million and three quarter dollars of federal money among the nine construction districts on the basis of area, mileage and population.

Governor Morrison also urged the commission to enlarge its construction program to the largest extent that sound business and good engineering will permit. He told them that if this state can lead Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia by three or four years in its road systems it will be worth more to the state than the entire system will cost.

May Move Revenue Office.

Winston-Salem will be the home of the North Carolina branch of the Department of Internal Revenue, no matter whether the district is divided or not, in the opinion of most Raleigh folks. If the authorization comes down for a division of the State into two districts, with lines similar to that dividing the eastern and western districts during a part of the Democratic administration, Mr. Grissom, it is said, will take over the western district and open up offices in Winston-Salem. No one doubts that this will be done if the state is divided into two districts and an additional collector appointed.

Examination for Postmasters.

Washington, (Special).—The post-office department announced examinations for the following postoffices in North Carolina, the examination to be held Dec. 10:

Ayden, Belhaven, Chadburn, Fairmont, Freemont, Gibson, Halifax, Kirtell, Manteo, Plymouth, Spring Hope, Troy and Vineland.

The war finance corporation has approved loans for agricultural purposes of \$75,000 to two North Carolina banks and of one loan of \$90,000 to be used for the exportation of tobacco.

Prohibitionists are Hands Off.

The executive committee of the North Carolina Anti-Saloon league has let it be known that it will not ask the special session of the legislature for new laws affecting prohibition, although it considers legislation to make the state laws harmonize with the federal acts is badly needed. It will play hands off this time because it considers the assembly has been called for a specific purpose.

Lease of Muscle Shoals.

Washington, (Special).—The announcement by Secretary Weeks, of the war department, that plant No. 2, at Muscle Shoals, had been leased to the Alabama Power company, means that the mills and other plants in North Carolina requiring electric power, will not have to close down. The rates to be charged for the plant are \$10,000 a month, 1 cent per kilowatt hour.

Fees of Lightning Rod Agents.

Insurance Commissioner Wads is sending checks to the different counties covering license fees for lightning rod agents operating in those counties. The fee this year is ten dollars per agent, and the county gets all the money these agents pay to the insurance department. This year so far there has been but \$790 paid into this fund.

Putting on Passenger Coaches.

The Norfolk Southern railroad is putting on rebuilt passenger coaches at the rate of one every 12 days, and by next May the system will have as fine a passenger service as any road operating in the state, according to information given the corporation commission by an official of the road.

Fight on Capital Punishment.

Evidences of a continued fight over the state in behalf of the enactment of legislation at the special session looking to the establishment of a pardon board and the abolishment of capital punishment are reported by members of the general assembly visiting Raleigh.

Tucker for District Attorney.

Washington, (Special).—National Committeeman Morehead scored again when the nomination of Irvin B. Tucker, of Columbus county, for district attorney for the eastern part of the state, was sent in. Mr. Tucker will be confirmed within a reasonable time. Former Senator Butler opposed his nomination, but will not try to prevent his confirmation. He said if he hid had gone why not let the tall go. William S. Carowan was nominated for postmaster at Columbia.

Two Pardons are Revoked.

Governor Morrison has revoked the pardon of John H. "Red" Britt of Buncle county and of Fred Rector of Madison county. Britt was granted a conditional parole on October 12, 1921 but information reaching the Governor is that the man has already broken his parole and it is revoked. Fred Rector has been freed even a shorter time. He was paroled in order that he might be treated for tuberculosis. But he has not taken advantage of the opportunity and has violated the conditions of the parole.

Disputes in Ninth District.

Information from Commissioner Doughton's district is that the Wilkes county people do not feel that they have been getting their part of the roads allotted to this district. They believed that the road from North Wilkesboro to Jefferson would be one of the first constructed. It was at the former place that Governor Morrison made his good roads speech, which some of his friends recall as being a pledge that he would use every effort in his power to get the roads for this section if elected.

The American Legion

(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

SERVED IN WORLD WAR AT 70

Lieutenant Colonel Wood Began Fighting for His Country at Age of Fifteen.

One of the most remarkable war records ever brought to light is that of Lieut. Col. Marshall W. Wood, U. S. A. (retired) of Boise, Idaho, who began fighting for his country in the Civil war at the age of fifteen years, and after surviving campaigns in the Indian and Spanish-American wars, entered the World war when seventy years old, serving nearly three years.

Today, although seventy-five years old, Colonel Wood is inspector general of the Grand Army of the Republic, and is chaplain of the John Regan post of the American Legion, Boise, Idaho, which he organized and served as its first commander.

Colonel Wood was born June 4, 1846. Fifteen years later he was bearing a musket in the Civil war. He was twice wounded during this service. Later, he served in the Indian wars as senior medical officer in two expeditions against the Cheyenne and Sioux. In the Spanish-American war he was chief surgeon of the First division of the Fifth army corps from its organization until its abandonment after the Santiago campaign.

In the World war Colonel Wood was on active duty from June 23, 1918, until February 28, 1919. He was under fire in all except the World war and received three medals for distinguished service.

PLAN FOR CANADIAN LEGION

War Organizations Approve Proposal to Amalgamate All Veterans Similar to American Body.

The amalgamation of all war veterans of Canada into a Canadian Legion to be founded on principles similar to those of the American Legion has been approved by officials of the various war organizations. More than 10,000 leaders in the veterans' associations have pledged their support of the merger.

It has been shown that one organization can operate more effectively and at less expense than a half a dozen organizations with a common interest and purpose. The merger will make possible a closer co-operation between the veterans and the Canadian government, which has already spent \$84,000,000 in the establishment of returned soldiers on land.

A recent report shows that 27,000 individual ex-service men have been benefited by the laws, the objects of which were soldier re-establishment and the development of the agricultural resources of the dominion. Under the law, any ex-service man eligible from a military standpoint, having seen service overseas, may apply for loans up to the maximum of \$7,500 for the following purposes: For the purchase of land, \$4,500; for stock and equipment, \$2,000; for permanent improvements, \$1,000; if on incumbered land, the ex-soldier is entitled to loans amounting to \$5,000; if on free land, to loans amounting to \$3,000.

In the case of purchased land the settler must pay 10 per cent of the cost price of the land as a guarantee of good faith.

DEFENDS THE DISABLED MEN

Medical Director Decries Statements Regarding "Fakers" and "Compensation Chasers."

In an appeal for the proper care of disabled veterans of the World war, Dr. Thomas W. Salmon, medical director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, takes occasion to decry the statements regarding "fakers," "goldbrickers" and "compensation chasers."

"Let us not be misled by this loose talk about fakers," says Doctor Salmon, who is a member of the American Legion Hospitalization committee. "Of course there are such men among those who apply for relief. But you will find them everywhere; in business, in colleges, in politics and even in the churches."

Doctor Salmon, in his plea for complete and efficient care of the disabled men, answers the assertion that there are 6,000 empty beds in the government hospitals. He explains that beds alone cannot cure the disabled and besides, he says, most of the 6,000 empty beds are needed to constitute the reserve that every hospital with an active service needs.

New Club House at El Paso.

A new \$88,000 club house for Legionnaires of the southwest has been opened at El Paso, Texas, by El Paso post of the American Legion. The new home is in the business district of the city.

Not Intentional.

Mother—What makes you want to get all dirty and bloody fighting? Son—I didn't exactly want to, Ma, but that other kid was kind of handy with his fists.—American Legion Weekly.

Carrying On With the American Legion

Daniel Chester French, sculptor, who created "The Minute Man at Concord," has been selected to design the memorial for Massachusetts dead in the World war which is to be erected somewhere along the American sector in France. Henry Bacon, designer of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., will be associated with him.

The Community House at Camp Custer, Mich., purchased by a Chicago company for \$300,000, has been repurchased by the state of Michigan and will be presented to the American Legion for use as a hospital for sick and disabled veterans. The building will be improved at the expense of the state.

General Lafayette post of the American Legion, composed of New York City policemen, has mortgaged its Long Island clubhouse for \$1,000, the money to be used in helping unemployed veterans. The policemen-Legionnaires have pledged themselves to canvass their beats for jobs for their unfortunate "buddies."

"The Book of Misery" containing thousands of news-clippings and letters describing the plight of America's World war veterans in the recent period of unemployment will be presented to Congress by the Legion as documentary evidence in favor of relief for ex-service men.

Unemployed ex-service men sleeping in Bryant Park, New York, were awakened one recent midnight by the sound of a bugle mess call. Seven hundred of the unfortunate men lined up for "chow." A committee representing the George Dahlbender Post of the American Legion, led the men to a restaurant where each was fed at the expense of the Legion post.

The American Legion has asked the shipping board to permit the use of the giant liner Livlathan as a temporary shelter for jobless ex-service men. The liner has been idle at the Hoboken army docks for several months. During the war it transported 140,000 American troops to France.

Charles W. Seymour, of Hartford, Conn., tendered his resignation as state senator following his election to the commandship of the American Legion in Connecticut. Officers of the Legion cannot hold public office which is elective.

A twenty-acre park, known as "American Legion Park" has been dedicated by the city of Melrose, Minn., to the men of the city who were in service during the World war. The Melrose Legionnaires have established a children's playgrounds, a tourist's camping grounds and a baseball diamond.

Ex-soldiers and marines, members of the American Legion, were the heroes in the rescue work which followed the explosion of a tank containing 600,000 cubic feet of ammonia fumes in New York City. One of the former service men is accredited with having rescued ten persons from a tenting which had become filled with the fumes.

A "party" which is said to have cost \$10,000 was given by L. Gordon Harnesley, who served as a lieutenant in the Sixth Field artillery of the First Division, at his estate near Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson. The guests were disabled soldiers of the First division and members of the Jeff Feigl post of the American Legion.

Emergency officers of the army disabled during the war "don't belong" on the retired list of the regular army. Secretary Weeks told officials of the American Legion, who are fostering a plan for the retirement on retirement pay of the emergency officers of the World war.

The first woman to hold the position of adjutant of a state department of the American Legion is Miss Honorah H. Gittings, of California. Miss Gittings served during the war as a yeomanette in the navy. She is acting adjutant of the California department.

Failure to doff his hat when the funeral cortege of an American soldier passed, caused Adam Kosloski to lose his job as constable at Sauk Rapids, Minn. A complaint against Kosloski was filed by members of the American Legion.

Five hundred deaf and dumb children of New York attended a showing of the film-play, "The Man Without a Country," as guests of the American Legion. Each child wrote an essay on Americanism based on impressions of the play.

Five hundred unemployed veterans of the World war in New York were given employment as movie supers in the studios at Mamaroneck, Long Island.

The Mark-Hamilton post of the American Legion at Minneapolis is organizing its own band, orchestra, glee club, vaudeville teams and dramatic company.

Nashua, Minn., has turned over an abandoned school building to the American Legion for a club house. The building will be remodeled.

The American Legion post at Fairport, Minn., has been awarded a 35-year lease on the former city water plant there at a rental of \$1 a year. The building is valued at \$25,000 and is in the heart of the business district. It will be converted into a clubhouse.

One hundred aliens manning the shipping board's fleet at Camp Ellis, Va., have been discharged and their places filled with unemployed American seamen, at the instance of the American Legion.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Conference May Agree on Naval Armament Reduction Plan Within a Few Weeks.

HUGHES' PROGRAM APPROVED

Suggested Minor Modifications Are Being Discussed—China Pleads for Recognition as Independent Nation—League Council Gets After the Serbs—Progress on Tax Revision Bill.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

IT APPEARS that the prophets in Washington were all wrong. The great conference seemingly is going to reach and sign an agreement on limitation of naval armament without waiting to settle the problems of the Pacific and the Far East. This tendency is a result of Secretary Hughes' downright action in laying before the conference in its first session the American proposal as to navies. Briefly, that proposal is that the United States, Great Britain and Japan agree to suspend naval construction for ten years, and during the succeeding ten years build only for replacement; that all uncompleted capital ships and many other specified capital ships be scrapped at once; that the aggregate capital ship tonnage be limited to 500,000 each for England and America, and 300,000 for Japan; that the sea power of the three nations be maintained on this basis. There are other features of the program, but every one is familiar with it by this time.

The conference, and the world, were at first astounded by this unexpected laying of the American cards on the table, and then the plan was greeted with loud and universal acclaim. The delegates of the other nations could not, if they would, refuse to endorse it, and at the second open session Great Britain, Japan, Italy and France, formally accepted it "in principle," with minor modifications. These, as set forth then and later, were as follows:

By Great Britain—Limit size and tonnage of submarines; permit construction of one capital ship a year during ten-year period to retain shipyard facilities; permit retention of more light cruisers and gunboats to police the high seas; reduction in number of naval ship building yards.

By Japan—Increase of Japan's naval strength to 70 per cent of British and American; cessation of construction of naval bases and new fortifications in the Pacific.

By France—Allowance of eight capital ships to safeguard French colonies.

By Italy—Allowance of six capital ships to protect Italian interests. A committee, of which Col. Theodore Roosevelt is chairman, set to work at once to study the plan and proposed modifications, and by the end of the week it was predicted an agreement would be reached within two or three weeks. Among the American experts there was considerable opposition to the British suggestions, and the Englishmen dropped the idea of one battleship a year.

Japan's proposition that there be no more naval bases or fortifications constructed in the Pacific was expected, and perhaps proves a bit awkward for the United States. It means the abandonment of work and plans in the Philippines, Dutch Harbor and elsewhere which have been considered most necessary for the safety of our possessions in the Pacific if not for that of our Pacific coast. But if Mr. Hughes' general program is accepted by the other powers it would seem the United States cannot well decline to accept this plan of Japan. In the ship-scraping proposal America has been most unselfish and perhaps she can afford to be as generous in other matters.

When the time came to put forward plans for settlement of the problems of the Far East none of the great powers seemed ready

with a program. But China, whose status is the crux of the situation, set before the committee on far eastern affairs the demands of the Asiatic republic. Dr. Alfred Sze, head of the Chinese delegation, was the spokesman and he held a preliminary conference with American officials and in his demands followed their advice in all except one point—the creation of a permanent court of arbitration in the Far East. China asks respect for her territorial integrity, restitution of seized provinces and regions, abandonment of special rights, monopolies, privileges and extrajudicial rights, and withdrawal of foreign troops from her soil and permission to direct her own domestic affairs and govern her own internal and foreign policies. She does not demand that all foreign monopolies and privileges in China be abandoned at once, but that she be given a chance to put herself on a level with other powers and that as time goes on and conditions warrant the economic and political fetters on her be loosened.

The British delegation approved the Chinese demands in general, especially the open door policy and the abandonment of "spheres of influence." The Japanese, it was understood, accepted the Chinese program in principle but would insist that withdrawal of interest in China should include all foreign powers. The Chinese delegates say they make their demands in behalf of all China, including the southern part where Sun Yat Sen holds somewhat precarious sway, and that Manchuria, Inner and outer Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan are included in "the Chinese republic."

It is believed one result of the discussion of China's program may be the friendly abandonment of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and the British would be glad to see this source of trouble replaced by some form of agreement by the great powers.

FRANCE, as has often been pointed out, is especially interested in the matter of reduction and limitation of land armament, and Premier Briand took the lead in this, though he had no concrete plan nor any working agreement with the United States delegation. In his speech he discussed the military situation in Europe, particularly as it affects France, set forth the number of men under arms in the various European countries and made plain the menace of the Red forces, especially in Russia. Nor did he neglect to call attention to France's peril from Germany which, he noted, is a nation of 65,000,000 while France numbers but 35,000,000. It is plain that the French will not consent to plans for radical military armament reduction until the Russian and Teutonic threats are removed.

OVER in Europe the League of Nations feels that its authority is being doubted by Jugos-Slavia, and it has determined to show that it can stop a war. Therefore it advanced the date of its Paris meeting and took up the matter of the invasion of Albania by the Serbians. The latter had been ordered to get out of Albania and to observe the boundaries of that state as established by the allied ambassadors, but in effect, at least, they disregarded those demands. They did, however, disown the troops in Albania, claiming they are irregulars over which their government has no control. Meanwhile those "irregulars" are said to be threatening Tirana, the Albanian capital, and the situation is about the same as at Vlina where the league scored a failure.

KARL and Zita, ex-rulers of Austria-Hungary, have been landed on their island of exile, Madeira. Portugal consented to care for them there but the expenses, reckoned at about \$80,000 a year, will be paid by the states which formerly made up their empire if the plan of the council of allied ambassadors is carried out.

PRESIDENT Harding last Monday signed without any ceremony the proclamation of peace between the United States and Germany and there is much debate as to whom he will select for ambassador to Berlin. First choice among the guessers is Congressman Alanson B. Houghton of Corning, N. Y. He was born in Massachusetts fifty-eight years ago, graduated from Harvard and the universities

of Göttingen, Berlin and Paris, and speaks German and French.

Next January Germany is due to pay a reparations installment of \$100,000,000, and in February a quarterly payment of about \$60,000,000 on exports. Her financial experts are wondering where it is to come from and the allied reparations commission in session in Berlin is working over the problem. The commission believes the Germans can raise the money for those two payments and urge them to do so as a show of good will. There was reason to believe that if they did, the French delegates would consent to grant concessions for the rest of the year. The commission rejected a plan of the industrial leaders of Germany to pawn the country's industries as a guaranty for the reparations payments; instead it suggested that the industrial interests make sacrifices for their country instead of trying to profit from its misery.

That Germany is miserable in some respects is made evident by the riots in Berlin caused by the increasing cost of foodstuffs. Many shops were looted. High prices, of course, are caused by the decline of the mark.

ULSTER still stands firmly, or stubbornly, as you choose to look at it, in the way of settlement of the Irish trouble. Craig and his cabinet, after studying the English plan, rejected it as unfair to their part of the island and offered some kind of a substitute. This the British cabinet in turn rejected, and an exchange of notes between Lloyd George and Craig left the status unchanged. The Ulsterites reiterated their determination not to submit to anything considered a violation of Ulster's rights. The British premier's stand was strengthened by the action of the Unionist party in convention in Liverpool. The Irish negotiations are dragging out so that Lloyd George may have to abandon his contemplated trip to Washington to take part in the armament conference.

THE congressional conference committee on the tax revision bill has been ironing out the differences between the house and senate measures with considerable rapidity, both sides making concessions. One of the important actions was the elimination of the house bill provision for the exemption of foreign traders and foreign trade corporations. On Thursday the conferees suspended their meetings to allow the house to vote on the question of surtax rates. The senate had fixed the maximum rate at 50 per cent and the house at 32 per cent. The "insurgent" Republicans of the house were determined to carry through the senate plan so the leaders turned to a compromise. Just before the house met President Harding took a hand in the affair by informing the house conferees that a maximum surtax rate of 40 per cent would be agreeable to the administration.

The house, however, by a vote of 201 to 173, instructed its conferees to accept the 50 per cent rate.

THE week in America was not without its serious labor troubles—few weeks are. The garment workers of New York went on strike in protest against the restoration of the piece work system. Their leaders said most of the 80,000 workers quit, but the employers asserted that 90 per cent of the workers had refused to go out.

In Chicago there was a short but lively strike of the teamsters accompanied by some violence. The men refused to accept a wage cut of \$3 a week ordered by an arbitrator and accepted by the union officials. After being out two days they returned to work with the understanding that they should have a rehearing before the arbitrator.

Alexander M. Howat, for twenty years a leader of the Kansas miners and now their president, was expelled from the United Mine Workers of America for his refusal to obey the order of the international officers to end the strike in that state. About 4,000 Kansas miners also were suspended from membership. Howat and his crowd have fought uncompromisingly against the Kansas industrial court. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company's miners in Colorado struck and state troops were called out.

Such factories will require large quantities of sheet tin and sheet iron, which many of them hope to get from America. The present supply in Russia is practically nil.

In cities like Moscow and Petrograd the government will supply these small industries with electrical power.

The government has granted a concession to a combination of small knitting factories in Petrograd, which will resume work on the condition that 12 per cent of their output will be paid to the government in tax.

WHEELS TURNING IN RUSSIA

Whitivist Government Said to Be Fostering Organization of Capitalistic Trusts and Combinations.

Moscow.—Trusts and combinations are now openly fostered by the Bolshevik government. Every day brings announcements of new combinations of small factories to which the soviet government has granted a concession, and there is frank discussion of the possibility of organizing and combining

industries in a way to insure their success in the future.

It is difficult to believe that a government which so recently denounced all the processes of capitalism is now openly advocating and assisting their adoption.

The great effort of the economic council of the government is to get small industries started which will supply the small manufactured articles required all over Russia, such as household utensils, kitchen equipment, garden tools and small hardware.