

New York's Water Front

News and Views of the Biggest World Port

SEAMAN JUST OFF ORGANIZED AUSTRALIAN LINE CONTRASTS POOR CONDITIONS ON U. S. VESSELS

NEW YORK, May 10.—A seaman coming from Australia is sure doomed for a shock especially if he intends to follow his vocation. Leaving a country where his craft is organized one hundred per cent, he arrives in a country where unionism, among seamen at least, is a farce.

As I have just arrived in New York from Australia, and having experienced the above shock, I feel it incumbent on myself to use my voice and pen to point out to my craft, and incidentally, my class, the dire need for organization.

Wages Lower Here.

I will give a brief outline of wages and conditions, also the method of organization, in Australia; then we will analyze conditions here. I feel positive that my working class readers will agree with me that working conditions are of vastly more importance than are wages; however, the seaman's wage in Australia is much higher than here, as indicated by the following comparison:

Donkeymen	£19.2.6
Firemen and oilers	18.2.6
Coal passers and wipers	16.2.6
Bo'sun	17.2.6
A.B.'s	16.2.6

United States.

Oilers and waterenders	\$65.00-72.50
Firemen	57.50-65.00
Coal Passers and Wipers	50.00-60.00
Bo'sun	70.00-80.00
A.B.'s	55.00-62.50

The messmen, ordinary seamen and boys' wages are in proportion, and as I am a fireman I am not sure what their pay is, so have omitted it, but the above is sufficient to show that wages are higher. Note this: the cost of living in Australia is cheaper than here, good board and lodging for a single man costs only £1.10.0 per week. (Exchange value £1 here is \$4.86). Just figure this out yourself.

Conditions Worse Here.

Now, we will look at conditions. In Australian ships the three watch system is in vogue; eight hours constitute a day's work, any work over and above eight hours must be paid for at overtime rates of 2/9 per hour, any work done which occupies less than 30 minutes, half an hour at overtime rates must be paid; if over

30 minutes and less than an hour, one hour at overtime rates must be paid, and so on. For the firemen and coal passers the dumping of ashes is overtime; for the sailors the clearing of decks, etc., is overtime; also, where seamen assist in working cargo a differential rate is paid, which means the seamen's wages are made equivalent to that of the longshoremen; the donkeyman or fireman for keeping steam, and the deckhands for working winches, etc., are paid differential rates.

Time Off.

Again, seamen are entitled to weekly time off. A seaman must have four clear hours off from duty in his home port, or be paid overtime rates for same. Home port means the port where the seaman signs Articles. This leave time can be allowed by mutual consent to accumulate and be taken off as whole days, a day in port being from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

When a ship arrives in port he watches must be broken, unless the ship leaves the same day. If watches are not broken overtime rates must be paid for all watches worked between 5 P. M. and 7 A. M. Again, the seaman is entitled to seven days leave of absence on full pay for each six months' continuous employment.

Supplies From Bosses.

Also, mattresses, blankets, eating utensils, soap and towels, separate bath and mess rooms must be provided by the shipowners. Another point is that the seamen do not have to run around the ships or companies' offices looking for jobs, wearing out shoe leather or paying fares. The seamen gather together at the Shipping Office where a waiting room is provided by the government, between the hours of 9 to 11 in the forenoon and 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and where there are vacancies the engineer or officer must pick his men at the waiting room between the above hours, or go without. The seamen of Australia will not take a ship to sea short-handed. The Captain can read the Riot Act until he is blue in the face and the seamen will be adamant; they are organized.

Meet On Company Time.

We will now deal with organization. Every seaman is a member of the Federated Seamen's Union of

Wages Slashed in Italy; Firms Fail As Lire Goes Up

ROME, May 10.—Italy is going thru a period of severe economic depression.

Workers are suffering wage slashes, business failures are rapidly increasing, and prices, despite the increased market value of the lira, have not declined.

Economists here attribute business depression to Mussolini's attempt to cover himself with glory by raising the market value of the lire. Mussolini has borrowed enormous sums of money from foreign bankers in an effort to stabilize the lire, and the increased market value of money has increased the cost of production for Italian manufacturers. There has been a corresponding drop in foreign orders.

While business failures in 1913 and 1926 averaged twenty-five per business day, failures for the first three months of 1927 have averaged thirty-five and have often run as high as seventy-five per day.

Australia. He cannot leave the waiting shed to sign on without his book; the members see to that. The seamen's union holds its business on the shipowners' time. On the last Tuesday of each month, the seamen leave their ships to attend the Stop Work Meeting at the various Trades Halls in the different ports between the hours of 8 to 12 noon.

Here they discuss any grievances they have and formulate tactics to combat them; also, of course, to create new precedents, further improvements, etc. The meeting being held on the shipowners' time, all the seamen in Port assemble together and the open forum being the order of the meeting, an unanimous decision is easily and quickly arrived at; the men then act in unison. Hence, their success.

While they may not have an El Dorado in Australia, they are at least on the right track. The Stop Work Meetings are centers of education; also, decisions made at meetings are enforced by the members. No official can defy resolutions for long, expulsion stares them in the face.

What No Democracy?

Let us see what we find here. I joined an American ship in Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia. Although

NEW BRITISH "MYSTERY SHIP" GOES TO SEA

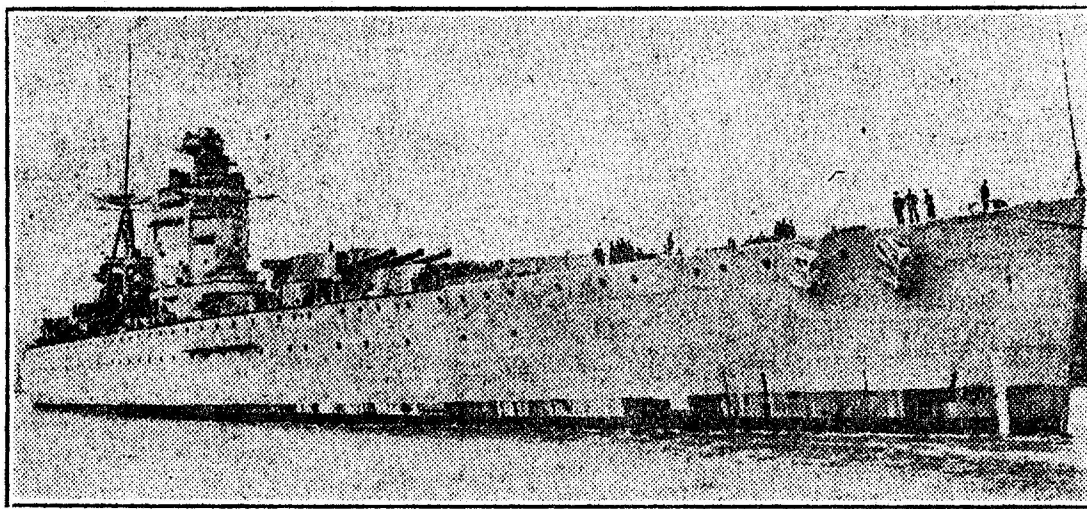


Photo of the huge new British battleship "Nelson," recently completed at a cost of \$35,000,000, passing down the Tyne to the sea. The original type of superstructure and other modern features of the dreadnought have earned it the title of "mystery ship."

Doctors Choose President-Elect.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 10.—Dr. Harry R. Trick of Buffalo today was made President-Elect of the New York State Medical Society, in convention here, to succeed Dr. James E. Sadler of Poughkeepsie, who becomes President. According to the By-Laws of the society the president-elect must serve one year before becoming president.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

The wages were lower I had heard that conditions were good on American ships; also that jobs were plentiful and commodities cheap, and that America was a democracy. This little illusion was soon to be destroyed. I soon discovered that the eight hour principle did not apply to American ships. On several occasions I had to assist for two hours in filling oil tanks, also scrub foci and paint it, pack glands, do scouring, etc., all extra work, for not overtime pay. The food was an abomination and there was even a scarcity. To protest was to protest alone which, of course, is futile. Out of the whole crew I found only three men in a union. Verily, the ship owners have it their own way. For such an important section of the working class as the seamen not to be organized is a tragedy.

In my talks with seamen they tell me the union will do nothing for them, forgetting that they themselves are the union; that without them there can be no union and conditions must inevitably get worse.

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

warn his flock against them. But my friend was unconvinced. He read himself away from the confessional. It is not surprising that the forces of reaction should favor the index expurgatoris.

THE change in its Chinese policy announced by the British government is akin to the reformation of a played-out roue. Britain failed to induce the United States and Japan to conduct an officially aggressive campaign against the Chinese people, even tho the naval agents of the United States on the spot are enjoying themselves pouring shot and shell on Chinese towns and cities.

WHILE Calvin Coolidge is using the language of peace General Butler in command of its marine forces in China is boasting of the ability of one American to lick several hundred Chinese. The general did not make an estimate of how many marine officers it would take to beat one Philadelphian. (For the benefit of the uninitiated General Butler went into the Quaker City with the object of cleaning it up. Well, to put it mildly, the general beat a hasty and rather undignified retreat and Philly is still the same old Philly, I am informed.) The hypocrisy of certain liberal opponents of the policy of force in China is demonstrated by their ostrich-like refusal to see the wide gulf between the word of the Coolidge administration and the acts

of its satellites in China.

THE hour set for the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti is approaching. As the waves of feeling pro and con develops it is becoming more and more evident that the opposing sides care less about the technicalities of the case than about the social ideals put forward by Sacco and Vanzetti and opposed by their persecutors. And if the governor of the state of Massachusetts decides to pardon the victims of capitalist injustice it will not be because his eyes have been opened to the palpable frame-up that sent them to the shadow of the electric chair but to the mighty wave of opposition aroused all over the world against the threatened execution.

THE governor of Massachusetts should be given distinctly to understand that the masses of workers, farmers and progressives in the United States and thruout the world will consider a commutation of the death sentence to life imprisonment as an insult added to the injury that has already been inflicted on our two comrades. They must be freed. They are innocent of the crime with which they are charged. And when the prison doors close behind them, and they are on the right side of those doors, the perpetrators of this notorious frame-up should be put on the carpet. And the People of Massachusetts should see that the most notorious of those conspirators, Judge Thayer, should never again sit on a judicial bench.

New York Bankers Loan \$5,000,000 To Soviet Union

Credit amounting to \$5,000,000 will be granted by London and New York bankers to finance shipments of American machinery to the Soviet Union, it was announced yesterday by the Fox Brothers International Corporation. The credit is the first of its kind known to have been advanced to the Soviet Union to aid American trade with the U. S. S. R.

American exporters will be paid in cash for goods exported to the Soviet Union. This arrangement is satisfactory to American manufacturers and satisfies the need of the U. S. S. R. for long term credits.

Bigger Credit for 1928.

"While Russia received credit of \$100,000,000 from Germany last year, it was found that the cost of this credit to Russian importers was reaching as high as 30 per cent," said S. Grossbard, vice-president of Fox Brothers International Corporation.

Officials of the Fox Brothers said that if the plan met with a satisfactory response, a \$10,000,000 credit would be arranged in 1928.

Rail Merger Hearings Start.

WASHINGTON (FP)—From six months to a year is the time which Interstate Commerce Commission experts estimate will be required to determine whether the Pere Marquette Railroad is to be merged with the Chesapeake Ohio, in the newest Van Swearingen promotion scheme. Hearings on the petition of the C. & O. for permission to acquire a controlling amount of stock in the Pere Marquette began at the headquarters of the commission on May 10. Minority stockholders of the C. & O. are fighting the application.

They were able to defeat an earlier merger attempt by the Van Swearingens.

Employees of the Pere Marquette are threatening to strike, to compel President Alfred to apply the standard rules in the same way that competing systems apply them. They also demand a wage increase. If the strike runs through many weeks, it will deflate the market value of the company's stock.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Sooner or Later You Will Become a Co-operator WHY NOT NOW?

LENIN ON THE IMPORTANCE OF COOPERATION

"With us, so it seems to me, insufficient attention is paid to co-operation. It is doubtful whether all understand that since the October revolution, and independently of the new economic policy (or alternately thanks thereto) co-operation has acquired a most exceptional importance. . . In the new economic policy we made a concession to the peasant as also to the trader, with regard to the principle of private trade, and hence the gigantic importance of co-operation (contrariwise to what some people think) Essentially speaking, the co-operating of the Russian population, widely and deeply and to an adequate extent in presence of the new economic policy, is all we require. . . Out of co-operation and cooperation alone, which we formerly treated as a trading affair, and which we are entitled to treat similarly now, under the new economic regime—is not this all that is necessary for building up a complete socialist society? It is not the building of a socialistic society, as yet, but it is quite requisite and adequate for the building thereof. Here is the very circumstance unappreciated by many of our practical workers. They look negligently on co-operation, without understanding the exceptional importance of co-operation has, firstly from the standpoint of principle (the ownership of the means of production in the hands of the State) and secondly, in view of the transition to a new order by a possibly simpler, easier and more accessible way for the peasant."—Lenin in Soyuz Potrebitelei, June, 1923.

Co-operators' Annual Festival MAY 15th, 1927

ULMER PARK, Foot of 25th Avenue, Brooklyn

PROGRAM

Musical concert by Brooklyn F. S. Club Band.
Speech by the secretary of the C. L. of A., Cedric Long.
Singing by New York Male Chorus "Laulumiehet".
Speech by the Ed. Director of F. C. T. A., Henry Askefi.
Singing by Brooklyn F. S. Club Male Chorus.
Parody by Leo Kauppi.
Recitation by Hjalmar Nylander.
Cornet solo by Vaino Kauppi.
Greetings by the delegates of the various Co-operatives.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

are the main features in the forenoon. There will be running, jumping, shotput, discus throwing and other sports for men, women, boys and girls. Valuable prizes given.

1,500 meter relay race starts at 11 o'clock a. m.

DANCING

FINNISH CO-OPERATIVE TRADING ASSOCIATION

4301 EIGHTH AVE.

Tel. Windsor 9052

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bakery, Meat Market

Restaurant, Billiard Parlor

A WORD FOR YOUR MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION

Comrades:

For many years we have been busy preaching cooperation to our comrades. For many years we have been trying to tell you that cooperation is important for the workingclass; that it is one of the trinity of weapons the workers must use in their fight for liberation. But our work so far has been much in vain. Our voice has been much ignored. Large numbers of comrades have not understood the co-operative movement as of any importance.

Comrades! The cooperative movement is your movement. Workers should not separate themselves into three contradictory movements: political, unionistic and cooperative, each pulling in opposite directions. They belong together. Arising from the same cause, they are related in time, circumstance and purpose. They all sprang out of the social anarchy created by the industrial revolution. All of them aim to delivering the workingclasses from the bondage of capitalism. All of them should work together consciously for the common purpose.

You must give active support to the cooperative movement. This does not mean platonic affection. It means that you do your daily shopping at your cooperative store. You must remember the cooperative organizations all the time, not only in the time of need as heretofore.

An ideal radical worker is he who is a member of a union, the workers' political party and a consumers' co-operative organization.

125,000 WORKERS MAY SOON WALK CITY'S STREETS

Plumbers in Front Line Trenches in War

Within a week, the Building Trades Employers' Association may issue a lockout order against 125,000 building trades workers in Greater New York.

This threat to break a score or more of contracts with unions developed yesterday from the Brooklyn plumbers strike and the general city wide lockout of all other union plumbers and was sanctioned from sources high in the Building Trades Council.

One official, who firmly refused to be quoted publicly, declared that the plumbers strike and lockout had reached an impasse with the building bosses apparently determined to make New York City the scene of a national shutdown with the workers.

No Conferences This Week.

In addition a high international official of the Plumbers' Union declared that negotiations with C. G. Norman, head of the Employers' Association, had been broken up for the entire week, with the prospect of decisive action over the week-end. He did not indicate whether the "decisive action" would be a general lockout or a settlement of the Brooklyn strike for \$14 a day, a \$2 increase and the five day week.

The presence of International President John Coefield of the Plumbers in the city last week produced no settlement nor did Secretary Burke's assiduous effort to have the lockout order withdrawn meet with any better luck.

The New York bosses, at the very center of the national building industry, have decreed that the day of wage increases is passed. The demand for the five day week, precipitating a savage industrial struggle in Seattle, is also to be fought to the last ditch.

Close to the financial control of the great bond and mortgage houses in Wall Street, the contractors are acting not only on their own desire not to give additional wage increases, but are following a policy laid down by Wall Street itself.

The Plumbers' Helpers Association opened its kitchen at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue Monday, serving a substantial meal to hundreds of strikers who are penniless through the strike because they were unable to save on their \$4 a day wage. The helpers are out for recognition and a \$9 scale with the five day week.

Bakers' Local 3 of the Amalgamated Food Workers has agreed to contribute \$300 a week in food for the strikers' kitchen.

Progressives Ask Joint Action.

The Progressive Building Trades Workers of Greater New York in a leaflet distributed among building trades workers this week have appealed for a united front with the plumbers and their helpers in the fight for a 5-day week and a \$14 day.

Warning that a defeat of separate unions seems possible, the progressives are asking joint action not only to defeat the threatened general lockout but to gain for all workers the objectives sought by the plumbers.

Plumbers Helpers Thrown Into Jail

Sam Winnick, Harry Kaplow, Jack Weisman, and Herman Reich were arrested in Queens while picketing the job at Glean St. and Elenhurst Ave. late Monday by Officer McAuley of the 60th Precinct. They are held under \$500 bail at the Flushing Ave. court, on the charge of disorderly conduct.

C. E. Miller, president of the helpers' union, said: "Those men were arrested while picketing in a strike that is a fight for an American standard of living—it is a fight against a wage of four dollars a day. Our pickets every day are instructed to picket peacefully and keep within the law. I am sure that the employers are in back of this arrest and that those men are innocent."

Boston Young Workers Open Drive With Dance

BOSTON, May 10.—Young Workers' League, District No. 1, is holding an entertainment and meeting on Sunday, May 15th at 3:00 P. M., at 62 Chamber Street, Boston, announcing the public opening of the Ruthenberg Membership Drive.

The main feature will be the presentation of the Russian Banner sent from the Costroma District of the U.S.S.R. Speeches by prominent members of the League and a musical program of a big variety, violin and vocal selections.

The aim of this affair will be to obtain members of the Y. W. L. A quota of 200 members was set for District No. 1. Each unit has been given a quota and prizes will be offered to the most successful units, fractions, and individuals.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

MACHINERY MULTIPLIES WORKERS' OUTPUT OF GLASS BY FORTY-ONE TIMES; NO WAGE RAISE

By LELAND OLDS.

The displacement of labor by automatic machinery is nowhere more dramatically illustrated than in the glass industry, according to a U. S. department of labor bulletin. The department shows that in the production of 4-ounce bottles the output per man is more than 41 times as great as before the development of the Owens automatic machine.

The department's figures show that the average output of bottles per man-hour has increased from 78 20 years ago to 3172 in 1925. On the basis of present wages this means a reduction from \$1.177 per gross (144 bottles) to \$0.032 in direct labor cost. In the pressed-ware branch of the industry the development of the Hartford Empire twin press has increased the production of tumblers from 31 pieces to 380.7 pieces per man-hour, reducing the labor cost from \$1.95 per 100 tumblers to \$1.13.

More and Faster.

The department shows an increase

Output per man per year in glass industry.	Unit	1899	1925
Bottles and jars	Gross	274	1,200
Pressed and blown ware	Pieces	28,694	91,272
Window glass	Boxes	500	1,359
Plate glass	Sq. ft.	5,240	10,551

The workers, whose productivity has so greatly increased, are averaging only about \$1250 a year but the owners are making as high as 218% on their investment.

Owens' Production.

The Owens Bottle Co. reported a 1926 profit of \$6,928,656. This meant a profit of \$9.15 on each \$25 share of common stock, or 36%. But the Owens Bottle Co., has been built up largely out of the excess profits of previous years. These reinvested profits have been capitalized in stock dividends which raised the outstanding stock from about \$3,000,000 to \$17,377,525. Taking these stock dividends into account the 1926 profit re-

in the production of 40-watt electric light bulbs from 54.21 pieces per man-hour by the old process to 1,703.59 per man-hour using the new Westlake automatic machine. This means a reduction in labor cost from \$13.88 per 1000 to \$0.47.

In glass tubing modern machinery has increased the output per man-hour from 10.07 to 75.17 pounds, reducing the labor cost from \$6.83 per 100 pounds to \$1. In window glass the increase has been from 0.709 boxes to 1.85 boxes per man-hour with a reduction in labor cost from 95.5 cents per box to 29.9 cents. The continuous automatic process has increased the production of rough plate glass per man-hour from 43.89 square feet to 63.63. The total labor cost of producing polished plate glass has been reduced 43.3%.

Figures Tell.

The U. S. census of manufactures shows the yearly output per man employed in the branches of the glass industry in 1899 and 1925 as follows:

Unit	1899	1925
Gross	274	1,200
Pieces	28,694	91,272
Boxes	500	1,359
Sq. ft.	5,240	10,551

presents a return of 218%. In the last 5 years the stockholders have received nearly \$20,000,000 on their original \$3,000,000 investment.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass Co., a dominant figure in the production of window and plate glass, made a 1926 profit of \$10,016,947, giving stockholders a return of \$20.36 on each \$100 share. Taking into account the increase in capitalization through stock dividends this meant a return of 24.9% of the nominal investment of the owners prior to 1917. In 5 years this big Mellon concern has taken a profit of \$63,682,960, equivalent to about 228% on the original investment.

PERE MARQUETTE PRESIDENT FORCING STRIKE; WOULD NOT APPLY HIS OWN ROAD'S RULES

By LAURENCE TODD

Federated Press.

WASHINGTON May 10.—Between 4,000 and 5,000 organized employees of the Pere Marquette Railroad are now completing a strike vote, because President Alfred of the Pere Marquette has undertaken to pick a fight with nine of the rail labor brotherhoods and unions and to defy the purposes of the Watson-Parker railroad labor law.

The dispute between Alfred and the train service brotherhoods goes back some years. It represents an accumulation of violations by him of the ordinary application of the standard working rules which are in force on all steam railroads. It also includes a wage issue, as he has failed to meet the wage settlement reached by the engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen with the roads in the eastern district, in which the Pere Marquette is located. Wage increases have also been demanded, in vain, by the railway clerks, the telegraphers, the maintenance of way employees, the switchmen and the longshoremen. The latter union's members handled the road's business at the Detroit and the Lake Michigan train ferries.

Alfred Hard Boiled.

"Mr. Alfred is a law unto himself," said D. B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, to The Federated Press.

"He has opposed giving standard application to the standard rules that are in effect on his railroad. In other words, he refuses to apply the rules in the way the managers of all other railroads apply them. That is the basis of the present controversy.

Won't Arbitrate.

"He has declined to submit the dispute to the eastern train service board of adjustment which is now operating. He has declined to arbitrate. There was nothing left for the employees to do but to take a strike vote."

When the train service brotherhoods filed their application for a wage increase, some months ago, Alfred refused to go into the eastern regional conference on a settlement. When settlement was made with most of the roads, and he was asked to accept its terms, he failed to do so. Even the Pennsylvania and the Steel Trust's road—the Bessemer & Lake Erie, accepted that agreement. Finally, at the end of April, the Pere Marquette announced that Alfred had promulgated an order for a wage increase of 7 1/2 percent, but he declined to apply the rules which go along with it. The brotherhoods looked upon his wage order as simply an attempt to confuse the situation. He had blocked all their peace efforts for a year, and even the U. S. board of mediation had been balked in its attempts to secure a settlement.

Why Does He?

In quarters in Washington where rail mergers, rather than rail labor disputes, are being watched, the strike cloud over the Pere Marquette has raised a question of Alfred's motive in seeking trouble just now. The Pere Marquette is controlled by the

Van Swearingens, who want to bring it into their proposed merger of the Nickel Plate with the Chesapeake & Ohio and the Hocking Valley. Before the Interstate Commerce Commission will agree to the deal, the Van Swearingens must buy some more stock of the Pere Marquette for the Chesapeake & Ohio. If Alfred were trying to help the Van Swearingens to get P. M. stock down to a low price, he would force a strike. For he knows that the brotherhoods will never permit him to flout their standard rules which all other roads accept; they will fight for years instead. If Alfred wanted to improve the business and the value of the stock of his company, he would accept regional adjustment proceedings or arbitration.

SHIP SUBSIDY IS COMMERCE CHAMBER PROGRAM; ORGANIZED BIG BUSINESS WANTS TO RUN FLEET

WASHINGTON, May 10. (FP).—In spite of an earnest plea made to it by Malcolm M. Stewart of Cincinnati in favor of continued operation of the government merchant fleet by the shipping board, the 15th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States turned thumbs down on that proposal. It adopted resolutions protesting against further delay of the return of shipping to the realm of private ownership and private operation for private profit.

What is more significant, from a political standpoint, the Chamber of Commerce went on record for government aid to private operation of ships. That means government subsidy—the old scheme of American shipowners which President Harding tried in vain to force congress to accept.

No Government Ownership.

"We view with grave concern," says the Chamber resolution, "and are opposed to proposals that the government should enter upon a new program of building merchant ships, and are opposed to congress placing added restrictions upon the authority of the shipping board to dispose of ships to private parties. Such a policy as proposed is against the public interest and national welfare."

This refers to the proposal by Chairman Jones of the senate committee on commerce, that congress provide for building new and modern ships to keep step with the Germans and British.

Private and Profitable.

"The government," it goes on, "has already sold many of the principal trade routes and these are being successfully operated under private ownership. . . . The explicit statement made . . . by Chairman O'Connor of the shipping board, that the board does not contemplate the investment of public moneys in new ship construction, and his clear statement at that time that the board is determined to dispose of all ships and trade routes to private enterprises at any sacrifice, if with reasonable assurance of continued service on those

Defense Committee Chairman Removed

The Joint Defense and Relief Committee of the Cloak and Dressmakers and Furriers makes public that Harry Robbins, who was chairman of the defense, has been removed as chairman of the defense committee as well as from every phase of defense work.

Among the reasons for his removal is the fact that he has refused to hand over the receipt book on which he has collected money for the defense and also because he could not give a full account for the tickets of the moving picture show "Breaking Chains" which he has handled.

The Defense Committee hereby notify all contributors to defense funds not to contribute any money to Harry Robbins hereafter because of his removal from the defense work.

(Signed) Special Committee.
I. Brauner.
S. Trachtenberg.
S. Zimmerman.
B. Rosenthal.
L. Kleinman, Chairman of Committee.

FURRIER VICTIM OF COURTS TELLS OF 'RATS' WORK

Sam Mencher Writes to Comrades From Jail

Samuel Mencher, chairman of the picket committee during the furriers' strike, is in jail in Mineola. Four weeks ago he and nine other comrades were seized by the police, denied bail by a labor hating judge, and remanded to jail to await their trial on charges framed up against them by the Schachtman clique that is seeking to destroy the Furriers' Union.

Writing from his prison cell, Samuel Mencher gives his impressions of the farcial trial, which sent him and seven others to jail. "I could not express in words the feeling of condemnation I had for these double-crossing rats," he declares, and calls upon all workers to condemn the A. P. of L. officials who assisted in the frame up, even supplying manufactured evidence day by day through the trial.

His letter follows: "Many thoughts come to my mind about the four weeks which I have spent in Mineola jail—the trial of which ninety per cent of the people who witnessed it, were convinced was a frame up, the verdict of the jury, the action of those connected with the provocateurs.

"There is one thing which I especially want to say. Every worker, no matter if he be 'right,' 'left,' or 'impartial' (if there are still any of those so-called 'impartial') must recognize the provocative tactics of the so-called 'labor leaders.' I have understood that these leaders of a labor movement, consisting of the Forward and the International, and others have degenerated into mis-leaders. Nevertheless I never thought them to be so degenerated that they should turn out to be the provocateurs of the labor movement.

"In court during those ten days, I watched, day after day, as they supplied everything necessary to complete the frame up, as they prepared witnesses for the court, as they brought out leaflets and parts of the 'yellow Forward' to build their case against us.

"When I was given some of those clippings to read on the witness stand, I could not express in words the feeling of condemnation I had to those double crossing rats. I would like to see them condemned by every class-conscious worker and by the public as well.

"As for the comrades and myself sitting behind iron bars, we feel that we are not the first ones that have had to suffer for the labor movement. There were comrades who sacrificed more than we did. We are well and in best of mind, and do not forget for one moment that you are with us with your hearts and souls. We are only waiting for the time to be with you again, and will give everything in us to the best of our ability towards the betterment of the labor movement.

"SAMUEL MENCHER."

Take Jewels From Girl.

After binding Laura Hill, 28, hand and foot, two robbers, who gained entrance to her apartment on the eleventh floor of 725 Riverside Drive, at 115 Street, by way of the fire escape early this morning, departed with jewelry valued at \$5,000, a fur coat appraised at \$5,000 and \$100 in cash.

Report Storm in Turkestan.

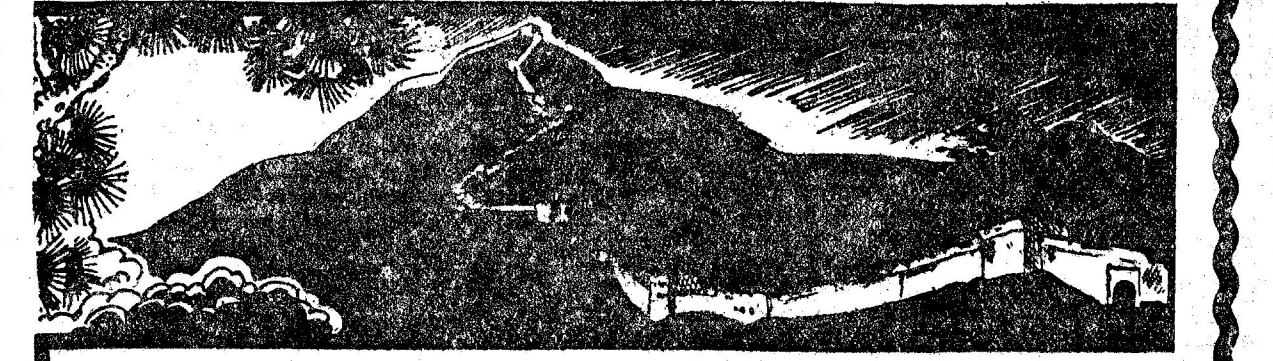
MOSCOW, May 10.—Three hundred houses have been destroyed and thousands of acres of cotton growing land devastated by storms, hail and floods in Turkestan, according to word reaching here today.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Violin and Viola Lessons
Given by expert teacher.
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