

# STOP THE THREAT OF A NEW WAR! HANDS OFF CHINA!

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

# THE DAILY WORKER

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# SOVIET MINISTER TO POLAND MURDERED; RESULT OF BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN BORDERING STATES

## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE is a good deal of confusion about the Chinese situation even among friends of the Chinese people. For instance, there are people that think Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow government are having a trifling spat which can be overcome or liquidated by the use of a little diplomacy. This is the ostrich's toe.

THE real difference between the Hankow government and the Nanking or Chiang Kai-shek organization is imperialism versus the right of the Chinese people to govern themselves. Hankow stands for the freedom of China. Chiang Kai-shek stands for Chiang Kai-shek. But in order to stand successfully for anything, one must have backing. So Chiang Kai-shek falls back on the imperialists.

THE imperialists are not fools. They invest their money, but they expect to get it back and more with it. They may lose. If so this is not unusual. But they expect Chiang Kai-shek to deliver the goods. And if he does not so much, the worse for him. Because he will get wrecked between two stools. Chiang, for reasons that need not be stressed here, decided that he could do the best thing by himself by joining the imperialists. He joined the imperialists and lost his head. The latter is still on his shoulders but if Hankow wins out in the near future and unless Chiang has more soldiers than we think he has, he will have to hike to Japan to save his neck.

JUGO-SLAVIA has broken off diplomatic relations with Albania, which means that Jugoslavia has broken off diplomatic relations with Italy. This has a more or less direct relationship with the conflict between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Jugoslavia has been in the French circle of European powers as opposed to the British combination. So we must conclude in the absence of more conclusive evidence that Jugoslavia is taking a crack at Italy, an ally of England. Which proves that things are not as simple as they look in Europe, even the world is divided into two classes.

FINLEY PETER DUNNE is one of the most fortunate humorists we know of. Payne Whitney left him half a million dollars. Why? Dunne was supposed to have torn a red streak thru the capitalist system some years ago and yet a millionaire left him a fortune. Did Dunne really hurt the system? Or did he merely tickle the funny bones of the bourgeoisie? A person can take liberties with the capitalist system provided he does not hurt. A humorist and a clown are two different animals.

SOMETIMES there is something in a name. Arthur Sapp is our man. And he hails from Huntington, Indiana, and he has been nominated for the presidency of the Rotary International. There is nothing between Sapp and success except a little opposition. Let's hope it shows up, just to give Sapp a little excitement.

"MING" Benjamin of the House of David continues to dynamite his way into the news. Benjamin got by for a long time with the proposition that he was the seventh messenger of some god or other. Thousands of people believed him and paid him for the privilege. But there is an end to most things and now poor Benjamin is on the threshold of a jail.

"FERTILIZER is necessary in order that flowers may grow," sings J. B.S.H. in The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Also political parties that require the artificial stimulus of improvised manure. Which reminds us that J.B.S.H. is a stockholder in the parentage of a new political party designed to shove the Workers (Communist) Party off the map. Methinks, (to use a style much affected by Shakespeare) fertilizers should stick to their lilies.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

## WANTED

### Five Hundred Comrades Paying One Dollar Each to Cover the Five Hundred Dollar Fine

With a smile of triumph the Professional Patriots listened to Judge Murphy as he pronounced the verdict of Five Hundred Dollars against The DAILY WORKER, thus invoking the full limit of the law in the case. These gentry realized fully what a fierce blow they are delivering to The DAILY WORKER by imposing such a heavy fine at this time, when our financial difficulties are so great.

But they reckoned without our comrades. They did not realize that the comrades feel that the sentence against The DAILY WORKER is really a sentence against them and they will stand their share of the sentence imposed upon them. We will show them what solidarity means. The closest fighters around The DAILY WORKER will meet the challenge of the capitalist court with a one dollar bill. We want five hundred such donations immediately to cover the amount of the fine. Let no one shirk his responsibility. Let us meet the blow shoulder to shoulder, in a collective and true Bolshevik spirit.

## Engdahl Addresses Health Department Convention of USSR

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH. (Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (by mail).—Mine was the great privilege of extending the greetings of the Communist International and our American Workers (Communist) Party to the Sixth Convention of the Health Department Heads of the Soviet Union.

In responding to my greeting, N. A. Semashko, the people's commissar of health, declared: "Allow me in the name of this convention to express my deep appreciation and thanks to the Communist International for the greetings extended here by Comrade Engdahl.

"Allow me to express our greetings to our fraternal Communist Party in America. "Allow me to express our deep condolence for the death of its general secretary, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. "We are honored that the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg have found their last resting place here in the Kremlin Wall, together with the ashes of other revolutionary leaders.

"Let me assure the Communist International, in the name of the Sixth Convention of Health Department Heads of the Soviet Union that we also are holding high the banner of Communism.

"It is in this spirit that we will continue to carry on and develop our work. Long live the social revolution."

1,000 Delegates.

More than a thousand delegates, from every section of the Soviet Union, applauded Semashko's remarks. They were gathered here for many days discussing the health problems of the Soviet Union. The opening session was held in a great auditorium the walls of which were covered with huge posters picturing the development of the health of the masses within the borders of the

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## Flying Profiteer Wrote Lot of Letters to Self; All Addressed to Berlin

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A report of postoffice inspectors covering their inquiry into the handling of the mail carried across the Atlantic by Charles A. Levine in the Bellanca monoplane was placed before president Coolidge at today's Cabinet meeting.

Fred Sealy, postmaster at Hempstead, has been asked by the department why he released U. S. mail to Levine, who is an unauthorized carrier.

Levine, according to Post Office reports, carried 250 letters to Germany. Many of them were addressed to himself in Berlin, the department said.

## Anita Whitney Comes to Aid of The Daily Worker "To Save at All Hazard"

My brave comrades in The DAILY WORKER:

The DAILY WORKER must be saved at all hazards. Its voice is needed now as never before. I am sending enclosed sum at once and hope to duplicate it in a few days. Fraternally, Charlotte Anita Whitney.

## All British Labor Joins in Fight on Tory Strike Bill

LONDON, June 7.—The notorious anti-Trade Union Bill, better known in Great Britain as the "Black-leg's Charter," which is being rushed into law by the Tory Government, has aroused a storm of protest in the ranks of the labor movement.

Trade unionists of every shade of political allegiance are rallying to the fight which the militant Minority Movement in the Labor Party and the Communist Party of Great Britain are carrying on against this slave legislation.

United Against Bill.

Conservatives and Liberals are joining with Labor men at trade union meetings up and down the country in denouncing the Black-leg's Charter. In Stourbridge, (in the Baldwin County of Worcestershire) one of the oldest branches of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers, at a special meeting, decided to send a stiff letter to the Prime Minister, telling him that he and his colleague were unfit to hold office and should resign. "Don't put this down to Bolshevism propaganda," said the letter, "as these views are those of Conservative, Liberal and Labor members of the Branch."

Peeling is running very high in those branches of the Labor Party where the official machine is trying to steam-roller milk-and-water resolutions of protest at special meetings called for that purpose. Almost without exception, amendments are offered by the more militant rank-and-file, insisting on a fighting policy and condemning the leaders of the trade union bureaucracy for their lukewarm fight against the bill.

Right Wing Stalling.

Apparently the right-wing leaders are holding off in the fight, and allowing the bill to go through in some modified form, hoping that this repressive legislation will give the Labor government a landslide in the next general election on its promise to repeal the bill as soon as it is in power.

With the treachery of these leaders in the general strike still fresh in the minds of the workers, they are naturally sceptical as to the sincerity of these pre-election promises. The militant groups in the labor unions are urging the setting up of local machinery in the Councils of Action, and demanding the calling of a new national conference, with rank and file representation through the local Trades Councils, to give instructions to the Parliamentary Labor Party to put up a more vigorous opposition by the obstruction of all parliamentary business, and by thorough and rapid preparations for a real general strike.

## Former U. S. Air Head Jeers at Army Fliers Outstripped by Civics

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Colonel, one time General, Mitchell took his revenge today on the army bureaucrats who demoted him by pointing out that Uncle Sam's officer caste had nothing to brag about in the way of aviation enterprise.

"It took a civilian, 'Kid' Lindbergh," said Mitchell, "to establish the long distance record and another civilian, Chamberlain, to set a new one."

## BRITAIN CARRIES ON UNOFFICIAL WAR AGAINST SOVIET UNION THRU POLAND, LITHUANIA, RUMANIA; TORIES GLOATING OVER ASSASSINATION OF ENVOY

### "Hell and Maria" Dawes Thinks Kellogg's Time Is Up; Jabs at His Men

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Without regard to the disrespect shown his Republican associate in Washington affairs, vice president Dawes here in a speech today stated that the United States was being beaten on the diplomatic field by most of the countries of Europe because of not sending its more intelligent men abroad as representatives.

"Diplomacy in Europe, because of the critical economic position in which these countries find themselves, is being evolved under continued contracts and the law of 'survival of the fittest,'" he said. "The United States must begin to put really able men in charge of its foreign affairs," was another statement.

### MUST NOT DRAFT CAPITAL IN WAR, DECLARES DAVIS

Thinks Money Holier Than Common Laborer

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7. (FP).—Secretary of War Davis, addressing the annual convention of the National Electric Light Ass'n., in Atlantic City on June 8, dealt a blow to the theory of universal draft of capital and labor in time of war—the next world war. When he was assistant secretary, in 1924, Davis made a similar statement of the difficulties in the way of general draft of money and men. This time, speaking as head of the War Department, he showed how little is to be expected from any such gesture of militarization.

Capital Sacrosanct.

"Capital must play its part," he said, speaking of the necessity for concentration of power during a war emergency. "The financing of a war is an intricate and delicate operation. As in the past, our Federal Reserve system will play an important role. We cannot literally draft capital, but we can direct its use for war endeavor.

"Prices must be controlled, for undue inflation tends to reduce production of supplies by decreasing the efficiency of labor. On the other hand, a moderate rise in prices will always increase production and will therefore be necessary in stimulating war endeavor.

Curtailed Construction.

"With capital controlled by the limitation of capital issues, and with non-essential construction programs curtailed, money, labor, power and transportation will be released for the war endeavor. Prices will not rise unduly, so as to necessitate greatly increased wages, and the country will be free to exert itself to the maximum war effort."

Davis said that two years ago he presented to the railroad men of the country a tentative plan for operating the railroads in war. This plan, approved by President Coolidge, was accepted by the roads. It provided that the railroads "would not be taken over by the government unless the emergency was such that in the opinion of the President that step was necessary in order to insure the efficient prosecution of the war." In case such emergency were found to exist, the President would appoint an executive assistant to run them, with the assistance of a Committee of railroad presidents to be named by the Ass'n. of Railroad Executives.

### Wojkoff Walking With USSR Chargé Expelled From England When Shot by White Guardist

London News, Die-Hard Sheet, Lavishes Praise on Murder; Polish Workers Protest

WARSAW, Poland, June 7.—The Soviet Minister to Poland, M. Wojkoff, was assassinated at the Warsaw Central Station this morning by Boris Kowceda, a young Russian monarchist inflamed by British anti-Soviet propaganda. The brutal murder of the Soviet envoy is regarded as a direct result of the intensive anti-Soviet drive that Tory Britain has been carrying on in states bordering on the Soviet Union.

Following on the heels of the raids on the Soviet legation in Peking, the Arcos raids and the British rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the British-inspired assassination of the Soviet envoy may have far-reaching diplomatic consequences.

As the Soviet Minister was walking along the platform of the station with A. P. Rosengolz, former Charge d'Affaires in London, Kowceda fired eight shots at him. The minister fell to platform, wounded in the breast. He was rushed to a hospital where he died an hour later.

Workers Protest

Workers throughout Warsaw are protesting against Wojkoff's murder, which they regard as a British move to increase the difficulties between the Soviet Union and Poland. More basically, Britain's object is to goad the Soviet Union into a war, observers state.

Great Britain has been carrying on an intense propaganda campaign in Poland, Lithuania, and Roumania and has been wounding these states into an anti-Soviet bloc.

Tories Express Pleasure

LONDON, June 7.—Gloating over the murder of M. Wojkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the London Evening News, which has been conducting an anti-Soviet campaign, says: "By his assassination at the hand of a Royalist, retribution has come to one of the chief perpetrators of one of the foulest murders in history." "The foul murder" to which the Evening News refers is the execution of the Czar in 1919.

The London News substantially represents the views of the Tory Cabinet, and its expression of satisfaction over the murder of the Soviet envoy is regarded as semi-official encouragement to White Guardists throughout the world to commit similar murders.

## BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BACK OF INTRIGUE AGAINST U. S. S. R.

General Pilsudski, the tyrant of Poland, is an English tool. He seized power thru a coup d'etat in which he had the backing and tacit support of Great Britain, and in which he unseated a parliamentary majority in the Polish Sjem which was bought and paid for by France.

The chief point in British policy in Poland has been, working thru Pilsudski, to build an anti-Soviet Union bloc from the Black Sea to the North Sea. This fact was not known to the Communist International, which, thru its press service, International Press Correspondence, has repeatedly exposed British intrigue. Thus "Imprecor" for March 3, states:

The seizure of power by Pilsudski in May 1926, the Fascist coup d'etat in Volmar (Latvia), the destruction of the White Russian Hromada, which went hand in hand with an unprecedented terror against all the national minorities which are settled in Poland on the borders of the Soviet Union—all this is in the closest connection with the plans of intervention of British imperialism. The interventionists aim at the victory of Fascism in the Baltic border states and Poland, so that they may cover in the rear in case they undertake a campaign against the Soviet Union. And Again: Imprecor, March 19, 1927.

It was no mere coincidence that, as the semi-official organ "Listuva" reports, Mr. Wohan, in his discussion with Smetona, the president of Lithuania, displayed great interest in the question of establishing friendly industrial relations between Poland and Lithuania. Neither is the visit of Jurgutis, the director of the National Bank of Lithuania, to London a coincidence; this visit was for the purpose of taking up a foreign loan, the prospect of which had been held out by England, whereas England had, up to that time, granted no credit to the Ilaschewitz government. There can be no doubt that Fascist Lithuania will, sooner or later, throw itself into the arms of Poland. (M. G. Bach).

Fascist Ring.

Bach concludes, in the same article: A survey of the Fascist movement to the west of the Soviet Union shows that a Fascist ring is being successfully welded around the Soviet Union, anti-Soviet bloc, with the

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## AVELLA MINERS DEMAND MASS PICKETING START

Order Officials to Defy Sheriff's Ukase

AVELLA, Pa., June 7.—Calling for mass violation of the arbitrary and illegal orders of the sheriff of Allegheny county prohibiting it, and demanding that greater activity be taken to raise relief for the miners locked out in the great bituminous coal fields of America, the local union here has passed resolutions and is circulating them about amongst the other unions of the United Mine Workers of America.

The letter sent with the two resolutions passed points out that: "Providing relief for the striking miners, their wives and children must not be looked upon as charity. It is the duty of those miners who continue to work and the workers generally to make it possible for all the union men who are on strike to remain at their posts and to make it impossible for the coal operators to open their mines on the non-union basis. This can be achieved if some relief is rushed to the striking area. "The question of picketing likewise

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# Organizational Problems

This is the first installment of a pamphlet on the problems of Party organization by Comrade Arne Swabeck, district organizer of District 8. It deals purely with organizational problems and does not deal with the role of the Party. Hence its natural limitations. Publication of Comrade Swabeck's contribution in pamphlet form is intended later on.—Ed.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE NUCLEUS

**CHAPTER I.**  
THE nucleus is the basic unit of the Party. Its functioning determines the life and activity of the Party. The capacity of the nucleus for mobilization of all its members for active work is determined by its general understanding of Party objects and by the leadership given within the nucleus.

Our Party is built to fit the requirements of the class struggle. The strength of its inner structure is decisive. It must stand the test in action. Applied in organization practice this means that each nucleus must become one compact body, always active. It should be organized generally on the following basis.

### The Leading Committee.

A nucleus must have an Executive Committee composed of the following members: chairman, secretary, financial secretary, industrial organizer, agitprop director, and literature and DAILY WORKER agent. (This may be increased or decreased according to the size of the nucleus.) Each member of the Executive Committee is to function as the head of each particular department named.

While the Executive Committee must give complete leadership to all the activities of the nucleus, it, however, does not mean that its members are to do all the work, but rather to give general direction, and see that work is properly distributed and decisions carried out. The active function of the nucleus will in the largest measure depend upon the ability of its Executive Committee to mobilize the members for active systematic Party work. It is therefore, important that the Executive Committee fully understand the qualifications of the various members for the various tasks. To this end it should from time to time conduct an examination of the membership in order to have work properly assigned and to make sure that each member attends to his respective duties. Those members who belong to mass organizations should participate regularly in activities assigned to them within such organizations, while the small nuclei functions in many cases may be left to those who have no such connections.

### Main Executive Duties.

The duties of the Nucleus Executive should be the following: 1. To work out an agenda for each nucleus meeting. 2. To introduce the proper spirit to the meeting and to watch its conduct. 3. To take care of all communications containing plans of work from higher bodies and make recommendations in accordance with the plans to the nucleus. It should decide which letters are to be read in full to the nucleus, if any. 4. To recommend measures for the conduct of current Party work or Party campaigns. 5. To assign work to the individual members.

The Executive Committee should meet prior to each nucleus meeting, work out its plans and select one of its members to make the complete report to the nucleus containing the various recommendations. The Executive Committee should also compile reports for higher bodies from time to time, such reports to contain standing of membership, number belonging to unions or mass organizations, general activities of the nucleus, participation in campaigns, leaflets distributed, paper and pamphlets circulated, etc. The report when compiled should be thoroughly discussed in the nucleus with a view to improving all future activities.

### The Nucleus Agenda.

The nucleus agenda should generally consist of the following:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Report and recommendations of Executive Committee with discussion and action on each particular point.
3. Current Business.—This should include assignment of work to individual members, distribution of circulars and literature, action on party press, recruiting of new members, finances, dues, stamp sales, ticket distribution, etc. (The two last items should be conducted so as not to interfere with the general conduct of the meeting.)
4. Current Party Campaigns.—Whether this be a campaign in connection with union activities, a campaign in connection with political activities, elections, labor party, protection of foreign-born, or building of the Party itself or Party press—under this heading specific measures and actions to be taken by the nucleus should be thrashed out and decided.
5. Political discussions.—Under this heading should be discussed the political significance of Party campaigns and most important current political events or strikes, based on reports in the Party press. Discussion should be conducted with a view to educating and training the membership.

A roll call of members present should be taken at each meeting and it is of vital importance to get into the habit of starting on time. If translations are necessary to members who do not understand English, such should be arranged for.

**Membership Reports.**  
SHOP talks on conditions, activities and experiences gained in shops, unions or other workers' organizations are great incentives in Party training. When time is set aside for such talks, one or two comrades should be selected as speakers and prepare their material. The nucleus should also require its members to make individual reports of their activities among non-Party workers. A good discussion with helpful criticism will generally serve to improve the methods and activities of the comrades.

The nucleus executive cannot consider itself as having measured up to requirements as long as some of the nucleus members remain inactive. It, therefore, follows that the first thing to do is to make nuclei meetings interesting so that all will want to attend. Next to get each comrade interested in each particular task and fully realize the possibilities available. Thirdly, to make assignments to the individual comrades in accordance with their capacities and with a view to ever more developing their responsibility and understanding. As soon as members become lax in attending meetings or in activities they should be visited and induced to take their part.

Shop nuclei naturally have additional tasks which will be dealt with in the following chapter.

**British and American Gold Helps Assassin**  
(Continued from Page One)  
direct support of English imperialism, which is arming for intervention against the Soviet Union.

Not Successful Yet.  
As yet this bloc is not completed, nor is the ring round the Soviet Union closed. Up to the present, Germany has withheld its consent to English intervention. The bargaining continues in the foreign offices of the Great Powers. Germany is setting hopes which are not unfounded, on the support of England and demands that the frontiers laid down by the Treaty of Versailles be changed, above all that the Danzig corridor be removed. Poland, however, still remains inflexible and solemnly declares through the mouth of Zaleski: "not a hand's breadth of Polish soil; every man to the defence of the fatherland!"

Wall Street in It.  
The United States is partially financing this bloc, as evidenced by the following from the New York Times, April 2, 1927:  
A credit from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York along the lines of the accommodation which the bank in the past has extended to Great Britain, Belgium, and other countries is also understood to be part of the financial plan for Poland. . . . The bank in the past has given credits to Poland, secured by the deposit of gold.

## Philadelphia I. L. D. Has Conference for Bodies A. C. W. Bars

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Determined to help in the work of freeing Sacco and Vanzetti, even though barred from the conference called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for this purpose, the Philadelphia local of the International Labor Defense has issued a call to all workers' organizations who for any reason could not get into this work otherwise. This conference meets every Thursday evening, at Free Letts Hall, 531 North 7th St., and urges all organizations, other than unions, which should affiliate with the Amalgamated conference, to send delegates to the I. L. D. conference.

## Court Gives Patent to General Motors; Suit By Inventor Dismissed

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A decision of far reaching importance to the General Motors Corporation and to the automobile industry was handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals today, ordering the dismissal of a suit by William P. Depepe and the Depepe Motors Corp., charging infringement of patents by General Motors.

Depepe is inventor of an internal combustion engine and also of a method for preparing explosive fuel mixture for the superheating of gasoline to the most volatile point, charged General Motors had encroached on his rights in the production of the 1922 Buick passenger car and the 1922 General Motors Truck.

## HAWAIIAN LAWYER JAILED, HOUNDED FOR STRIKE AID

Denied Parole; U. S. Sugar Kings Control Board

By LAURANCE TODD.  
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 7 (FP).—Pablo Manlapit, a Hawaiian lawyer of Filipino race, who encouraged many thousands of Filipino workers on sugar plantations in Hawaii to strike, in 1924, for a \$2 basic wage, and who has served two years in prison as a result, is the center of a fight between the sugar barons and their territorial government at Honolulu and the humanitarian element in the Hawaiian Islands. Manlapit's story has come to Washington. Efforts are about to be made by progressives to compel the territorial authorities to answer for their arbitrary and vindictive attitude, which seems to be due to the fact that these officials are in the sugar business. Manlapit is a victim of the class government which the sugar companies maintain for their private protection.

As the story has been told by Americans who have brought it to Washington, the Filipino plantation workers in Hawaii were brought there to supplant Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese labor which had in turn supplanted the native Hawaiian workers on the plantations. Native population had fallen in 50 years of hard toil from 300,000 to 21,000. Japan's government refused to permit Japanese peasants to come to Hawaii to work at \$20 a month and a company house, which was the rate paid Chinese and Portuguese on 2-year contracts. So the Japanese were paid more, and the Chinese secured better conditions, until some 15 years ago the Filipinos began coming, under a contract system. They accepted the offer of \$20 a month, with return passage guaranteed at the end of 2 years.

## Shoot Down Strikers

Manlapit became counsel for a union which was established among these Filipino plantation hands. Sympathizing with their misery in a country where the cost of living was rapidly rising, he inspired them with a hope that they could win better terms by striking. The stoppage of work that followed was joined by thousands who were not under contract. American owners of plantations, organized in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., became panic-stricken. They feared that the strikers would form a permanent union which would force them to pay wages far above the old level. Manlapit was denounced as a dangerous agitator. Police were sent out to cow the strikers. Many were arrested. Crowds of strikers were shot dead and a score left wounded. The strike was broken. The Filipinos went back to the fields. Manlapit was arrested on a conspiracy charge, and was convicted and sentenced to serve from 2 to 10 years in prison.

## Refuse Him Parole

After two years he was entitled to a parole from the prison board, but when he applied for it, in January, 1927, the board ruled that unless he would submit to deportation to the Philippine Islands he would not be paroled. He had never lived in the Philippines. His wife is a white American citizen. He has four small children. The sugar planters' influence had been such that organized charity in Honolulu found pretexts for refusing aid to his family. His wife went to work in a laundry at \$8 a week, and she was induced to sign over the custody of her children to an orphan asylum. Under these circumstances, Manlapit refused to accept deportation to the Philippines unless his family were sent with him. The board refused to consider such a suggestion. Even after the state's attorney decided that the board could not order him deported, the board refused the parole. Two of the three members of the board are prominent in sugar companies, while the third is a former I. W. W., converted to Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout work. He spoke sympathetically of Manlapit—and voted to hold him in prison.

## Workers Watch

"Thus the workers the world over are turning their eyes toward your congress here, and it is with the earnest hope of world labor that your achievements will soon spread to all lands, that I greet you in the name of the Communist International and also of its American section, the Workers (Communist) Party of America."

Many of the remnants of czarism still persist among the so-called "professional" classes. This includes the doctors and physicians, some of whom chafe under the fact that they do not enjoy the best of conditions, while the Workers' Republic strives to do its utmost to lift the level of the masses, that was low indeed under the czarist tyranny. Thus I urged that the intellectuals, especially in the professions, must become the honest and devoted allies of the workers

## New England Workers Face Worst Depression of All, Says State's Job Expert

BOSTON, June 7.—New England workers are facing a depression unparalleled in that center of unemployment.

This warning comes not from pessimistic economists or southern textile interests but from G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the Massachusetts state employment bureau. Speaking before the Boston Central Labor Union, Dunderdale declared that New England is now at the lowest level of depression in a quarter century and that workers must expect even worse conditions.

Textiles are the main contributors to the widespread unemployment, he declared, but boots and shoes are also "very spotty" with little work in some sections and virtual shutdowns in others.

More than 2,000 men and women apply at the Boston employment bureau every day, Dunderdale declared, but there is only one job for every 20 applicants.

## Engdahl Talks at Health Conference in Moscow

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workers' republics since the Bolshevik revolution.

It was not difficult to talk to this great assemblage, many of whom were highly skilled scientists and renowned specialists in their profession. They were all united in the common struggle, not only to combat disease in all its forms, but to eliminate the causes of disease as well, a struggle made possible by the building of a new social order that is crushing the profit system underfoot. I was presented to this audience by the first assistant people's commissar of health, Z. P. Soloviov, who was acting as chairman. I said in part:

## Engdahl Speaks

"Comrade chairman and comrades of the Sixth Convention of the Health Departments of the Soviet Union. In no country in the world outside the Soviet Union does there exist a people's commissariat of health as part of the government. This is so because in no country where the rule of profits exists, is the class in power interested in combatting and eliminating the causes of the diseases that ravage the working masses.

"In the United States we have a department of state that carries on an aggressive campaign in the interests of American imperialism. It is waging its fight today against Mexico, Nicaragua and China. In the cabinet of the American president there also sits a secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, to help protect profits wherever they are endangered, and to expand this robbery of the masses. But there is no secretary of health in the government of the American profiteers.

## Unity For Health

"Within the borders of the Soviet Union you have achieved the unity of the health departments. Throughout the Union one system of health protection is maintained that is centralized in the people's commissariat of health. You have already achieved tremendous progress in winning the participation of the masses in the health work of the Union, thru drawing the workers and peasants into co-operative activities with these health departments. You have developed the program, not only for curing the sick, but also for eliminating the causes of disease.

"You are to be congratulated on the able leadership of Comrade-Doctor Semashko in carrying on this work. Even in far off America we have heard of the able and constructive work directed by Comrade Semashko. The health authorities of America are forced to recognize his worth, even tho' the profit system that keeps workers enslaved under disease-breeding conditions in American industry makes it impossible for them to carry out in the United States the system you have established here. Comrade Semashko recently presented the health work in the Soviet Union to the international family of health departments at the health conference recently held in Paris. But not until the workers in other lands have also won their victory over the profit system will it be possible for them also to inaugurate the war against disease on the broad and effective scale that you are carrying it on here under the banners of an emancipated working class.

## Intelligence For All

"The best elements of the intelligentsia should not belong to the bourgeoisie, but should join forces with the working class. Instead of selling themselves to the capitalists, they should become the allies of the workers and peasants."

Then I told of the revolting health conditions, citing many statistics, that existed in capitalist industry in America, especially in those basic industries where the workers were unorganized and unable to protect their interests. I concluded by urging every possible support of the people's commissariat of health. My address was translated by George Askenudd, formerly of the American Communist Party.

Comrade Wolf extended the greetings of the doctors' fraction of the Communist Party of Germany. The people's commissariat of health, Dr. Turcomahia, also spoke pointing out that the Soviet medical program was building up the health of the workers of the East. A greeting was also extended by a representative of the Young Communist League, who pointed out that the death rate of the youth was being lowered under Soviet rule. Workers' delegates from the factories and workshops also spoke. If time permits I will give you some of the details of the work of this congress in another article.

## SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

## Fascists Kicked Out of Sormenti Meeting After Raising Row

BOSTON, June 7.—Fascists were ejected from a meeting sponsored by the Anti-Fascist Alliance here when they attempted to hound down Enea Sormenti, a New York anti-fascist editor. Sormenti, soon to be deported because the government charges he entered the country illegally to escape certain death at the hands of Mussolini's agents in Italy, is editor of Il Lavoratore.

Sormenti is an Italian war veteran with four wounds to show for his service. He charges that his mother was murdered by Italian fascists because of his activities. The Civil Liberties Union interested itself in his case and obtained the Department of Labor's consent that he be deported to some other country than Italy, where he fears he would meet certain death.

## NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—The Window Cleaners' Union which has been on strike here for past 2 weeks against the bosses who proceeded to hire scab help in violation of their agreement with the local are all out 100 per cent. The spirit of the workers is just as strong today as the day they went out on general strike.

Most of the bosses want to settle with the union and have made approaches to the local strike committee. However, the American Window Cleaning Co. and the N. Y. & N. J. Window Cleaning Co. are bitterly fighting the union and refuse to settle. These two firms want to maintain open shop conditions. The workers are determined to stay out on strike until all the bosses concede to their demands.

## Big Meeting Tomorrow

On Thursday evening in the New Montgomery Hall, Prince and Montgomery streets, a huge protest meeting has been arranged in behalf of the striking furriers of Local 25. Every worker is urged to attend to learn for himself of the frame-up against the local and its officers. Prominent speakers from Newark and New York will speak.

## Chinese Professor Killed

I cited the heroic martyrdom of Lee Ta Chao, whose murder at the hands of Chang Tso-lin's assassins had just been reported that day from Peking. Lee Ta Chao was a professor in the law faculty of the Peking University. But this did not prevent his being a leader of the Chinese Communist Party, one of its organizers and a prominent member of its Central Committee. He was the son of a peasant. His immediate crime was the fact that he was caught in the provocation raid on the Soviet Embassy of Peking, for which he was strangled to death. He left a mother and widow, son and two daughters. I argued that Lee Ta Chao's heroic martyrdom should inspire honest intellectuals to greater sacrifices in the class struggle everywhere.

I also cited the case of the Russian professor, Timiriasev, who gave of his precious intellectual forces, of his knowledge and vast experience, to the Soviet task of reconstruction. He joined the forces of the workers and peasants, since the very beginning of the revolution, being denounced by the intelligentsia, who did not understand him, as "an old man who had lost his senses." He was denounced as insane because he worked with the "terrible Bolsheviks." Yet it was Lunacharsky, the Soviet commissar of education, who said it was Timiriasev who had saved the honor of the Russian intellectuals. I declared:

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## Coli Search Rescues 2 Fishermen Left to Die by Schooner Gloucester

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—Major F. Sidney Cotton, of New York, and the other members of the expedition which is to scour the wilds of Labrador for traces of the missing French fliers, Captains Nungesser and Coli, in the monoplane Jeanne D'Arc, arrived here today on the liner Silvia.

The Silvia reported rescuing two fishermen in a dory sixty miles southwest of Cape Sable. The fishermen, Howard Clayton and John Toab, were members of the crew of the American Schooner Gloucester and had been lost in the fog while following their ship.

## U. S. Babbits in Rush For Top Hats Required In Gay Gambling Joint

OSTEND, Belgium, June 7.—A famine in top-hats exists here as a result of the sudden ambition of several hundred American Rotarians, here for the Rotary international convention, to be properly attired.

The tradition of the "Kursaal," famous gambling resort has always called for this formality. Besides the gambling, the chief attraction today for the Rotarians was the visit of Queen Elizabeth and Princess Marie Jose.

## Avella Miners Demand Mass Picketing

(Continued from Page One)

is a very important one. The orders issued by the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties against large scale picketing is un-American. These orders were issued in order to protect the interests of the coal operators and is a blow at the striking miners and at labor generally. Every ounce of our energy must be mobilized in order to defeat these vicious anti-labor orders of the sheriffs.

The resolution in regard to picketing says:

## WHEREAS, the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties of the state of Pennsylvania posted notices prohibiting mass meetings of union miners and picketing near the scab mines, and

"WHEREAS, such an order of the sheriffs is an arbitrary and unwarranted act aimed to help the coal operators to break the union, and

"WHEREAS, the present system of picketing, where the union men are prevented from coming together in large groups and to speak to the strike-breakers is ineffective, and

"WHEREAS, this makes it necessary to fight for our rights to picket lawfully in any way we may find it necessary, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that we call upon our International and District Presidents to fight against this vicious order of the sheriffs by organizing mass picketing at a number of mines in violation of the sheriff's orders and that our District and International Presidents shall lead this picketing in order to bring the attention of all workers to bring the question of the rights and the public at large."

The other resolution calling for more effective relief measures demands:

"1.—That we call upon the International officials of the UMWA to immediately place a 15% strike assessment during the period of the strike, upon all miners now at work in the anthracite and the union bituminous districts, the money so collected to be used entirely for strike relief.

"2.—That we request the International officials of the UMWA to immediately issue a call for financial assistance for the miners and to urge the American Federation of Labor to issue a similar appeal.

"3.—That we call upon the district officers of District No. 5 to stimulate the collection of relief from labor unions and sympathizing elements in Western Pennsylvania, and should urge other districts of the UMWA to do likewise.

"4.—That local unions of the UMWA shall take the initiative in forming local relief committees in all mining centers to be made up of representatives of miners' unions and friendly local unions of other trades, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the miners on strike."

## Workers' Aid Raising Relief

The International Workers' Aid will do its share in this relief work in this district as long as the struggle between the miners and the coal operators continue. The International Workers' Aid of Western Pennsylvania will hold a huge picnic at the farm of Frank Gaida, Cheswick, Pa., on Sunday, June 12. An elaborate program which includes dancing, sneaking and sports was arranged by the arrangements committee, and the motion picture "Breaking Chains" will be shown free. The picnic can easily be reached by trains, street car and automobile.

Directions to the picnic grounds from Pittsburgh. Take car 50 at Smithfield and Sixth, go to end of line, transfer to car No. 94 then go to the end of line to the Cheswick car. Trains 10:10, 11:25 a. m., 2:50 p. m. to Cheswick, Pa., or by auto—follow the Freeport Road.

## Daylight Booze Hold-up

Four automobile bandits held up a truck loaded with \$10,000 of pro-war whiskey at 11th Ave. and 44th St., yesterday, kidnaped the driver and his helper and took possession of the truck and its cargo.

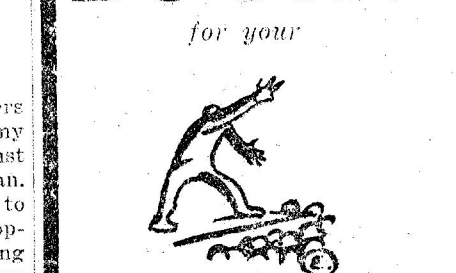
## Right Wing Labor In Norway Accepts Industrial Court

OSLO, June 7 (FP).—Norwegian labor, placed under a system of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes by act of parliament, has accepted the first award made in the arbitration tribunal.

Passage of the new law was followed by the calling off, by Norwegian employers, of a lockout against 15,000 trade unionists which had been effective for 12 weeks, in an attempt to enforce a sharp cut in wages. It is this group that has accepted a compromise reduction in pay.

The new law provides that until Aug. 1, 1929, wherever the cabinet considers that important public interests are endangered, and when the state conciliator has failed to settle a dispute, the cabinet may, at the suggestion of its conciliator, issue a decree forbidding a stoppage of work and ordering the tribunal to decide the point at issue. No change in wages or conditions is permitted until this decision is made.

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# KUOMINTANG DENOUNCES TREACHERY OF CHIANG IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following is a statement issued to the Chinese people by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang enumerating Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary actions.

"Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor to the Chinese Kuomintang, who is now commander-in-chief of the First Unit of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, has long cherished a sinister design. His truculence and recalcitrance know no bound. Adhering to the liberal spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the party has adopted an attitude of tolerance in the hope that he would repent and make amends for his wrongful conduct. During the past several months, however, his pronouncements and actions have indicated more and more a reactionary tendency. He has utilized the post of the commander-in-chief to carry out his treacherous scheme. He has created a new epoch in the history of Chinese militarism and has proved himself a new tool of imperialism.

**Two-Fold Duty.**  
"The Kuomintang has to fulfill a two-fold duty; internally, to eradicate militarism and externally, to eliminate imperialism. Chiang's acts are not only perverse in the extreme but also mean the 'substitution of tyranny' for 'tyranny.' Therefore, besides the adoption of a resolution ordering his expulsion from the party and his arrest by the officers and soldiers as well as the people and public bodies for punishment, it is deemed necessary to proclaim to both Chinese and foreigners some of his notorious crimes:

"1. Violation of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's instructions.—The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen held that the aim of the Nationalist revolution should be to secure freedom and equality for China. Hence, internally, we should eliminate militarism and externally, we should annihilate imperialism. And the three great policies of "Cooperation with Soviet Russia", "Cooperation with the peasants", and "Cooperation with the labor" were enunciated by the late Dr. Sun at the time of the reconstruction of the party. Although Chiang was then an ardent supporter of these policies, his words and acts have proved contrary to the late Dr. Sun's instruction.

**Ruins Party School.**  
"2. Ruination of the party school by way of disintegrating the revolutionary force. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen entrusted the management of Whampoa Cadet School to Chiang with the expectation that he would train military men for the service of the party. With his head filled with thoughts of feudalism, Chiang regarded Whampoa as Siao-chuan (a place where Yuan Shih-kai had his troops trained) and as a sphere of his personal influence. By means of small favors, he beguiled the students into rendering service to himself, instead of to the party. The intelligent elements, who could not thus be employed, were oppressed by any conceivable means. His henchmen and agents were ordered to set up such organizations as 'The Sun Yat-senism Club', 'The Whampoa Alumni Association', etc. The 'Three People's Principles' were given a wrong interpretation and false doctrines were advocated in order to deceive the world. Deliberately, he caused complications to arise so that he could exploit them to the fullest extent. Consequently, the very foundation of the Whampoa Cadet School was shaken by the devilry of a single individual. It was only very recently that he instigated General Li Tsi-sin to surround the Whampoa Cadet School with troops and suffered to ruin an institution which the late Dr. Sun had built up with much effort.

**Destroys System.**  
"3. Destruction of the party military system with the consequent infringement of the power and author-

ity of the Central Party and government.—On March 20, 1926, he wrongfully sent troops and effected the arrest of the party representatives of the 2nd Division, thereby destroying the party military system. His acts were characterized by absolutism and he did not have the slightest consideration for the dignity and prestige of the Central Party and government. He is responsible for the evil practice of military men interfering with civil administration and for the introduction of a despotic military regime.

**Oppressive Control.**  
"4. Oppressive control of the party and employment of scoundrels.—The comrades of the party were very much exasperated by the coup of March 20, 1926, and it was only the presence of the enemy that restrained them from adopting punitive measures against him. It was hoped that such an attitude of tolerance would lead to his repentance but his evil propensity persisted. Relying upon his military power, he coerced the comrades, altered the party regulations without authority and appointed chairmen at will. In consequence of his oppressive control of the party and his employment of scoundrels who fill all important posts, the prestige of the party has suffered a serious blow. And yet he shamelessly boasts that he is a loyal disciple of the late Dr. Sun! With the presumptuous air of a monarch, he dictates to the comrades as if he himself were the country. Whosoever follows him is regarded as a real revolutionist and whosoever opposes him is denounced as a counter-revolutionist, so that the people only know Chiang but ignore the Central Executive Committee.

**Usurpation of Power.**  
"5. Usurpation of governmental power in appointing army chief-commanders without authority.—The appointment and dismissal of civil military officials are rights reserved for the Nationalist government. Chiang, however, wrongfully appointed, in the name of commander-in-chief, pacification commissioners and scores of army chief-commanders. Neither did he ask for permission of the government before the appointments were effected, nor did he report such appointments to the government subsequently. The result has been that the Central Government has been left without any knowledge of the condition of the different armies. As regards the distribution of funds and provisions for the armies, he has indulged in such freedom of action which denies the Central Party and government an opportunity of investigation. There have been cases where unwarranted deduction was made from the pay-rolls for personal enrichment. In his eyes there is no law!

**Violates Resolutions.**  
"6. Violation of the resolutions adopted by the Central Party and opposition to the elevation of the party power.—The removal of the Central Party and government to Hupeh was decided upon at Canton. Chiang, however, desired to annul the original resolution and proposed that the party and government should be located at Nanchang within his firm grip so that his feudalistic ambition might be satisfied and his sinister designs might be carried out. The comrades, realizing the grave danger consequent upon the decline of the power of the party and the ascendancy of that of Chiang and his clique since March 20, 1926, conducted a movement for the elevation of the power of the party. The purpose was not only to strengthen and centralize the authority of the power but also to rectify Chiang's mistakes. From the revolutionary standpoint, the movement was entirely unselfish but Chiang vigorously opposed it.

**Allies With Imperialists.**  
"7. Alliance with imperialists and compromise with militarists.—The bringing about of the downfall of the imperialists and the militarists is the fundamental policy of the party. Yet following the arrival of Chiang Kai-shek at Nanchang the cry for a compromise between the north and south was raised both in Chinese and foreign circles, while the air became filled with the talk of a compromise with the imperialists. As to the facts, it has been known to all that such men as Huang Fu have been busy at such attempts. Seditious connections with the enemy is another of his crimes.

**Persecutes People.**  
"8. Persecution of farmers and laborers, and murder of common people.—It is in the interests of our people that our party has carried on this revolution—in fact the foundation of the party is laid on the interests of the masses. More than 80 per cent of our populace are represented by our farmers and laborers. The support of the farmers and laborers is therefore one of the three principal policies of the party. Chiang Kai-shek, however, looks upon the farmers and laborers as if they were his enemies. Wherever he goes the murder of these people is repeated. Quickly following the murder of Chen Thansien, a labor leader, at Kanchow, Kiangsi, there took place the wholesale destruction of party headquarters, offices of the farmers' unions and labor unions, and arrest and slaughter of party members as well as farmers and laborers in all parts of Kiangsi province. The same tactics were also adopted in Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Fukien and Anhui. He also

# RIGHT AND CENTER LABOR POLITICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN



Upper portraits are of Arthur Henderson, left, and J. H. Thomas, right. Labor Party heads, whose anti-Communist activities made easier the Arcos raids by the government and aid the passage of the anti-strike bill now before the House of Commons. Below are, left, Ernest Bevin, and right, Arthur Purcell. These two are centrists, not so ruthless in their opposition to the left wing as Henderson and Thomas. Purcell headed the delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which brot back a report, on the whole, favorable.

has sent Hsiang Chuan-yi and Lee Chao to Szechuen, where Liu Hsiang and Lai Hsing-hui, were induced to murder the people of Chungking and to besiege Luchow.

Shanghai is the base of operations of imperialists and counter-revolutionaries. There the number of laborers is larger than in any other part of China. It is there that the severest of oppression against labor was experienced. Immediately upon his arrival at Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek formed a seditious league with the imperialists, and began a campaign against the mass of the people as well as laborers. Labor pickets are recognized by the Central Government as a legal force but Chiang disarmed and slaughtered them. It was even possible for the city branch of our party to maintain an open existence under the oppression of the imperialists and militarists but it was at once suppressed by Chiang Kai-shek, who calls himself the disciple of Dr. Sun and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary Nationalist army. Tat Sun Chuan-fang and Chang Chung-chang had no courage to do, Chiang did without fear.

**Crushing Work.**  
"9. Smothering of political work among troops.—Recently Chiang arbitrarily sealed up the offices of the General Political Department of the Military Council stationed in Shanghai. Without authority he also arrested persons engaged in political training of troops. His aim is nothing short of an attempt to transform the revolutionary army into a tool of the militarists and their proteges. The height of his cruelty and the severity of his crimes far exceeds that of the affair of March 20th.

**Illegal Conference.**  
"10. The calling of an illegal conference against the Central Government.—The general regulations of the party stipulates that meetings of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Control Committee must be held at the place of the seat of the Central Government. The seat of both the Central Party headquarters and the Central Government is at Wuhan. Yet Chiang Kai-shek in his own name dared to call a meeting of the Central Supervisory Committee to be held at Nanking. On what authority and with what reason can Chiang call this meeting? When the counter-revolutionaries met in the Western Hills sometime ago, they were repeatedly repudiated by Chiang himself as law breakers. Now he himself is doing the very act he condemned. This is his tenth crime.

**Interference with local administration and trampling down of peoples' rights.**—Whenever he arrives at a new place Chiang would unlawfully appoint civil and military officials, not even attempting to discard rascals and unscrupulous sharks. When Shanghai was captured the people of Shanghai, in accordance with the spirit of self-determination, elected their own committees and organized provisional local government, which received the approval of the Central Government.

Chiang, however, hindered their establishment and appointed his own men. As regards the Provincial Government of Kiangsu, the appointees of the Central Government were similarly prevented from assuming their offices by the same method.

**Suppression.**  
"12. Suppression of public opinion and interference with newspapers.—Realizing that his crimes have reached a height that they could no longer be tolerated by public opinion, and fearing that the newspaper might publish news concerning his anti-revolutionary acts, thus exposing his crimes, Chiang gave orders, forbidding newspapers to publish articles against his interests, suppresses news

from Wuhan, and falsely accused our party of being 'red.' Be it noted that Chiang is also one of our members, and it is absurd to think that he could tell such a falsehood in the manner of Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang. He does this for no other purpose than offering the imperialists and militarists a demonstration that he is prepared, for his own selfish interest, to surrender to them under the false banner of anti-Bolshevism.

"These are only a few of Chiang's crimes which we choose to point out. By no means are they the only ones he has perpetrated. On behalf of the interests of the people, the party has started the revolution. It is to be regretted that the wrong choice of a military commander has led to such difficulties. The comrades of the party, prompted by the spirit of leniency, have again and again, for the sake of saving the situation, overlooked, though reluctantly, many irregularities. The point is now reached where it is no longer possible for us to be fore-bearing. A survey of Chiang's acts will reveal the fact that he is an extreme anti-revolutionary. What Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang dared not, he had dared without hesitation. It is he who cuts himself from the party and from the people. It is he who of his own free will has chosen the place of the new militarist. We have been talking about overthrowing the militarists yet another new militarist whose cruelty far surpasses his predecessor, follows on the heels of the ones brought down. It is a misfortune for the party to have such a rebel. How can we face the people and fulfill their expectations if we fail to exercise the strictest party discipline at this juncture and allowed the perpetuation of a reign of terror. It is hoped that the people will understand to what extent Chiang has sunk in crime, and why it is necessary for the party to take such drastic measures to punish him. Let every one rise and join in the condemnation, so that no one would dare and repeat Chiang's deeds!

"The success of the revolution depends on the solidarity of the people, and their ability to carry on a vigorous war. While it is true that military force is one of the most important weapons, it is more true that a victory can only be a true one when it is won by the people by their own solidarity and valor. In this sense also do we desire to inform the people."

## Van Sweringens Again Try to Form Road Trust

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The fate of the Van Sweringens billion dollar railroad merger may be determined by the character of the testimony offered today before the Interstate Commerce Commission by O. P. Van Sweringens, Cleveland financier, who conceived the plan of linking up five big railroad systems into a single unit.

The commission resumed hearings on the application of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad to acquire stock control of the Erie and Pere Marquette systems, with Van Sweringens as the star witness. The Chesapeake & Ohio now controls the Hocking Valley road, while the Van Sweringens Brothers control the Nickel Plate. These five roads constitute the proposed merger, with the Chesapeake & Ohio as the nucleus of the unification plan.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Coolidge will make no speech-making stops enroute to the Black Hills next week, save for that at Hammond, Ind., where he will deliver an address dedicating a memorial park, it was announced at the white house today.

# A New Crisis in the European Mining Industry

By F. R.

WE are experiencing the beginnings of a new crisis in the European mining industry. The struggle of the British miners, last year and the consequent exclusion of Great Britain from among the coal-supplying countries of the world may somewhat have relieved the status of European coal production by making it possible for the constantly accumulating stocks at the pitheads to be cleared, but this amelioration was no more than transient. No sooner was the struggle in Great Britain terminated, and British coal again able to compete on the world market, than the seemingly prosperous business position of European coal production changed into the contrary again.

**Victory In Vain.**  
The British coal magnates had carried off a complete victory over the British miners. Not only did they effect a prolongation of the working hours; they also made a cut in wages and began to put through their comprehensive programme of rationalization in regard to working methods by reducing the number of shifts in the face of a simultaneous increase of output.

In spite of all the desperate efforts of the British coal magnates, to regain the lost world markets and to penetrate into fresh pastures, the possibilities of exportation get smaller and smaller. Production is already being restricted, fewer shifts being worked, and further miners are being dismissed, notwithstanding which, the stocks at the pitheads are growing so large that there is again talk of a necessity of reducing the costs of production, which means the wages. The course of procedure is so clearly outlined in England, that the miners' leader Cook only the other day pointed out that a fresh struggle was impending at no very distant date, in which connection the miners would have to withstand the attacks of the mine-owners.

THESE proceedings in British mining naturally affect the mining industry of all Europe most sensibly. The prosperous business cycle called forth abroad by the British miners' struggle is over, and the competition of Great Britain has become far keener than it was before. This is particularly the case in the Ruhr district and in Silesia.

In the Ruhr district the situation has become so acute that miners have been discharged and idle shifts introduced. On this subject the Bochum correspondent of the "Berliner Borsen-Courier" states that "if the market crisis continues to obtain, further serious restrictions will be inevitable."

That the coal-mining districts outside Germany have also been affected by this crisis may be seen from a report of the Belgian Labor Ministry, according to which the position of the Belgian hard-coal market is getting more and more critical. A number of small mines have been threat-

ened with the necessity of closing down.

**Polish Situation Bad.**  
THE situation in Poland, meanwhile, is catastrophic. The pithead stocks in Upper Silesia, which have at all times been the most reliable barometer to record the position of coal-mining, reached a total of 1,021,000 tons on March 31st, a figure which has up to the present only occurred once, during the customs war with Germany.

In keeping with the increase of pithead stocks, there is a decline in production and in sales. The daily output, which amounted to more than 107,000 tons in February, fell to about 80,000 in March. The sales and exportation totals are discussed as follows by the "Berliner Borsen-Courier."

"The deterioration of the coal position is yet more drastically expressed in the sale returns. In February the home market absorbed 1,566,477 tons, but in March only 1,263,000 tons. The development of export trade is altogether disastrous. While in January coal exports from Eastern Upper Silesia alone still totalled practically a million (or to

be exact 995,499) tons, there was a drop in February to 766,691 and in March a further fall to 694,808 tons. In relation to January, exports have thus declined by about 30 per cent."

Everything points to the probability that the giant struggle of the British miners was no more than a prelude to still greater struggles. The success of the British mine-owners and the keen British competition will also drive the Continental coal magnates to force through their "rationalization." Even now, workers are being discharged, idle shifts introduced, and pits closed down. The next move will be a general attack by the mine-owners on the miners. The miners of Poland, the Ruhr, and Czechoslovakia will have to suffer bitterly for failing to recognize a year ago that the struggle in Great Britain was fought in their own interests too.

All the forces of the working class will have to be called up if the imminent attack of the employers is to be repelled. The fate of the British miners should have taught the international proletariat that it is only a fight on a united international basis that can avert defeat.

## HAVELOCK WILSON AND THE SAD CASE OF DAVID SCOTT

LONDON, June 7.—Havelock Wilson, renegade bureaucrat of the Seamen's Union, has joined hands with the tory government of Birkenhead and Churchill, in attacking the Soviet Union for its alleged mistreatment of a British sailor named David Scott, who was deported from Russia for violating the criminal code.

Scott has given out an affidavit charging that he was imprisoned without trial in Soviet Russia. In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Locker-Lampson, under secretary of Foreign Affairs declared that his attention had been called to the case of David Scott, "who was just returned destitute from Russia" and that the British Charge d'Affairs at Moscow has protested to the Soviet Government against Scott's "prolonged detention without trial."

Wilson has made political capital out of the sordid case in his efforts to help the Die-Hards break off relations with Soviet Russia. He has appealed to members of Parliament on Scott's behalf.

A statement issued by the General Council of the Soviet trade union movement shows that Scott came to Russia in 1923 and remained there illegally. He does not deny this.

**A Smuggler.**  
For three years he lived in the port city of Novorossiisk with a prostitute named Pavlova Cortonet, a Soviet citizen. They both carried on contraband trade. They were searched ten times and each time contraband goods were found on them. They were fined for this illicit business. In addition Scott and Cortonet act-

ed as procurers. They were arrested for keeping a house of prostitution to which sailors of foreign vessels were lured to be made drunk and robbed.

Given a "Floater."  
Scott had no documents showing he was a British subject. He established his identity through a trade union card.

He and his woman partner were arrested Dec. 10, 1925, and released Aug. 10, 1926 on the understanding that they would leave Novorossiisk. They had been imprisoned after a trial in which they were found guilty of violating Article 97, Part 3 of the criminal code. The woman was sentenced to live three years in the Khirgiz district. Scott was deported to England.

In the affidavit which he published in England, and which is being used for anti-Soviet propaganda, Scott admits that he jumped ship at Novorossiisk because he thought he could earn a pound a day there.

**Do They Mean It?**  
In London labor circles it is pointed out that if the tory government is really interested in protesting against the imprisonment of British subjects, it might address its complaints to the United States, where a number of British workers are rotting in jail for mere membership in the I. W. W.

In western states, California in particular, British subjects have been arrested under the criminal syndicalist act, and the possession of an I. W. W. membership card was sufficient to send them for terms of one to fifteen years at San Quentin and other prisons.

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## The Assassination at Warsaw.

The assassination at Warsaw of M. Wojkoff, the Soviet minister to Poland, by a creature described as a young Russian student with monarchist tendencies, has a much deeper significance than appears on the surface. Despite the weak explanation of the Polish government that no police protection was furnished because the Soviet minister did not request it, the criminal neglect of the Pilsudski regime must be condemned in the strongest terms. Especially is this neglect more pronounced inasmuch as A. P. Rosengoltz, former Charge d'Affaires in London, expressly expelled by the Baldwin tory government, was with M. Wojkoff at the time, and such attacks, inspired by London, could be expected.

The facts at hand at this writing are too meagre definitely to place the blame, but we venture the opinion that this is also the handiwork of the dastardly British tory government of forgery and provocation that has been contriving by every low device to provoke a war against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

Credence is given to this interpretation by the malignant attack upon the dead ambassador by the semi-official London Evening News, which charges, without a scintilla of evidence, that M. Wojkoff gave the order that resulted in the execution of the family of the Czar. Says this reptile sheet:

"By this assassination at the hand of a royalist retribution has come to one of the chief perpetrators of one of the foulest murders in history."

This red-baiting and anti-Soviet publication expresses the sentiments of the Baldwin government and is contributory evidence that the tory criminals have now added assassination to their vile deeds against the Soviet Union. They hoped thereby to provoke the Soviets into a war against Poland, but the Pilsudski government has evidently been quick to disavow the deed. Britain's game in this case was loathsome as all tory practices. It hoped to provoke a war between Russia and Poland, then spur other European countries to a defense of Poland—the same old game of trying to use other nations as pawns in its imperialist game.

But the workers of Britain will know how to meet this latest move on the part of their hated rulers against the peace of the world and heavy and frightful as is the loss of its minister, the Soviet Union will not be maneuvered into war.

Nothing short of actual intervention of Soviet territory by the armed forces of Britain will evoke retaliation by Soviet armed forces, who will then defend the revolution with a determination that will smash the imperialist hordes to pieces and arouse the working class of Britain to another general strike and revolution.

## War Clouds in the Balkans.

Diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Albania have been broken. British tory intrigue and Italian fascist rapacity are responsible for this move toward a Balkan war. Back of Albania stands fascist Italy, back of Mussolini threats to Yugoslavia is the secret diplomacy of Great Britain, striving to make vassal states of all the Balkan nations for the triple purpose of (1) strengthening its power in the Near East so it can weaken Turkish influence in the world of Islam, which has direct bearing upon its colonial policy in India, (2) strengthening its fight for control of the Balkan and Near East oil fields, (3) building a bloc against the Soviet Union.

Mussolini, although having designs of his own upon Yugoslavia, plays the game of agent of the British government. In his recent provocation against Yugoslavia, when that country threatened to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations, it was Britain that enabled the fascist brigand to bluff his way through and avoid defending his course before the league.

The actual break occurred over the arrest in Albania of a representative of the Yugoslav government who was accused of spying activities. Yugoslavia demanded the release of the prisoner. Backed by Italy the Albanian government, a vassal of Italy by the terms of the treaty of Tirana, (November 27, 1926) impudently refused to release the representative of Yugoslavia. A break in diplomatic relations followed, precipitating a situation reminiscent of the dark July days of 1914.

Italy has been carrying out a policy of most flagrant provocation against Yugoslavia since the rise to power of the black-guard government of Mussolini. After varied struggles it succeeded, through treachery of politicians in Albania, in putting through the treaty of Triana, which signed away the independence of that nation and gave Italy exclusive rights to the exploitation of the Albanian oil fields. So Italy has her own special interests to serve, while at the same time playing the game of Britain.

It is noteworthy that Albania has laid the case before the League of Nations. This action would never have been taken without consent of Italy, that same fascist government that refused to consider the proposed league investigations of the Albanian situation a few months ago when Yugoslavia wanted a hearing on the question. Now that Italy, through provocation by including its vassal state to arrest a member of the Yugoslav legation, has contrived to manufacture a case, it is anxious to go before the league. But it would not want the question referred to the league were it not perfectly aware of the fact that Britain's representatives in the league council will back Albania.

In this crisis France is also involved, because of the struggle for spheres of influence with Italy and also because the French support the claims of Turkey against Greece, which is also backed by Britain, at the bottom of which there is the fight for oil.

Although apparently involving but two small nations, this break in diplomatic relations is one of the symptoms of the great clash of imperialist forces on the stage of world history. Every country in Europe is either directly or indirectly involved and regardless of how this particular event is disposed of the intrigues, the realignments, will go on until a point is reached where the adroit conspirators of the league of nations can no longer attain

# The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

There exists a very great danger in the fact that the bourgeois world underestimates the forces of the national liberation movement, which is proceeding in China. . . . This movement has such strength that it is hardly conceivable that it can be checked with armed divisions or whole armies. Therefore the obstinacy of the imperialists in continuing military intervention in China will inevitably lead to a great imperialist war. This war will be fought on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, for the hegemony of which several countries are fighting; hence the extreme probability of this war turning into a world war. (A. I. Rykov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, at the Fourth Congress of Soviets of the Soviet Union.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE  
Article IV.

THE question may be asked: "Does the British ruling class want to smash the unions completely, to wipe them out of existence now?" To this question we can answer that the Tories intend to turn the unions into instruments of imperialist government but in answering it we can and must make a few comparisons and draw a few lessons for ourselves. We have here in America in an embryonic form as compared with the sharp nationwide struggle in Great Britain, (as was remarked at the beginning of these articles) a like offensive against the trade unions.

TWO forms of crippling the unions here are to be noted:

1.) Simple "worker-employer cooperation" in which the unions abandon a strike policy and enter into efficiency agreements with the capitalists.

2.) The Watson-Parker railway act by which the government becomes openly an instrument for enforcing the policy of worker-employer cooperation—partial "governmentalization" of the unions.

As in other countries the measures taken here by the official leadership to emasculate the unions was preceded by a wave of strikes and left wing agitation and organization. It is enough to mention here the nationwide strikes of the coal miners and railway shopmen, the rise of the left wing in these organizations in 1922-23, the labor party movement, the development of a powerful Communist and left wing bloc in the needle trades and to recall that the campaign for efficiency unionism and the offensive against the left wing goes hand in hand, to establish the connection between these various phenomena.

SINCE as in other countries the official leadership has quit fighting for the interests of the workers, and since the program of the left wing represents both the immediate and class needs of the trade unions and the masses, the drive against the unions takes the form of direct struggle against the Communists and the left wing on the part of the government, the capitalists and the official labor leadership.

In Italy the rise of fascism came after powerful revolutionary manifestations had shattered the structure of capitalist "democracy."

IN France the bill militarizing the population (sponsored by Paul Boncour, right wing socialist and supported by all parties of the left wing with the exception of the Communists who conducted a campaign against it) the jailing of the most prominent Communist and militant trade union leaders now being carried out, has come after some important Communist parliamentary victories and a strong campaign against French imperialism.

We have already seen that in Great Britain the Trade Union bill follows a great swing of the masses to the left.

The first phase of the process of "rationalization"—placing the chief burden of rebuilding and maintaining capitalism on the workingclass and the lower sections of the middle class—which began with the establishment of the Dawes Plan, has about run its course.

It has not solved the important questions of markets and sources of raw materials—it has not been able to abolish the fierce struggle for fields in which to dispose of surplus commodities.

Neither has it toned down class contradictions to any marked degree—legislation like the British Trade bill and the recent Italian Fascist Trade Union bill recognize this latter fact by setting up new machinery for suppression of the ever sharpening class conflicts.

IN the United States the rulingclass meets increasingly keen competition in foreign markets (alho this is not of major proportions as yet) and it knows that the reduction of the living standards of the European workers which will follow the extraordinary measures taken by the rulers of Great Britain and the continental countries will intensify this competition.

The official labor leadership in its drive on the left wing is expressing its own fears and serving very well the future interests of American imperialism.

their ends by subterranean diplomacy—then will flare forth another and more devastating war than the last one.

In all the world there is but one great power that pursues a policy of peace and that is the Soviet Union and but one great force that fights against the threat of another war and that is the revolutionary proletariat of the world. That is why the imperialist bandits are provoking attacks against Russia and against the working class of their own countries. They hope to weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-war forces so they may be free to again turn the world into a slaughter house.

Against these conspiracies the working class must hurl its battalions and smash the imperialist monsters.

THE reformist trade union leaders of Amsterdam and the Second International who in Italy surrendered to fascism, the socialist bureaucrats who foisted nationwide militarization upon the French masses and who joined with the French imperialists in the denunciation of the Soviet Union and war on the Communists, the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress officialdom which betrayed the general strike and the miners, and which now refuses to mobilize the workingclass for a struggle against the contemplated destruction of the unions, which denounces and expels Communists and left wingers instead, the socialist bureaucrats who support the capitalist rationalization plans and the new colonial demands of the German rulingclass in "the interests of the fatherland," the leaders of the American Federation of Labor who are destroying whole unions as in the needle trades in their frenzied efforts to crush all class consciousness out of the labor movement—all are seen to be playing the same game.

The scope of the various anti-labor programs and the extent to which the government itself appears as the main instrument of suppression approximates the degree of internal instability and the extent to which each country is affected by the unfavorable world situation.

(Pending imperialist conflicts, the Chinese liberation movement, other colonial and semi-colonial independence movements, the pressure arising from the existence of the Soviet Union and the construction of socialist economy within its borders.)

THE conclusions to be drawn from our analysis are:

1.—That the present period of capitalist stabilization has run its course and that new extraordinary measures to prevent additional demoralization and retain such benefits as have been derived from its past efforts are being taken by the capitalists and their governments.

2.—That the new measures have the further purpose of reducing the workingclass to a status where it can no longer threaten effectively the equilibrium of the system.

3.—That the new offensive against the workingclass inevitably will produce gigantic new class conflicts.

4.—That the capitalist system has been able neither to solve the question of class relationships or of markets and sources of raw materials and that the instability of imperialist relationships makes the danger of war of first importance.

5.—That while the British Trade Union Bill and the Mussolini Trade Union Law show the extreme sharpness of the struggle in Europe, there are bound to be repercussions in the United States some of the effects of which are already apparent in the attack on the coal miners, the increasing number of conflicts in the hitherto stable building trades, etc.

We must consider also that recent supreme court decisions like that in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, which outlaws ordinary trade union activities, and that in the Indianapolis Street-Carmen's case, (under which two union organizers are serving jail terms for trying to form a union) are of a fascist character similar to the British and Italian measures.

6.—That the new offensive against the Chinese liberation movement and the Soviet Union, and the drive on the workingclass and its organizations, are parts of the same campaign—trade union struggles and imperialist politics can not be separated, as the Second Internationalists try to convince workers should be the case. Where any considerable number of workers are involved in any important industry, there is no longer any such thing as a "purely industrial" struggle.

7.—That as in the past this new drive against the workingclass has been heralded by preliminary attacks on the Communists and the left wing by the official trade union leaders or the government or both. (Italy, France, England, the United States.)

a. That in view of this fact we are justified in concluding that consistent attack on a Communist Party in any given country, or in a group of countries, is practically an infallible sign of the preparation for an offensive against the labor movement and the whole workingclass.

8.—That far from being a matter of concern only to the British workingclass, the Trade Union Bill is a signal to us in the United States that we must prepare for struggles in which our party and the left wing will have the task of organizing the masses for new battles to preserve their organizations and living standards, to increase the power of the unions, to build a labor party—and to defeat the official labor leadership which now leads the war on militant trade unionism and the offensive against the Soviet Union.

(The End.)

## What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Comrade I. Cohen, of Richmond, Va., sends along a postal money order for \$20.40 "from friends and sympathizers of THE DAILY WORKER" to help keep the Daily alive.

At a farewell party given by Chicago comrades for Comrade A. Smaily, of Detroit, who is leaving for Russia with a Compuene, a collection was taken up to aid THE DAILY WORKER in its fight against the reactionaries, and a check for \$15.00 enclosed.

Comrade Chas. Kratochvil, of Chicago, sends a money order for \$10.00 for the defense and sustaining fund of THE DAILY WORKER, and says: "I would like to donate a larger amount, but for the present time it is impossible for me to do it; but I will try my best to collect as much as possible amongst my fellow-workers and friends. Long live our Daily."

Comrade J. T. Crandall, of Evansville, Indiana, sends his personal donation of \$10.00 with a protest against the persecution by the powers that be, of THE DAILY WORKER and its editors and business manager.

Comrade Joachim Katchmar, of Watervliet, N. Y., sends a personal contribution of \$6.00 and an additional \$6.00 collected from sympathizers and friends. "I shall send more as soon as I can collect it," says Comrade Katchmar. "Every member of our Party should be trained to understand that this is the time that money talks. Kick, comrades, kick; kick hard!"

\$5.00 from Columbus, Ohio, collected by a Chinese comrade, K. S. Huang, is accompanied by a note which says: "I feel very unhappy indeed when I find that I could not do much service for THE DAILY WORKER at present as I wish and ought to; but be sure that THE DAILY WORKER will always have sympathizers, and light shall banish darkness, sooner or later."

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## Li Po, Jr., Poet of Chinese Revolution At "Red Poets' Nite"

Li Po, Jr., promising Chinese poet, will read from his unpublished writings at the "Red Poets' Nite" tomorrow at Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

Hailed as one of the best of the younger revolutionary poets, Li Po, Jr., has attained especial favor since the beginning of the Chinese nationalist revolution.

Others who have been announced to appear on the program are Mike Gold, Joe Freeman, Max Eastman, A. E. Magil, Floyd Dell, Genevieve Taggard, Adolph Wolff, Lola Ridge, Babette Deutsch, Langston Hughes, Countee P. Cullen, Abraham Raisin, H. Laiveck, Simon Felshin, Maina Laib, and others.

# DRAMA

## A Shakespeare Needed For the Movies, Says Reinhardt

THE Russians are not the only ones who take the movies seriously—who consider that films are not a luxury but an absolute necessity, and therefore the best writers should not hesitate to consider the moving picture as an outlet for their sincere effort. Max Reinhardt, the noted German director, who is widely known as an authority on such matters, takes up the cudgels for the screen, and insists that the moving picture art is only in its infancy, and will develop further when the advanced writers take to the movies to express their views, and at the same time serve as an outlet for their talent.

"Why should not the screen become the instrument of a genius who will be able to write veritable masterpieces for an international audience?" says he. "Why should not a Shakespeare come for the movies? In their time Shakespeare and other great writers were, too, handicapped and had to write plays that were ordered. They had to please certain classes just as scenario writers and directors are doing now. The pinnacle of moving picture art will be attained, however, when a real genius is able to adopt the same subject at an opportune moment to all minds.

"It is not absolutely certain that the genius will be an American, the land where screen art has every advantage of great technical perfection, the most beautiful studios in the entire world and unlimited financial resources. But we must admit that each time that a film artist, no matter in what country, seems to promise to become a genius of the movies, America doesn't hesitate to invite him and to give him the means to achieve his career!"

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Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Steamer Hit By Typhoon.

MANILA, P. I., June 3.—Between 80 and 100 passengers aboard the steamer Negroes were missing today following the sinking of the vessel, in a terrific typhoon off Romblon Island.



Is back on Broadway in a revival of "Lombardi Ltd.," which opened at the Geo. M. Cohen Theatre Monday night.

## AMUSEMENTS

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## SCREEN NOTES.

"Carmen," the first on the list of Fox Films twelve specials, has Dolores Del Rio in the title role. This production, directed by Raoul Walsh is a new interpretation of the celebrated story. Escamillo, will be played by Victor McLaglen and Don Alvarado will have the role of Don Jose. Others in the cast are Fred Kohler, Ben Bard, Nancy Nash, Carmel Costello and Mathilde Comont.

Milton Sills' new stirring picture, "Framed," formerly called "Diamonds in the Rough," from a story by George E. Sutton, Jr., which Mary O'Hara adapted, will be released in June.

Josef von Sternberg, is now completing Ben Hecht's thriller, "Underworld" George Bancroft, Clive Brook, Evelyn Brent, Larry Semon and Fred Kohler play leading roles.

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# COPS BREAK UP PICKET LINE OF PLUMBERS AIDS

## Five of 200 Arrested for Union Loyalty

Police broke up a picketing demonstration of the plumbers' helpers union at noon Monday and arrested the five who were carrying banners explaining the demands of the workers. Over 200 strikers were in the line of march in front of the Tudor City apartments, 42nd Street and First Avenue, when two police officials broke up the line and hit several of those who were in the front. When brought before Magistrate Corrigan in the 57th Street court the five workers were fined \$5 each.

Assembling at lunch time, the pickets immediately formed into a double column, the five banners being carried in the front. Patrolman Charles Martin who apparently had been tipped off about the picketing, stepped up to the workers and told them "to get out of here."

In a chorus they answered that they were "going to picket peacefully." This answer did not please Martin who hit Murray Singer, a picket, a hard blow on the left ear. He then followed that by hitting several other workers. The line retreated several feet and reformed their ranks, being joined by several dozen more workers who had just reached the scene.

### Boss Runs for Help.

Joseph W. Pollack, in charge of the contracting, ran up to Sergeant Coogan and complained that the pickets were walking on private property. Coogan then stepped forward and with the help of Patrolman Martin placed five of the workers under arrest.

As soon as the police left with the five prisoners, the pickets again formed in line and marched before the building for half an hour without any interference. As soon as they left, two other policemen appeared, but too late to arrest any workers. When brought to the 51st Street Station House, Lieut. Rigney, at the desk, refused to allow any reporters present when the names of the five prisoners were being entered in the blotter. He curtly told the representative of THE DAILY WORKER as well as the capitalist press to "wait on the street."

### Helpers Arrested.

The workers who were arrested were Peter Groskawk, Lawrence Cohen, Solomon Green, James Pascale and Samuel Rothberg.

"Picketing will be continued," said C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers. "We do not intend to allow the arrests to interfere with our work." The striking helpers held a large meeting last night at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue, where the workers pledged to continue the struggle until they win.

# Chile Dictators Seek Loan From Wall St.

Quickly following the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in Chile, announcement was made yesterday that the National City Bank has sent two officials to the South American country to negotiate a loan. One of the first acts of the dictatorship was to name the National City Bank as financial agent, with hopes of fat subsidies from Wall St.

Colombia, another South American country, is negotiating with New York bankers for a \$60,000,000 loan, most of which will be applied to railroads, according to explanations. Osaka, Japan is seeking \$50,000,000.

# Pittsburgh Coal and Terminal Firm Figure in Rumor of Mergers

Rumors on Wall Street, backed by advances in stock, indicated that the notoriously non-union Pittsburgh Coal Co. may consolidate with the Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. into the biggest bituminous producer in the country. A further merger linking the new company with the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Coal Co. was also discussed. Pittsburgh Coal soared eight points.

### Painters Out of Work.

CHICAGO (FP), June 7.—Over half the union painters in Chicago are unemployed, due partly to less work than usual and partly to a terrific inflow from other cities, according to Local 275.

# School Dame Puts Quiet on Sacco-Vanzetti Debate In Bay State High School

BROCKTON, Mass., June 7.—That the Sacco-Vanzetti case has gripped the imagination of this ordinarily conservative town is instanced in the insistence of local high school students to discuss the case. Students in the current events class voted to debate the issues, when their teacher raised the objection that they were "too young." Voting the second time, they unanimously chose the Sacco-Vanzetti case and despite the teacher's objections, they refused to alter their decision.

The school authorities are standing behind the teacher in throttling the high school students.

# Anarchist is Held Here at Request of Fascist Gang

Armando Borghi, well known in anarchist circles is being held for deportation to Italy because the fascist government of that country notified the American authorities that he is a dangerous man.

Recently the American immigration authorities were notified by the Italian government that Borghi had entered this country illegally and that he is an anarchist.

Representatives of the immigration department and Detective Repetto of the New York police department arrested him Friday evening as he started to speak at a Sacco and Vanzetti meeting at Columbia Hall, 210 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

Borghi is now on Ellis Island and as soon as \$2,500 is raised he will be released on bail while his case is being fought. His return to Italy would undoubtedly result in immediate death.

Not long ago Borghi visited Sacco and Vanzetti in their New England prison.

# Legion Yelps for Bigger Armaments; Talks of New War

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Professional patrioters and militarists are going at full blast at the session of the National Defence Committee of the National Legion which are taking place here.

Talk of a new world war and frantic appeals for increased armaments feature the session, with Colonel William Mitchell, ousted army air head, leading the campaign for the recreation of a single department of National Defence, in which aviation would have an equal voice with the army and navy.

Outlining his "defence" policy, Col. Mitchell said, "The United States can invade Japan in a single flight via Alaska. Other statements made by Colonel Mitchell were: "Japan laughs at the American fleets in the Pacific; she will sink them with aircraft and submarines, but she is dreadfully afraid of an air attack."

Talks of War with Japan. "America has less first-class fighting aircraft today than any other first class country in the world."

"Japan has developed huge submarines, capable of submerging under and acting as supply ships for aircraft, which will land on the ice."

"This country has practically no effective fighting aircraft. The fighting ship of today is a plane capable of going 200 miles an hour, of sustaining flight for seven hours and capable of reaching a ceiling of 35,000 feet. We have only a handful."

Bigger and Better Torpedoes. "America invented air torpedoes, but the army and navy halted the experiments. Today an air torpedo could be launched in Europe and hit New York. We have none."

"The American navy will be as helpless in the next war as was the German battle fleet in the last; submarines and aircraft can win the next war."

"If Europe attacked America, she would send submarines to within a few miles of our coast and shell our largest cities; or the submarines would release aircraft which would wreck the cities with bombs."

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

# Coal, Iron Police Aided by Sheriff in Fighting Strike

PITTSBURGH, June 7.—Coal and iron police are precipitating a reign of terror in the "big smoke and soot" area around Pittsburgh affected by the coal strike. With hundreds of strikers and their families being evicted from their shabby clapboard homes by deputy sheriffs on the orders of the coal bosses, with non-union companies arming their workers and doubling their guards, the whole region is taking on the appearance of bitter warfare.

Not far behind the privately paid and armed coal and iron police is Sheriff Braun of Allegheny County who has armed his deputies with high-powered rifles and given orders to shoot to kill strikers. Coal and iron police admit having fired repeatedly at strikers, who in several instances have sought to defend themselves. Union officials have advised Sheriff Braun to watch the coal and iron police, rather than the strikers, as the main cause of violence in the Pittsburgh district.

# American Woolens Has No Use for 'Welfare' as Soon as Workers Yield

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 7.—After the 1919 strike in the American Woolen Company mills the bosses decided to do a little welfare work to keep their slaves from organizing. The Cosmopolitan Club came into existence, headed by a "socialist" renegade by the name of Ignasius McNulty. Two major "benefits" were put into operation, namely: sickness and non-work accident benefits and group life insurance.

Through the functioning of the Cosmopolitan stool-pigeon organization, the militant spirit of the workers, in general, was broken and the need for these "benefits" was no more—so the bosses announced to the workers on December 29, 1924 that the plan of sickness and non-work accident benefits would be discontinued. The following is the notice:

"To Our Employees: We announce that at noon Jan. 1, 1925, the plan of sickness and non-work accident benefits which has been in effect in all our mills and mills of affiliated companies will be discontinued. "This will not affect the payment of benefits to employees whose cases have already been approved. "This notice does not in any way affect the life insurance plans heretofore inaugurated by the company. (Signed)

"AMERICAN WOOLEN CO. "By order of the board of directors "Dec. 29, 1924."

Gradually the ice cream cones were taken away and the campaign on cockroaches lessened and the workers found in their pay envelopes last week, in printed form, the following notice:

Important Notice  
Group Life Insurance

The American Woolen Company and/or its Affiliated Allied Companies, through their respective Boards of Directors have decided to discontinue the Group Life Insurance Plan which was put into operation in the Spring of 1919. Accordingly you are hereby notified that effective May 31, 1927, at 12 o'clock noon, Eastern Standard Time, the Group Life Insurance Policy and all certificates issued thereunder will be discontinued, and cancelled, and will automatically become null and void, and no insurance will be in effect after that date and hence. We regret that it is necessary to take this action, but business conditions are such that it seems advisable for us to exercise at this time the right of discontinuance which we reserved when the Plan was originally announced. American Woolen Company, and/or Affiliated Allied Companies.

# Jersey Furriers in Tight Strike With All Shops Closed

NEWARK, June 7.—Union furriers of Local 25, who changed a lock-out engineered by the bosses and the International into a general strike yesterday, reported 500 workers out with 20 shops closed down.

With solidarity excellent, the strike is 100 per cent effective. The International has not been able to bring in any number of appreciable scabs.

Sikorski Plane Falls.

Igor Sikorski, airplane designer, Captain John Collyer of the United States navy, and an airplane mechanic had a narrow escape from death or serious injury yesterday when the hydroplane in which they were flying fell into Flushing Bay, Long Island.

# EACH COAL DIGGER PRODUCES FIFTH MORE THAN IN 1918; MEANS NO JOBS

The disjointed condition of the soft coal industry as a result of overdevelopment under competitive private ownership is reflected in a U. S. bureau of mines report on per capita production and days worked 1890-1925. The report shows that per capita daily production has increased more than 50% since 1900 while the number of workers in the industry has increased to the point where the average miner gets less than 200 days' work a year.

In 1925, according to the bureau's figures, 588,493 soft coal miners averaged 195 days of work with a per capita production of 4.52 tons a day. These figures show that the process of weeding out surplus miners has already made considerable progress. In 1923, when overexpansion reached a peak there were 704,793 soft coal miners who averaged only 179 days of work during the year. In the 2-year interval about 116,000 miners were eliminated.

"Efficiency." The production of soft coal per man per day has increased steadily since the war. The gain from 3.78 tons in 1918 to 4.52 tons in 1925 is an advance

The bureau's figures showing men employed, days worked and average production per man for certain years since 1890 are:

| Bituminous Coal | Men employed | Days worked | Average tonnage Yearly | Daily |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|------------------------|-------|
| 1890            | 192,264      | 229         | 579                    | 2.56  |
| 1895            | 233,962      | 191         | 563                    | 2.90  |
| 1900            | 304,375      | 221         | 637                    | 2.98  |
| 1905            | 400,629      | 214         | 684                    | 3.21  |
| 1910            | 555,533      | 217         | 751                    | 3.46  |
| 1915            | 571,882      | 232         | 837                    | 3.61  |
| 1918            | 557,456      | 203         | 745                    | 3.67  |
| 1919            | 603,143      | 245         | 914                    | 3.77  |
| 1920            | 615,305      | 239         | 942                    | 3.78  |
| 1921            | 621,998      | 195         | 749                    | 3.84  |
| 1922            | 639,547      | 220         | 851                    | 4.00  |
| 1923            | 663,764      | 149         | 627                    | 4.20  |
| 1924            | 687,968      | 142         | 609                    | 4.28  |
| 1925            | 704,793      | 179         | 801                    | 4.47  |
| 1924            | 619,604      | 171         | 781                    | 4.56  |
| 1925            | 588,493      | 195         | 884                    | 4.52  |

If the per capita productivity of soft coal diggers had remained at the 1918 level there would have been an average of 233 days of work in 1925. With productivity at the 1900 level the miners employed in 1925 would have had 282 days of employment instead of 195. In the last 5 years shown in the table soft coal miners have averaged only 167 days' work a year. Previous reports show how the American miner leads the world in productivity. Compared with the American rate of 4.52 tons a day is a per capita daily production of about 1 ton in Great Britain, the German Ruhr and Poland, of 0.62 tons in France, 0.52 tons in Belgium and 0.84 in Czechoslovakia. The American miner is producing at least 4 1/2 times as much coal per day as his chief competitors.

# RADIO TRUST OF THE UNITED STATES IS MOST LORDLY TAX-GATHERER; GRABS VITAL PATENTS

WASHINGTON, June 7.—If the American people were to set out tomorrow to purchase for public operation the most fully-completed private monopolies in the country, they would have to start with that lordly tax-gatherer, the radio trust. It is so big, so firmly entrenched in basic patents and lobbies and administrative offices, as well as in Wall Street, that it makes Standard Oil of a generation ago, or General Electric, its paternal parent, look like a pigny by comparison.

Radio Corporation of America is its official central organization. Radio control, for revenue only, is its aim. The Broadcasting Co., now joyfully calling itself in banquet speeches the "Associated Press of Radio," is its thought-controlling branch. And it dates back to the days when every profiteering concern in America was covering up violations of federal anti-trust laws by claiming that a pool or merger was a sacrifice of private interests for the winning of the war.

Monopoly on Patents. General Electric, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing, and American Telephone & Telegraph were the three big interests that tried, during the war, to get Secretary of the Navy Daniels to sanction their pool of some hundreds of patents in the field of radio and wireless. Daniels refused. They went ahead anyhow. Radio Corporation of America was organized, with General Electric the biggest component element. The new concern, assisted by General Electric, bought out Marconi Wireless Telegraph (America) and made an ironclad traffic monopoly contract with British Marconi to divide the world between them. Special agreements were made between Radio Corporation and General Electric, Westinghouse and A. T. & T. for division among them of the manufacturing and selling fields.

In January, 1924, the Federal Trade Commission filed 29 charges against the near-monopoly, naming the big three and their Radio Corporation, as well as Western Electric, International Specialty Apparatus Co. Hearings upon that complaint of unfair competition, restraint of trade, attempted monopoly, and so forth, are still under way. The respondent companies are to present their side of the case this summer. A report may be made to the commission next winter. After that, possibly Commissioner Humphrey will be able to sidetrack the proceedings in accordance with his much-advertised sympathy with "efficient business," or Attorney General Sargent may go into a long sleep on the case.

In these years of federal investigation, which have shown that the pooling of basic patents and hundreds of auxiliary patents on details has enabled the Radio Corporation to dictate a high rate of taxation into the treasury from all Americans who buy radio sets, the trust has been threat-

ening the independent manufacturers with suits for infringement of patents. In the federal courts of appeals, in a New Jersey case and in a New York case, the trust has won such suits. The biggest of the independents, the Atwater Kent, of Philadelphia, still defies the trust. It is preparing to finance a real battle in the courts, challenging the legality of the patent claims and the pooling and manipulation of these patents by the trust.

Will Control Broadcasting. Charles P. Taft, brother of Chief Justice Taft, is reported to have surrendered to the trust in the instance of the Crosley concern, owned chiefly by him, in Cincinnati. The R. C. A. demanded of all manufacturers a minimum annual royalty of \$100,000, for five years, for using basic patents. Chairman Sarnoff of R. C. A. is quoted as saying that his corporation reserves the privilege of refusing to permit any concern, even at \$100,000 a year royalty, to use its patents if it does not approve that concern entering the field. If established, this charge would make a clear case of violation of anti-trust laws.

If the trust is upheld in the highest courts, it will absolutely control—so far as science can now anticipate—the development and use of broadcasting of electric power. That mode of power-transmission has already been shown to be possible on a small scale. The trust will control the use of television. It will dictate terms for the people's use of many other developments equally important, in the radio field. Most significant of all, it will determine what ideas shall be cheaply broadcast, what politicians shall be widely and instantly made to appear heroic, and what social tendencies shall be popularized in a day or a week.

Lowden Indicated As Coolidge Chief Rival In Republican Race. Lowden as Coolidge's chief obstacle to the third term was revealed yesterday in a straw vote polled by Autocaster Service through its 2,000 country and small town papers.

Coolidge, with all the advantage of position and press support behind him, polled 87,000 votes to 80,000 for Lowden, former governor of Illinois and the banker-rich farmer candidate for republican nomination. In South Dakota, Coolidge got 86 votes to 12,000 for Lowden. Hoover, Dawes and Borah are strong contenders in the race, the poll reveals.

Among the democrats Smith was favored with 57,000 votes to 41,000 for James A. Reed of Missouri and 37,000 for McAdoo.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Policies and Programs  
The Trade Union Press  
Strikes—Injunctions  
Labor and Imperialism

# 2,000 Dressmakers Picket Four Shops; Zimmerman Freed

More than 2,000 dressmakers and cloakmakers held a successful picketing demonstration Monday morning, centering their activities on 38th Street between 7th and 8th Avenues, where four shops having strikes are located.

The "right wing guard" that Sigman promised to give to the bosses turned out to be an utter failure. About 20 right wingers including the office force from the International headquarters on 16th Street, marched to the dress market led by Mollie Friedman, a vice-president of the International.

No Workers. Very few actual workers were in the line. In addition to the stenographers, bookkeepers and clerks, most of the others were former business agents who were ousted when the left wing gained control of the union. The police and the right wingers beat up Charles S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of the Joint Board and Monia Pearlman, active member of Local 9. Zimmerman was then arrested but discharged when brought before Magistrate McQuade in Magistrate's Court.

# Court Martial for Navy Navigators Who Stranded Colorado

Two goldbraids of Cal's navy are placed on trial for landing the \$21,000,000 Colorado, giant battleship, on Diamond Reef during the recent fleet demonstration in New York harbor. They are Captain Frank Kams, commander and Lieutenant-Commander D. J. Friedell, navigating officer.

With all New York Bay to maneuver in, these navigators managed to locate Diamond Reef, between Governors Island and the Battery while proceeding into the East River. The ship hung on the ledges for 36 hours, in grave peril of breaking in two.

At first the officers were white-washed, but the bureaucracy in Washington has given orders for court martial proceedings.

# Coal Road Workers Put Committee at Work to Get Better Conditions

SOUTH TROY, June 7.—A committee has been appointed by the men working in the Hudson Valley Coke Plant in South Troy to thrash out the little differences (and big ones?) between them and the company. One grievance has been that the afternoon switcher on freight cars works a half hour longer than those on other tracks.

An old New York Central locomotive engineer has been selected as chairman. All coke deliveries are made thru a middleman, Arthur Taiten who works the drivers and helpers as much as 14 hours at a stretch. All time, either working for the company or the contractors are on straight time. The rates for laborers are 40 and 50 cents per hour. Everything is unorganized. During the last coal strike this company raised their stated prices from \$7.00 a ton to \$16.00 a ton due to the Troy Chamber of Commerce who is representing Troy coal dealers. The coke now is about \$11.00 a ton.—BOLO.

# Warren Bars Labor Parades by Ukase

Using the flimsy excuse of Klan and Fascist riots recently, Police Commissioner Warren placed a ban yesterday on all "class" parades. Working class demonstrations will be included in the order, he indicated. "Should there be any indications," he declared, "that any parade will cause violence, such parade will not be permitted, if started, halted immediately."

Inasmuch as patrioteering and reactionary organizations are always ready to provoke violence against union and labor parades, the police commissioner's order practically forbids the holding of demonstrations in New York City, long famous for dramatic affairs of that kind. Nearly every fascist parade in recent months has precipitated violence because the Mussolini men wear black shirts uniforms and carry whips and clubs. Hiding behind the fascist screen, Warren has found a convenient excuse for forbidding all workers' demonstrations.

Ferdy Expects Worst For Roumania. BERLIN, June 6.—King Ferdinand, whose condition is again reported as critical, has issued an appeal to all parties to form a government of national unity and avert discussion in the event of his death according to dispatches from Bucharest.

# IMPERIALISTS OF PACIFIC TO CLASH IN HAWAII SOON

Close on the heels of the Pacific Labor Conference, which adjourned recently in Hankow after fruitful sessions, came the announcement yesterday that the Institute of Pacific Relations will hold its second meeting in Honolulu on July 15-20.

Close to 150 delegates from the United States, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, Great Britain, Canada, the Dutch East Indies, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands are expected. University presidents, publicists, bankers, industrialists, capitalists and religious and educational leaders constitute the bulk of the delegates.

Paul Scharenberg, secretary of the California Federation of Labor and a bitter foe of Japanese immigration, and Leo Wolman, of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' research department, are the only two delegates connected with the labor movement.

Heads of the big pineapple, sugar and shipping firms concerned in the exploitation of Hawaii, and New York financiers are named among the prospective delegates. President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, California, will preside.

Although the purpose of the convention is to smooth the rivalries of contending imperialist groups about the Pacific, little progress has been made in settling the Japanese-American controversy over immigration. At the last conference, in 1925, hostilities broke out between representatives of the two groups on this issue, and may be renewed at the coming conference.

# NEWS IN BRIEF

8100,000. William L. Taggart, special commissioner of the Internal Revenue Bureau for eight years, resigned yesterday. In a letter to Commissioner of Revenue Blair at Washington, he scored prohibition enforcement as now handled, estimated that there are now 100,000 speak-easies operating in New York alone and said the city was wetter than at any time since prohibition.

"Black Bottom" Not New. QUEBEC, June 6.—(Ins.)—The "Black Bottom" today was crowned with respectability and antiquity. Jacques Garneau, 60-year-old folk dancer, gave an interpretation of the dance at the Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival. Officials of the National Museum of Canada said the dance was brought to the New World by the French colonists who settled Quebec more than 300 years ago.

Lots of Wood Alcohol. BUFFALO, N. Y., June 7.—An investigation was launched today concerning poisonous liquor in Buffalo. The investigation followed the finding of a man unconscious in the street with a bottle in his possession containing wood alcohol. Following a conference with authorities by Dr. Walter S. Goodale, superintendent of the City Hospital, it was revealed that 304 poison liquor cases have been treated at the hospital this year, more than 100 of these cases recorded since May 1. Several deaths resulted.

Stock Broker Sentenced. BOSTON, June 7.—"You are a bird of passage, swindling widows of lifetime savings and the best place for you is state's prison where the only persons you can see your watered stock to will be the warden and the keepers." With these words Judge David F. Dillow, in Middlesex County Superior Court today, sentenced George L. Hutchinson, 43, stock broker who has operated throughout New England, to serve from fifteen to eighteen years at hard labor.

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ARNOLD, PA. ATTENTION!  
For a Good Time Come to the  
**PICNIC**  
at PARK VIEW PLAN No. 4  
SUNDAY, JUNE 12, Beginning at 1 P. M.  
DANCING, REFRESHMENTS, GAMES.  
Addresses by prominent speakers of Pittsburgh.  
Given by the Workers' Party for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER.  
ADMISSION: Men 25c, Ladies Free.  
DIRECTIONS:—Come to Ukrainian Hall, cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St., or to Arnold Railroad crossing. Our committee will meet you with trucks.

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# Professional Patriots

One of the most interesting things about professional patrioters in the United States is their profound ignorance of "radicalism." R. M. Whitney, an official of the American Defense Society, and author of "Reds in America," once wrote that "Upton Sinclair is the founder of the I. W. W. and the American Civil Liberties Union."

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS is edited by Norman Haggood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

(Continued from yesterday)

### Acts of Violence.

A record of acts of violence by members of the American Legion acting as such, compiled from the press reports and verified by correspondence, was published by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1921. It listed 50 such acts up to the close of the year 1920. From that date the record of violence fell off, due to the criticism it caused and the resentment aroused even among its own membership. There have since been not more than ten cases, of which two were serious—at Wilkes-Barre in March, 1924, and at Great Bend, Kansas, March 21, 1921. At Great Bend, where a Farmers Non-Partisan League meeting was scheduled, four speakers on the way to it were beaten up, and two of them were tarred and feathered. The men who were beaten and tarred were J. O. Stevic, editor of the Nonpartisan Leader, Carl Parsons, a veteran of the World War, while ex-Senator Burton of Kansas and George Wilson of Oklahoma, who were together in a car, were forced to get out of the country.

At Wilkes-Barre a Lenin Memorial meeting conducted by the Workers Party was broken up at the point of rifles by a crowd of Legion men who marched from their hall for that purpose, and who forced the audience to leave the hall and to salute the American flag. The action of the local post was backed by others throughout the country who wired their approval. The following from Oklahoma is typical:

"Oklahoma City Post No. 35, American Legion, wishes to congratulate you on your recent stand in upholding Americanism, which is the basic principle of our organization. Dispersion of Bolshevik worship strikes a chord in the heart of all true Americans. The American flag is good enough for us. Stay with it."

"Oklahoma City Post, American Legion  
By H. Lee Minton, Post Commander."

The Wilkes-Barre Daily Record of January 30, 1924, in a news account reported that:

"Those who entered the local Legion Hall last evening could hear a click of rifles on the indoor rifle range. A large group of Legionnaires exhibited eagerness to become proficient in this art for future emergencies. The rifle range was crowded last evening with ex-service men in quest of rifle practice. This is unusual and attracted the attention of all who entered the building."

### Break Up Meetings.

The breaking up of meetings at the instance of the American Legion has been accomplished without violence, by pressure on local officials and hall-owners. The Legion specialized in stopping Socialist meetings addressed by Eugene V. Debs, concerts by Fritz Kreisler, and showings of a film depicting conditions in Russia, entitled "The Fifth Year."

Legion alarmists prevented peace signs being carried in an Armistice Day parade in Boston. A Legion official journal in Sioux City has made libelous attacks on the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on the basis of information which the local post admitted was furnished by the "General Staff of the United States Army." Loyal Legionnaires joined with the D. A. R., the Reserve Officers Association, the Better America Federation, the National Security League, and the Military Order of the World War in a loud outcry against Frederick J. Libby's appearance before the students of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

As noted above the Legion Chapter at Concord, Mass., attempted, in June 1926, to prevent the New England Fellowship of Youth for Peace from holding a conference there. Eggs, stones and stink bombs were reported among the missiles used without avail in this Legion-inspired attempt to intimidate college students interested in peace. Later the local Legion officials who had been most interested in breaking up the student gathering repudiated their participation in the violence. The Legion's propaganda material against the Fellowship of Youth for Peace was supplied by the Industrial Defense Association and the Massachusetts Public Interest League, "composed of a group of women who are jealous of the good name of their state." Mr. Marvin of the New York Commercial also contributed to the attack. According to Brent Dow Allison, the chairman of the students' conference, the charges made by all the "patriots" were "unproved, unfair, untrue and a baseless slander."

### Civil Liberties Union.

A. Leroy F. Smith of Los Angeles, writing in the American Legion Bulletin for September 22, 1923, under the title "A Nice Little Kitty—with Claws," indulged himself in a page of pleasantries about the American Civil Liberties Union, which has a branch in Los Angeles to combat police suppression of radical meetings and the numerous criminal syndicalist prosecutions. The article evidently had the approval of the Legion officials. It scored in picturesque language all the principles of free speech and assembly, characterizing the Civil Liberties Union thus:

"The local committee has a number of well-known figures on it, very well known; while the national committee numbers among its members such eminent patriots as William Z. Foster, Rose Schneiderman, Scott Nearing, James A. Duncan (former I.W.W. mayor of Butte), Felix Frankfurter (which means in English Merry Sausage)," etc.

The spectacle of the I.W.W., an anti-political organization, with a mayor, is enough to characterize Mr. Smith's ignorance of public affairs, even overlooking the fact that Mr. Duncan was secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council and not a resident of Butte.

The spirit behind these evidences of patriotic zeal is not far removed from the Italian Fascist. Indeed the connection is not fanciful. The Legion invited Mussolini to address its San Francisco convention in 1923. He sent a cordial reply regretting that he was otherwise engaged. National Commander Alvin Owsley, in an interview with the Newspaper Enterprise Association published in various papers served by that agency in January 1923, said:

"If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascist dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy!"

"By taking over the government?" he was asked. "Exactly that," he replied. "The American Legion is fighting every element that threatens our democratic government—soviets, anarchists, I.W.W., revolutionary socialists and every other 'red.' . . . Do not forget that the Fascists are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States."

Mr. Owsley's reported statement was never repudiated by him or by other Legion officials.

(To be continued.)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



Hugh Gibson, United States minister to Belgium and head of the American delegation to the arms' conference in Geneva, Switzerland (left), together with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones (right), are shown leaving the White House following a last-minute conference with President Coolidge. Admiral Jones is chief naval advisor to the delegation.

# What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 7.—One very good reason why Secretary Kellogg will not go to Geneva to take the lead in the three-power naval limitation conference is that neither he nor President Coolidge is now giving much support to this Coolidge-Kellogg scheme.

The big thing before the administration, every member of it is made to feel, is the re-election of Calvin Coolidge, for the good of business and the country, this year. True, the balloting will not take place under the law until November, 1928, but the Coolidge organization proposes to devote the summer of 1927 to making Coolidge's third term inevitable.

And naval reduction or limitation, which looked like a good issue a few months ago, looks hopeless as a campaign slogan today. Except for some extraordinary break of luck, the Geneva parley will be a complete failure.

### "He's Never Sick at Sea."

That is why, on the day the American naval and diplomatic delegates and their staffs were embarking at New York for the journey to Geneva to "put an end to naval expansion and naval threats," Calvin Coolidge donned his naval officer's uniform as commander of the fleets of the American nation, and sailed down to the Virginia capes to review 98 ships of war. The cameras were on hand. He tipped up his cap so that the pictures could betray his likeness to the commander of the "Pinafore." Then he walked among his guests, remarking

on the muddiness of the water of the Potomac.

The Labor Party members of the Australian Industrial Delegation now studying industrial conditions and wages in this country after a long two months of being shown non-union factories and railroad shops, and being banqueted with the rest of their party by chambers of commerce, began to speak. It seemed that they were enthusiastic Labor Party members, keen for discussion of what Australian labor has done through social legislation, government ownership, elimination of private profit, and no end of heretical things. Miss May Matthews took the first occasion when she was invited to make a speech before working women, to declare that the United States needs a militant working class party and industrial unionism.

### Won't Hear Him.

John Valentine, of the Locomotive Engineers of the state of Queensland, told of how the Labor Party in his state had ruled with brilliant success for the past 12 years, steadily improving the economic condition and the legislative safeguards of the workers while the general prosperity of the community forged ahead of that of any other state in the Commonwealth. He was ready to talk to any labor audience.

But these Australians found few interested auditors in the American capital. There was no general demand from trade union officials for descriptions of the triumphs of working class effort abroad.

# Flour Gold

Panned by JIM SEYMOUR.

### First Pan.

For the benefit of those proletarian readers who never see gold except in the minted discs of which they receive sackfuls every payday I announce that flour gold is gold in minute particles. The prospector, sometimes with a pan made for the purpose, but usually with some old fryingpan picked off a dump, washes the goldbearing gravel with infinite patience, removing the dirt from time to time until the bits of gold, being heavier, are collected on the bottom of the pan. He loses, as a rule, as much as he saves, but often—nowadays every year or so—he washes out some fairly heavy gold, and sometimes he gets a nugget.

In this column you can expect a little of everything, including some junk brass that I have to work off somehow. But after all, we are in the United States and brass is all wool and a yard wide. Amee McPherson, for instance . . .

"This is a sad world, fellow kickers, and we need to laugh once in a while, so while I'm doing the panning I'll try to give you now and then something to laugh at. When I succeed that's a nugget, even though you are only laughing at my attempts to be funny. But don't hope for too many, for nowadays, in order to be really funny, a fellow has to find something more idiotic than the capitalist system, and that isn't easy. Besides, I don't know that I'm such a good searcher, for if I had much of a sense of humor I wouldn't be trying to conduct a column. However, hold the sack."

### Till Sheep Do Us Part.

Heretofore the only movie I ever saw that was worth the wear and tear on the seat of my pants was The Last Laugh. But now that White Gold is playing the cheap houses I can add it to my scrawny list. It is a de Mille picture starring Jetta Goudal, who, unlike the brainless babyfaced calendertops that still have a fair monopoly of the business, can really act. And the photography is perfect. But I am more interested in the story. For the first time I have seen an American picture that does not end with the sickening moralistic "must" that attempts to convince us that things that are are right because they are. The world always was this way and it always will be. Clutch. . . Hold it!

In White Gold, whose title refers to the alleged monetary value of a lot of dirty stinking sheep, the husband with the slaveowner psychology is shown as the cur that he is. He does not triumph in the end simply because the law and a rotten economic system have given him a coward's advantage. He remains a cur. He exercised his authority but he levied a heavy toll upon himself: he lost something very beautiful, something that would have prevented his damn fool actions had he been anything but a contemptible property owner and incapable of anything less ignoble than conventional maggotry.

As a professional knocker, because of sheer novelty of the experience, it pleases me to speak a good word for White Gold.

### Reason For a Fence.

The Christians, having stolen a Jewish god, are now incensed because Jewish schoolchildren, heretofore considered undeviating adherents of the creed Gescheft ist gescheft, refuse to accept the stolen property.

### Exodus I.

A cartoon shows California's new criminal code causing a stampede of crooks across the state line. This probably accounts for the multitude of abandoned real-estate offices in Los Angeles.

### No Wonder They Are Unbalanced.

Roger Babson says: "We believe the two greatest losses that this country has thus far suffered are the present neglect of family prayers and Sunday observance. Thus far, the loss is only spiritual, but, unless rectified, will soon be economic and very real. Let us, therefore, hold fast all the more earnestly to the habit of church attendance as the one surviving leg of the stool on which America's greatness rests . . ."

Is this the balance that the powers are always trying to maintain?

### English as She Maybe Come.

Do you wish to be classily interred? Quality and durability of our subterreanization guaranteed. Non-expensive. We desire no remuneration other than an infinitesimal honorarium. Our one passion is to serve.

Dunham and Steele, Stificians to the Elite.

# The General Membership Meeting

## Duties of Party Members in Soviet Union Factories

By KARL REEVE.

MOSCOW.—Before examining the tasks of the various parts of the apparatus of the party organization in a Soviet factory, let us take up more definitely the tasks of the party nucleus in the factory as a whole and the general tasks of every member of the party. We may take some examples from the "Moscow River" Factory, a textile factory located in Moscow, which employs between 1400 and 1500 workers. This factory numbers 147 members and candidates in the party, 31 being candidates, and 180 members and candidates in the Kom-somols (Young Communist League). Of the latter, all are full members excepting 15, who are candidates. Of the thirteen persons who joined the party in this nucleus recently twelve are workers, and one is an office clerk.

The admission of new members is first approved by bureau of the factory nucleus, then at the general membership meeting of the nucleus, and is finally approved by the rayon (section or county) party committee. Members of the Young Communist League who are transferred to the party are received in the same manner.

THE general membership meeting in this nucleus occurs once or twice a month, some meetings being "closed" when only party members and candidates are present, and others "open" when non-party workers are invited. In this factory there were approximately twenty meetings during the year, about half of them being open meetings. The attendance was good, in spite of the fact that the factory is working on two shifts, 70 per cent of the membership being present on the average. In addition to the matters touched on in the last article, the following questions were taken up, among others,—organization of important campaigns, discussion of the collective agreement to be entered into between the trade union and the administration, the work among the Young Pioneers, and in addition the usual reports from the bureau and the various committees. Political and educational questions are discussed. I was present at one meeting where the question of the international situation, the threat of war against the Soviet Union by the world imperialists was taken up and many questions were asked. Of course, in these discussions, after the report of a qualified comrade and after the questions, the members freely express themselves in short speeches. Then the reporter of the evening sums up and a suitable resolution is passed by the meeting.

In the Moscow River Factory, referred to above, during the months of March, April and May of this year, the following general membership meetings of the nucleus, among others, were held:—March 16th, subject, reduction of prices in the Soviet Union; April 13, Report of the party fraction in the Factory Committee of the trade union; April 20, (a) Report of the factory management (Red Director), (b) Results and Prospects of Work Among Women; May 18, report of the nucleus bureau, and re-election of a new bureau (taken from the 3 months plan of work carried out by the nucleus).

THE bureau of the Kamovniki Rayon (section) in Moscow, last fall issued instructions on the duties of members and candidates of the C. P. of the Soviet Union which also gave direction as to the rational use of the time budget. This resolution points out the importance of economizing the time of the individual party member and of the organization. It directs the equal distribution of the party duties, as far as possible, and declares that the work must be conducted planfully. "It is necessary to combat exaggerated plans, the tendency to discuss and solve in one month the greatest possible number of questions and hold the greatest possible number of meetings. The plans of the lower and the leading bodies must be co-ordinated in detail. The leading organizations must refrain from piling campaign upon campaign which should be distributed evenly throughout the year."

THE work of the party must be strictly differentiated from the work of the trade union, co-operative and other non-party organizations, the resolution continues. "The party organizations must refrain from preparing and carrying out all the campaign. . . . While giving the general political line, the party organizations, (the rayon committees and the nuclei) must demand from the Communist fractions in the non-party organizations greater initiative and independence." As many active non-party workers must be drawn into the campaigns as possible. Those comrades failing to properly carry out their party work must be disciplined.

"QUESTIONS should not be discussed at party meetings which may be discussed at non-party meetings." The agendas should be carefully planned in advance, but they must be worked out collectively, the preliminary preparation of the questions and the time budget must not suppress the initiative of the members. Wide discussion of the questions prepared must be allowed. The following suggestions are given for reducing the duration of the general membership meetings, and thus economizing the time of the workers:—to limit the agenda, to carefully prepare it, to allow reporters between 15 and 45 minutes, to limit the meetings to two or a maximum of three hours, to post agenda announcements beforehand, enabling the workers to prepare for the meetings, to open the meetings on time.

OTHER recommendations are that where one person can handle the work, committees should not be appointed. There should not be a number of bodies deciding one and the same question. Questions already decided in practice should not be dealt with again. Long, tedious reports must not be written. "The public opinion of the party organization must be focussed upon this question. Severe self-criticism, an exchange of opinions, a maximum of initiative, criticism in the press, exposure of defects, the popularization of achievements and the resolute carrying out of the decisions adopted—all this is necessary." (This resolution, quoted above, was adopted after a study of the manner in which the party nuclei of the Kamovniki rayon were carrying out the decision of the rayon convention on the question of economizing the worker's time and developing a rational time budget.) Note.—Article 3 will describe the structure and functions of the departmental nuclei.

## RETRIBUTION.

A missionary in far Nanking his master disobeyed,  
He pulled a gun upon a Chink who questioned why he stayed,  
But that heathen Chink had quicker Finger on a christian trigger,  
So the missionary went aloft to join the big parade.

P. R. O'SCRIBED.

## SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

THE DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of THE DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box." THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

# "We Build for Ourselves"

(Laying the foundation stone of the Spinning Factory in Moscow)

A tall textile worker with a very serious face holds the huge plan in his hand. Then a few carpenters skillfully attached it with boards to the posts of the wooden platform, and, like a banner, it is raised above the ground.

That is what our new factory will be like! What a contrast to the old stunted, two-storied brick shed of the old Danilovsk factory at the foot of the hills. How grand it all is, how light and airy is this new four-storied building of concrete and glass.

The ground is already cleared for the foundations. In a few days the work will begin. By the winter the building will be ready. In a year's time, equipped according to the latest technical pattern with the sanitary and hygienic requirements suitable to the demands of the Soviet country, the factory will increase its output of yarn 2½ fold.

This factory will be light and airy. It is reckoned to have a volume of 100,000 cubic metres. The ventilation will be exceptional. In the central buildings will be a huge dressing room, connected with all departments, and from here the worker will go straight to his bench without going through other departments or workshops. There will be sufficient douches, lifts and other contrivances to lighten the conditions of labor. This is how the workers build for themselves.

### Future Owners.

The whole of the Soviet territory is covered with a network of new metallurgical works, textile factories, mines and petroleum towers. The country is enjoying a universal holiday—a building holiday! During the laying of the foundation stone of the new factory, the crowd was as gay as on May Day or November 7. Huge masses of working men and women stood round the tribune. Children roamed through the crowds:

"Now, you future owners, keep quiet!"—they were silenced.

But the "future owners" conducted themselves as owners, found their way through to the very Presidium table, and one of them, clinging to the table, became transfixed there, listening to the words of the orators.

Comrade Kuibyshev, President of the Supreme Council of People's Economy was on the platform. He said that every new workshop built in the U. S. S. R. gave evidence of the possibility of building Socialism in a technically backward country.

"Our country is moving towards that bright goal on behalf of which the October Revolution was accomplished. The workers of the whole world are watching our building work with intense interest. Every new factory increases their belief that socialism is greater than capitalism; that socialism will conquer the world."

On behalf of the CC of the Textile

Workers' Union, Comrade Melnichansky greets the workers of Danilovsk and the builders of the factory:

New Technique.  
"We suffered a great deal through the old, worn out machines," he said. "But we showed that even on those machines we could push forward successfully until we could scrape together enough to build new factories. And if the proletariat was able to conquer in the arduous conditions possible, with what speed will it now be able to advance, equipped as it is, according to the last word in technique."

This dynamic growth was indicated in the figures given at the beginning of the speech of Comrade Deitch, director of cotton trust:

"In 1921, in all the factories belonging to the trust there were working 9,000 workers; that means that 30% of the trade was working. Today 17,000 workers are employed with 72,000 spindles, which means that the trade is working 100%. During the coming years, according to the plan of development of the factory, 29,000 workers will be engaged in the undertakings, with 230,000 spindles."

Comrade Ulanova, a working woman said:  
"The merchants also built factories, comrades, but they did not give us joy. They were built by our sweat, the bricks were strengthened by our blood. New we build for ourselves, we build for our children."

And she called to mind those dark days, when the factories stood deserted.

"They left us broken throughs, we collected rotten potatoes. But though we fed on potatoes, we did not relinquish our hold on the factories, we held on to them for ourselves. Let the bourgeoisie gnash its teeth when it looks at our successes; we are not afraid. We shall continue to build factories in order to improve our conditions of life."

Soviet Start.  
A square of red brick is laid down on the ground. Inside this square, a five-pointed star had been made out of bricks. The bricklayers in aprons and with smiling faces, gaze with satisfaction on their work. It is excellent.

According to the builders' custom, Comrade Kuibyshev holds in his hand a piece of green bottle glass. He carefully "cements" it in the liquid cement.

"Go on, cement it, Kuibyshev; cement it more carefully," shout the workers, smiling.  
Comrade Melnichansky lays the brick, the working men and women following.

The foundation is finished. And from the factory yard there comes the loud "three cheers" of a huge crowd of workers, "We build for ourselves."

—LEON.

# An Example of Achievement in the Ruthenberg Drive

By JACK STACHEL, Acting General Secretary District 2, W. C. P.

Last week in one of the reports on the Ruthenberg Drive printed in THE DAILY WORKER I stated that Comrade Alfred Loseff had secured 10 new members for the Party in the course of the drive. A few days ago I received the following letter from Comrade Isidore Brodowsky, the secretary of one of the branches in the Bronx.

"Dear Comrade:

A few weeks ago you mentioned about a comrade who brot 10 new members into the Party. It is good work, but I want to report to you that I brot into the Party 30 new members in 3 weeks time and also 80 members into the International Labor Defense. I am not telling these things because I want credit, for what I did is my duty and the duty of every Party member. I report this because I want the other comrades to know about it so that they can make a real effort to do the same. I want this printed as an example of what every comrade can do. I want to tell you that the Ruthenberg Drive will be for me forever, and not only until the 9th of July. Comradely yours—Isidore Brodowsky."

Here is an achievement that not only comrade Brodowsky can feel proud of, but of which the entire Party can be proud of. Comrade Brodowsky is correct. What he did every comrade can do. Not every one can be so successful, but surely every Party member if he makes a real effort can bring new members into the Party in large numbers. And this is further proven by the fact that we have already taken in hundreds of new members in the course of the Ruthenberg Drive. At the same time the great bulk of the membership has not yet made good. Every Party member must secure at least one new member by the 9th of July, the birthday of Comrade Ruthenberg. If every comrade gets on the job now, this will be accomplished, and we will have doubled the Party membership.

The key to the success achieved by Comrade Brodowsky lies in the fact that he has also secured 80 new members for the International Labor Defense. For this testifies that he is carrying on widespread propaganda for the campaigns of the Party, that he has no doubt approached hundreds of workers on the issue of Sacco and Vanzetti, on the arrests of the fighting fighters and cloak-

makers, and that he understands that the Ruthenberg Drive is not merely a mechanical or sentimental appeal to the workers to join the Workers (Communist) Party, but that the Ruthenberg Drive is based on the campaigns of the Party. That our Party appeals to the more enlightened and militant workers to join its ranks because our Party is the leader of the struggles of the American workingclass. If all the comrades approach the drive on this basis as did Comrade Brodowsky they will succeed in broadening the influence of the Party and the left wing and at the same time get new members into the Party. An approach on any other basis will not succeed.

One more thing mentioned in the letter is important. Comrade Brodowsky states that he will always continue the work for the Ruthenberg Drive and not only until July 9th. This statement proves first that he understands that the task of building the influence of the Party and to increase the membership is part of the everyday work of every member, and secondly that he understands that the Ruthenberg Drive is an appeal to the American workers in addition to the regular campaigns of the Party, an appeal on the basis of what Comrade Ruthenberg stood for—namely against the war, for the building up of the power of the workingclass, that Comrade Ruthenberg was the symbol of the revolutionization of the American working class and its growing consciousness as a class.

The example of Comrade Brodowsky is an example worthy to be strived for by every member of our Party.

Let us have more of such examples. I am sure that there will be many who will try to excel this. But Comrade Brodowsky will not be sorry if they do. And besides Comrade Brodowsky is still on the job.

### Bostonians Attention.

A whole Boston truck party is arranged for Sunday, June 12, 1927, to Franklin, Mass., Camp Nitgedalget. Trucks leave 9:30 A. M. from New International hall, 42 Whenona Rox. Ma and the party office 36 Causeway Street. Tickets are \$1. We have arranged special sports games. Every body come. Everybody welcome.

Auspices of truck party Industrial department of the League and the party.—Winokur.