

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

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

THE DAILY WORKER

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 127.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

SOVIET WORKERS, PEASANTS HIT AT IMPERIALISTS

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SEVERAL members of the Bomb Squad had a mild surprise coming to them last Monday, when divers, persons belonging to that large but respectable fraternity known as the workingclass pounced on the said pillars of the law and dislocated the creases in their trousers. There was weeping and gnashing of molars. The members of the Bomb Squad are not accustomed to this kind of treatment. It reminds us somewhat of Chicago.

ONE exciting night a labor faker handed out local union membership cards to half a dozen members of the detective bureau of that city. A new set of officials were to be elected that night. The detectives showed up alright, but so did the membership. And there was a lot of fun for all those who remained neutral, watching the dust getting chased around the hall thru the impact of the bodies of the detectives on the furniture. The detectives came around to maintain law and order. They got lots of order but very little law.

THE members of the police force have no more right to use violence on citizens than have ordinary thugs. But right means nothing to those who are charged with the task of defending the interests of the capitalists. We have no record of the police attacking the bosses. In the present strike conducted by the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union against the employers that violated their agreement with the union and against the scabbard of the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. the police are clearly on the side of the bosses and the bureaucrats.

THAT white guardist officers under the inspiration and very likely in the pay of the British government had planned a wide campaign of assassination of Soviet officials is suggested in articles appearing in the Moscow press in comment on the murder of the Soviet Minister at Warsaw. Those scoundrels were plotting to dynamite the Kremlin and also a congress of workers and peasants in session in a large theatre.

THE imperialists feel that the removal of Stalin, Bukharin, Rykoff and other outstanding leaders would rob the Soviet Government of some of its best minds and make the tasks of overthrowing the government easier. After the French revolution and up until the time that England succeeded in crushing Napoleon her daggers were as busy as her cannon against the French revolution and the French military hegemony on the continent. Lloyd George recently pointed out in the house of commons that Britain spent millions trying to restore Czarism as she did trying to restore the Bourbons in France.

YET those hypocrites have the impudence to charge the Soviet government with interfering in the domestic affairs of Great Britain. It is a device almost universally used by capitalist governments to blame a revolutionary movement or a revolutionary government for the discontent that prevails in their own countries. The real blame rests on the shoulders of the greedy exploiters.

THE British Royal Air Force is busy dropping bombs on villages on the North West frontier of India. Fifty of the unfortunate victims of British imperialism were slaughtered by the valiant heroes of the air. American aviators bring the blessing of "Civilization" to Nicaragua and the Philippines and they are now using young Lindbergh and his great feat to propagandize the masses in favor of the biggest air navy in the world.

Presidential Auto Trip Exposes Real Bad Road

CHICAGO, June 10.—Steps to remove danger of a grade crossing accident while President Coolidge travels by auto from East Chicago to Hammond Tuesday to dedicate the Wicker Park Memorial, were taken today by railroads operating in northern Indiana. All trains on the fifteen railroads crossing his route will come to a full stop before proceeding across the highway, it was announced.

Meet this Furious Hatred!

David Gordon, the writer of the poem "America," which has offended the dignity of the Military Order of the World War, the Keymen of America, as well as the august judges on the bench, has been sentenced to the reformatory. In the proceedings in the Supreme Court, Part I, during which the request for a certificate of reasonable doubt for William F. Dunne was argued, Judge Mullan proclaimed the sentiment that the writer of the poem should be "tarred and feathered". These are expressions of the hatred of the ruling class toward our paper.

We glory in the fact that the ruling class hates us so bitterly. Their hatred is born of the fear of our power and influence upon the masses of oppressed and exploited workers. We glory in it all the more because through our courage and militancy we have at the same time aroused the deepest affection and devotion among the masses of the workers. The decision of the court in the case of Comrade Gordon will add new enthusiasm to the flow of contributions which are coming in to THE DAILY WORKER. For every word of hostility uttered by the judge and the district attorney we will match a dollar from the loyal supporters of THE DAILY WORKER. Don't wait. Do it now.

CLENCHED FISTS ANSWER BALDWIN IN SOVIET UNION

Spontaneous Protest Thunders in Streets

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
(Special To The Daily Worker.)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.—(By Mail)—An intense and mounting wave of bitter resentment against the growing series of provocative acts of the Baldwin-Chamberlain government in Great Britain is sweeping over the Union of Soviet Republics. Britain Behind Series of Attacks. The raid on the Soviet Trade Delegation in London came on the heels of the raid by the British puppet, Chang Tso Lin, on the Soviet embassy in Peking. And now (May 25) the Die-hard intention seems to be to break off all diplomatic as well as trade relations with the Soviet Union. This feeling of Soviet Labor against the British imperialism that is plotting the new war against the Soviet Union, was brought vividly home to me during the visit to the "Amo" Plant, Moscow's automobile works. The trip thru the plant had almost been completed. We were just entering the museum, where an excellent exhibition of the automobile industry was on view.

"We are going to have a meeting at quitting time," said Vladimir Yel'esain.
"What about?" I asked.
"About the raid on the offices of Arcos and our Trade Delegation in London," was the answer.
Sure enough. At that very moment the great throng of workers was assembling outside this very building. No long speeches were necessary. The workers had all read the facts about the raids in their own press. They had discussed them thoroughly among themselves. There was a short statement by one of the workers. Then the reading of the resolution. In an instant, as the reading of the resolution ended, a billow sea of hands—of clenched fists—rose high above the throng. The "Amo" workers had spoken unanimously against the British imperialist foe. The resolutions adopted were as follows:
"The workers and employes of the factory Amos have learned from the newspapers and from the report of Comrade Shellenbaum, concerning the new and unheard of behavior of the

(Continued on Page Three)

British Air Squadrons Drop Bombs on Indians

SIMLA, India, June 10.—Fifty Indians have been killed by a two-day bomb attack of the British Royal Air Force on revolting mohmand tribes on the North-west Indian frontier. The Mohmands, who, in common with other subject tribes in India, are in a constant state of unrest, due to their general poverty and misery under the combined extortion of native princes and the yoke of British Imperialism, sent a small force, under Kakir, Sahib of Alinger, known in India as the "Stormy Petrel," against Fort Shabkadr.

They were scattered by the attack of two squadrons of the Air Force, and fled, leaving fifty killed.

John Drew Near Exit
SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—John Drew, dean of American actors, was making a valiant battle for his life here today. Stricken at Portland, Ore., two weeks ago, Drew was brought here.

State Senator and Denver Politician Dies in Love Nest

DENVER, Colo., June 10.—State Senator Albert E. Bogdon of this city was killed by an irate husband who caught him in a compromising condition in a "love nest" here. He was with the wife of Joseph Minter. Mrs. Minter, at the police station said she and Bogdon were in the apartment, partly clad, when someone was heard at the door. She ran to the bathroom to dress, and when she came out, she found Bogdon's body on the floor, and her husband was holding a smoking revolver. "I ought to kill you too," he is said to have told her, then ran to a telephone in the hall, notified police, and disappeared.
Bogdon was a member of the Denver Civil Service Commission. Mrs. Bogdon, who viewed the body of the senator and well known politician somewhat later at the morgue, declared, "if he is guilty of misconduct, he deserves all he got."
Minter, the other corner of the triangle is under arrest, and will plead accidental shooting.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

MORE COAL MINE DEATHS PROVE A UNION IS NEEDED

Miners Picket as Scabs Consider Low Wages

BLUEFIELD, West Virginia, June 10.—Another non-union mine accident, adding to the truly stunning record so far achieved this year, has demonstrated that without organization among the miners, there is no possibility of forcing the employers to maintain even ordinary safe working conditions.

Four miners are dead here today, and another is in a critical condition in a hospital as the result of a slate cave-in at the Keystone Coal and Coke Co. mine last night.

Mine Known Dangerous.
The dead are: Joe Tatarzko, William Braddon and Morie Hooks, all white, and Grady Crider, Negro. Henry Griffin is suffering internal injuries, two broken limbs and a crushed foot.

The men were clearing the main entry to the mine, preparatory to resuming operations after a shutdown. The mine was known to be unsafe, and several of the miners objected to the dangerous plan of the management to remove props and other timber and "clean her all out" in the entranceway. They were ordered to continue and when a certain amount of support was removed, a fifty ton slab of slate came down from the ceiling, and the third fatal accident in McDowell County within one month was accomplished.

Hundreds Picket.
NEW KENSINGTON, Pa., June 10.—Reports that the Valley Camp Coal Company has resumed operation on a non-union basis in their Kinlock mine near here, with scabs imported from out of town, has created deep resentment among the union miners. The railroad station is being picketed.
(Continued on Page Two)

Heavy Vote in Irish Free State Election; Eight Parties Contend

DUBLIN, June 10.—Nearly 75 per cent of the electorate has come out in the Irish Free State elections, showing a marked increase of interest among the voters in the political situation, after the comparative apathy of the people following the victory of the Free Staters.

The Republicans, under Eamon de Valera, are hoping to capture a majority in the new government, and by refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the British King, to precipitate anew the old issue of Irish liberty under a free Republic, as against subservience to Great Britain under the misleading name of "Irish Free State."

While the de Valera party is well backed, the government group, with President Cosgrave at its head, is counting on the fact that there are eight parties contesting in the elections, and expects to maintain its majority because of the divided electorate.

The woman-vote is coming out very strongly in Dublin and in the suburbs. Full returns in the elections will not be available till next week.

JUDGE FAILS TO HEED BOSS' PLEA TO JAIL WORKERS

Denies Cloakmakers Violate Injunctions

Justice Erlanger, in supreme court yesterday, refused to hold 29 leaders of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union in contempt of court on the request of the Dressmakers' Association who charge them with the violation of an injunction.

The original order prohibited picketing of a large number of shops where strikes were called by the Joint Board because workers were being discharged for refusing to register with the International, the company union of the employers.

Injunction Not Vacated.
In his decision Justice Erlanger took no steps toward vacating the original injunction, but declared that the manufacturers had not submitted sufficient evidence that the court order was being violated.

The association has been getting the active cooperation of the right wing officials of the International in the efforts to imprison the leaders of the Joint Board.

Four Butte Miners Die Because Power Wire Not Disconnected from Pump

BUTTE, Mont., June 10.—Four miners were electrocuted in the Belmont Mine here today while attempting to move an electric ventilating fan from one part of a drift to another. They were not given time to disconnect the power wire.

The dead are: Lawrence Brosseau, Edwin and August Jacobson, brothers; and Thomas Chapman.

More White Guardist Plots Bared in U.S.S.R.

M. Woikoff, Murdered USSR Envoy, Studied With Lenin in Geneva

MOSCOW, June 10.—Peter Woikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, who was murdered by a Russian White Guard at Warsaw Tuesday, was a close friend of Lenin's and studied with him at the University of Geneva for a number of years.

When the March revolution broke out, Woikoff returned to Russia with Lenin. Woikoff took a prominent part in the October revolution.

At the Universities of Geneva and Paris, Woikoff studied mathematics.

A. F. L. ATTEMPT TO WHITEWASH GROSS ASSAULT

Thirty Shops Sign With Joint Board

The attempt to place the murderous attack on Aaron Gross, furrier leader, last Thursday morning as a fight between two factions within the Joint Board, made by Edward McGrady, American Federation of Labor representative, was branded as an utter falsehood by the Furriers' Union Joint Board yesterday.

The Joint Board pointed out that the attorney representing the two gangsters when they appeared in court was a member of the law firm of Samuel Markowich, counsel for the International.

According to the latest information Gross is still in a serious condition.

Two Big Meetings.
The striking furriers held two large meetings yesterday afternoon. In spite of the intense heat thousands of workers jammed Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum to capacity.

Amid loud cheering the assembled workers were informed that since the strike started last Friday, 30 shops have signed up with the Joint Board and six others are expected to sign very shortly. This is seen as the beginning of the break in the ranks of the manufacturers.

"We challenge the city authorities to thoroughly investigate the attack on Gross," said Gold. "If they are not cowards, bulldozed by William Green and his clique they will do so.

Were in A. F. of L. Pay.
"The two gangsters who attacked Gross were in the pay of the American Federation of Labor and were protected by the police. I am not speaking in Yiddish so all the spies who are here this afternoon can hear what I have to say.

"The police department says it is not taking sides in the struggle. Those are sweet words to hear, but from our experiences we know differently. McGrady and his friends would not dare attack the fur workers unless they were sure of having the support of the police department."

To Give Proof.
"We intend to present to the police commissioner definite proof of our charges. We will show that Isaac Walter gave the orders to the two gangsters, Friedman and Cohen to attack our fellow worker and comrade, Aaron Gross."

The other speakers included Max Wallman, Isidor Shapiro, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Louis Hyman, George Perdicaris, Fanny Warshafsky and Samuel Liebowitz. J. Winogradsky presided at Manhattan Lyceum while Jack Skolnick was chairman of the Webster Hall meeting.

Picketing Demonstration.

A tremendous picketing demonstration was held yesterday morning in spite of the large amount of police present. In addition to the usual patrolmen and mounted police there were many motorcycle police. Considering the usual attempts of provocation, the demonstration was very successful.

Execute 20 Whites Guilty of Murder and Arson; Criminals Aided by British

Contributions Pour in for Construction of New Air Squadron; Workers Give Wages

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 10.—All over the Soviet Union, in the most remote towns of Siberia, in all parts of the Caucasus, Crimea and Central Asia demonstrations and meetings are being held to protest against the brutal murder of M. Woikoff, minister to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

Pledging their full loyalty to the workers' and peasants' government and branding the series of outrages against the Soviet Union as entirely inspired by British imperialists and in no way reflecting the sentiments of any portion of the population in the U. S. S. R., huge meetings of workers are denouncing the provocative acts of the imperialist powers. Scientists Also.

A group of Ukrainian scientists and Georgian authors have published declarations in which they point out that the October revolution has opened the greatest prospects for scientific, cultural and economic construction and express their willingness to do everything possible for the defence of the achievements of the revolution.

Build Air Squadron.
Many workers' and peasants' institutions instead of laying wreaths on the coffin of the murdered envoy to Poland have assigned funds to the Bureau of Aviation for the construction of a new air squadron.

The workers of Kiev, Tiflis, Kharkov and other towns are giving portions of their wages for the construction of the squadron.

Anglo-Soviet Protest.
The Anglo-Soviet Committee has sent a resolution protesting against
(Continued on Page Two)

SHANGHAI UNIONS BOYCOTT BRITISH, JAPANESE GOODS IN REFORMATORY

Appeal for Funds to Aid Nationalist Wounded

SHANGHAI, June 10.—Steps are being taken here for the organization of anti-British and anti-Japanese boycotts.

The rapid advance of the Hankow Nationalist troops has again brought to the fore the danger of an open imperialist war against China and workers here are arousing popular sentiment against the purchase of their goods.

The proposed boycott is not a move on part of the right wing supporters of Chiang Kai-shek who are in control of the city. It is a spontaneous protest on the part of the masses of workers who are almost unanimously in favor of the Nationalists. British and Japanese trade has already dropped from 15 to 30 per cent in the last 4 months.

An especial effort to raise funds in the United States to aid Nationalist troops wounded in the armed struggle against domestic militarism and foreign imperialism is being launched at Hankow.

Readers of THE DAILY WORKER who wish to aid the Chinese liberation struggle are urged to send whatever they can to Mme. Sun Yat Sen, who is directing the drive, with the aid of many prominent foreigners, among them Anna Louise Strong, Mme. Sun Yat-sen can be reached care of the Chinese Red Cross at Hankow, China.

Sentence "Fair Price" Graftor

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Walter J. Blenemann, who during the war was fair price commissioner for Maryland, was today sentenced to six months in jail by Judge Coleman in Federal Court on conviction of having embezzled confidential government information.

BID FAREWELL TO SORMENTI, RED FIGHTER

Deported for Fight Against Fascism

A group of revolutionists and anti-fascists held a farewell to Enea Sormenti, Communist editor, and political exile from the bloody clutches of the fascist tyranny in Italy, whose order for deportation from the United States becomes effective in a few days, at a meeting held on 39th Street Thursday evening (and this morning).

Instead of bemoaning the faith of revolutionists who come to this country and are sent away by the Wall Street government, the sentiment of the meeting was that those who remain in the country will put up a more determined fight than ever, not only against fascism, but against the
(Continued on Page Two)

'AMERICA' AUTHOR GIVEN LONG TERM IN REFORMATORY

David Gordon to Serve Three Years

For writing the poem "America," David Gordon, 18, was yesterday sentenced to serve an indeterminate sentence up to three years in the city reformatory by Justices Murphy, Kelly and Fetherstone, in special sessions.

For publishing the poem in THE DAILY WORKER, William Dunne, editor, is now serving 30 days in the workhouse, and a fine of \$500, the maximum under the law, was imposed upon the paper.

In imposing sentence upon Gordon, an active member of the Young Workers' League, Justice Murphy expressed regret that it was not within his power to sentence him to the state penitentiary.

The judge put the youth thru a severe grilling, and expressed great indignation at the sentiments of the poem which he characterized as a "libel against the United States".

Gordon was asked if he was a Communist and various other questions dealing with his attitude toward the present order of things.

Before being sentenced Gordon attempted to speak concerning the poem, but was cut short by the judge. Friends of the young man were appalled at the severity of the sentence imposed, especially in view of the fact that in the case of the actress, Mae West, and others convicted under the same statute against "obscenity," a sentence of only 10 days was imposed.

Joseph R. Brodsky, defense lawyer, said that he will attempt to obtain Gordon's release on a certificate of doubt as the first step in appealing the case.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

More White Guardist Plots Bared in U. S. S. R.

(Continued from Page One)

The murder of Wolkoff. Guido Milioli, one of the leaders of the Catholic peasants in Italy, has addressed a letter to Dombal, acting general secretary of the Peasants' International, in which he expresses on behalf of the Italian peasants, his indignation at the murder and points out that this act is directed against the proletariat and peasants of the first free country for the purpose of impeding their fruitful peaceful work and of provoking war.

Bare White Guard Plots.

MOSCOW, June 10.—The activities of White Guardists in the Soviet Union, acting in conjunction with British spies sent over by the die-hard Baldwin government to foment a counter-revolution, are being uncovered here.

Among the terrorist plots that have been bared are attempts on the life of Chicherin, commissar of foreign affairs, attempts at the assassination of various Soviet representatives in Berlin, and the brutal murder of Vorovsky.

The plans of various white terrorist groups, organized with the aid of the British, included the assassination of Stalin, Bukharin and Rykoff. Various attempts at stirring the peasantry to revolt were made. The attempts were futile because of the unwavering loyalty and profound devotion of the workers and peasants to the Soviet government.

The Collegium of the All-Union State Political Department has issued the following communique:

Government Communique. Seeing that monarchist white guardist elements are acting from abroad at the instructions and with the funds of a foreign intelligence service which has openly passed to a terrorist diversionary destructive struggle, the Collegium of the All-Union State Political Department, has decided to publish the death sentence by shooting which was passed at a sitting on the ninth of June, 1927, on the following persons:

(1) Paul Dolgoroukoff, ex-prince, former big landowner, member of the Central Committee of the cadet party, withdrew towards Constantinople with who, after the rout of the whites, the remains of Wrangel's army, where he was a member of Wrangel's financial controlling commission; then he moved towards Paris, where he was acting chairman of the whiteguardist "National Committee of Paris." He took a leading part in monarchist organizations abroad, and their activities in U. S. S. R. territory. In 1926 he illegally penetrated through Roumania into the territory of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic with the view of organizing counter-revolutionary monarchist spying groups, to prepare foreign intervention.

(2) George Eleveleng, ex-captain in the bodyguard Cuirassier regiment, and who organized and directed Ingermanland and Karelian revolts in 1918 and 1919, participated in Tagantzev's counter-revolutionary organization in Leningrad which was liquidated in 1921; also—the Kronstadt revolt. He was one of the ex-closest assistants of Boris Savinkoff in the whiteguardist "Union for the Defence of Motherland Freedom" and one of his ex-assistants in organizing, with British government funds, together with George Sidney Riley, officer in the British intelligence service and air forces, attempts on the Soviet delegation at the Genoa conference, headed by Chicherin, when that delegation passed through Berlin; organized numerous other attempts on Soviet representatives in Germany within the period from 1921 to 1923.

THE WORKERS' CAMP
Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston
Grand Opening June 19, 1927.
All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 22 Leverett St., Boston, Tel. May 2271. Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

BOOK BARGAINS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

DECISIONS

of the Communist International

The active Communist and interested workers will find a wealth of valuable material in these reports of the leading body of the world Communist movement. They should be included in every worker's library.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (Nov. 7 to Dec. 3, 1922) —.50

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Executive Committee of the C. I.) —.25

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE C. I. (June 17 to July 18, 1924) —.70

A total of \$1.45 worth of books for
75 Cents

NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

with aid from the British government and funds from the monarchist commercial, industrial and financial union of Paris, together with the international terrorist, Aubert, who directed Vorovsky's assassination and with the self-styled "Emperor Cyril" organized attempts on Chicherin in the autumn of 1926 in France. He illegally penetrated U. S. S. R. territory in 1926 with a view to organizing broad counter-revolutionary terrorist groups.

(3) Constantine Malevitch—Malevsky, ex-noble and ex-bodyguard officer in the service of the British intelligence office, who, at the commission of the British mission in Persia, organized a counter-revolutionary insurrection in favor of British imperialism and in 1927 was despatched by the British intelligence for spying and diversionary acts in the U. S. S. R.

(4) Voldemar Yevreinoff, ex-noble and ex-tsarist consul; ex-chief of the tsarist intelligence in Persia, an employe in the U. S. S. R. state bank, who was an agent of the British charge, Hodgson, whom he supplied with spying information on the financial plans of the state bank and on the troops of the Moscow military district. (5) Alexander Skaosky, ex-noble in the service of the British intelligence, who supplied the British spy in Finland, Bunakoff, with secret information regarding aviation and the capacity of industry to turn out war materials in the U. S. S. R.

(6) Michel Popoff, ex-officer, formerly a big landowner and industrialist who went to France in 1926 where he joined the monarchist organization headed by the ex-tsarist ambassador, Maklakoff; later he returned to the U. S. S. R. to carry on counter-revolutionary work at the latter's instructions. (7) Eugene Stecheglovkoff, ex-noble, a general's son, who engaged in counter-revolutionary monarchist

BID FAREWELL TO SORMENTI, RED FIGHTER

(Continued from Page One)

Wall Street government that aids Mussolini against his enemies in the United States.

Denounce Deportation. The affair was in the nature of a banquet with Francisco Cocco as chairman, who spoke of the work of Sormenti in this country and who called upon other speakers present to voice their sentiments. Carlo Tresca delivered a speech in Italian and H. M. Wicks spoke in English, telling his hearers that the United States, once the haven of refuge for the oppressed of all lands had now become the bloodhound for every fascist despotism in Europe and mercilessly scored the hypocrisy and duplicity of the Coolidge-Wall Street government at Washington. He concluded with the declaration that the Communists in America would eventually lead the working class to revolution against the most powerful and arrogant imperialism in the world and that the time would come when Sormenti and other revolutionists deported from these shores could come back and laugh over the corpse of the tyranny that sent them away.

Rose Baron spoke for the International Labor Defense describing the fight that had been made to save Sormenti from being deported to the fascist assassins and the partial victory inasmuch as he has been permitted to leave for any other country he chooses—where he can get in.

In conclusion Sormenti spoke in Italian and English and declared that no matter where he was he would be fighting for the American working class.

Sormenti is to speak Sunday at a Metteoti memorial held at the Church of All Nations, 2nd Avenue, near First Street.

spying activities at the instructions of foreign general staffs. (8) Voldemar Vishniakoff, ex-soldier and member of the counter-revolutionary monarchist organization connected with emigrants, who assisted incendiaries and terrorists arriving from abroad.

(9) Ivan Susalin, ex-colonel in Wrangel's army, ex-noble and ex-chief of Wrangel's intelligence service in Bulgaria, who organized an abortive attempt on the late Krassin in 1924 and then illegally penetrated the U. S. S. R. with orders from ex-Grand Duke Nicholas to organize and execute terrorist acts. (10) Alexander Murakoff, merchant, an active member of a counter-revolutionary monarchist organization, who financed this organization's activities in U. S. S. R. territory. (11) Nicholas Pavlovitch, ex-chief of the Kiev fighting "Two Eagles" body, and prominent as a secret service officer on Denikin's staff, who, at instructions from monarchist organizations abroad, engaged in counter-revolutionary work in Kiev. (12) Boris Naryshkin, ex-officer in the Tchernigov Hussar regiment, Cyril's supporter, who advocated the necessity of British intervention and systematically worked for the creation of illegal counter-revolutionary groups. He rendered spying services to numerous foreign representatives in Moscow.

(13) Alexander Popoff—Karaioff, ex-noble, and ex-captain who penetrated the Ukrainian Soviet Republic with Urenuk, monarchist organizer of bandit detachments, and agent of the Rumanian Siguranza to carry on counter-revolutionary bandit activities in the Ukraine. (14) Alexander Nikulin, ex-noble and ex-chamberlain in the tsar's court, ex-member of the state council, member of the monarchist group of ex-Grand Duke Nicholas, who kept a lodging where he hid

Protest Murder of USSR Envoy at Demonstration At Boston This Sunday

BOSTON, June 10.—A meeting to protest against the murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet minister to Poland, will be held on the Boston Commons, Sunday, June 12th, at 4.30.

Pat Devine and Gus Shklar will be among the speakers at the meeting.

The Boston demonstration is only one of a series that American workers are planning to hold to protest against the murder of the Soviet envoy to Poland. A vigorous protest against the unofficial war which the imperialist powers, particularly Great Britain, are waging against the Soviet Union will be launched at numerous meetings this week.

MORE COAL MINE DEATHS PROVE A UNION IS NEEDED

(Continued from Page One)

eted night and day by hundreds of miners.

Company Fortifies. The company has erected a sort of fort around the mine and the company houses, and armed coal and iron police are constantly on guard. The mine area has the appearance of an armed camp.

Employment agencies in large cities are recruiting scab labor with promises of good working conditions and no trouble. One out-of-town arrival who was approached by the miners explained that he had a wife and five children, and that he had accepted the job in a desperate effort to keep them from starvation.

The miners in New Kensington and the Valley are waging a grim fight to hold their union intact in the face of the onslaught of the coal barons.

Pittsburgh Coal Opens Office. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 10.—The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Company, whose miners were locked out when they refused to accept the company's ultimatum for a non-union shop, and are on strike to preserve their union, has opened an employment office, is offering to ship scab workers to the non-union fields. Members of the local union of Lylli Mine are making an official picket of the employment office, and will take further action at the local meeting to be held at Miners' Hall, West Brownsville.

counter-revolutionaries and terrorists arriving from abroad.

Enter, British Mission. (15) Nicolas Lycheff, ex-officer in the bodyguard railway regiment attached to the police board, who for the last two years worked in the capacity of secret service officer under Charnok, a member of the British mission in Moscow, whom he supplied with spying information of a military and political character. (16) Nicolas Koropenko, ex-captain in Kolchak's army, and the closest assistant of the white Cossack chief, Semenov, in Siberia lately as spy for the British charge, Hodgson, whom he supplied with information as to sentiments in anti-Soviet, monarchist circles, the condition of the red army and the defensive capacity of the U. S. S. R. (17) Solomon Gurevitch, journalist, chief of an illegal boy scout body, who attempted terrorist acts against Bukharin, Rykoff and Stalin.

(18) Sergius Mazurenko, one of Kolchak's ex-officers, an employe in the Central Board Maritime Transport, who was an agent of the British charge in Moscow, Hodgson, whom he supplied with spying information as to maritime and railway transport, and particularly military transports. (19) Basil Annenkoff, alias Makhroff—Arsenieff, ex-officer in Yudenitch's army, who in the beginning of 1927 illegally penetrated the U. S. S. R. from Paris with instructions from Russian monarchist supporters of ex-Grand Duke Nicholas to organize terrorist diversionary acts in U. S. S. R. territory. (20) Ex-Prince Alexander Mestchersky, ex-landowner, active monarchist, who worked to unite active anti-Soviet elements and advocated the necessity of foreign intervention to overthrow Soviet power; supporter of ex-Grand Duke Nicholas. The death sentence has been executed.

(18) Sergius Mazurenko, one of Kolchak's ex-officers, an employe in the Central Board Maritime Transport, who was an agent of the British charge in Moscow, Hodgson, whom he supplied with spying information as to maritime and railway transport, and particularly military transports. (19) Basil Annenkoff, alias Makhroff—Arsenieff, ex-officer in Yudenitch's army, who in the beginning of 1927 illegally penetrated the U. S. S. R. from Paris with instructions from Russian monarchist supporters of ex-Grand Duke Nicholas to organize terrorist diversionary acts in U. S. S. R. territory. (20) Ex-Prince Alexander Mestchersky, ex-landowner, active monarchist, who worked to unite active anti-Soviet elements and advocated the necessity of foreign intervention to overthrow Soviet power; supporter of ex-Grand Duke Nicholas. The death sentence has been executed.

The death sentence has been executed.

SENATOR'S PROBE SHOWS U. S. BANK RULES NICARAGUA

Toribio Tijerino, former Nicaraguan consul general in New York, in reporting a special investigation undertaken at the instance of Senator Shipstead and a senate sub-committee, declared yesterday that Nicaragua is absolutely under the dominance of two New York banks, the Guarantee Trust Co., and J. and W. Seligman Co.

The bankers' control was effected by means of a million dollar loan negotiated March 21. The contract connected with the loan, Tijerino points out, obligates Nicaragua to give the bankers complete charge of the board of directors of Pacific Railways of Nicaragua and the National Bank of Nicaragua. Half the surplus of all treasury revenues and the new taxes established in 1927 are mortgaged to the bankers.

Seize the Money. The new board of directors of the Nicaraguan National Bank include R. F. Loree, vice-president of the Guarantee Trust, Phillip Tillinghast, J. W. Jenks, Earle Baile and H. C. Breck. The board of directors of the railroad includes Loree, Baile, Jenks, Tillinghast and Choat.

The loan was for only a million, but the first thing the new boards of directors did was to transfer to the two American banks all the cash in sight, amounting to about \$3,500,000.

Cheat On Interest. "The \$3,500,000 deposited by Nicaragua with the New York bankers obtains no more than 2 and 2½ per cent interest per annum," Mr. Tijerino continues. "But for the credit which the bankers extend to Nicaragua, Nicaragua pays 6 per cent annual interest plus 1 per cent commission capitalized from the start of the life of the credit."

"Through the mortgage given on 50 per cent of the treasury surplus," says Tijerino, "the bankers quite naturally exercise an undue influence on the government of Nicaragua, as the government cannot undertake any work of improvement, such as road construction, etc., nor in any way dispose of its surplus money without the consent of the bankers."

"Without risking or spending one cent, without making an investment of any kind, the New York bankers, have taken absolute control of Nicaragua, its transport system, its currency and credit, and, by those means, the government of Nicaragua itself, is in the hands of J. and W. Seligman Company and of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York," is the conclusion drawn in the report.

Machado Land Strangles Two. HAVANA, June 10.—Agustin Pozo, a Cuban, and Venerando Weyer, a Spaniard, were put to death by the garrote today for an accidental killing during a robbery. It was the first double execution by the garrote in the history of the Cuban Republic.

Pozo was pronounced dead eleven minutes after he was seated in the chair and the steel collar tightened about his neck. It required 15 minutes to strangle Weyer.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

ARMY EXPLOITS LINDBERGH SAY HIGH OFFICERS

"Don't Wear Uniform" Is Appeal of U.S. Aces

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The very evident fact that the U. S. Army is trying to exploit the airplane trip of Chas. Lindbergh and make an orgy of recruiting and militarism out of his reception back in America has been noticed even by certain very non-radical organizations.

Latest of these is the "United State Air Force Association" in which the two chief figures are Colonel (formerly Brig. General) Wm. Mitchell and Eddie Rickenbacher, leading American ace in the world war.

Sends Radiogram. The U. S. Air Force Association has sent the following wireless message to Lindbergh.

"Army officials endeavoring to get you in uniform for the exploitation of the army. Your success was made as a civilian. Do not fall for their stuff."

The air force association claims a membership of 20,000.

"The government officials have spared no efforts in their attempts to belittle aviation," declared J. Edward Cassidy, director of the association today after sending the radiogram, "and took no notice whatever of Col. Lindbergh's efforts until he had made a success and had received a royal reception abroad. He was then forced to come to Washington before reaching New York. This was effected by having the president issue a 'royal command' to have Lindbergh brought direct to Washington on a warship."

"Bureaucratic Chicanery."

Referring to the uniform incident, Cassidy said that the war department is trying "to get Lindbergh into a military uniform for his arrival in order that the public may be led to conclude that his success was an army affair."

"The practical exclusion of civilian bodies from the escort of Colonel Lindbergh, and the elimination of 'Billy' Mitchell from any consideration in the reception, are features which should receive the attention of the public as a piece of petty politics and bureaucratic chicanery."

Await Lindbergh.

Lacking the authority to create a public holiday, Mayor Walker yesterday declared Monday, the day of the arrival of Charles A. Lindbergh here, a day of public celebration. In a "proclamation" His Honor asked that the national colors be displayed everywhere.

Wall Street Diplomacy Destroying Peace Aspect Of Chamberlin Flight

BERLIN, June 10.—Great pressure is being brought upon Chamberlin and Levine by American diplomatic authorities to have them visit Warsaw and other capitals of countries at enmity with Germany, so as to prevent the loudly heralded "airplane diplomats" from seeming to make the U. S. just a little too friendly with "our" late enemies, still oppressed by the Dawes plan.

The Hindenburg officialdom and the Nationalist party has seized on the occasion of Chamberlin and Levine's visit to make some adverse criticism of Lindbergh, who, under similar diplomatic guidance, abstained from entering any but allied countries.

At the advice of the American embassy, Chamberlin and Levine have decided to forego the pleasure of meeting their wives on their arrival at Bremen next week and have accepted invitations which will keep them away from Berlin for ten days or more.

500 N. Y. Workers to Visit Soviet Union On Six Weeks' Tour

500 workers of New York will have an opportunity of making a tourists' trip to U. S. S. R. July 14 to study working class conditions and recent Soviet cultural developments. The World Tourists, Inc., which has just opened offices at 41 Union Square, Room 803, are the sponsors of this enterprise. They plan to charter the tourist division of the steamer "Gripsholm," a new 2500-ton ship of the Swedish American Line and sail for Soviet Russia the middle of next month for a six weeks tour. The trip will take in Leningrad, Moscow and a number of other neighboring cities under the guidance of the U. S. S. R. Committee for Cultural Relations with Russia.

While there have been several student delegations and other special travel groups to Moscow, this marks the beginning of general tourist travel.

The American party, which is to be sub-divided into small groups when it reaches Russia, will travel with interpreters and be received by delegations at the various factories and public institutions, which are on the itinerary. Because of the housing shortage in Soviet Russia, such a tour would be impossible unless arrangements were made with some such group as the Committee for Cultural Relations, which is responsible for rooms and

meals for all the visitors at all points. One of the residences to be used by the tourists will be a former castle which has been transformed into a dormitory for one of the engineering societies. The tourists will be given the best chances of visiting the various factories and workers' unions. The first Russian tour will last six weeks, from July 14 to Labor Day. Other tours will be arranged by the World Tourists as public interest warrants.

The price for the complete trip, including rooms, theatres, meals, boat and train fares both ways, is \$575. Those interested in this tour to Russia are urged to make inquiries and applications at once at the office of the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, Room 803. It will be open daily from 9 to 7.

MASS MEETING IN BOSTON TO HEAR SINCLAIR

Bookclerk Selling "Oil" Fined by Judge

BOSTON, June 10.—Upton Sinclair today launched into a campaign against the Massachusetts book banning law.

As the prosecution of a bookstore clerk, who sold a copy of Sinclair's latest novel "Oil," moved toward a jury trial, the author announced that he was going to hire a hall for a free mass meeting Monday morning to "explain to all who care to hear me the very unjust law which cripples the book business in this state."

Sinclair said he would exhibit Shakespeare's "Hamlet," the Bible and a copy of "Oil," to show that both "Hamlet" and the Bible contain passages which, he said, "are incontestably obscene under the terms of the Massachusetts law."

"If the law were enforced, selling the Bible would be a crime," he said, adding, "I shall point out the objectionable passages and invite the police to buy the offending book and arrest me for selling it."

In Municipal Court Judge William H. Sullivan found John Gritz, 20, bookstore clerk, guilty of selling "Oil," which, in his opinion, was in violation of the statutes. Gritz was fined \$100 and trial by jury was set for July following an appeal.

Wet Lowman Dry Head

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The appointment of Seymour Lowman, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, as assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of prohibition enforcement, was officially announced today by President Coolidge. Lowman succeeds General Lincoln C. Andrews, resigned. He has been considered a "wet" in politics.

A Chance to Visit

SOVIET RUSSIA

Seven Weeks' Trip

JULY 14 to LABOR DAY

A round trip on modern steamers of the Swedish American Line, equipped with every up-to-date convenience.

Three Weeks Stay

in Russia, visiting all the places of interest—public buildings, factories, workers' clubs, theatres, etc.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME

PRICE FOR ENTIRE TRIP \$575.00

Inquire Now at the

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

41 Union Square, New York City

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$6.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDALH } Editors
WILLIAM F. DUNNE }
BERT MILLER } Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The British Labor Movement and China

By I. D. LEVIN.

After the defeat of the coal-miners, the hands of the British government were left free for a more active policy in the East. Baldwin's government attempted first to create a united front with the imperialist powers for intervention in China, but failing in this it entered upon parleys with the Nationalist government. It did its best to persuade the latter that England was sending cruisers, tanks, poison-gases, guns and aeroplanes "without any hostile intentions, but simply to make friends with the Canton government. Stretching out a mailed fist to Eugene Chen, minister for foreign affairs to the Nationalist government, the British government said: "Let us forget the past and make friends." We know the answers of the Canton government to these "peaceful" overtures. Eugene Chen simply tore them up, refusing to come to any sort of agreement until the British military forces left China.

How Did Labor Act?
British intervention broods over China like a dark cloud. How did the British labor movement react to the threatened catastrophe?

The British Trade Union Congress held in Scarborough in 1925 passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority (3,082,000 against 79,000) against imperialism, even admitting the right to self-determination including the right of separation from the empire. One would expect the general council, the executive of the congress, to call upon the whole of the British working class to rise as one man in defense of the new movement of liberation arising in China, which is being threatened by British imperialism. But much has occurred since the Scarborough congress.

The General Council is being true to its traditions. Having betrayed

the British workers by smashing the general strike in 1926, they are now in co-operation with MacDonald, betraying the Chinese revolution. The foreign policy of the general council is the logical outcome of its internal policy. Since the general council during the miners' struggle undertook the role of an overseas to Baldwin and the mine-owners, forcing the miners to accept lower wages, since they proclaimed their policy of industrial peace and class-collaboration, there is nothing extraordinary in their going a step further and supporting the "peaceful" Chinese policy of Baldwin's government. What after all is the difference between Baldwin dealing with the Chinese revolution, and the same Baldwin dealing with the miners? Why should he be better disposed to yellow coolies than to British workers? It is not at all surprising that the general council followed MacDonald's lead and supported, together with that megalomaniac, the sanctimoniously "peaceful" Chinese policy of the Baldwin government. A united front was formed, stretching from Baldwin to Churchill, from Churchill to MacDonald, Thomas and George Hicks.

Joint Council Meets.
A meeting of the Joint National Council, consisting of representatives of the general council, the labor party and the parliamentary fraction of the labor party, was held on the 26th of January. The council discussed the Chinese question and decided to send a deputation to Chamberlain in order to procure reliable information on the situation in China and to inform him of the point of view of the labor movement. Needless to say this was not the point of view of the labor movement but that of MacDonald & Co., which is well known to Chamberlain. It was expressed in the labor party

manifesto of the 6th of January, and consists in a mere re-hash of MacDonald's "theories" from his article in the January number of "The Socialist Review." This manifesto, as is well known, gives Chamberlain a friendly pat on the back, declaring that the minister for foreign affairs is trying to act in the spirit of the Labor Party's resolution, passed at the last congress in Margate!

They "Regret."
The deputation visiting Chamberlain was made up of Hicks, Citrine, Cramp and Lansbury. The deputation then reported to the Joint National Council, which passed a resolution and decided to transmit it to Eugene Chen, the minister for foreign affairs of the Chinese Nationalist government. This resolution is to the effect that the labor movement "regrets" the flaunting military demonstration directed against the Canton government. These mean forgers of labor-opinion "regret"—merely regret—this demonstration. This false document goes on to pretend the policy pursued by the Baldwin Government is that of negotiations and friendly agreements and is in direct contradiction to the military concentration of forces in China.

It must have needed a pretty good cheek to stick to such a statement at a time when Chamberlain and all the other ministers were falling over themselves to declare that there was complete agreement in their Cabinet over the Chinese question. In its letter to Chen, the Joint Council expresses its conviction that the former will do everything in his power to come to an agreement by means of negotiations and to avert incidents which might serve as an excuse for military intervention.

Model of Arrogance.
This document is a veritable model of British arrogance, inherited from

the ruling-class by the petty bourgeois leaders of the Labor Movement. Neither the general council, the labor party nor the Joint National Council uttered a single word of protest to the British Government against the dispatch of armed troops to China, and now the Joint National Council has made up its mind to try and treat the Chinese revolutionaries as it treated the British miners. The leading clique of the British labor movement is trying to force the Chinese revolutionaries to accept Chamberlain's terms, just as formerly it tried to force the miners to accept the terms of the mine-owners. MacDonald showed his hand clearly in his "Socialist Review" article, in which he frankly took the side of the British bourgeoisie. "The old conditions of China have imposed certain obligations upon us, and these obligations must remain until by negotiations we have relieved ourselves of them."

MacDonald, Imperialist.
Admirable phraseology. China laid certain obligations on the British bourgeoisie, obligations which MacDonald, who is fond of speaking in the name of the British bourgeoisie, considers binding on himself. MacDonald does not divulge what these obligations were, but it is quite clear, that he means the "unequal agreements" and the concessions. Consequently the British bourgeoisie is under the obligation to plunder China and MacDonald will not shrink from this obligation, until it pleases the bourgeoisie to release itself from this obligation!

Chen Contemptuous.
The Joint National Council received from Eugene Chen the answer to its epistle that this document deserved: "If, however," writes Eugene Chen, "the masses of armed British forces in the direction of Shanghai is an expression of the type of governing

mind that feeds on bodies of slaughtered men, then it is to be feared the dismemberment of British trade and commerce may have to continue until British Labor is entrusted by England with the task of arresting the British decline in Far East by substituting statemanship, peace and productive work for the Tory statemanship of imperialism, war and byzantine glory!"

The Chinese revolutionaries remind the Joint National Council of its elementary obligations not only towards the Chinese revolution, but also to the British proletariat, whom it is supposed to represent.

The Joint National Council's treachery to the Chinese revolution is pregnant with the greatest dangers for the working class of Great Britain. The leading clique is trying with all its might to effect firm collaboration between the British working class and the British bourgeoisie both in home as well as foreign affairs. This clique is trying to make the British proletariat an accomplice in the finely-masked imperialist policy of the British bourgeoisie.

If the British working class does not burst the chains with which its leaders are binding it to the chariot wheels of the British bourgeoisie, it will share the fate of British imperialism, which is heading straight for its doom.

Anti-War Meeting to Be Held in Duluth Flag Day

The Duluth Anti-War Committee will hold an anti-war mass meeting in Duluth, Minn., on June 14th. The principal speakers will be Bert Wolfe, of New York, and Mr. Chi. Both are well known speakers, and are expected to draw a big meeting.

The Executions of the White-Terrorists and British Agents

The workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union has been more lenient with spies and agents-provocateurs than any other government in the history of the world. It could afford to exercise extreme clemency against its enemies because it is the government of the overwhelming majority of the population of the country. All previous revolutions in history have been revolutions of minorities attempting to impose their wills upon the vast majority. The Bolshevik revolution is, as Marx and Engels and Lenin always declared proletarian revolutions must be, the movement of the vast majority in the interest of the majority. Its internal stability insures it against the success of any counter-revolutionary attempts, so it could regard with disdain the feeble attempts levelled against it on the basis of striving to arouse the masses against its authority. To the surprise of the whole world the social revolutionaries, who were tried and convicted in 1922 of being paid agents of the French military mission in Russia in the early days of the revolution, were permitted to live, on specific orders of the Council of Peoples' Commissars that revoked the death sentences and substituted prison terms instead. They permitted them to live in shame, despised by all revolutionaries of the world. Some of the ignoble hirelings of imperialism, tried in 1922, had engaged in terroristic acts against the leaders of the revolution and it was proved that the executive committee of the so-called social revolutionary party had given orders to the forlorn hag who fired a poisoned bullet into the body of Lenin in an effort to destroy the foremost revolutionary leader of all time—a wound that unquestionably hastened the untimely death of our world leader.

But when today the Soviet Union is being attacked on all sides, when Britain—the mad-dog of Europe—is on a rampage inciting raids against Soviet embassies, indulging in an orgy of forgeries and inciting assassinations against the representatives of the workers' and peasants' government in every part of the world, and when it goes to the extent of aiming, through its white-guard czarist hirelings, at the lives of Stalin, Bukharin, Rykoff and the other outstanding leaders of the Soviet Union, it is time to call a halt.

Twenty paid agents of Britain, who tried to supplement with terror inside Russia the acts of the tory government outside in trying to create a military bloc of adjacent nations against the revolution, have been shot, after unimpeachable proof of their crimes were produced in a trial court. Their crimes are related in detail in another part of this paper. This gang of unprincipled assassins, who tried to aid Britain in its efforts to invade the Soviet Union and turn that nation into an abattoir, shed oceans of blood in the relentless extermination of the flower of the working class and reduce the surviving inhabitants to vassals of imperialism, met precisely the fate they so richly deserved.

The time for temporizing with the enemies of the revolution who, for pay, perpetrate the crimes that these vile dogs were guilty of, has passed. It is to be hoped that all of their kind are immediately exposed and summarily dispatched.

Let the contemptible scoundrels of apostasy in the ranks of the social democracy who act as apologists for imperialist despotism against the workers and peasants of the world indulge in banal twaddle about the "new terror" in Russia! Let the liberals who serve imperialism by praising the fraudulent democracy with which capitalism tries to conceal its diseased blotches that herald its impending death talk about abstract political liberties. People who do not distinguish between a government of capitalism, torturing the defenders and leaders of the working class, and a workers' and peasants' government, defending the working class against imperialist spies, are either consciously or unconsciously, playing the game of the enemies of labor. They would save the lives of these traitors in order that they may carry on their nefarious work of paving the way for Britain and her agents and allies to pile corpses mountain high throughout all of Russia. They would save the lives of people not fit to live in order that millions of useful workers might perish.

At a time when Britain is indulging in every conceivable provocative act, mobilizing the very scum of the earth against the revolution, we cannot stop to discuss abstractions with social-democratic agents of the bourgeoisie and the liberal elements of the capitalist class itself.

The agents of the imperialist powers, who have assassinated Uritsky, Volodarsky, Vorovsky and Voykoff and plotted against the lives of other leaders of the revolution should be exterminated like rattle-snakes and if the Soviet Union decides upon that policy it will have the loyal support of every intelligent worker in the whole world.

One Voykoff is worth a million mercenaries of imperialism! Down with the conspirators!
Scourge from the earth the British agents in Russia!
Throttle the assassins!
Long Live Revolutionary Russia!

Right-Wing Assassins Fight Against Union

Hiring gangsters in labor disputes, once the exclusive policy of the employers against labor, has now become a fixed policy of the right-wing leaders of the furriers' union, who are doing the dirty work of the employers and carrying on a union-wrecking campaign on a greater scale than the employers themselves have ever attempted.

The right-wing first learned from their masters how to conduct guerilla warfare against militant workers; they now teach them more vicious methods than they themselves ever conceived.

The murderous attack upon Aaron Gross Thursday, when he was beaten with the jagged pieces of broken bottles and savagely stabbed with knives, not only convicts the right-wing gang of trying to wreck the union that they have lost control of because of their subservency to the employers, but proves that they are so desperate they will even resort to assassination in order to continue their foul careers as agents of capitalism. The blood of

Bishop Brown Among the Heathens

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown has nothing in common with Jesus except that he is extremely unpopular with the leaders of the episcopal church. So was Jesus, even the meek and lowly Nazarene lived a long time ahead of King Edward the VIII or whatever king became famous because of his rivalries. Fellows like Jesus have always been unpopular while living.

Bishop Brown is lucky at that. He is having more fun shocking respectability into its senses than a Hindoo would have enticing a snake from a cloudburst.

Comrade Brown—that's just what he calls himself and that's what he is—is here in New York making speeches for Communism and kindred

causes. He is staying in the Ambassador Hotel and to sit down at his feet and listen to him expound the gospel of revolution to the inmates of Columbia and other universities is ample recompense for several days of journalistic toil.

Most students learn nothing in college. At least, so they admit. We have our doubts about it. But when a man admits he is a horse thief, what are you going to do about it?

Here they were in the Hotel Ambassador listening to Bishop Brown talking cold turkey about politics and religion. It was something like the confession of a penitent.

The bishop was partly apologetic for his past life. He had sinned and he knew it. The worst of it was that he had sinned seriously. Who can be

more captivating than a conscious sinner?

Here was the bishop talking with half a dozen reasonably young persons sitting with hands under jaws, as people sit, listening.

"When the war broke out," he was saying, "I thought that Germany should get licked because there was a licking coming to the Kaiser, but I thought that it was England's job."

However, several other people decided otherwise and "we" went to war.

The sum total of the conversation as transmitted from the bishop to his hearers is that the bishop had turned over a new leaf and decided to be good for the rest of his life. He reformed with a vengeance and his raisin' more hell than any individual since Tom Paine wrote the "Age of Reason."

Bishop Brown likes the Soviet Union, sometimes called Russia. He realizes that the Soviet Union stands for a new idea and he is willing to ignore little things or at least brush inconsequential things aside. Which is the sensible thing to do.

And Bishop William Montgomery Brown, who expounded the gospel of multitudes is having the time of his life undoing the wrongs he committed in the past. He is rosy of visage and reasonably stout of person with white waving hair that would make him feel at home in either a bank or an editorial room. He is as tough as a seventy year old crocodile and as polite as a Boston poet. He is interesting and radical. Such a combination is irresistible.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Sam Posner, sub-Section 2C, Factory District Nucleus No. 2, has given \$50.00 to the DAILY WORKER, as a loan, to be repaid by the unit mentioned. Other units are adopting a similar scheme to secure contributions to the DAILY WORKER.

The South Slav fraction in Steubenville, Ohio, sends a check for \$50.00 to the Daily Worker fund, saying: "We have a very small number of comrades here, but seeing that our DAILY WORKER is in danger, we have raised this money to help it in its struggle. We wish the DAILY WORKER to continue the fight against all rotten politics of the enemies of the workers all over the world."

Comrade Arthur E. Patterson, of Napa, Cal., who prophesies an industrial panic in sunny California before very long, sends his personal contribution of \$5.00 to the sustaining fund of the DAILY WORKER.

Special List of Donators.
Collected by Ella Reeve Bloor at Mass Meeting Los Angeles California 71.54
Mrs. V. S. Ware, Long Beach, California,3.00
Vera Blumenthal, Los Angeles, California,15.00
M. E. Baff, San Bernardino, California,2.00
Fannie Bixby Spencer, Costa Mesa, California,10.00
Dr. Kavichoky, Los Angeles, California,10.00

British Frightfulness in India.

Propaganda for the military air force as the result of the trans-Atlantic flights, the critical Balkan situation and the monstrous provocation of Britain against the Soviet Union that culminated in the assassination of Voikoff, ambassador to Poland, occupied the prominent pages of the capitalist press to such an extent that the new outburst of British frightfulness in India was scarcely noticed, being relegated to a small, inconspicuous space on an inside page.

Nevertheless it ranks with the most important news of the day because of its vast political implications. We read only the bare facts that British airplanes bombed Mohammedans on the North-west Indian frontier, killing fifty and wounding hundreds. Such news stories are always underplayed; the figures are always underestimated. It might as easily be 500 or 5,000 as fifty for that matter. A few hundred or a few thousand natives more or less striving in a far-away and isolated land for independence from the awful oppression of British colonial agents are of small consequence.

But the story itself means that the British are aware of widespread hatred of their rule in India, that the colonial slaves, mute and in chains for centuries, are seething with discontent and that bombing planes are always ready to fly to any part of that vast country of three hundred and fifty million to defend the right to pillage the country and keep enslaved the natives.

Just as the world is now becoming familiar with China because its nationalism is asserting itself in revolutionary forms, so we will next take up the study of India, because that will be the scene of the second great colonial drive against imperialism.

Every revolutionist, every class conscious worker, every dispenser of capitalism throughout the world, hopes that the smouldering flame in India soon will break forth so that the Chinese and Indian movement may merge into one mighty Asiatic upheaval, whose sparks will enkindle Africa and result in a revolution of all oppressed nations that will smash to pieces the colonial system built up by the great powers during the past century and the system of mandates established by the league of nations.

Gross and hundreds of other workers fighting for the preservation of the union and for decent conditions, wages and hours of labor, is upon the heads of the officials of the International Fur Workers' Union and the rotten crew from the American Federation of Labor, Matthew Woll, Edward J. McGrady and Hugh Frayne—who are directing the union-wrecking campaign in the needle trades of New York.

If there are any honest workers who still believe the international officials are striving for any goal other than to deliver the union to the employers, these outrages should enable them to understand the real motives of these enemies of labor and repudiate them by joining the ranks of the militant workers against the bosses and the right-wing gangsters.

The furriers today are bearing the brunt of the fight against the reactionary and traitorous officialdom and they must be supported in their fight by other branches of labor, because if the combination of employers, labor grafters, police and courts succeed in crushing the needle trades militants, the other parts of the labor movement will be the next victims.

Stop the assassins and traitors before they go one step farther!

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER III
Publishing Shop Bulletins.

(Continued from yesterday.)
It is essential that our shop bulletins have live titles. Titles that definitely designate them as workers' papers. The following examples are appropriate: The Rivet, The Spear Point, The Hot Ingot, or Harvester Worker or Ford Worker. As a rule the bulletin is published in the name of the Workers Party shop nucleus.

However, where special conditions make it necessary, the Party name be omitted, exceptions may be made after consulting with the local Party committee.

The first principle of the shop bulletin is that it must be true, state the facts accurately, and reflect the life of the shop. This principle can be maintained when reports from shop nuclei members are utilized and when efforts are made to get live non-Party workers to also contribute and write from their own experiences.

It is not sufficient that merely the events of the shops are reported. In each case where we complain about conditions, the proper remedies should be indicated and gradually become worked into a definite program.

Pictures showing the exploitation of the workers, caricatures of the bosses and a little humor is a very essential part of the shop bulletins. When reading becomes too dry, it is ineffective. A working class language should always be used and all subjects be dealt with in a manner understandable to the workers.

How to Organize the Bulletin.

A special committee should be elected by the nucleus to collect data and material. (In case of smaller nuclei, the group as a whole may constitute the committee). However, in gathering material all members should take part and as far as possible all members should write up their stories in order to utilize the opportunities for training. Non-Party workers should be urged to also write their stories. Correspondence groups, where such is possible, to be given the necessary training by a member of the editorial committee, should be established. Wherever such methods are followed, these workers will thereby be brought closer to the Party. In each instance, the nucleus as a whole should discuss the contents of the last number published, its merits and defects, and lay down the main line of the next number to come.

In addition to news of the shops being reported in the shop bulletins, these papers should also discuss the political issues of the day, always taking care as much as possible to bring in the proper connection with the conditions of the shops. It is to great advantage sometimes to have items from the general Party press noted with acknowledgements so as to familiarize the workers with the Party press. Party campaigns should be stressed and connected with the life in the shops. Meetings, affairs, and Party demonstrations should be given the proper space and at all times should the Party press and Party literature be boosted.

Financing and Distribution.
The question of financing, printing, and distribution of shop bulletins should be the concern of the whole nucleus and other assistance of neighbor street nuclei, the sub-section, section, or local committee should be enlisted. It is essential that the financing be taken care of so that the bulletins appear regularly. When ap-

pearing only spasmodically they will not sufficiently win the confidence of the workers. So far our main obstacle in establishing shop bulletins as a regular institution has been the lack of financial provisions. As soon as the workers have become well acquainted with the contents of the bulletins through a few issues, a definite price should be charged for each copy.

Printed bulletins are always preferable. Our experience shows that mimeographed bulletins have not been so well received and have not made the impression of authenticity upon the workers. Distribution, where possible, should be done from within the shops. In several instances means can be found to do so. Otherwise distribution at the gates should, of course, not be done by the member of the shop nuclei, but by members belonging to other units in the territory.

Mrs. Russell Sage Gets Back Cash
NEW YORK, June 11.—The Circuit Court of Appeals today sustained the decision of Federal Judge A. N. Hand which ruled that the United States Government must return to the estate of Mrs. Margaret Olivia Sage \$1,500,000 collected as taxes on bequests totalling \$49,000,000 made in the woman's will. Mrs. Sage was the wife of Russell Sage.

Raise \$100 From 16 Party Members
At a special meeting of International Branch 5, Section 7, \$100 was raised for the Daily Worker Sustaining and Defense Fund from the 16 members who were present.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name
Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation.....
Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute. 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.

DRAMA

The Moscow Stage Meierhold's Theatre a Workshop of Revolutionary Expressionism

THERE is no doubt that the Russian stage today is probably the most active, not only in its tendencies towards the development of experimentation and ideas, but in the presentation of drama that is alive to the times. For that reason it is interesting to get a bourgeois outlook on what is taking place in the Soviet theatre. The following, taken from an article by the Moscow correspondent of London Observer, represents such a viewpoint.

"No where in the world," he says, "can the theatregoer exercise such a wide range of selection as in Moscow. Side by side with the old established classical Russian theatres a number of new producers representing the most modern in radical tendencies in dramatic art have appeared on the scene. And the Moscow theatres old and new alike generally enjoy the benefit of excellent acting."

"The predominant tendency on the Moscow stage at the present time is to emphasize action rather than thought. Presentation rather than substance, to exalt the actor and the producer somewhat at the expense of the playwright. The most iconoclastic and controversial of modern Russian producers is Vsevolod Meierhold, whose theatre is simultaneously a workshop of expressionism and a form for the presentation of revolutionary themes on the stage. Meierhold starts out by making a clean sweep of such conventional stage accessories as certain and footlights. (His original productions also barred distinctive costumes, but he is making concessions on this point.) His scenery is wheeled on and off the stage in full view of the audience and his productions are illuminated by the rays of large electrical projectors. For nine-tenths of his effect Meierhold depends upon the special methods in which he has trained his actors, and upon clever and original stunts of staging. His actors are put through a strenuous course of physical training and many of them could almost qualify as trained acrobats. To express various emotions, they lunge, leap, crawl and turn somersaults with equal facility, and their athletic achievements are made easier by the introduction on the stage of ladders, platforms, staircases and similar aids to quick and lively movement."

Propaganda plays. "Meierhold's most popular productions during the past season were, 'Roar, China,' and 'Revizor.' The former production written by a Russian named Tretiakov lived for some time in China. The story is based on the incident of an American killed in a scuffle with Chinese boatmen and of a British naval commander demanding the lives of two boatmen as a penalty under threat of bombarding the Chinese city if the demand is not fulfilled.

"A good theme for propagandist drama—and Meierhold and Tretiakov make the most of it. Technically the production is vivid and Chinese costumes and Chinese music add an element of exotic color.

"Revizor" was a daringly unconventional version of Gogol's great comedy of that name which is known in English under the title of "Inspector General." The five acts of Gogol's play were turned into fifteen of the shorter episodes which Meierhold prefers in his production, and all sorts of liberties were taken with action and with characters. The production aroused a great deal of discussion and Meierhold was roundly attacked in some quarters for having murdered Gogol's humor.

"Sunrise," a new play by Willard Mack and which is claimed to treat with Bolshevism, will open out-of-town June 20 and maybe come here later.

GEORGIE INGRAM



One of the merry souls in the new "Merry-Go-Round" revue at the Klaw Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

Arthur Richman is adapting Paul Gerald's play, "Son Mari," for production by Edgar Selwyn.

"Love and Lightning," by Edna Earle Lindon and Ruth Langdon, has been placed in rehearsal by Chamberlain Brown and A. H. Van Buren. Haven Dawn, Reginald Mason James Crane and Marie Curtis are in the cast.

"Caponacci" is in its final two weeks at the Hampden Theatre. Walter Hampden announces the closing of the Robert Browning poetic tale on Saturday, June 18—after a run of 272 performances.

Anne Shoemaker will take over Antoinette Perry's role in "The Ladder" next Monday night at the Cort Theatre. Miss Perry is going abroad for a vacation.

"Pickwick," a dramatization of the Dickens' character by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Reilly is scheduled for showing by Mr. Reilly at the Empire Theatre on Labor Day. John Cumberland will play the title role.

Screen Notes

"Old San Francisco" will have its premiere Tuesday June 21st at the Warner Theatre. Dolores Costello is featured in the picture, which is a historical outline of the city with the landing of the Spaniards on the shores of the Golden Gate, along through the gold rush of '49, and coming down to the present. Warner Oland, William Demarest, Joseph Swickard, Anders Randolph and John Miljan are others in the cast. Alan Crosland directed the picture. The John Barrymore picture, "When a Man Loves," now current, will end its run Sunday night June 19th.

Syd Chaplin's starring vehicle, "The Missing Link," which has been showing at the Colony Theatre for the past six weeks, will close its stay in another fortnight.

Moss' Broadway beginning Monday will show a new film "The Sunset Derby." William Collier, Jr. plays the lead and is supported by Mary Astor, and Ralph Lewis.

The Cameo, beginning today will revive "The Three Musketeers." Douglas Fairbanks plays the hero in Dumas' famous story.

AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

ALL NEXT WEEK

"The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

ALL NEXT WEEK

"Mr. Pim Passes By"

GARRICK THEA. 63 W. 25th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

Week of June 20th—NED McCOBB'S DAUGHTER

ALL NEXT WEEK

"Ned McCobb's Daughter"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. Circle 5678. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

Week of June 20th—MR. PIM PASSES BY

\$500 AWARD

for the article of 200 words or less judged to be best on the play "The Ladder." Contest for tenth week closes Monday at 10 a. m. Money refunded if you do not like the play. Not necessary to see the play to win the prize.

"THE LADDER" CORT THEATRE 48th St. E. of B'way MATINEE WEDNESDAY

SUMMER PRICES—Best Orchestra Seats \$2.00. Balcony Seats \$1.00.—Popular Priced Mat. Wed. \$1.50 Top

The 55th Street Cinema is reviving "The Beggar on Horseback," a screen version of the famous satire on big business by Connelly and Kaufman. The picture will be shown for one week beginning today.

Little Theatre GRAND STREET 44th St., W. of B'way. Evnings at 8:30. MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2:30. FOLLIES

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way. Evnings 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

MerryGoRound

The successor to "AMERICANA."

Sam HARRIS, THEA. West 42nd St. E. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

William Fox Presents 7th HEAVEN

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-1. Evs. 50c-1.50

SYD CHAPLIN

IN THE MISSING LINK

B. S. COLONY BROADWAY MOSS' AT 53rd ST. Contn. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices.

An important musical feature of "When a Man Loves" at the Warner Theatre is its Vitaphoned musical score, the work of Henry Hadley. The Vitaphone concert programme preceding the picture has Mariqn Talley, Gigli, Jeanne Gordon and De Luca of the Metropolitan Opera in the quartette from "Rigoletto"; Charles Hacklett, tenor; Waring's Pennsylvanians and Van and Schenck on its bill.

Walter Damosch has accepted the appointment of musical directorship of National Broadcasting company and will direct a series of symphony concerts on the air next season. The concerts given by the New York Symphony under Damosch, will be relayed by the National to thirty-five stations.

The New Plays

TUESDAY

"TALK ABOUT GIRLS," a new musical by William Carey Duncan, will be presented by Harry H. Oshrin and Sam. H. Grisman Tuesday night at the Waldorf Theatre. Irving Caesar wrote the lyrics and Harold Orlob and Stephen Jones composed the music. Andrew Tombs, Russell Mack, Jane Taylor, William Frawley, Madelyn Killeen, Spencer Charters, Bernard MacOwen, and Frances Upton are the principal players.

WEDNESDAY

"A WOMAN OF BRONZE" will be revived by Murray Phillips at the Lyric Theatre next Wednesday night, with Margaret Anglin in the chief role. Pedro de Cordoba will play the leading male part.

SATURDAY

"BARE FACTS OF 1927," a revue by Stuart Hamill, with music by John Milton Hagen and lyrics by Marian Gillespie and Menlo Mayfield, is scheduled to open next Saturday at the Triangle Theatre, presented by Kathleen Kirkwood. Austin Street, Hazel Henderson and Dorothy Guy are in the cast.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1927

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

HIGHLY ruinous effects of the flood disaster in the Mississippi Valley, and the immediate need of large scale governmental action for the relief of the flood victims, are becoming a political issue of first class importance. The only people who do not see it yet are the flood victims themselves and their real friends all over the country. The Coolidge administration, as well as all capitalist politicians, are fully conscious of the political meaning of the flood situation, and are acting in strict accord with the "best" interests of the big banker, merchants and industrialists.

Why does Coolidge refuse the demand of the flood victims for an extra session of congress? For a while it looked as if the political opponents of the Coolidge administration in the capitalist camp would, upon this occasion continue to "embarrass" the president and support the demand for an extra session of congress. But this did not happen. As the days went by, the following fact became clearly established, namely, that all capitalist politicians, regardless of party, and all big capitalists, are irreconcilably opposed to the calling of an extra session of congress and to any kind of governmental "interference" in the relief and rehabilitation of the flood area.

The meaning of this opposition to congressional action became still more obvious, when upon the initiative of Hoover big business began to speak on the matter. It then developed that our big bankers, merchants and industrialists have very definite ideas of their own as to how the flood sufferers should be "helped." These ideas are, first, that congress and the government keep their hands off the whole matter; second, that whatever funds may be necessary for flood rehabilitation, these be supplied by bankers and other capitalists in the form of loans to those capable of being rehabilitated; and, third, that the big bankers be given full liberty to handle the whole matter in a "regular business way" extracting as much profit from the situation as will be possible.

As a matter of fact, the United States Chamber of Commerce is already proceeding to act on this theory. According to press reports, the executive committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce held a meeting at which plans were laid out for the raising of several million dollars (from two to fourteen millions) to be advanced to certain groups in the flood area as loans.

President Coolidge refuses to appeal to congress, but he willingly makes his appeal to Louis E. Pierson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Pierson is quite willing and agreeable. Why, not? Here is a "swell" opportunity for enterprising big business. Large sums of capital are needed for rehabilitation. Tens of thousands of people are in urgent need of funds to rebuild their homes. If congress were to come forward with large appropriations assisting the homeless in their present hour of need, there would be small opportunity left for business sharks to enrich themselves at the expense of the flood victims. But as matters stand now, the road is clear for the big capitalists to step in and take charge of the situation.

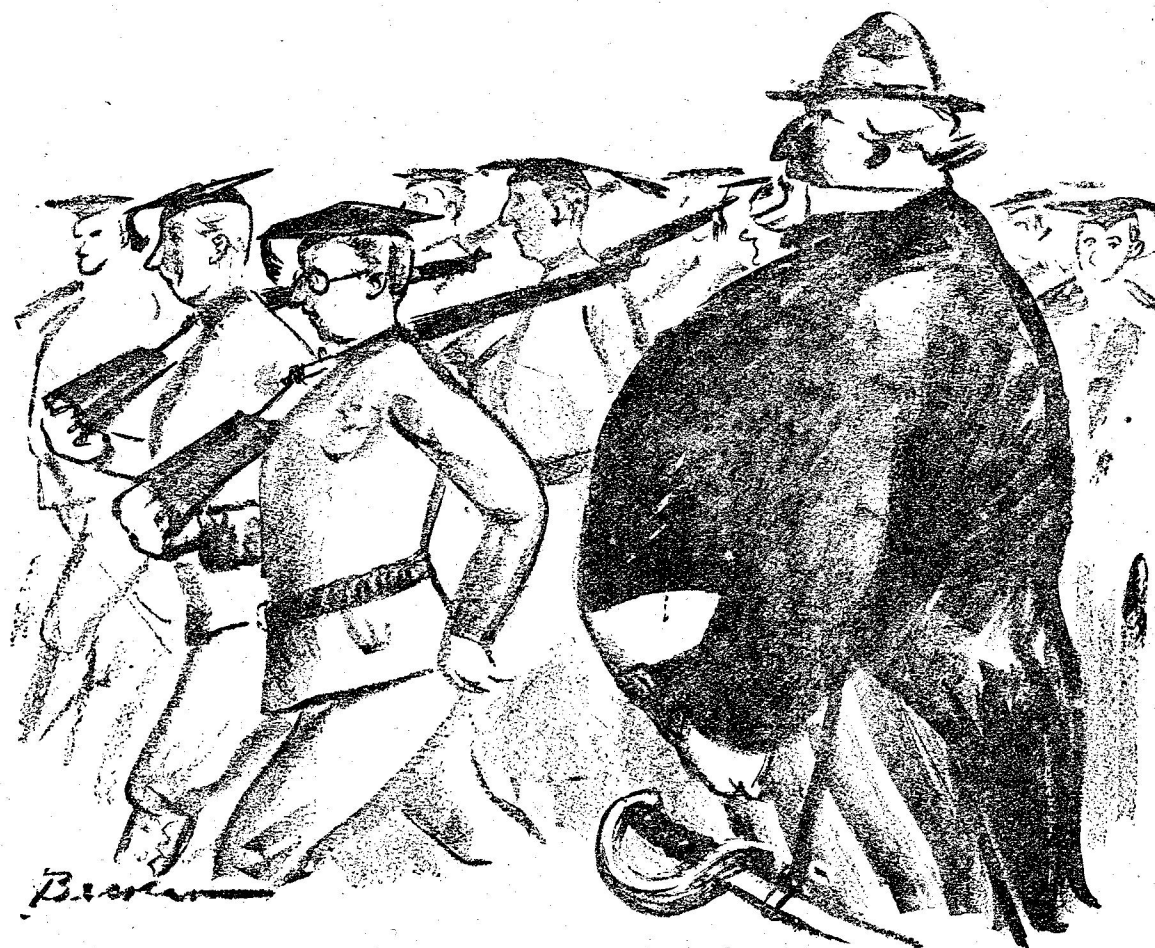
This they are proceeding to do. The voices of the flood victims are stifled and ignored. The demands of the farmers, workers and small business men are dismissed as of no consequence. All capitalists and all capitalist politicians are united on this point: exploit the flood disaster and the consequent misery of nearly a million people for the greater glory of American capitalism.

As to the Flood Control Conference held in Chicago, June 2-3-4, some very interesting developments took place there. Mayor Thompson of Chicago had a good deal to do with the calling of the conference. In point of attendance, and the volume of publicity that it called forth, the conference was undoubtedly a great success. The Chicago press reported the arrival of 12,000 delegates from 27 states. But what did it produce in terms of effective relief action? Nothing. Absolutely nothing.

Here is the essence of the decisions adopted by the Flood Control Conference:

Be it resolved that we urge immediate and effective relief be extended to all present suf-

(Continued on Page 2).



THE GRADUATION CLASS

By MAURICE BECKER

Wages and Working Conditions in China

Exploitation That Breeds Revolution

CHINA'S first modern factory was established at Shanghai in 1890. In 1925 there were 122 cotton factories, employing about 200,000 workers.

Other lines of Chinese factory industry are growing up side by side with the local industries run on primitive lines and to some extent displacing them. A very rough estimate, made some years ago, leads one to believe that there may be 1,500 modern factories in China, besides thousands of semi-modern ones, many of which are simply extensions of home industry, the so-called factory being really an overgrown workshop or shop. How many persons are at present employed in modernized industry in China it is difficult to say. 153,918 workers are said to be employed in factories in Shanghai, by far the largest industrial centre. It is said that all over China the cotton mills employ 209,759 "laborers"—though what exactly this term includes, I do not know; and that there are 300,000 persons employed in silk factories, making rather more than half-a-million in these two predominant factory industries. Beyond this, there do not seem to be even rough figures. Possibly there are 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons employed in modern factories, a tiny percentage of the whole population. It must, however, be remembered that forty years ago there were practically none and that industrialism may spread at an immense speed; as witness the emergence of Japan, in about half-a-century, from a state of mediaeval feudalism to the position which she now holds—ranking amongst the foremost industrial nations of the world. Although there are but few that we should call industrial cities in China, machine-run factories, since their first introduction some forty years ago, have sprung up like mushrooms, and it is said that modern industrial enterprises of one kind or another, either Chinese or foreign, are now to be found in more than fifty different centres. While, therefore, in considering the factory areas of China, we are looking at what are at the moment, as it were, only small spots in this great continent of agricultural and handicraft workers, they are tremendously important spots, because of their tendency to spread, because of the growing industrialization of China. Especially important are they to the workers in the west, whose livelihood has been cut away from under their feet by the erection of factories in China, to do the work hitherto done by mills in Lancashire and elsewhere. This, however, is not perhaps the whole story, certainly not in this gen-

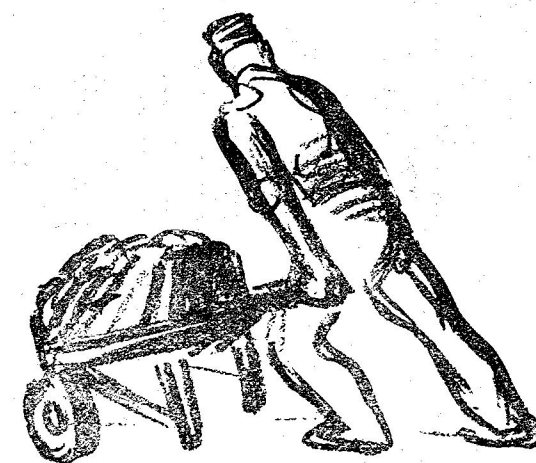
Factory Work.

As has been said, modern industrialism, spreading outwards from the small foreign self-governing communities, known as Concessions or Settlements, is growing up side by side with the local industries run on primitive lines and to some extent displacing them. A very rough estimate, made some years ago, leads one to believe that there may be 1,500 modern factories in China, besides thousands of semi-modern ones, many of which are simply extensions of home industry, the so-called factory being really an overgrown workshop or shop. How many persons are at present employed in modernized industry in China it is difficult to say. 153,918 workers are said to be employed in factories in Shanghai, by far the largest industrial centre. It is said that all over China the cotton mills employ 209,759 "laborers"—though what exactly this term includes, I do not know; and that there are 300,000 persons employed in silk factories, making rather more than half-a-million in these two predominant factory industries. Beyond this, there do not seem to be even rough figures. Possibly there are 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 persons employed in modern factories, a tiny percentage of the whole population. It must, however, be remembered that forty years ago there were practically none and that industrialism may spread at an immense speed; as witness the emergence of Japan, in about half-a-century, from a state of mediaeval feudalism to the position which she now holds—ranking amongst the foremost industrial nations of the world. Although there are but few that we should call industrial cities in China, machine-run factories, since their first introduction some forty years ago, have sprung up like mushrooms, and it is said that modern industrial enterprises of one kind or another, either Chinese or foreign, are now to be found in more than fifty different centres. While, therefore, in considering the factory areas of China, we are looking at what are at the moment, as it were, only small spots in this great continent of agricultural and handicraft workers, they are tremendously important spots, because of their tendency to spread, because of the growing industrialization of China. Especially important are they to the workers in the west, whose livelihood has been cut away from under their feet by the erection of factories in China, to do the work hitherto done by mills in Lancashire and elsewhere. This, however, is not perhaps the whole story, certainly not in this gen-

What are the labor conditions under which these Chinese goods are being produced? According to all of the evidence they are frightful.

Powers Haggood, returning from a recent visit to China, reported that he found workers striking to have the workday cut down to 12 hours! He also found children of eight and ten at work in the factories, and children of ten and twelve, inside the mines, pulling baskets filled with coal, because children were cheaper than mules.

Now comes an English observer, C. L. Malone, who has just completed an exhaustive study of working conditions in China. His findings have been published by the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain. They are so detailed and so well presented that they are well worth a careful study by American wage-workers, who will sooner or later be forced to compete with Chinese industrial enterprise.



(Continued on Page 5).

EDITOR'S NOTES

(Continued from page one)

ferers; that the measures which may be recommended by existing federal agencies for relief to the lower valley, so as to protect it against a recurrence of the present disaster, be carried out promptly, and that the necessary appropriation therefore be made.

This is all the conference had to say ON IMMEDIATE ADEQUATE RELIEF for the 70,000 homeless, foodless and ruined people in the Mississippi Valley. No concrete demands upon the federal government or the Coolidge administration. No concrete proposals as to how relief funds should be secured and distributed. Only a pious wish that "the measures which may be recommended by existing federal agencies for relief... be carried out promptly."

Undoubtedly, large numbers of delegates left the conference very much disappointed and disillusioned. There was a strong feeling in the flooded area that the Chicago conference might actually undertake a fight for immediate relief by the federal government. But the big capitalists and their political henchmen, which dominated the conference from the start, had made it clear from the very first day there would be no forcing of the government's hands on this matter. And so the thing stands.

There was quite a sprinkling of delegates at the conference who undertook to speak the minds of the farmers, the workers and the small business men from the area affected by the flood. And the demands of these people were that the conference concern itself mainly with the problem of immediate relief. The Chicago Evening American was forced to report that:

"The problem of immediate relief and rehabilitation of the flood-swept Mississippi Valley cropped up in the Flood Control Conference DESPITE LEADERS' EFFORTS TO GIVE THE RIGHT OF WAY TO PERMANENT FLOOD CONTROL PLANS." (Caps ours)

Rauldo T. Moore, speaking for the small business men of Louisiana, made the following remarks:

"In our state easily 300,000 persons and, probably, half a million in the entire flood area, are homeless. I have talked to many of these people, and every single one of them has expressed the desire to go back and start all over. These people have paper in the banks that they cannot meet and the banks will have to carry them along. I am disappointed that the Federal Reserve Bank did not have a representative at this meeting, and also I am disappointed THAT IT IS NOT PROPOSED TO PLAN FINANCIAL RELIEF AT THIS CONFERENCE (Caps Ours). FLOOD CONTROL LEGISLATION CAN WAIT, WHAT WE NEED NOW IS FINANCIAL AID."

The opposite point of view, representing the interests of big business, was expressed by William J. Rathje, president of the Mid-City Trust and Savings Bank and chairman of the bankers' division of the conference. His opinion was:

That the purpose of the conference is flood control and not relief, and that they were in attendance not as bankers but as delegates on flood control.

William J. Rathje has nothing to worry about. He is perfectly satisfied to leave the 300,000 homeless people to their own fate, unless they come to him AS A BANKER and negotiate loans on his own terms. This is the point of view of Coolidge, Hoover and Mellon. This is the point of view of the United States Chamber of Commerce. This is the point of view that eventually prevailed at the Chicago Conference for Flood Control.

The hundreds of thousands of the flood victims can expect exactly nothing from the capitalist politicians and big business men that engineered and dominated the Chicago conference.

What is necessary is immediate large scale relief and financial aid. This is necessary not only in order to save a million people "of the richest country in the world" from starvation, epidemics and death, but also to save them from the merciless clutches of big business. Hence, the demand for an immediate extra session of congress. Hence, the demand for an immediate federal appropriation of sufficient funds for adequate relief and rehabilitation of the flood victims. Hence, the demands that the relief funds be administered by people who can be trusted with the protection of the interests of the farmers, workers and small business men in the flood area.

Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, is admittedly a very busy individual, always on the lookout to do something big. True, Woll's concern is not much, if any, with the interests of the unions and the workers. Such a "trifle" as almost a million ruined people in the Mississippi Valley, exposed to the additional menace of being skinned to death by big business, is not important enough to claim his attention. He has got other things in his mind. One of them is the cancellation of the war debts.

It is a well established fact that big capital in the United States is in favor of war debt cancellation. Big capital proposes thereby to open for it-

Big Bill Discovers the Flood

By HARRY GANNES

FROM the wet, swampy flood lands along the Mississippi, and from the adjacent territory a crop of politicians with a new slogan is the first fruit of the disaster. Mayor William Hale Thompson realizing the tremendous impetus to his mid-west republican machine that would come from a gathering of these politicians very cleverly arranged for the Flood Control Conference which was held in Chicago June 2, 3 and 4.

The Flood Conference expressed a revolt against the Coolidge machine and its treatment of the western, middle west and southern farmers. Of course, the avowed object of the conference was to devise means and ways of controlling future floods and rehabilitating the present devastated area.

The Red Cross got a lot of praise but Coolidge's army engineers got a lot of left handed compliments. So important did the president consider the conference that he sent Secretary of War Davis to report to it officially. Major-General Jadwin, chief engineer of the United States Army was also among the administration representatives who got the cold shoulder.

The several thousand delegates present represented the rich farming and banking interests in the inundated area. They evinced disgust with the penurious aid given by the federal government; and there were references to the vast sums spent by Coolidge in projects outside the country — it was not plain whether the Nicaraguan intervention or the shipment of troops to China was meant—when the Mississippi valley needed the money so much more.

One thing was indelible. The flood sufferers are not satisfied with the present administration treatment of the situation. It was claimed that the engineers were incompetent. The government did not pay sufficient attention to the problem of controlling the waters of the Mississippi. Wanted deforestation without government interference; lack of a comprehensive plan for flood defense, and inadequate attention paid to the problem of the constantly increasing volume of water discharged into the Mississippi were put forward in blame of the present flood.

The conference was a subtle, extra-legal mass demonstration of the southern bourgeoisie under the incongruous leadership of Big Bill Thompson to force government aid in a greater measure. Big

Bill, shrewd opportunist that he is, saw in the new slogan evolved "More Efficient Flood Control," with its pretentious backing by disgruntled small southern bankers and politicians a wedge with which to make his niche in national politics. The whole affair was suavely managed and scores of congressmen, more than a dozen United States senators; and a handful or two of governors and mayors hopped onto the Thompson band wagon.

There is, however, a strong nucleus of opposition within the ranks of the republican party in the middle west and the flood problem seems to be a point of rallying.

burdens, is also obvious. Who will gain from such a transaction? Big capital. Hence, Matthew Woll undertakes to pave the way for Wall Street which itself does not dare to press the matter too openly. Says Matthew Woll in the current edition of the American Photo-Engraver:

Our industrialists, in charge of an evergrowing productive machine that must obtain ever more and greater outlets for surplus production, are fearful of an invasion of our home markets and a consequent disruption, if not destruction, of our gigantic production machine.

To allay the fears of "our" industrialists, Matthew Woll advocates reduction and if possible flat cancellation of the war debts. Matthew Woll is very little concerned with the fears of the workers and farmers. The needs of the masses that toil and are being exploited by "our" industrialists don't worry Matthew a bit. If in order to secure an outlet for the surplus products of "our" growing industrial machine it will become "necessary" to go to war, Matthew Woll will be ready for that, too. In fact, he is helping the war business along as best he knows how. His motto is: STAND BY BIG BUSINESS. And stand he does.

The only question is: Why should he be permitted to be a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor?



Canny Cal—Dark Angel of the Flood.



The COMRADE

Edited by the Young
A Page for Workers'

Young SECTION

Pioneers of America
and Farmers' Children

LINDBERGH — THE FIGHTER

Chas. A. Lindbergh, a young man about 25 years old, became the world's most famous and popular hero overnight, when he succeeded in flying alone across the Atlantic Ocean and into Paris in about 33 hours. Everyone must surely admit that it required great courage and daring to do what he did. But in this respect young Lindbergh had a good teacher in the elder Lindbergh, his father, who is now dead. The elder Lindbergh was a fighter, a fighter when it was dangerous to fight. Elected as a representative to congress, he refused to sell out to the bosses. For this he was hated. This was bad enough, but in 1917 when President Wilson began to force the United States into the World War, Lindbergh attacked the government, bringing down upon himself and his family the hatred not only of the bosses, but of the pay-triots as well. That is where Lindbergh, the aviator got his daring and courage. But is that all he got? Did he forget his father's fight against the bosses who called him a traitor and a spy? He must have, or he would never allow his father's enemies to use him as an advertisement to fool young men into joining the army for future wars. Lindbergh, Jr., the aviator, has deserted Lindbergh, Sr., the fighter, and has gone over to his father's enemies.

Our Letter Box

In School

Dear Comrades: In school Friday we had a geography lesson. Our teacher told us that Russia is lazy. Why? Because the Volga River is her largest river and empties into the Caspian Sea which has no outlet. The teacher said that the Russians could build a canal 100 miles to the Don River if they wanted to. She said that the Russian government would not let the people do it. One day the same teacher asked which cities are the largest. Somebody said Moscow and the teacher told him to sit down right away—MILDRED REMAIDAS.

A Most Interesting Page

Dear Comrades: I was greatly surprised when I read the article on "The Little Grey Dog." It is very interesting for we also study about slavery in school. The little story helps a great deal to renew the slavery subject in our minds. It gives a great deal more than the books do. I'm very glad to work out the riddles, puzzles and read the poems and stories which are very interesting. They also help us in our school work. I don't think I've ever read any page which was so interesting as the Young Comrade Corner.—HATTIE KARSHES.

With the Pioneers

Dear Comrades: I belong to two groups. One is the Pioneer group. Comrade Walter is my teacher. He is a nice teacher. We have a meeting every Saturday on Broadway, So. Boston, Mass. We pay ten cents a month which is not much, but I like to help the Pioneers so I took the Young Comrade, which is fifty cents a year.—BERTHA MITCHELL.

RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

When Johnny Red got thru reading the Young Comrade Section, there was a troubled look in his eyes. Johnny Red was uneasy. He picked up the newspaper and fixed his eyes upon the left hand corner. Again he read the appeal to get subs for The Young Comrade. He became very thoughtful. Slowly but surely the troubled expression left him and his face began to beam. Johnny Red had made up his mind. Said Johnny Red, "Comrade Ruthenberg told us to 'Fight On' before he died, and it is the duty of all workers' children, including myself, to FIGHT ON by getting subs for The Young Comrade.

Do you agree with Johnny Red? Then send your subs to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name
Address
City
State Age

(Issued Every Month)

FLIRTING WITH DEATH



By L. Laukkonen

British imperialism is getting the big, strong bear, which represents the Soviet Union, madder and madder. First it was the attack on the Soviet Consulate in Peking. Now it is the attack on the Soviet trading corporation, Arco, in London. The British imperialists had better look out or the bear will shove them out of the picture altogether.

"OUR DEAR LENIN"

By HELEN BALSLES

Our dear Lenin's home in Russia, was in the land of Reds. There he worked for the Brave Red Army, the bravest of the brave. Oh, we should remember him wherever we may be. He bravely won a gallant name, and ruled the land of the free.

What the our power be stronger now than it was wont to be, But sadly our Lenin rode into his silent grave. We still may sing his deeds of fame in thrilling harmony, For he bravely won a gallant name And ruled the land of the Free.

OUR CHALLENGE

The Pioneers of upper Bronx, New York City, wish to challenge any Pioneer or non-Pioneer baseball team. Our team consists of the following: Myer Brine, 2nd B.; Willie Bard, C.; M. Kaslowe, 1st B.; Lew Berner, P.; L. Friedman, 3rd B.; M. Kaplan, S. S.; L. Barbrusky, L. F.; Alex Gochfeld, R. F.; B. Kaplan, C. F. Any team accepting our challenge should come to 1347 Boston Road, on Saturday, 3 p. m.

LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 17 is S O V I E T. The following have answered correctly: Mae Feurer, New York City; Frank Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ruth Youkelsen, New York City.

More Answers to Puzzle No. 16

Philip Franks, Chicago, Ill.; Rose Szepesi, New York City; E. Vitanova, Madison, Ill.; Leo Wolin, Chicago, Ill.; Mary Gyurek, Ellwood City, Pa.; William Rosenbloom, Newark, N. J.; Stanley Oilm, Hamtramck, Mich.; Florence Hayden, St. Paul, Minn.; Jennie Lukash, Utica, N. Y.; Lillian Zager, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Milka Lovrich, Bingham Canyon, Utah; Rose Novick, W. Frankfort, Ill.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 18

This week's puzzle is one of the good old reliable word puzzles. Each number in the puzzle stands for a letter of the alphabet. For instance, 1 stands for A, 2 for B, 3 for C, and so on. Can you get it?

1 12 12	23 15 18 11 5 18 19	3 8 9 12 4 18 6 14
19 8 15 21 12 4	7 15	20 15
25 15 21 14 7	16 9 15 14 5 18	3 1 13 16
4 15	25 15 21	23 1 14 20
7 15 ?		

Send all answers to the Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, N. Y. C., stating your name, age, address and number of the puzzle.

TOUGH LUCK

By TONY TWARYONAS.
Barney Goochie, Andy Gump
We threw the bosses in the dump.

THE ROSE-BUSH

(From Fairy Tales For Workers' Children).

The Rose-bush did not know where she was born and where she spent her early days—it is a well known fact that flowers have a bad memory, but to wake up for that they can see into the future. When she first became conscious of herself, she stood in the middle of a magnificent green lawn. To one side of her she saw a great white stone house, that gleamed thru the branches of linden trees, to the other side stood a high trellised gate thru which she could see the street.

A thin tall man carefully tended the Rose-bush; he brought manure, bound the drooping twigs of the Rose-bush together with bark, brought water for the thirsty roots of the Rose-bush to drink. The Rose-bush was grateful to the man, and as the buds she was covered with opened into dainty red roses she said to her friend, "You have taken care of me, it is because of you that I have become so beautiful. Take some of my loveliest blossoms in return."

The man shook his head. "You mean well, dear Rose-bush, and I would gladly take some of your beautiful blossoms for my sick wife. But I dare not do it. You don't belong to me."

(To be continued)

IT WON'T BE LONG NOW!



The capitalists are on top of the world now in every country except the Soviet Union. They own the world, they rule it, and they get all the good things in life. But it won't be long before the workers' children, growing up into strong workers will show the capitalists where they get off, and take the whole world and its goods for the use of the workers, instead of the few capitalist shirkers.

ARCOS AND THE EIGHT-FIFTEEN

(Continued from page 4)

He paused. His argument had made a great impression.

"Or perhaps they were Russian state documents pinched by the British Secret Service and now the Russians have got 'em back again?"

Sensation!
"No Guvnor, the fact of the matter is that the excuse is all bunkum. The fact of the matter is that the die-hards of your party hate workers' Russia so much that they just hit out blindly and damn the consequences!"

"Hear, Hear!" sounded approving voices from the owners of the pipes and the billy cans who were leaning forward following the debate with the greatest interest.

One of the inhabitants of Hampton Court lost his temper and exploded:

"Well, what about it? Let them get out, bag and baggage! They are nothing but a lot of deceitful dirty foreigners violating our hospitality. Let them clear out, we don't want them here!"

The broad-shouldered man and his friends roared with triumph.

"There you are!" "There you are!" "That's the spirit that made the raid!" "Don't talk about breaches of agreement and tons of documents and all the rest of it!" "There you have it!" "Real good old damn the consequences Toryism!"

"Who's 'we' Mister? Who doesn't want 'em? You're not the only slug in the cabbage patch you know."

There was laughter. The leader of the Plebs, the broad-shouldered man proceeded more calmly:

"But I wouldn't be at all surprised if you've succeeded though, and the Russians really do go. But mark my words, they won't go alone. They'll take their trade with them."

His listeners were attentive.
"Uhg!" snorted a bald-headed man in the corner contemptuously, "their trade! Let them take it. We can do without it."

The broad-shouldered one turned to the little man.
"Once again Mister, who is this 'we'? Who can get along so well without Russian trade? May I ask your profession?"

"I am an estate-agent. 'Pike and Barrymore' sir. One of the biggest."

"Yes, yes," said his opponent cutting him short, "much what I thought. Of course, you" (accent on the "you") "can do without Russian trade. What are you all here anyway? Lawyers, jobbers, sharks on 'change, landgrabbers and what not. Of course, you can afford to do without it. But what about Manchester and Birmingham, eh? I suppose they're so loaded up with orders from abroad that they can afford to sneer at Russian trade too?"

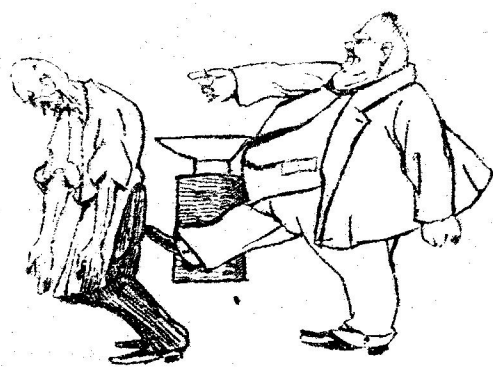
The pugnacious pleb paused for a reply, but none followed.

"I tell you, this freak policy of the die-hards is cutting off our noses to spite the Russians' faces."

"Ever heard of Germany guvnor? Can you name me one single thing the Russians can get here that they couldn't order in Germany? And in the meantime we've got skilled workmen walking about the streets wearing out their boot-leather looking for a job; instead of standing at the bench and making machinery for their fellow-workers in Russia. And all because the die-hards won't let 'em!"

There was a nasty growl from the men with the dinner-cans. The relation of class forces had changed completely, for it's a long way from bourgeois Hampton Court to the city, and the journey goes over petty bourgeois Wimbledon and Wandsworth and then through proletarian Battersea, Lambeth and Southwark.

And so the battle raged. By the time the train pulled up at London Bridge the carriage showed as clear cut a class division as the most exacting theorist could ever desire. The two parties drew off in separate groups. The workers laughing and triumphant, their opponents furious and defeated, a state divided against itself. And thus it was proved once again, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that Hampton Court and Battersea do not hold the same views on the same subjects, that "East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet!"



Hail Caesar, Napoleon, Mussolini—the Conqueror!

Drawing by William Gropper

The Changes in the Egyptian Government

By J. B. (Jerusalem)

THE ten months of the government of Adly Pasha, which came into office in June 1926 as a result of the compromise between the Zaglulist majority in the Egyptian parliament and the British government, has not brought any benefit to Egypt. In the sphere of politics, not one of the questions vitally important for Egypt—evacuation of the British troops, union of Egypt with the Sudan, abolition of the capitulations—have been solved or brought nearer to a solution. In the economic sphere, the outbreak of the cotton crisis led to the impoverishment of broad sections of the population; and the government did not succeed in doing anything to reduce the high food prices. On the other hand there were a great number of inner political difficulties; disturbances in the religious university of El-Ashad, labor conflicts and unsuccessful attempts to carry out reforms.

The government was in a constant state of embarrassment: Parliament with its Zaglulist majority, which in general is much more radically inclined than the leaders of the Party, and in particular of those moderate elements who were sent as representatives of the party into the Adly Ministry, insisted in every question on definite decisions, and overwhelmed Adly and his ministers with awkward questions, which the government in most cases answered evasively or were unable to answer at all. The reason for this humiliating position of the government is that the independence of Egypt is, in the last resort, only a fiction. Without the sanction of the British no minister is able to carry out any measure. While, however, Adly Pasha and also the Zaglulists in his cabinet always tacitly yielded to the desires of the British, the parliamentary deputies would hear nothing of this.

Conflicts between parliament and the government became more and more frequent: The question of the discharge of British officials, which parliament demanded to be carried out thoroughly while the government, responding to British pressure, sabotaged; the question of the British Supreme Command in the Egyptian army on the liquidation of which parliament insisted; the constitutional problem, whether local authorities shall be elected or appointed (parliament demanded that they be elected, while the British adviser insisted on the retention of the system of appointment)—all these provided material for conflict which rendered the position of the government impossible.

Finally, it came about that the constant intervention of parliament hindered the government in its work. The Liberal Constitutional Party, whose program demanded that cooperation with Great Britain which the Prime Minister Adly Pasha carried out, wished to show the Zaglulists that they are not to be regarded as a mere facade of the cabinet, behind which the Zaglulists could proceed with their attacks in order to preserve their popularity as friends of the people and consistent nationalists, but that they are just as indispensable to the Zaglulists as the Zaglulists are to them.

Precisely at the moment when the British and

a portion of the Egyptian press again published news regarding direct negotiations between Zaglul Pasha and the representative of Chamberlain (the result of which would be to render the mediation of the Liberal Constitutionalists superfluous), and when the Zaglulist majority in parliament again undertook an attack in order, if possible, to bring into power a purely Zaglulist government, Adly Pasha made a clever maneuver in order to render possible the resignation of the entire cabinet: he used as a pretext the chance rejection of a vote of thanks to the government on the occasion of a financial transaction.

The fact that this action of Adly Pasha precipitated the crisis clearly shows that a ministry formed by Zaglul or consisting only of Zaglulists would meet with just as much opposition on the part of the British as it would have ten months ago. There remained only the choice; open conflict with Great Britain, which would have immediately led to the dissolution of parliament and to a new period of an "unconstitutional" ministry (the "Ittehad" Party is only waiting for a "favorable moment" in order, with the aid of the British and of the king, to come to power again), or fresh compromise, acceptance of persons agreeable to the British.

Although the Nationalist Party and some radical Wafd organs recommended an open conflict (there were even hints that in view of the China adventure it would not be possible for the British Foreign Office to proceed drastically against Egypt), Zaglul Pasha, with whom this time also the decision lay, again decided on a compromise: Adly Pasha was thrown overboard and his place taken by Sarvat Pasha, who was hitherto Foreign Minister in the Adly Cabinet and is even more closely connected with the British. In addition to this the Zaglulists had to give up the two most important posts in the ministry, which were the cause of frequent conflicts with the British advisers on the one side and parliament on the other, namely the finance ministry and the war ministry, to Liberal Constitutional candidates. As a result the Liberal Constitutional Party, even though numerically unchanged, emerges politically strengthened out of his cabinet crisis. The only compensation the Zaglulists received was the office of foreign minister, which is to render it possible for them to continue direct negotiations with Great Britain.

The changes in the cabinet do not in any way alter the main problems of Egypt. The cabinet was received very coldly by parliament, and the vote of confidence was granted with considerable reluctance. It is clearly perceived that it is only a question of a temporary solution in order to give Zaglul Pasha the opportunity of arriving at an agreement with England. Should Zaglul Pasha, in view of the obdurate line of British policy, not succeed in this, then the government of Sarvat Pasha will result in a considerable strengthening of the forces of the left wing of the Zaglul Party which are in favor of the Anglo-Egyptian differences, which are continually concealed and glossed over, being fought out in the open.

Historical Sketch of the Chinese Labor Movement

A Decade of Progress In Eight Years

By EARL R. BROWDER



DUE to the widespread interest in the great revolutionary upheaval of the Chinese masses, this sketch of the history of events, is particularly of interest to every worker. The tremendous growth of the Labor movement in China should serve as inspiration.—Editor.

The following sketch of the history of the Chinese Labor Movement is the result of notes made in an interview with the Chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, Sou Cheu-tsen, who is also the new minister of labor in the Nationalist government, and with the secretary of the All-China Labor Federation, Li Li-san.

The Chinese trade union movement dates from 1919. It arose during the great anti-Japanese movement, protesting against the "21 points," known as the "Fourth of May Movement." This began as a students' movement. Some embryonic organizations of workers had existed previously among the railway workers on the Peking-Mukden line, and the Peking-Hankow line, but had not yet become properly a trade union movement. These embryonic groups were transformed into trade unions during 1919.

At the same time in Shanghai there broke out the strikes of textile workers and dockers, who were in Japanese employ, 20,000 in all; while in Hongkong occurred a large metal workers' strike. These were successful, and imparted a great impetus at the Labor Movement elsewhere. During this time the trade unions in Kwantung Province made especial progress, in Canton alone their number increasing from 20 to 100 during 1919. This year may therefore be called the real beginning of the Chinese Labor Movement.

Among the most important influences affecting the course of development of the Labor Movement, were the following:

1.—The Russian revolution, which was made known to the Chinese masses through several weekly propaganda papers.

2.—The rising Chinese Nationalist movement, which began to absorb masses into its ranks. A seamen's union was organized at that time by the Kuomintang; there existed the Social-Republican party, and also many anarchist groups. The political movement was especially strong in Canton.

3.—The workers had lived through several insurrections which had failed; from these, the lesson of the necessity of strong, centralized organization had penetrated large masses.

4.—Organization of the Chinese Communist Party, which furnished a central direction for the movement; this was done through a special organ, called the "Secretariat of the Chinese Labor Movement," with branches in Shanghai, Canton and Hankow.

After 1919, the trade unions grew steadily. But it was not until 1922, when another national wave of struggles broke out, that the First All-China Congress was held. First among the battles of 1922, was the great Hongkong Seamen's strike, which was declared on January 12th, and lasted 56 days. Before it ended in the granting of the workers' demands, all Hongkong labor had been drawn into the struggle, in a General Strike which included the railwaymen. The successful outcome of this struggle stimulated the workers of the entire country.

The centre of the 1922 movement was the Railwaymen's organization particularly that of the Peking-Hankow line, which had 16 branches with 18,000 members. A successful strike on this line was quickly followed by railway strikes throughout Central and Northern China; Peking-Mukden line, Shanchou-Haichow line, etc. Through this movement 50,000 railwaymen were organized in the union.

In the Province of Hupeh, a General Trade Union (Provincial Federation) was established with 23 trade unions, and 35,000 members.

In Honan Province, after a long strike of 13,000 miners of An-yuen, the movement was established, with 25 trade unions in which were 40,000 members.

The Shanghai movement was very active, with strikes of seamen, silk filature workers, postmen, and others. All these strikes, except that of the

seamen, were, however, unsuccessful, and the movement there received a setback, only 20,000 members being organized as a result of the 1922 movement.

On May 1, 1922, the First All-China Labor Congress was held in Canton, on the initiative of the "Secretariat of the Chinese Labor Movement." A membership of 230,000 was represented. The most important resolution at this congress was that providing for the industrial form of organization.

It had been decided at the First Congress to convene the Second Congress at Hankow on May 1st, 1923. But on February 7th, occurred the massacre in Hankow of the railway union leaders and others by Wu Pei-fu, and white terror reigned throughout China. This massacre and repression was planned and ordered by British imperialists, who were financing Wu Pei-fu. The immediate occasion for it was the creation of the General Union of Railwaymen on the Peking-Hankow line; Wu Pei-fu dissolved the union, whereupon a general strike broke out,

which was joined by all Hankow workers. An All-China strike was imminent. But the movement was crushed by the army of Wu Pei-fu, who executed 43 leaders, imprisoned unknown hundreds, and dissolved all trade unions. Even sympathizing schools were closed, and active unionists were driven from the factories and railroads, when not imprisoned and shot. During this reign of terror the entire movement was crushed, except at Canton, where the trade unions remained intact.

Until September, 1924, there was a period of reaction. Then the movement began to revive again. On January 18, 1925, occurred the beginning of a series of strikes in Shanghai, Tsintao, and other cities. These were all successful, and regained some of the losses of hours, wages, and conditions which had been lost in the year and a half of reaction.

The period of inaction after the defeat of 1923, had been made use of by the workers to assimilate the lessons of the past experiences. There also occurred during this period a great change among the leaders of the Kuomintang, who finally had come to realize the vastly important role of the working class in the Chinese National revolution. The masses themselves had achieved political consciousness, and learned the necessity of strong trade unions. International relations had been established during the struggle, when the Russian and Japanese trade unions sent telegrams of solidarity and the Chinese trade unions had addressed themselves to the trade union movement of the world.

On May 1, 1925, the Second All-China Labor Congress was held at Canton, in an atmosphere of a rising movement. More than 600,000 members were represented. At this congress, the All-China Labor Federation was definitely formed; theory, tactics, and organizational methods firmly established, and a recognized central leadership set up.

Quickly thereafter followed the massacre of 30th of May at Shanghai, and the Shankee massacre at Canton, on June 23. These occurrences were the signal for a national upheaval. Strikes broke out everywhere. The most notable of these was the glorious strike of the Hongkong and Canton workers against the British, and the blockade of Hongkong for more than a year. In Shanghai, more than 300,000 workers came into the trade unions. Great movement sprang up at Dairen, Tientsin, Tsintao, Nanking, Kiukiang, Hankow. Living and working conditions were everywhere improved. In Shanghai a general wage increase of 15% was secured. Not only the industrial workers, but also the artisans throughout China, flocked into the movement.

The Third All-China Labor Congress was held on May 1, 1926, in Canton. Already there were 1,200,000 members. Concrete resolutions were adopted on all problems of the movement. The movement after May 30th had raised the level of the entire working class. Previously, the political side of the trade unions had not been firm; now the trade unions were deep in the political struggle and leading it. Active and permanent contact had been established with the International Labor Movement. The movement had become mature.

Militarist agents of imperialism still tried to crush the rising trade union movement, especially at Tientsin, Tsintao, Shanghai and Mukden. But steady and rapid progress continued and continues up to day. The masses of all China had been won to the trade unions and for the revolution.

The Northern Expedition of the Revolutionary Armies was prepared by the great national strike movement following May 30. This was the basis of the military victories, which resulted in the occupation of the Yangtse Valley, the capture of Nanking and Shanghai, and the present drive toward Peking. When the revolutionary army entered Shanghai, for example, they found the city already policed by the Workers' Guards, and an administration jointly established by the trade unions, commercial associations, and students' unions, already functioning.

This is a general and very brief review of the history of the Chinese labor movement results, which in Europe or America would have taken decades to accomplish, have been accomplished in China in a few years. The demands of the trade unions have gone through the whole scale, from the most elementary economic demands up to participation in government and management of industry. And these highest demands are now being realized, with Comrade Sou Cheu-tsen in charge of the labor ministry, and the trade unions already participating in the administration of the railways.



A Chinese Anti-British Poster.



Maurice Barker

The True Seat of Government

Wages and Working Conditions in China

(Continued from Page One)

eration. In another generation, when the Chinese have gained in industrial skill, things may be otherwise. For the moment, the west is probably feeling the results of Japanese competition more than the industrialization of China.

Industries which are carried on under the factory system are: cotton spinning and weaving, silk reeling and spinning, silk weaving, cigarette making, match making, printing, engineering, electricity, distilling, brewing and aerated water manufacture, tanning, flour milling, rice milling, oil refining, bean pressing for oil and cake, sugar refining, fruit, fish and meat canning, egg preparing, saw-milling, tea curing, hosiery knitting, hair net examining, wool cleaning and press packing, ice and cold storage works; and the manufacture of soap and candles, cement and bricks, carpets and rugs, towels, biscuits, glass, porcelain and earthenware, paper, cloisonné, lacquer and enamelware.

Cotton Mills: General Conditions.

As regards the actual structure of the factories and the arrangements for lighting, ventilation, cleanliness and sanitation, there is little to choose anywhere in China between Chinese, Japanese and British mills. A Chinese mill built in 1924 is better than a British mill built in 1910 and a British mill built in 1924 is better than a Chinese mill built in 1910. The same applies to Japanese. Date is more or less the governing factor, as far as I could see from visiting a number of mills of different nationalities. The textile machinery is either supplied from England, from such well-known firms as Asa Lees of Oldham, or from America; and the layout is not very different from the lay-out of mills in Lancashire, except that the rows of spindles are very much lower, so as to suit the height of the small children who so often tend them. I have heard it said that when New England introduced law abolishing child labor, the low child-size machinery which did not go to the Southern States of America was exported to China. It is said that one of the mills of Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. in Shanghai is the most up-to-date cotton mill in China and I do not think that anyone has ever disputed this claim.

The cotton-spinning and weaving industry is carried on largely by the labor of women and children. I have seen it estimated that of all the cotton workers 40 per cent are women, 40 per cent children, and 20 per cent men. I can scarcely, however, recall seeing any men employed in the mills which I visited, except as foremen and as engine-men in the power house. My general impression was that this is a women's and children's industry.

Standard of Life.

At the present time the life of the mass of the Chinese is extraordinarily poor. The peasant farming families who constitute nearly three-quarters of the population of China are said to spend 55 per cent of their earnings on food; the coolies in the towns about 75 per cent. I have seen the workers in the cotton mills partaking of their midday meal, a small bowl of rice or bean or millet. And the industrial workers are in general not worse paid than the coolies. Yet this is all that they can afford; and the cost of this food is so great that it runs away with anything up to nearly three-quarters of their earnings, and leaves little over for anything else—so little, indeed, that quite clearly their wives and children are forced to work if the family is to live at all, even at their low standard.

It is generally admitted that the wage of the father of the family is not sufficient to keep the family. Both foreign and Chinese factory owners represent that, because of this, the employment of women and children, and especially, of children, is in the nature of a charity. It does not seem to have occurred to anyone that another solution would be to make the man's wage adequate for the maintenance of the family.

Very little attention has so far been paid to the lives of the Chinese workers and very little evidence has been collected. Some slender information, however, exists regarding Shanghai, the commercial and industrial capital of China, which is at the same time an International Settlement, in the government of which Great Britain overwhelmingly predominates.

Housing.

Nothing could be more miserable than the housing conditions of the factory workers in China. I visited a number of workers' dwellings in proximity to the cotton mills at Shanghai, Hankow and Wuchang. Many of the two-storeyed houses front on dark streets, so narrow that hardly a ricksha could pass, even if the piles of garbage were cleared away.

In Shanghai the rent of a four-roomed house was \$13 to \$20 per month. This is frequently paid by the man who owns the front room on the ground floor and probably, works in it. The other "rooms," which often consist of rough wooden partitions made out of old packing cases—and if there is any wall-paper, it is just Chinese newspapers pasted on—are sub-let at about \$5 per month. A room, 10-ft. by 12-ft. which I saw, housed two families. But a back partition with two more families only cost \$4 per month, as there was no window. In the rooms were two wooden beds—crude home-made affairs, little more than raised planks, about 5-ft. wide, covered with a torn and dirty piece of matting. In one I did see a real bed. The only other furniture was an open brick brazier—there was no fireplace—and some old clothes hung on a nail. These dwellings were just outside two cotton mills, where the average wage of the cotton mill hands who inhabited them is given as \$12 per month. Probably the wife and children were also wage-earners, otherwise one-sixth of the wage would go in rent, even if the workers shared with another family the worst kind of room with no window.

There was generally a water supply from a tap in each street, similar to the village pump in our old-fashioned villages, but no evidence of any sanitary arrangements, and refuse was just thrown into the street. In Shanghai, I was told that some workers pay a rental of 10 cents per month for a plank in a room with thirty other workers.

IN WALL STREET

Here empires rise and fall, here wars are made,

And in their chairs the bankers, gray and staid,

Here daily plan, as calmly as can be,
The destinies of man, from ten to three!

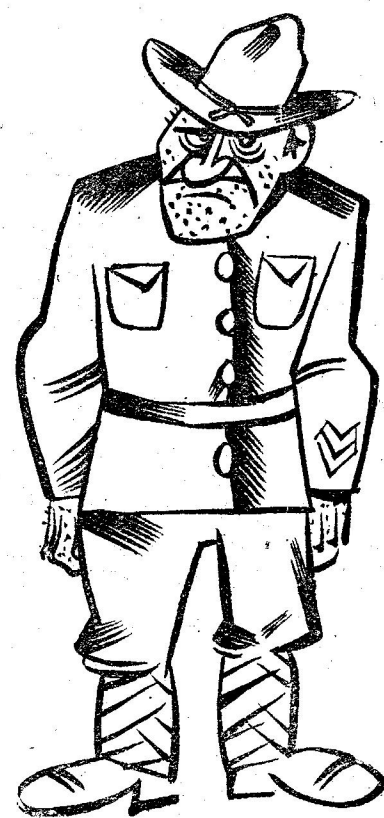
—HENRY REICH, JR.

It is possible that replicas of some of these filthy grimy brick or stone dwellings could be found in parts of East London or Glasgow. But a great number of workers in China live in mere huts, grouped near the mills or factories on any waste ground available. This I saw both at Shanghai and Hankow. Some that I saw at Shanghai were just outside the Ewo Cotton Mills, owned by one of the two largest British firms out East. They consist of low huts with not more than 5-ft. head room, made of bamboo poles stuck into the ground and covered with mud plaster. The police frequently come and burn these houses down, as being too insanitary; but they are soon rebuilt. At other times, except in periods of drought, winds and heavy rains often carry off the roof or wash away the whole house. These huts consist of just one room, containing a bare mat or two to sleep on, a brick oven, bowls and sometimes a broken chair or table. The surrounding stench was almost overpowering. There was stagnant water and, of course, no drainage system or sanitation. Skin diseases appeared to be very prevalent. The following is another description furnished by a Chinese Y. M. C. A. investigator, of one of these huts, of which there are now apparently many thousands in various parts of Shanghai, built of bamboo, mud, lime and straw:

"The house with six inmates, father, mother and four children, occupied a space of about 10-ft. by 14-ft. The roof, built of bamboo matting and straw, now in a dilapidated state, lined underneath with soot and cobwebs, lets in water even in a shower. The walls, riddled with holes, are caving in and afford no privacy and no protection against cold and storm. There is no flooring, everything rests on an uneven mud floor. There is no drainage and no lavatory. The house is surrounded by garbage heaps and cesspools. One's throat becomes inflamed in this neighborhood in ten minutes. On rainy days water contaminated by refuse and manure enters and floods the house to a depth of several inches. After a storm the author has seen the inmates moving about in water and mud up to the knees and little children covered with filth confined to the spaces on beds and chairs. In this place which they called home is to be found their living room, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom all in one. In this particular working community there are nearly 400 such 'homes'."

Some of the mill owners, notably the Japanese Naigai Wata Kaisha Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., have built special quarters to be rented by their workers and their families at a low rental. This is, of course, an immense advance on a mud hut; but from what I have seen elsewhere, I doubt whether employees in Japanese mills and other factories are not practically prisoners housed in a compound.

I will conclude this section on housing in the modernized industrial cities of China, by quoting Mr. Thomen Tchou, Director of the Shanghai Benevolent Industrial Institution. Mr. Tchou has recently conducted an enquiry, a report of which is published by the International Labor Office, into the problem of China's modern slums, the slums into which are crowded the Chinese workers, drawn into the great industrialized foreign Treaty Ports, as our own workers were drawn into the factory towns of Lancashire at the time of the Industrial Revolution. Mr. Tchou says that these slums, which have grown up recently around Shanghai's great new Western factories, are so horrible that "their equal has never been seen in the Western world, nor in China in past generations, except in abnormal times of famines, floods, and similar calamities."



Drawing by William Gropper

"Arcos" and the "Eight-Fifteen"

By ANDREW WILLMER

THE "8-15" to London Bridge was under steam. The driver's head poked out of the cab of the panting engine and looked down the platform to where the guard stood with one eye on the station clock and the other eye on the station entrance for late-comers. Inside the train well-dressed and well-fed gentlemen settled down comfortably into corner seats with their newspapers before them.

The "8-15" starts every morning from Hampton Court and carries a very select load into town. There is always plenty of room, for the train only fills up later on. In the meantime the comfortable citizens of Hampton Court and the near-by stations have always bagged the best seats.

The last stragglers scurried along the platform and wrenched open the carriage doors. The green flag of the guard waved in the air and a sharp blast sounded on his whistle. 8.15 a. m. and the train slowly slid out of the station gathering speed and rushing through the beautiful countryside fresh in the morning sun. Hampton Court is a very select residential quarter. It has been since the sixteenth century when Cardinal Wolsey built a palace there and presented it to the English Bluebird, Henry VIII. No factory smoke ever sullies its skies. Industry is banished from its breast and the smell of jam and pickle factories never offends its delicate nostrils. The only smoke that curls around under its placid skies is the peaceful, friendly smoke of the English fireside or the long romantic trailing smoke from the funnels of hurrying trains.

In the roomy carriages of the "8-15" lawyers greeted better-class estate-agents whilst stockbrokers discussed the latest news with other professional and business men of all descriptions. The smoker quickly became animated.

"Good morning." "Ah, good morning, how d'you do?"

"Have you read that about 'Arcos'?"

"Why of course, splendid piece of work. Ought to have been done long ago."

"You're right sir. I have the impression that this Joynson-Hicks is a very capable man and he certainly has very fine men under him. There is nothing to beat our police sir."

"No, you're right, finest body of men in the world. High time they kicked those damned Russians out, bag and baggage!"

"I can't understand what the government was thinking about to let it go so far. Seven tons of documents, and all in Russian! Just think of that!"

"Yes, and secret safes let into the walls and hidden with wall-paper. Something fishy about that, what?"

"Arms have also been found."

"What? Arms! You don't say so?"

"Yes sir, there it stands in black and white."

"And that's only the so-called trading establishment. What do you think a search of the embassy would reveal?"

"That's right. I don't know what the government are about I'm sure. The murderous rabble ignore all the normal rules of civilized conduct, it's far too decent of us to treat them with kid gloves."

"What do you think of that suggestion as seen from the legal point of view Mr. Cholmondeley?"

The pompous gentleman in the corner thus deferentially addressed looked up from his scrutiny of a bundle of papers tied with red tape and the strain on his row of double chins relaxed a little. He peered over his gold-rimmed pince-nez at his fellow travellers, cleared his throat with a little cough and declared ponderously:

"In my opinion one may reason from the present case of the trade institution to the embassy, ab uno disce omnes. The law officers of the crown are undoubtedly in possession of a mass of evidence showing that the representatives and institutions of a so-called friendly nation are systematically violating all the laws of nations, jus gentium. We are aware of the habits of these individuals in their own countries, why then should we suppose that they will act differently here, coelum non animam mutant qui trans mare curunt. Under these circumstances I am convinced that there is, to say the least of it, an argumentum ad judicium for declaring the diplomatic immunity of the Bolsheviks null and void."

His hearers were deeply impressed and gratified to hear their own opinion confirmed in such dignified language and by such a famous legal luminary. And all the way from Hampton Court through Thames Ditton, Surbiton, Coombe and Malden and Raynes Park, the new arrivals swelled the anti-Soviet chorus. Unanimity complete and absolute prevailed. If anyone didn't quite agree, they didn't say so.

At Wimbledon the lesser fry began to fill up the carriages. Their neatly brushed and carefully pressed clothes, their stiff high collars and the shamefaced way in which they tried to hide their sandwiches marked them out as clerks. Clerks to lawyers, estate-agents, banks, stockbrokers, to business men of all sorts. They listened approvingly for the most part to the conversation of their betters, occasionally offering respectful comments of their own.

At Hampton Court, cigars and the "Times" with eggs and bacon and coffee for breakfast had held undisputed sway. At Wimbledon, however, cigarettes and the "Daily Mail" with tea, bread and butter, marmelade, Quaker Oats, etc., for breakfast, began to get the upper hand.

At Earl'sfield a liberal-minded bank clerk, the secretary of his debating society clambered into the smoker and actually began to cast mild doubts upon the advisability of the government's action. He was instantly bombarded with reproaches from the ring of excited gentlemen.

"No," he declared, "I really must maintain the opinion that diplomatic rights are infrangible. I do this all the more because I am no Bolshevik. I consider that it is just such blunders as the present one which adds fuel to the unrest which is at present disturbing the laboring classes."

The inspiring example of the idealistic bank clerk caused one or two other gentlemen who had not previously dared to express any opinion, to air mild doubts also and up to Clapham Junction the dissentient Liberals wriggled under the attacks of their more pugnacious conservative brethren.

But at Clapham Junction a change came o'er the spirit of the scene. New arrivals came in considerable force and occupied most of the still vacant seats. A big broad-shouldered man bore the first pipe into the smoker like a standard of battle. He was followed by others. Having taken a seat he bent over sideways to drag a doubled-up newspaper from his side pocket. In doing so he tipped the top hat of a fat stockbroker over his eyes.

"Sorry Mister. Couldn't be helped."

And with a final wrench the newspaper came out. Its owner straightened it out. The first "Daily Herald!" There were others.

A fat Conservative encouraged by the previous weight of opinion on his side, leaned forward.

"Well, and what do you think of that my man?" he asked loftily. "Seven tons of documents, arms, secret safes, letters in code!"



PAVING STONES AND ASPHALT

I.

I had a dream,
And dreamed that the Revolution
Would be founded
Upon paving stones.
Fondly I viewed them,
Piled high by laborers in the cities,
Newly chisled,
Or lately torn from old streets
By strong hands,
A red flag stuck in each pile,
A red lantern by night.

Paving stones,
Each a hundredweight,
Light missiles for strong men on house-tops,
Excellent material for barricades—
And Labor temples!

II.

I had a dream,
And dreamed of wide boulevards
Built of smooth asphalt
(Polished like glass
For wheels of swift pleasure cars.)

Soft in the fierce heat—
The steel-shod feet
Of marching multitudes
Are held fast in black mire!

—HENRY REICH, JR.

The broad-shouldered man looked up and met the challenge.

"I'm not your man, gunvor. And if you want to know what I think about it, well, I think it's the dirtiest, meanest bit of blackguardism I've seen for many a long day."

"What?" "What's that?" "The man's a Bolshevik!" "Why, what do you mean sir?" burst from the startled gentlemen from Hampton Court to Wimbledon. Sounds of agreement with the broad-shouldered one came from some of the new arrivals.

"What do I mean? Well, I mean this: the people who are always talking about honor and loyalty, the members of the gentlemanly party, the Conservative Die-hards have broken the pledged word of the British government as though it were worth less than nothing. They have raided rooms which were guaranteed immunity by themselves, smashed open doors, stolen diplomatic correspondence, ill-treated the employees, let the women be searched on the body by male police and in general conducted themselves like their Chinese bandits."

There was a moment or two's silence of sheer paralysis. The speaker went on.

"The Conservatives accused the Russians again and again of breaches of agreement, but when they were asked to prove it, they couldn't prove one single concrete instance."

By this time his listeners had recovered from their astonishment and there were almost roars of dissent from the irate Conservatives, but the broad-shouldered one stuck to his guns.

"Can anyone of you prove one concrete practical breach of the trade agreement?" he persisted. "If you can, then you can do more than Chamberlain has been able to do."

Half a dozen voices assailed him with, "But the propaganda. . . ." "Communism!" "Bolshevism!"

"That's no argument," declared the stalwart. "The propaganda doesn't come from Moorgate Street, most of it comes from King Street. And I remember just such propaganda years before ever an official representative of the Soviet government set foot on our shores, before the Soviet government existed in fact."

"That may be so," interposed an apoplectic looking old gentleman, "but we have certain proof now that the Russians have subsidized and encouraged this anti-constitutional propaganda."

"Ho! Ho! Ho!" laughed the man with the pipe, "you are jolly fine ones to talk about the constitution, when your party has just proved that it is ready to fling all the laws of the land into the sea to get its own way!"

"But the seven tons of documents, the arms, the secret safes!" they bombarded him.

"Seven tons of fiddlesticks!" said another man near the door, speaking for the first time. He also was broad-shouldered with big red hands and heavy hob-nailed boots. Between his feet there was a tin can which obviously contained his dinner. "Fiddlesticks!" he repeated energetically whilst his friends laughed. "If you went into any big business concern and pinched all the papers you could lay hands on, I dare say you'd get seven tons of 'documents' too if you weighed 'em!"

There was renewed laughter and one or two of the well-dressed passengers looked a little foolish.

"I suppose you think the Russians have been carefully writing down all their conspiracies and savin' 'em up until they got seven tons of documents all ready for the narks in nice little 'eaps.'"

There were roars of laughter. No one made any attempt to answer.

"And as for the arms," said a thin young man with a union badge wedged in between a brace of stock-brokers, "they were shot guns for export to Siberia. Who thinks you can make a revolution with shot guns?"

At the next station, Vauxhall, matters got still worse. More men with smelly pipes and caps on their heads got into the smoker. They all had their food in billy cans which they deposited on the floor of the carriage. There was not a pair of spats to be seen amongst the lot of them, and some of them even wore chokers instead of decent collars and ties. In consequence the relation of class forces, as the Marxists call it, changed still further to the disadvantage of the citizens from Hampton Court to Wimbledon.

"The fact of the matter is," snapped a hooked-nose solicitor from Raynes Park, "that these foreign spies have captured British state documents of paramount importance, and the government is entitled in sheer self-defense, to use every possible means to recover them." And his little beady eyes glittered angrily at the broad-shouldered man who had first taken up the cudgels. But the latter was not in the least put out.

"Tell that to the horse marines, Mister. This seven tons of documents the police have taken were all in Russian. You said that yourself just now. You even seemed to think it was particularly deceitful for Russians to write in Russian. But British state documents are written in English which means that the dullest blueboiler would be able to find 'em in a jiffy if they were really there."

(Continued on Page Six)