

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

THE DAILY WORKER

THE LABOR DAILY

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

BECAUSE the Royal Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals is sponsoring an anti-vivisection bill, the prince of Wales, president of the society has threatened to resign. This threat brought the executive committee of the society to its senses and decided to leave the bill to its fate. A rebellious member, Lady Cory, expressed her disgust with the action of the committee and declared: "My loyalty is to the dogs. I don't care if all the crowned heads of Europe are against us." Things are coming to a pretty pass in the proud old empire when a "Lady" puts a dog ahead of a king and lives.

MAJOR General Leonard Wood, better known by the sobriquet of "Ivory Soap" is sojourning in the Black Hills of South Dakota with president Coolidge. Wood is the wielder of the big stick in the Philippine Islands. The Filipinos, declared the general, are almost unanimously for freedom, but they are not ready for it and furthermore the islands are the most important outposts of western civilization in the Orient. Anyhow the general insisted if the United States withdrew from the Philippines, the hemp, sugar and tobacco industries would go to the dogs.

THIS is not surprising from general Wood. But Burton K. Wheeler, who recently visited the islands expresses the opinion that the Filipinos are not yet qualified to rule themselves. There is not a single instance in history where a ruling class admitted that its subjects were able to take care of themselves if left to their own devices. This is the British excuse for holding Ireland, Egypt, India and other people in subjection. The methods employed by two fleas in making a living are not more alike than the methods used by two imperialisms in crushing and exploiting their slaves.

THE British government is sending its army of "pacifists" and fake "lovers to Geneva to support the die-hards in their struggle against the representatives of the American empire over the question of naval power. Lord Cecil, one of the Cecil boys and a prime favorite in American pacifist circles came to reinforce the contention of the British admirals that a shot from a six inch gun on board a merchant vessel was as harmless as a mosquito bite or the tickling of a hive. The conference makes it quite plain that the rivalry between the United States and England is keen and deep-rooted and liable to burst into a gigantic war for world supremacy.

THE threat of a U. S.-Japanese peace pact is not contributing to the equanimity of the British delegates at Geneva. Five years ago the British were obliged to scrap the Anglo-Japanese alliance under pressure from the United States in return for some other concessions. Now, the British naval superiority and Britain's insistence on maintaining this naval superiority seems to be driving the United States into an alliance with Japan. Perhaps it is only a threat and again perhaps it is not. Nothing is ever certain in diplomacy, but Anglo-American commercial competition is a fact and an alliance with Japan may be one of the steps considered necessary by the United States to meet it. The old gag about blood being thicker than water means as little between imperialist powers as honor among thieves.

THE Mitten Management, Inc., of Philadelphia seems to have dropped the project of taking over the banking and other business enterprises of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mitten is a notorious open-shopper. This however is not the reason for the collapse of the negotiations with the brotherhood. Mitten attributes the breakdown to "slow assets" in brotherhood enterprises. This means impending disaster and Mitten is clearing his skirts. Business trade unionism has fallen on evil days. The sooner trade unionists come to realize that they cannot emancipate themselves from the evils of wage slavery by competing with the capitalists in the profit-making business, the sooner they will be on the road to success.

A CORRECTION.

DISTRICT 1 (Boston) has contributed in all \$654.16 to the Sustaining and Defense Fund of the DAILY WORKER, giving the Boston District fourth place in the entire country. The money collected by Comrade Devine on his tour being credited to New York through a clerical error, New York's present total is \$7,924.21.

CONVICT 4 ON FRAMED SEDITION CHARGES

15,000 WORKERS HOLD BIG UNION SQUARE MEETING

Fur and Cloakmakers in Protest Gathering

Fifteen thousand workers assembled in Union Square Saturday afternoon to demonstrate their support of the furriers strike for better wages and working conditions, the union shop and the right to picket, led by the New York Joint Board of the union, and to call upon the rest of the labor movement for support.

Listening to speakers from three platforms simultaneously the assembled workers cheered Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, leaders in the needle trades, while any reference to Morris Sigman, Matthew Woll or Edward F. McGrady brot forth loud and energetic boing.

Display Banners. Among the banners displayed in the crowd were those reading, "Woll and McGrady Are Breaking Our Union," "The Forward Supplies the Money For the Gangsters," "Sigman Wants a Fascist Union," "Mass Picketing Is the Weapon of the Workers In Their Fight For Better Conditions" and "The Furriers Are Fighting For Their 40 Hour Week and the July Raises."

Cheer Ben Gold. More than an hour before the opening of the meeting thousands of workers were pouring into the park. At 1:40 p. m. when Ben Gold arrived the crowd went wild in expressing their enthusiasm. They crowded around and followed him from Union Square to Broadway.

A few minutes later several hundred children paraded into the park singing, "Solidarity Forever," and carrying a banner reading "Why Don't They Investigate the Use of Gangsters Against the Furriers?"

Past the Freiheit. When the meeting ended the workers marched east to the Freiheit Building at 30 Union Square where they listened to a speech by M. J. Olgin who addressed them from the second story window. While this was going on red confetti was being thrown on the workers below and red handkerchiefs waved by members of the Freiheit staff. After 15 minutes the line once again moved, going south to 14th Street.

Turning into 14th St. the thousands of workers stopped in front of the Workers Party headquarters at Number 108. They cheered for the Workers Party, The DAILY WORKER and the Furriers Union. Some of the party headquarters staff displayed a bust of Lenin and several red banners. This brot more cheers from the workers assembled in the street.

Beats Up Worker.

Suddenly and without warning, policeman 13024 dashed indiscriminately into the crowd and grabbed hold of a Italian worker. With one hand he held him by the neck and with the other he gripped his coat lapel. Dragging him into the hallway of the Workers Party headquarters, he started to beat him viciously. At that very moment several other policemen and members of the Industrial Squad arrived on the scene under the direction of John J. Broderick.

After seizing the situation and ordering the police to drive away the crowd, Broderick came to a group of reporters and said, "You boys are newspaperman, aren't you?" When he was answered modestly in the affirmative he blurted out "Well, I'm Johnny Broderick! See that you don't forget to mention it!" Then with a self satisfied air he left the representatives of the press and went to make arrangements for the removal of the prisoner who was in the building.

Cop Tells Lie.

When a reporter of The DAILY WORKER asked policeman 13024 why he had arrested the young Italian worker he was told that "he was inciting the rest of them to make trouble." The untruthfulness of this answer was remarked on by many present, including the representatives of the capitalist press.

Reforming their lines the workers continued their march until they reached Rutgers Square and East Broadway where they bood the Jewish Daily Forward until driven away by police.

More than a half an hour before the demonstrators arrived Rutgers Square was filled with gunmen of

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The Labor Bureaucracy Meets Political Disaster

The Labor Movement Must Be Prepared to Defeat the Coming Drive of the Bosses

The sharpening of imperialist conflicts, with China the principal sector in the world battlefield, shown by the clash of British, Japanese and American interests in Geneva over the question of naval supremacy, and the growing instability of capitalist relationships marked by recent kaleidoscopic developments in European politics following the new offensive against the Soviet Union, is accompanied in the United States by important signs indicating a tightening up of the offensive machinery of capitalism all along the line but particularly in the field of production and still more specifically in heavy industry.

American capitalism is speaking in a much sharper tone to important sections of the working class and is not hesitating even to announce to its agents in official positions in the labor movement that they are expected to prepare the workers for still heavier burdens.

American capitalists are getting brot to make new demands upon the masses and to reject even the very modest requests which the labor movement makes thru its official spokesmen.

Important steps in this direction have been taken already. We have already pointed out the meaning of such decisions as that of the Supreme Court in the Bedford Cut Stone company case and the increasing use of injunctions, extending even to minor wage disputes.

We have stated also that the drive against the United Mine Workers of America and the prolonged resistance of the bosses in the needle trades (assisted by the right wing) to effective union organization expresses the true policy of American capitalists.

That this basic policy of destruction of all organization except completely servile company unions has been disguised by the attempt at popularization of the worker-employer cooperation theory engaged in jointly by the official leadership of the union and the bosses, we have stated time and time again.

It has had as its main purpose the weakening of the unions to the point where they would have neither the morale nor the organizational strength to fight a winning battle against more open attacks upon the right to organize, the right to strike and picket and upon wages and working conditions.

That purpose has been made clear by some recent developments:

(1) The public declaration made by Daniel Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the 10-hour day. The significance of this statement can hardly be over-estimated. It knocks the props from under A. F. of L. officialdom which has sponsored the notorious "B. and O." plan and leaves it without argument of the "good employer" which, it must be admitted, was used with some effectiveness among wide circles of workers.

The "B. and O." plan, in the light of Willard's statement, is seen in its true character as the first step in an attack on the workers' standards and their unions all along the line.

(2) The refusal of the mediation board set up under the Watson-Parker law to accede to a wage increase for conductors and trainmen on 55 western railroads.

The Watson-Parker bill is in essence the incorporation of the unofficial "B. and O." plan in the law of the land—it is, as we pointed out in recent articles on the British Trade Union bill, an important step toward the "governmentalization" of the unions in the United States.

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Bulgarian Terror Gives Ten Year Sentences to Nine Young Communists

SOFIA, June 11 (By Mail). — Nine young Communists have been sentenced to ten years in prison and fined each by a Sofia court today. The sole charge against them is that they attempted to form an "illegal" organization.

Five other opponents of the Bulgarian white terror were sentenced to five years imprisonment for membership in an "illegal" organization and three others given three and a half year sentences.

Jewish Doctors Score Attack on Internes In Kings' Co. Hospital

21 Jewish doctors, who are visiting attendants at the Kings County Hospital where four internes were "hazed" by several colleagues, met last night in Brooklyn and drew up resolutions condemning the incident.

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CRUSH REACTION, CHINESE UNIONS ASK GOVERNMENT

SHANGHAI, June 26.—Organized workers and peasants are gaining control of Fukien province, according to reports received here. Troops are rebelling against the right wing administration and are declaring allegiance to the Nationalist government at Hankow.

Anti-imperialist strikes and boycotts are being organized, the reports state.

(Reports received by The DAILY WORKER several days ago stated that two regiments of Fukien troops had rebelled against Chiang Kai-shek and had gone over to the Nationalists. Fukien is a province just north of Canton and has long supplied the revolutionary movement with some of its ablest fighters.)

(Special Cable to Daily Worker). HANKOW, June 26.—Pointing out that the Chinese revolution has entered a new stage whose characteristics are the betrayal of the revolution

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FEAR FULLER MAY EVADE ISSUE IN SACCO DECISION

Protests From Every Part of World

CHICAGO, June 26.—According to reports published by International Labor Defense, protests from all over the world continue to be made against the threatened legal execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti as a decision by Governor Fuller of Massachusetts is expected on the case in a few days. The two radical workers were sentenced to electrocution in the week beginning July 10.

Among the new additions to the imposing list of protests is the Colorado State Federation of Labor, through a resolution adopted by its recent convention. This labor body has in previous conventions gone on record in support of the two innocent Italians and at its last meeting reiterated its position.

Eagles Ask Justice. The Seattle Aerie No. 1, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, with a membership of upwards of 18,000, has also taken a position for Sacco and Vanzetti in a communication to Governor Fuller.

The noted editor of Emporia, Kansas, William Allen White, has addressed a letter to the Massachusetts

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SIGMAN'S STORY OF NOT KNOWING THUGS ANSWERED

"If You Didn't Hire, Why Defend Them?"

In answer to the denial of President Morris Sigman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that the seven men arrested Friday in the fur market were employed by the International, as they stated; and his statement that no one had ever been hired for the purpose of beating or attacking workers, Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, cites certain specific assaults that have occurred during the past few months.

"If the International does not hire such men, why does it defend them when they are arrested?" Hyman asks.

Proves His Case. "For instance, Sam Cohen, a member of Local 95 of the I. L. G. W. U., was shot several months ago while picketing a shop and three men were arrested on the scene. These men were hailed by the International, and they were defended by the International's lawyer. They admitted in court that they were not members of the union, and stated that they were a money lender, a garage owner, and a taxi driver. They were eventually freed.

"Last January, Anthony Di Mola, a cloakmaker, was assaulted and very nearly killed in his shop for refusing to register with the International. The two men who attacked him pleaded guilty to the crime. They both had criminal records, were not members of the union and stated they had come from Philadelphia. The men were bailed by the International and defended by the International's lawyer and were finally given a suspended sentence. Di Mola was in the hospital for weeks and is permanently injured to such an extent that the International paid him \$2,000.

"If the International did not hire these men, where did they come from?"

Held Without Bail. The seven men arrested with iron bars after an attack upon fur strikers Friday were held without bail by Magistrate Silverstein in Jefferson Market Court.

"But it was not due to any efforts of the assistant district attorney that these men were held," said Ben Gold after the court adjourned. "It seems strange that this representative of the law, who for the past two weeks has been repeatedly demanding prison sentences for peaceful pickets when they were arrested, should urge the judge to release these seven gangsters on \$1,500 each

Cal Will Be Christened Chief Still Water; They Don't Always Run Deep

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 26.—Silent Cal Coolidge will be officially adopted as a chief of the Sioux Indian tribe on August 4th, it was learned today.

It is rumored that he will be given the name Still Water. Chief Yellow Robe explained that the Sioux attach a great deal of significance to names—but probably the Sioux have no proverb about still waters running deep. Mrs. Coolidge will be named Laughing Water.

"A dignified name must be given him," said Chief Yellow robe in an interview. "He is the president of the United States and is entitled to respect and dignity."

ONE-HOUR STRIKE CALLED TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

Thursday, July 7 at 4 Is Time Designated

In a stirring resolution adopted at a meeting held in Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., last Friday, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calls upon New York workers to join in a one-hour strike on behalf of the two framed-up Italian radicals, Thursday, July 7 at four p. m.

The immediate release of the workers who have been persecuted for the past seven years and who are now faced with the electric chair will be demanded in a vast demonstration with a parade and meetings at which speakers will again point out their obvious innocence.

The resolution adopted by the committee, which represents 85 organizations with 500,000 members, is as follows (in part):

The whole labor movement, irrespective of differences, must present a united front for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and demonstrate to the world and to the persecutors of our brothers the solidarity of labor which by its organized power alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair and open the jail doors.

We, the delegates to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee conference at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th street, Friday, June 24th, 1927, therefore call upon all organizations represented to participate in the demonstration arranged for July 7th, 1927.

USSR WORKERS TO BUILD 60 PLANES; REPLY TO TORIES

MOSCOW, June 26.—Appealing to all trade union organizations to take an active part in the USSR Defense Week, which begins on the 10th of July, the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions has apportioned 75,000 roubles for the construction of airplanes in the name of the Central Council. The USSR Defense Week has been organized by the Society for the Promotion of Aviation.

The Central Council has also appropriated 30,000 roubles for the purchase of small calibre rifles for sport centers of the unions.

The miners' union has assigned 40,000 roubles for the creation of an air flotilla, "The Soviet Miner," and has called upon all members of the union to make voluntary contributions to the fund.

Build 60 Planes. MOSCOW, June 26.—With "Our answer to Chamberlain" as a slogan, workers and peasants of the Soviet Union have raised funds which will provide the aerial forces of the Soviet Union with 60 new airplanes.

Various unions in twenty-three provincial cities have announced their intention of building from one to twelve planes each, according to reports received here. Leningrad is leading in the drive to provide the Soviet Union with an air force capable of resisting the attacks of imperialist forces.

COMMUNIST TRIAL AT BEAVER ENDS; STEEL CO. AFFAIR

Jones & Laughlin Police Bribe Witnesses

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 26.—The four Woodlawn Communists, tried on trumped-up charges of "sedition" were found guilty last night after a two hour jury session.

Although defense attorney Wilson had pointed out in the course of the trial that the police force of Jones and Laughlin, giant steel corporation, was backing the prosecution, that the captain of the force had attempted to bribe witnesses and that certain evidence has been altered and forged by the Woodlawn police, the steel barons succeeded in convicting the four on three trumped-up sedition charges.

After filing a motion for a new trial, the defendants were released on \$5,000 bail apiece. Wilson summing up for the defense pointed out that the prosecution had failed to prove a single point of the indictment.

Disregards Law.

In his appeal to the jury, prosecuting attorney Craig demanded the conviction of the men on the ground that they were Communists. Completely disregarding the technologies of the law, he made the issue one of Communism versus capitalism.

Pete Muselin, one of the defendants, faces a new trial tomorrow on a framed-up liquor charge, which is the result of the general campaign of terror waged in Woodlawn by the steel barons.

Reseter and Muselin occupied witness stand entire day, yesterday. Evidence submitted by prosecution proved so weak that even Judge McConnell, who showed extreme intolerance to defendants during entire trial, had to announce at close of session after jury had been excused for the night that three out of six counts with which defendants are charged will be dropped and only two counts submitted to jury for decision.

These two counts deal with distribution of literature and teaching or advocating sedition. One of four counts dropped by the court includes membership in the Workers (Communist) Party.

The Flynn Sedition Act makes a crime of "joining or becoming a member of a seditious organization" but does not make a crime membership itself. The law also specifies that defendants cannot be tried if crime was committed two or more years prior to the filing of an indictment.

Party Membership A Crime.

It was established that all four defendants joined Workers (Communist) Party much earlier than the required two year period. This count is therefore dropped by the court regardless of whether Workers Party is seditious or not.

Heated and continuous clashes between the defense and prosecution continued during entire day, Judge McConnell in all instances ruling against defense and in favor of prosecution.

The evidence of prosecution consists largely of a bundle of Croatian calendars found in Resetar's home and published in Chicago by the Workers Publishing Company, The Workers Monthly, especially issue of last July, a bundle of pamphlets published by Julius-Haldeman, and a book of red cartoons sent to Resetar by DAILY WORKER as premium for subscription manifesto of Karl Marx.

Describes War Experiences.

Muselin testified that he is a member of the Workers Party, believes in dictatorship of proletariat, the Soviet form of government and explained that it is the ousted ruling class that is resorting to force and violence compelling the workers and farmers to defend themselves. His testimony about his experiences in the United States army in France during the world war, which he characterized as imperialist war for plunder, attracted much attention. The question of whether the first American flag which was reproduced on cover of last July's issue of Workers Monthly was red or white caused heated controversy between defense and prosecution and court was compelled to bring from library old dusty voluminous dictionary of English language which was shown to jury for comparison with reproduction in Workers Monthly.

THE LABOR BUREAUCRACY MEETS POLITICAL DISASTER

(Continued from Page One) It is hardly an accident that within a period of a few days the capitalist sponsor of the "B. and O." plan and the official machinery of the Watson-Parker law follow the same line—a line which indicates infallibly the imminence of a new drive against the labor movement and the working class.

Nor is it an accident that these developments coincide with the increasing international tension and the threat of new bloody imperialist conflicts.

The 25 per cent drop in the filing of permits in the building industry (one of the important bases of American prosperity) the terrific competitive struggle in the automobile industry, the spotty character of steel production, etc., all point in the same direction, i.e. that the American working-class faces a period of new struggles.

Our party must prepare to meet the demands that will be made upon it and to fulfill its responsibility to the masses.

It must realize to the fullest extent the basic importance of the fact that the concrete evidence already at hand as to the real purpose behind the elaborate campaign for worker-employer co-operation schemes and "efficiency unionism" constitutes a major political defeat for the trade union bureaucracy and their socialist allies.

The left wing in the trade unions must be encouraged and stimulated with renewed energy, it must be broadened organizationally and given political direction which will enable it, without any neglect of the daily struggle of the workers, to make clear to the masses the direct connection between the signs of a new offensive against them and the danger of a new imperialist war.

Now is the time to strike telling blows at the reactionary leadership of the labor movement whose advocacy of the worker-employer co-operation doctrine, drive against militant trade unionism and propaganda and expulsion campaigns against the Communists and the left wing have left the labor movement in such a weakened condition that the capitalists, seemingly without anxiety as to the outcome, have thrown a challenge to the whole American workingclass and its living standards

ONE MORE WEEK TO GET IN ON TRIP TO RUSSIA

Upon cable instruction from the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, July 1st has been set as the closing date for acceptance of applications for the tour to Soviet Russia which leaves New York July 14th under the management of World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square.

After July 1st, it will be impossible to add to the party because the Russian committee which is taking charge of all details of the tour while in Leningrad and Moscow will be unable to accommodate more than a prearranged limited number.

Best Way To Visit Russia. This is to be the only tour to Russia this season, and because of the fact that World Tourists is guaranteed visas for the members of this party, the six weeks' tour leaving July 14 provides the surest way of reaching the U. S. S. R. this summer.

The opportunity is being grasped by people of many different occupations—doctors, teachers, nurses, business men and women, and workers from many trades. It will be an interesting group, all looking forward to many novel, and some old familiar sights of the two former capital cities which now contain so many of the achievements of New Russia.

After July 1st it will be too late to consider this six weeks' Russian tour. A letter or telephone call immediately to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, Room 803, Stuy. 7251, will bring further information and printed matter. The time is short. Act at once.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Victory Soon For Barbers. NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—Confidence that the striking barbers would win a decisive victory before the end of the week was expressed here today by Rosario Rotolo, international organizer of the union. Tentative proposals are to be made the union at 2 o'clock Monday, at Montgomery Hall, by representatives of the bosses.

It is reported that most of the master barbers have already agreed to a basic \$30 weekly wage, with commission of 50 per cent on returns above \$45 a chair. The workers, however, will insist on their demands for a \$35 basic wage.

Labor Agents Renamed. NEWARK, N. J., June 26.—Herzman Landow and Albert Hoffman were reelected business agents and delegates to the Essex County Trades Council, at the annual election of the painters' district council.

3,000 Workers Laid Off in Ford Plant. KEARNEY, N. J., June 26.—3,000 workers employed in the local Ford plant have been laid off in the past two weeks. This is an example of the Coolidge prosperity the masses are getting today. In the Washington Pump Works of Harrison hundreds of workers are being discharged weekly on the pretext that the season is slack. All the large plants in the city and vicinity are laying off factory workers and the unemployment situation is very serious in Newark. The workers in the gigantic factories are unorganized and the layoffs always preclude drives for reduction in wages. The usual method is to discharge the workers for a week or two, then rehire them at a lower wage scale.

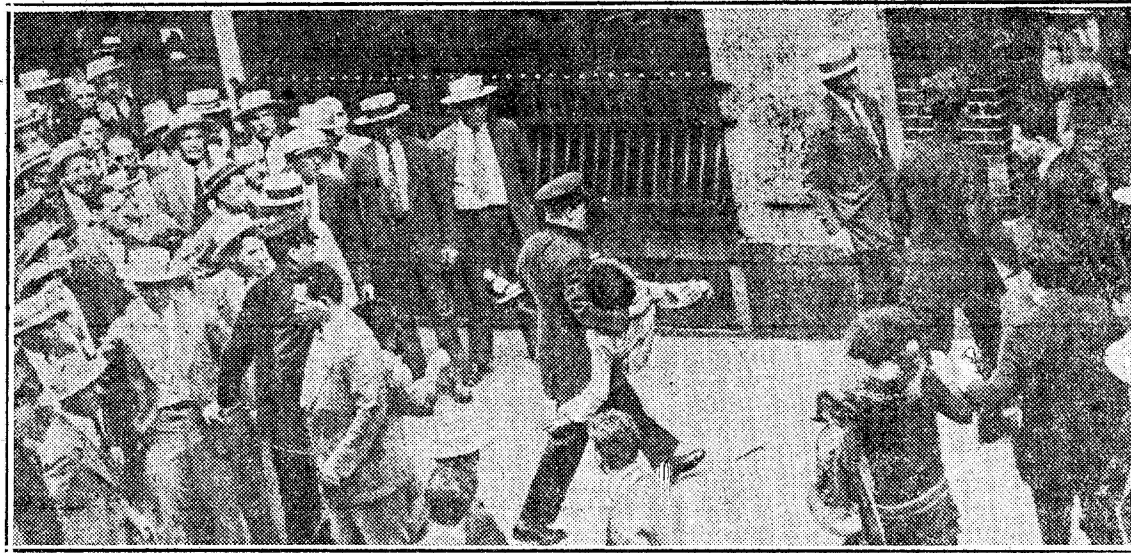
Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die! The members of the Down Town Workers Club is in the forefront of the best work for the Defense Committee. They participated most actively in the bazaar, held special defense meetings to collect funds and generally carried on a strong campaign. At every entertainment held in their headquarters appeals for the Defense were made, notwithstanding that the Conference voted that each club loan \$200 to the Furriers Defense, the Down Town Workers Club at its last executive meeting decided to give \$300. Next Tuesday evening, June 28th, the Club will hold a special meeting at 35 East Second Street.

Other Clubs Follow. Others should follow the example of these clubs who are so generously responding to the Furriers Defense. They should show that they are workers organizations not in name alone, but that they understand the struggle of the furriers and cloakmakers and as class conscious workers they will not desert their brothers in struggle. They should make themselves a reserve for the fighters. Social Clubs, literary clubs, fraternal organizations and others, not represented at the conference should join in the work. The membership of these clubs are all workers and must not remain neutral in this critical fight.

More Lucrative Job. WASHINGTON, June 26.—W. B. Robinson, a tax investigator in the treasury, was today appointed chief prohibition investigator by the new commissioner, Dr. J. M. Dornan. Robinson succeeds Philip Hamlin, who is to be transferred to Boston as assistant administrator there.

A reorganization of the investigation division was ordered by Dornan and will be carried out by Robinson.

AT THE CLOAKMAKERS' DEMONSTRATION



Anna Shapiro, Ladies' Garment Worker, being carried off unconscious after she was slugged by right wing gangsters in front of the old Joint Board headquarters. Right wingers standing at the left of the photo gloating over their work.

Defense Committee Arranges Biggest Concert of Season

There are only 3 weeks left to prepare for the biggest concert of the season and New York workers will have the opportunity of participating in the biggest reunion of the year. The Stadium Concert has been arranged to realize funds for the arrested cloakmakers and furriers, victims of the struggle with the traitors and gangsters and to support the Furriers Strike. Borodine's famous "Prince Igor," will be produced by the internationally known ballet master, Alexis Kosloff with his famous orchestra of 100 conducted by Erno Rapee, will make this also the greatest concert event of the year. Get tickets immediately. Do not delay. The money is needed now to help the striking furriers.

The Clubs Are In Earnest. At a special Conference of the Workers Club held last Sunday, a Committee was elected to take care of the work of raising funds for the striking furriers. Their work is already bearing fruit. The first meeting of this Action Committee took place Tuesday in the office of Local 22. Plans to draw other workers' and social clubs into this conference and to successfully carry on the work were formulated. The following resolutions were adopted. All clubs to call mass meetings and arrange special defense weeks. The members not present at the meetings to be visited at their homes for the purpose of acquainting them with the plans and the importance of helping the striking furriers. All clubs to cooperate in the production of a monster entertainment.

East New York. At a meeting of the East New York Workers Club it was decided that each member give 50 cents per week for the period of the strike. The Club has already paid \$100 on the \$200 pledged at the Conference of the clubs.

Borough Park Fulfills Promise. Brother Broder of the Borough Park Club brought \$200 for the Furriers Relief Committee. The Club has few members and little money in the treasury, but decided to do its duty to the striking furriers. More is promised.

Down Town Exceeds Quota. The members of the Down Town Workers Club is in the forefront of the best work for the Defense Committee. They participated most actively in the bazaar, held special defense meetings to collect funds and generally carried on a strong campaign. At every entertainment held in their headquarters appeals for the Defense were made, notwithstanding that the Conference voted that each club loan \$200 to the Furriers Defense, the Down Town Workers Club at its last executive meeting decided to give \$300. Next Tuesday evening, June 28th, the Club will hold a special meeting at 35 East Second Street.

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15000 Workers at Union Square Applaud Lefts

(Continued from Page One) The "Forward" who walked up and down the street with policemen looking for workers to either beat up or arrest. When the thousands of workers got there the "Forward" sent out a hurried call for help and the entire east side was scoured for the riff raff to come to its defense against the militant needle workers.

One worker was arrested here at the behest of the "Forward" police combine and was held for trial in night court.

Adopt Resolutions. Three resolutions were adopted by the meeting. One endorsed the one-hour strike on July 7 for Sacco and Vanzetti. The second was a message of sympathy for Aaron Gross, recently cut up by right wing gangsters to a point where he almost died. The main resolution reads in part, as follows: "The right to picket, the right of workers to organize into unions and establish standards of wages and working conditions, is being defended by the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union and 90 per cent of the union membership which supports it in the present strike."

The shameless actions of the enemies of trade unionism within the ranks of the labor movement have produced emphatic signs of disgust and resentment among the rank and file—notably the repudiation of the Woll-Frayne-McGrady Committee by the New York Central Trades and Labor Council and by other labor bodies in various sections of the country. But this disgust with the effects of the alliance with the bosses to crush fighting trade unionism is not sufficient to defeat it.

To Raise Issue. "We call upon every working man and woman to raise this issue in his or her union and to demand support for the furriers' strike—the militant outpost of the struggle to save and build the unions into effective weapons of the working class of America."

"This mass demonstration of thousands of workers held in Union Square on June 25, 1927, denounces the attempt to crush the furriers' strike and destroy the right to picket and denounces the arrest and prosecution of workers for union activities."

Ask For Support. "We call upon the entire labor movement to denounce the actions of the city and state authorities and to repudiate the union-smashing policy of the enemies of labor in official positions in the trade union movement."

"Defend the right to picket! Support the furriers' strike, morally and financially! Defeat the attempts to turn trade unions into company unions! Defeat the alliance of the bosses, the reactionary union officials, police and Tammany Hall! Demand an investigation of the connection between the murderous gangsters, the police and the official leadership of the labor movement! Build the labor movement!"

Cut Up Workers' Appeal. Towards the end of the Union Square meeting James Mextaxas and Frank Weiss, fur strikers, who were cut up by right wing gangsters last Friday were introduced from the center platform. They were swathed in bandages. The workers cheered them lustily for several minutes. The speakers included Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, J. Blieman, Rebecca Grecht, Louis Suskin, Al. Shaap, Irving Shapiro, Isidor Shapiro, A. Zirlin and Charles B. Zimmerman.

Labor Organizations To Form New I. L. D. Branch. A mass meeting to form another branch of the International Labor Defense, is being called Tuesday, at the new cooperative house, at 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8 p. m.

Important Iron Workers' Meeting. A special meeting of the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held tomorrow evening at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St. at 8 p. m. A six-months' report about the union activities will be given. The second and final nominations for all officers of the union will be made. The presence of every member is very urgent.

Stratton's Church Members Flee From Light of Publicity

A casual glance around the half filled auditorium of Calvary Baptist Church yesterday, advertised as "Waiting for the Lord's Return" showed that a considerable number of the pillars of the church had not returned after the recent schism. The five deacons who resigned in protest against the introduction of "pentecostal" (in plain language "holy roller") rites have evidently taken them with a goodly section of the dues paying membership of Stratton's holy opium club, and the financial loss begins to appear.

Call For More Cash. In his collection speech the lean Baptist exhorted his followers to remember that there were sources of revenue to the church now cut off, and that "as some are inclined to reduce, let us increase" the gifts to fundamentalism.

The choir, robed in dingy brown, sang sweetly, but the metallic ring of anything larger than dimes was noticeably absent from the harmony. Evidently some, like your correspondent, were there out of curiosity, and the real christians, dismayed by the publicity they are getting, are applying financial pressure.

Will Bawl Out Press. Stratton has announced that he will "spiritually chastise" the erring deacons and their friends in a course of summer night's sermons.

FEAR FULLER MAY EVADE SACCO-VANZETTI ISSUE; NEWARK MEETING BROKEN UP

(Continued from Page One) Friday night the committee was notified by Carl Bauwartz, superintendent of the shade tree department, that it was revoked, his excuse being that "there might be a disturbance." Budenz and Freeman were both released, the police officials fearing to make a test case.

Fascisti Responsible. Local fascists are charged by the Sacco-Vanzetti committee with being at the bottom of the action of the city authorities in breaking up the meeting.

Hold Meeting Saturday. Budenz declared that the city would be sued for its unlawful action in breaking up the meeting for which elaborate plans had been made, and that the Civil Liberties Union will make new plans for another protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti in Military Park next Saturday afternoon.

The committee announced that it would call on Charles P. Gillan, commissioner of parks and public buildings, demanding that he explain under whose authority the meeting was broken up.

Crush Reaction, China Unions Demand (Continued from Page One) by native big business and that the development of the revolution now lies entirely in the hands of the workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie, the Fourth All-China Trade Union Congress has passed a resolution suggesting that the Nationalist government take steps to check reactionary elements operating in Nationalist territory.

Demanding the destruction of bandits, the abolition of the power of the feudal gentry in rural districts, the solution of the land question, the consolidation of labor organizations, the enactment of legislation protecting labor and granting social insurance to workers, the resolution is intended to suggest some of the needs arising as a result of the change in the character of the Chinese revolution.

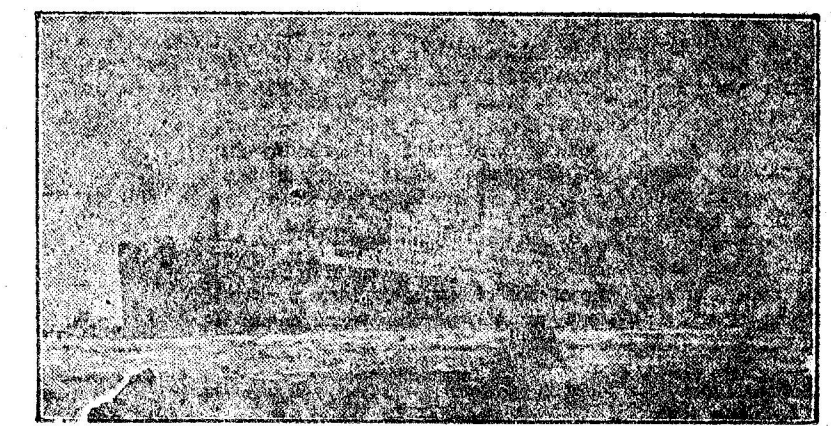
Military Training for Workers. Pointing out that the number of Chinese workers has reached 2,800,000, the appeal asks that measures be taken for the military training of workers and for the consolidation of the friendly ties between the workingclass and the army.

The appeal concludes with a plea to the workingclass of the world to support the Chinese labor movement in its struggle for the liberation of China.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEWARK, June 26.—A squad of city police today broke up a Sacco-Vanzetti meeting in Military Park attended by nearly 2,000 and arrested the speakers, Louis F. Budenz of the Civil Liberties Union and Irving Freeman of the Federated Press. A permit to hold the meeting had been obtained on June 10, but late

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CONFERENCE To prepare for The DAILY WORKER midsummer carnival and fair, meets at 108 East 14th Street, Wednesday evening, June 29 at 8 P. M. All Units of the Workers Party, all other working class organizations are urged to have their representatives present ready with full reports as to what they will contribute. Report all proposals to Bert Miller, c/o DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City. Orchard 1680.

4th of July week-end Camp Nitgedaiget BEACON, N. Y. Concerts, Balls and Other Entertainments Open for Registration in New York Office: 69 Fifth Avenue Tel. Stuyvesant 6900 Not registered will not be accommodated. CAMP TELEPHONE: BEACON 731

Hankow Printers' Strike

By MARKOFF.

The printers in two foreign newspapers — "The Hankow Herald" (American) and "The Central China Post" (English)—went on strike on the 19th of March in Hankow. The strike was entirely unexpected by the publishers in both cases, the workers having presented no demands of any sort in advance. They had always appeared satisfied with their conditions and no sort of economic friction had arisen between them and the employers for a long time. The publishers, however, jumping to the conclusion that the printers were about to present incredible demands for raised wages, appealed to the authorities with a protest and requests for protection from the violence of the workers. The authorities were also astonished by the strike, but refused to take any measures for stopping it.

Reasons Appear.

The cause of the strike at last came out on the 21st of March. The Wu-hang printers' union issued a declaration in which it was stated that the cause of the strike was the tone of these papers and the contents of the articles printed in them. "Both papers

are exerting their best efforts," runs the declaration, "to break down the power of the labor unions and of the revolutionary people as a whole. . . . We know, from what is written in them that their aim is the struggle with the revolution. . . . We have therefore decided, in the interests of the revolution, to stop the issue of both these papers."

To Stop Reactionaries.

There was not a word in the declaration of raised wages or any other demands of the sort. This is the first case in China of the printers striking merely to stop the issue of papers hostile to the labor movement. It goes without saying that the strike met with full sympathy from all the revolutionary elements. The Wu-hang Trade Union Council decided to issue strike benefits, while a subsidy equal to their former monthly pay of less than 30 Mex. dollars (1 Mex. dollar—2s.) was assigned to the printers.

The attempts of the consuls to end the strike came to nothing. The papers were forced to issue short typewritten communiques, chiefly devoted to the strike itself.

Hankow's Herald Quits.

Exactly a month from the day the strike arose "The Hankow Herald" decided to capitulate. An agreement was concluded between the two sides through the mediation of Chen Kung-po, chief of the labor branch of the Kuomintang. The publishers of "The Hankow Herald" acknowledged that they had been wrong to publish articles against the emancipatory movement and the Chinese revolution and declared themselves as supporters of American-Chinese friendship, in future to refrain from printing such articles. Moreover, the publishers undertook to pay the workers their wages for the time of the strike, to give the union compensation to the amount of 500 dollars and to make no discharges in connection with the strike.

"The Central China Post" has also recently begun again to come out. The terms on which the workers returned are not, however, known as yet, but it looks as if "The Central China Post" has been forced to give in.

Vital Contract Is Closed by 'Amtorg' USSR Trading Firm

Saul G. Bron, chairman of the board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, 165 Broadway, which exports products to the Soviet Union, announced yesterday that a contract had been signed with the Soviet Naptha Syndicate whereby Amtorg became sole agent of the syndicate in the United States. The contract was concluded a few days ago with M. E. Kalnin, vice-chairman of the Naptha syndicate, who has sailed for Europe after spending a month in the United States.

Mr. Kalnin discussed the world oil situation with a number of American oil executives during his visit. Before he sailed he expressed himself optimistically on the future possibilities of marketing Soviet oil products abroad, in co-operation with established American distributing companies.

Oil Production Increases.

Officers of Amtorg stated that oil production in the Soviet Union for the first seven months of the current Soviet fiscal year, October 1st to April 30th, was 5,759,146 metric tons, an increase of 29.7 per cent over the same period of last year and 7 per cent greater than the output for seven months of 1913.

Oil exports for the period were 1,053,826 metric tons, an increase of 41 per cent over the same period of last year and about double the rate of export for 1913.

PRAVDA STAFF WITH AMERICAN COMRADES



Front row (left to right) Simeon Yengenov, member of staff "Rabochya Krestyanskaye" correspondent—the workers' and peasants' correspondent; Wm. F. Kruse; J. Louis Engdahl, editor The Daily Worker; Maria Illitchova Ulianov, sister of Lenin, member of the Pravda editorial staff; David A. Icock, foreign editor of Pravda. Rear row (left to right) Alexander M. Zuyev, Natalia Pitatzkoyka, Abraham Romanofsky; all members of the staff of Workers' and Peasants' Correspondence.

Journalism Under Communist Rule

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH. (Special To The DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., (By Mail).

Just across the way the workmen are busy putting the finishing touches on the magnificent new six-story home of the Isvestia, the daily publication of the Soviet Power.

But we are now in the offices of the Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, splendid in themselves. In the days of czarism the Pravda Building, next door neighbor of the Isvestia building, was occupied by the Russkye Slovo (the Russian Word), the biggest and admittedly the best at that time of the bourgeois daily press that once boasted a circulation of 1,000,000 copies.

Below in the courtyard an endless stream of wagons pours thru unloading huge rolls of newsprint. It comes from Finland, Sweden and some from Germany. The Soviet Union is not yet able to produce all the newsprint that its many publications require. That steady arrival of rolls of newsprint was the same in the days of the Russkye Slovo as it is now with the publication of the Pravda. But that is all. The printed word that a few hours later converts this blank newsprint into hundreds of thousands, millions of copies of newspapers, today has a different message, the call to struggle, the will to build, to fight for the New Order that has displaced the old.

Has Excellent Foreign News. My visit to Pravda was made by appointment with David I. Icock, its foreign editor. Comrade Icock has three assistants who divide the various nations of the world among themselves and, with the aid of reports from many able correspondents in foreign lands, supplemented by "Tass" (Russian Telegraph Agency), give to the readers of the Pravda an excellent foreign news service.

"How big an editorial staff have you altogether?" was a question that came instinctively to my lips, as I envied this machinery for gathering foreign news.

"We have about 100 editorial workers altogether," replied Icock, in quite a matter of fact way, and when I told him that we had only a bare half dozen on the editorial staff of The DAILY WORKER, he smiled and was willing to discuss the difficult days of the Bolshevik press before the revolutionary triumph of 1917. The difference between an editorial staff of half a dozen and one hundred, in this instance, is the difference wrought by revolutionary change.

We went first to meet Comrade Maria Illitchova Ulianov, the sister of Lenin, who is the responsible secretary of the Editorial Board, meaning that she has an influential place in shaping the editorial policies of the paper. She also gives considerable attention to the development of worker correspondence. In fact it was in the office of "Rabochya Krestyanskaye Correspondent"—(The Workers' and Peasants' Correspondent) that we all had our pictures taken at the end of my visit, the camera, ever present, being considered one of the most valuable adjuncts of every Soviet publication. Pravda has three photographers with three assistants in this department.

Workers' Gifts Everywhere. But this is getting ahead of the story. Comrade Illitchova was not in when we first arrived at "Her Room." This gave us an opportunity to look around a bit in the most attractive editorial office that I have ever seen. Here I felt the intense interest that the workers and peasants take in their press. Fittingly arranged about the room were many of the gifts that had been received by the paper from its readers. There were only a few, however. Most of them had been sent to the Museum of the Revolution, for safe keeping and preservation.

On the huge, flat top desk, however, there stood the latest gift, a reproduction of the Lenin Mausoleum under a glass dome, made by the workers of the great Moscow factory, "Electrolampa II." It had just been

received that day. On top of the Mausoleum stood a full length reproduction of Lenin in metal, so that when the current was turned on the metal glowed with the heat of electric energy, thrilling one in its way with the feeling that, "LENIN STILL LIVES!" It was a thing to admire.

Here was a sledge from the Odessa Metal Works, with an appropriate inscription; a huge tobacco leaf in a glass case, from tobacco workers, gifts from the Railroad Shops in the North Caucasus, and from the Navy Yard in Sebastopol, to mention just a few. We were looking them over one by one, until Comrade Illitchova arrived to welcome the intruders.

Message to America's Workers. One moment in her presence and it was easy to realize why she held this important post. Full of energy and enthusiasm, she quickly showed a keen knowledge of the difficult tasks confronting the central organ of the Party that is leading 160,000,000 of people to Communism here in the Soviet Union, and inspiring international labor in the struggle toward world victory.

She asked that her greeting be sent to the readers of The DAILY WORKER and urged that we exert every possible energy in developing our Worker-Writers in America. Then we passed on to Bukharin's room—Nikolai Bukharin—editor of the Pravda, who is better known in the United States as the writer of Communist books and pamphlets that have been translated into the English language and received considerable circulation.

Bukharin was not in his office. He was busy somewhere else preparing for the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Comintern (Communist International), where he would make the report on the Chinese question.

Sub-divided Into Departments. Each department of the paper has a room to itself, sometimes two or three rooms, so that extreme quiet and exclusiveness is secured for effective work. Each one of these editorial sections yielded up an interesting story all its own, worthy of a separate article.

There was the Farmers' Section with an editor and an assistant. But nearby was the room where the editor of the Red Army and Fleet Section held forth. In the latter was displayed the latest issue of the Wall Newspaper of the Cruiser "Comintern" stationed at Sebastopol. It was entitled "Our Everyday Life" and had much of interest in story and pictures of life aboardship.

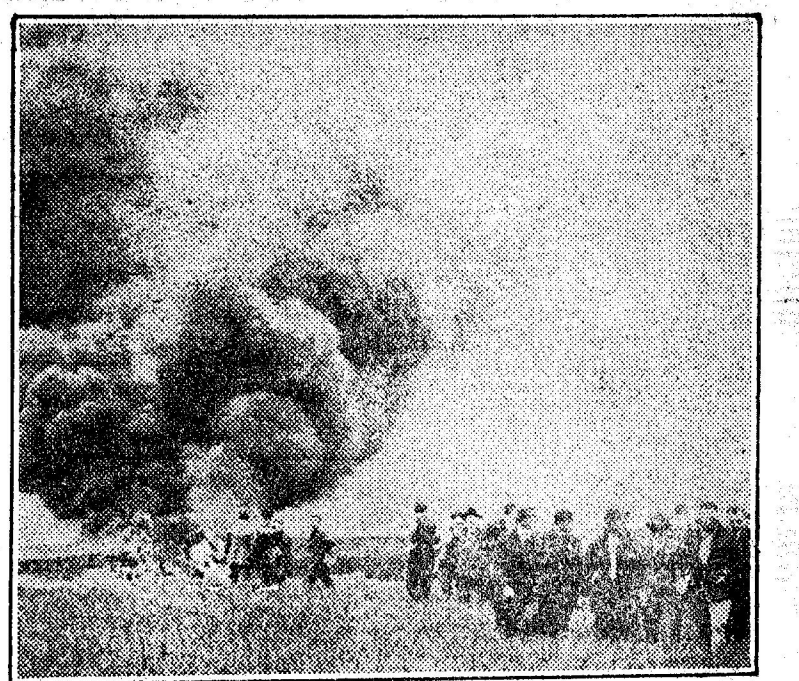
Much could be written of how the news of Moscow and its immediate surroundings is covered day by day by the local staff of 13 members. Here was a city editor who refused to be thrilled at the thought of divorce scandals, murders and sex stuff that keeps the capitalist newspaper city editor in America continually on edge. At the same time, however, no news of vital interest to the workers escapes him.

Service there is a "Bureau of Inquiry" with eight editorial workers attached to it. Its function is to assist the readers of the Pravda. This results often in thoro investigation being made of various complaints. Much material is never published. But what goes into the paper appears in the department "Pravda Helped" that has won much influence for the publication.

There is also a "Legal Aid" Department that has good lawyers in its service. Anyone, Communist as well as non-Communist workers and even such remnants of the bourgeoisie as still exist, may seek assistance from this department. It also wins influence for the paper.

The news editor has charge of the news of the Soviet Union outside of Moscow. He has his staff of assistants, who direct the large number of paid correspondents who send in material by phone, wire and mail. This department also handles the domestic wire news furnished by "Tass."

Pravda's news editor revealed the



As they took off from Le Bourget flying field, Paris, on the start of a contemplated flight to India in an effort to establish a new long distance record, Captains Pelletier D'oisie and Gonin, noted French aviators, came to grief when their heavily loaded 650-horsepower biplane crashed and was completely destroyed. The photo shows D'oisie at the right with Gonin, leaving the burning plane.

interesting information that there is considerable competition between the different Soviet daily newspapers, resulting in an increasingly hot hunt for news. The special correspondent, therefore, is considered a valuable adjunct to the regular "Tass" correspondent.

There is a clipping bureau, a morgue for photographs and cuts, and a special morgue for articles that cannot be used at this time, but may be of use some time in the future, all regular gold mines of material. But the Pravda especially prides itself on its own library that occupies three large rooms and contains 20,000 titles. This library has been developed only within the last two or three years. Even now it is still growing rapidly under the direction of an expert librarian. It places at the disposal of the staff members all material desired on all subjects without forcing busy editorial workers to ransack other libraries and thus waste considerable time.

Much could also be written of the department devoted to "Party Life," the news and activities of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union. Five people work in this department and carry on an extensive correspondence.

The Pravda also has its share of the 300,000 worker correspondents in the Soviet Union, organized in 10-000 groups, who continually write for the Soviet Press. It is estimated that there are 50,000 Wall Newspapers in the Union. About 40 per cent of the

Worker-Writers are party members, giving the majority of 60 per cent to nonparty workers.

The Worker Correspondents' Magazine of the Pravda, a fortnightly with a paid circulation, has 8,000 readers. The best centers of worker correspondence are the Donetz Basin (The Pittsburgh of the Soviet Union) and Leningrad. The youth predominates as Worker-Writers, especially in the villages, the average age being between 20 and 30 years.

I found that every Soviet daily newspaper usually published a series of other publications. Thus the Pravda issues additional periodicals as follows: "The Bolshevik," a fortnightly; "Under the Banner of Marxism," a theoretical monthly; "Enterprise," a monthly dealing with industrial problems; "Projector," an illustrated fortnightly with a circulation of 7,000. Many members of the staff are always working on some book or pamphlet.

I try to comprehend the power of this vast battery of the Soviet press when Comrade Icock presents Bezymensky, "One of our most popular proletarian poets." Then the Pravda's "best cartoonist," who has been denounced by Chamberlain in the British house of commons, and who is copied extensively in the American Capitalist press, drops in. Gradually one realizes the giant forces released by working class journalism. Daily these forces grow in power, strengthening the Soviet Power against its capitalist foe.

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The Reply to Reaction.

The mass demonstration in Union Square Saturday under the auspices of the Unity Committee of the Furriers' Union, attended by 15,000 enthusiastic workers, gave a decisive answer to the attack of the bosses, the Woll-Frayne-McGrady Special A. F. of L. committee, the Forward and the socialist party bureaucracy and their allies—the Tammany Hall political machine—upon the strike of the Furriers' Union and the right to picket.

A phalanx of banners with slogans setting forth the issues around which the struggle of the union centers and naming the enemies of the union who have exposed themselves in the course of the fight, raised above the sea of massed faces, shared the applause and cheering with the speakers.

But more important than the exposure and denunciation of the enemies of the labor movement the huge meeting applauded, was the appeal to all sections of the labor movement for support of the Furriers' strike on vital principles of union policy, organization and tactics.

The speakers stated and the meeting agreed with thunderous shouts that the striking furriers are now the shock troops of the labor movement, that their defense of the right to picket is a struggle in which the whole labor movement should join.

To the whole working class of the United States and especially to its organized section the thousands of workers who have endured for month on month the savage attack in which their enemies have used every weapon—slander, gangsters, framed-up prosecutions which have jailed workers for strike activity, alliances with the bosses and police to smash the picket line, injunctions, perjury—the Union Square meeting put the following questions:

Will you permit officials of the American Federation of Labor to use their power and prestige against the interests of a union on strike and to attempt to secure, as did Vice-President Matthew and Organizers Frayne and McGrady in their recent letter to the New York Central Labor Council, the services of union men and women as strikebreakers and scabherders?

Will you permit these so-called labor leaders to unite with the bosses and the police to destroy the right to picket and to send strikers to jail for picketing?

It is sufficient comment on the disgrace which the Woll-McGrady-Frayne committee has brought upon the labor movement and the sterling services it has rendered to the bosses, that 15,000 workers meet in a public square in the largest city in the United States and correctly characterize these actions as stoopigeonism of the rankest kind, a blow at the very foundations of the labor movement and irrefutable evidence of a common front with the bosses to destroy one of the cornerstones of American trade union tactics—ceaseless struggle for the right to strike and picket.

The Union Square demonstration was the first action in a campaign which the Furriers' Unity Committee has begun and which has as its object the exposure before the whole labor movement of the reactionary alliance and its destructive activities in the New York needle trades.

The meeting marks the opening of a new phase in the struggle of the rank and file under left wing leadership to build and maintain honest and effective trade unions from which all boss control has been eliminated. It will mark the revival of a rank and file offensive against stoopigeonism in the labor movement and we are certain that with the full information relative to the monstrous methods used in the needle trades by the National Civic Federation officialdom in the ranks of the labor movement at its disposal, the answer of the membership of the American labor movement will be sharp and clear—will be the answer given by the Union Square meeting, but magnified a hundredfold.

The Signal for Cruiser Building.

The Geneva conference has dramatized the naval program of the Coolidge administration. Its insistence upon extending the 5-5-3 ratio agreed upon to cover capital ships at the Washington conference six years ago being extended to lighter naval craft can mean nothing other than the prelude to the most ambitious program of building naval vessels ever launched. It is ridiculous to expect Britain to scrap a sufficient number of its 304,000 tons of cruisers to reach the level of the 95,000 tons maintained by the United States. Even if Britain accepted the proposals of the American delegation it means that the naval power of the cruiser class would be increased by 209,000 tons.

Regardless of the outcome of Geneva the "big navy" gang will win its demands. The very existence of the conference is greeted with loud huzzas by the apostles of a big navy, the shipbuilders, the armor plate manufacturers, the munition manufacturers. The horde of naval officers turned out at Annapolis (all paid propagandists of the war-mongers and profiteers) are already counting on easy jobs in the new and bigger navy that will surely materialize. The house and senate committees having jurisdiction over naval construction are prepared to ask congress to appropriate a minimum of \$200,000,000 this coming winter to bring the naval power of the United States up to the British standard.

The race for naval armaments is on even while the lackeys of the three imperialist powers—the United States, England and Japan—preparing for the coming war in the Pacific are trying to conceal the features of Mars, the god of war, beneath pacifist pretenses.

At the same time this naval race is being launched we see the world powers engaged in the most stupendous strides on the field of aviation. This is supplemented by chemists frantically working to concoct more deadly poisonous gases, liquid fires and other destructive agencies, the use of which will devastate not only armed forces but whole populations.

No thinking person can view the present world situation without perceiving the malignant designs upon the lives of millions of the working class. The competition in armaments is accompanied by the most colossal provocation for the next world

DANGER AHEAD!

By T. LOAF.

THE first report of the Stressemann speech which we saw after writing this article is but a summary of his previous utterances. We shall return to it when Mr. Stressemann will give explanations to the expected interpellations of the Communists and the Nationalists. While it is true that the latter cannot, because of their own political compromises with the "Western orientation," seriously endanger his position, it is equally true that they will not let pass a splendid occasion to attack their political antagonist.

As to the Communists they will surely demand better proofs of Stressemann's loyalty to the Rapallo and Berlin treaties with the Soviet Union than his "honorable word." By the way, the latest utterance of the Polish Minister Zaleski, directed against Germany and showing a leaning toward an understanding with the Soviet Union is but another proof of the absolute instability of the present world situation). T. L.

ON Thursday, the 23rd, the German foreign minister, Stressemann was expected to explain in the Reichstag what had happened at the recent session of the Council of the League of Nations at Geneva and at the same time to answer the "latest" aggressive speech of Poincare, directed against the "conciliatory policy" of the French Foreign Minister Briand towards Germany. According to press information, Stressemann would raise the whole question of the Locarno treaty and its value to Germany while explaining why he, Stressemann, has, against hopes and expectations, returned from Geneva "with empty hands" instead of bringing with him the demanded reduction of the French military forces of occupation in the Rhineland as well as other "compensations" for the planned betrayal of the Soviet Union.

SIMULTANEOUSLY the news published here about the behavior of the Polish authorities in the matter of the murdering of the Soviet Ambassador Voikoff—particularly after the surely ordered declarations of the Polish Minister Zaleski in Geneva—shows clearly that a good deal of the stories coming from Geneva and telling of Poland's urgent pleading with the big powers not to "irritate" the Soviet Union by a united campaign against her was mere propaganda. Apparently the back of Mr. Zaleski has been "stiffened" in Geneva as only this can explain the manner in which the sentence against the counter-revolutionary youth has been commented upon in Poland as well as the purposeful levity with which the matter is now being treated by the Polish government (N. Y. Times, May 21); both, if true, are absolutely indicative of a more rigid attitude on the part of the Polish government in the negotiations now being conducted with the Soviet government.

THESE dispatches mark but the first repercussions of the "blow up" in Geneva. However, the failure there, which for the present has made difficult a concerted attack of the powers upon the Workers' Republic and thus relieved somewhat the anxiety and tension felt by all revolutionary elements throughout the world, is by no means over. The enemies of the Soviet Republic, and foremost among them the English die-hard government, are intriguing against her after the Geneva failure with no less energy than before. In the best case they have but delayed their attack up to the time when they are able to overcome the differences arising from their greedy imperialist covetings. Moreover, there are indications that the tory government and some of its satellites are now engaged in a vicious scheme by all means to provoke the Soviet government to some rash action. Still, the truth remains that the Geneva session of the council has proved with regard to the anti-Soviet schemes an absolute failure, that it will necessitate a new series of diplomatic bargainings, concessions, threats and all other means to bring about a united counter-revolutionary front, which in the language of the capitalist press is called the "peace of Europe."

HOWEVER, in order to get a clearer view of the present situation with regard to the attack upon the Soviet Union and to understand the meaning of the mostly veiled press reports from the capitals of Europe (and war. The British government of forgery, provocation and murder carries on a world-wide campaign against the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. The powers temporarily unite against the nationalist liberation movement in China. Britain and Italy provoke a war situation in the Balkans. France cynically watches the performance at Geneva and calls new classes to the colors. The United States intensifies its aggression in Central and South America while its greedy and avaricious agents roam the whole world trying in every conceivable manner to extend its power against its imperialist rivals. Behind the scenes at Geneva the American agents try desperately to induce Japan to abandon its new orientation toward Britain and throw its lot in with the jackal pack of Wall Street.

The gathering clouds of the next world conflict hover ominously over mankind. Henceforth every effort must be made to combat the war madness by launching a counter-offensive against the diplomats who are gambling with the lives of unnumbered millions of workers and farmers. The hypocritical pacifist mask must be ripped asunder and the hideous features of the war conspirators exposed in all their ugliness so that the potential cannon fodder—the sons of the workers and the farmers—will fight the class struggle against the imperialist monsters, instead of the imperialist war for them.

sometimes from Washington, we shall consider more fully the "problems" and the "work" of the recent session of the so-called League of Nations. We say "so-called" because seldom has the League of Nations fraud been exposed in such a drastic and convincing manner as exactly during the last few months—the "hopes and beliefs" of our hazy liberals of the New Republic calibre notwithstanding.

THIS session primarily was scheduled to confirm and continue the program of the "World Economic Conference," which had gathered in May in Geneva with the participation of delegates from the Soviet Union and from the United States. About the program and the results of that Economic Conference we shall say a few words later on. We mention it now, for while the ostensible purpose of the Economic Conference was to find ways and means for economic stabilization of Europe and to restore peaceful conditions for capitalism, the League Council cynically and without much ado shelved this peace program and has actually turned itself into a War Council outlining the attack upon the Soviet Union. If this war council did not come to an understanding as to the propitious time and manner to launch this attack—it surely was not consideration for the peace of the world or its concern for the welfare of the Russian masses which know from bitter experience the true intentions of these bloody imperialist hyenas. The actors were merely too "individualistic" in playing their roles at the first rehearsal and the show had to be delayed.

II.

THE session of the League Council that started on the 15th of June and ended rather abruptly on the 16th—with the departure of the French minister Briand—may prove to have been of the greatest importance for the allaying of the immediate danger to the Soviet Union. Then the English diplomacy has for weeks before set everything in motion in order to successfully put through the main part of their present international program: the complete isolation of the Soviet Union and in consequence a united war campaign of the powers upon the hated workers' republic. It was the English die-hards, the Churchills, Birkenheads, Amerys and "Jixes" who through their now "converted" and obedient servant, Austen Chamberlain, gave the keynote to the session; and it was their anti-Soviet campaign that became the center around which there were focused all the imperialist ambitions and covetings and the consequent bickerings of all the powers.

THE question to be settled was of a double nature: first, whether the time has arrived for a combined international front against the Soviet Union and the immediate inauguration of actively hostile steps provocative of war—this all under England's leadership; second, whether England could successfully patch up at present the differences between the imperialist powers—among others her own differences with France—in order to unite them all upon this "holy expedition." In other words, the question reduced itself to another one, namely whether and in how far the English Tories would succeed in transforming their program of a final struggle between British imperialism and the Soviet Union into one of a far-flung battlefront of world capitalism against the forces of world revolution in general and the power of the Soviet Union in particular.

FOR many months the English conservatives have been engaged in a silent but continuous work of advancing their program that consisted in weakening—by sapping or direct blows—the strength of the Soviet Union and revolutionary China. They did everything to encircle the Soviet Union with a ring of hostile fascist states, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland, ready to do the bidding of their English master.

ONE need but to recall the recent history of these states that almost all have gone through a well engineered fascist uprising with a consequent policy of hostility towards the Soviet Republic—and the hand of Britain will become revealed without fail. If—as in the case of Latvia or Poland—the Soviet Union was still able not only to maintain the status

quo, but even to work for the improvement of her relations with these states—this was due to the truly peaceful policy of the workers' republic, as exemplified in the proposed treaty of "non-aggression."

Latvia has been on the verge of signing a neutrality pact with the Soviet Union; a report had it that Finland and Estonia—surely not without a tip from Britain—have raised the alarm that this act would be contrary to Latvia's obligations as a member of the League of Nations. In the case of Poland the Polish government itself admitted that the slain Soviet Ambassador Voikoff had been working together with the Polish diplomats upon a treaty of "non-aggression." It can be judged from Polish sources this treaty would put Poland in the orbit of the states united with Russia in a so-called "Eastern Locarno Pact," so dreaded by imperial Britain.

SIMILARLY the tory government of England has been using all its influence and exercising pressure upon Afghanistan, Persia and even in Turkey to change their friendly attitude towards the Soviet Union. The huge cry and propaganda let loose in the fall of last year about an "Asiatic League" centering around the Soviet Union will be surely yet remembered. The occasion for that outpouring of the capitalist press was a meeting between Chicherin and the Turkish Foreign Minister, Tewfik Rushdy Bey, reaffirming the good relations between the two states.

WITH Afghanistan the Soviet Union has concluded a non-aggression and neutrality treaty while with Persia the negotiations were somewhat more prolonged; recent news dispatches from Moscow spoke of the clearing up of all disputed questions which finds its corroboration in a reported threat on the part of the British government against the Persian Shah, Reza Khan Pahlevi.

Britain threatens the Shah with de-thronement if the latter persists in his friendly policy towards the government of the Soviet Union. In a later article we shall show that new manipulations are being instituted now in Turkey by the powers with the double purpose of drawing Turkey away from the Soviet Union and of playing her off in the imperialist game of rivalry between the "first class" powers.

THE rumors connected with the visit of Kemal Pasha to Constantinople, the new French approach to Turkey to counteract the influence of Italy in the Balkans, particularly in Greece, and last but not least the recent action of the U. S. government that decided to send an ambassador to Turkey although the senate had rejected the Lausanne treaty—all these facts are not without their significance as to a "new Turkish policy" to be launched now by the imperialist powers.

MOST of these intrigues were but a part of the British machinations against the Soviet Union, aiming at a creation of a continental block against the Soviet Union. In the case of some states like Poland and particularly Rumania, united with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia in the "so-called" "Little Entente," this "continental" program of Great Britain has created bad blood on the part of France whose interests are tied up with that post-war baby over which she is trying to exercise a jealous control. Moreover, with putting its foot into the Balkan affairs Great Britain has antagonized France by supporting various claims of Italy directed against France and Yugoslavia. Thus the anti-Soviet policy of Great Britain was intertwined with the rivalries between the imperialist powers themselves.

A most important field of the British anti-Soviet activity lay however in China where England was everly successful in forming a united front against the Soviet Republic. It was and is China that is the sore spot of British politics now. And it must be most emphatically underlined here—against the assertions of the capitalist press—that it was the failure of England in China and not the Soviet activities in the Far East that have determined the action of the British government.

The first sharp note of Great Britain to the Soviet Republic, in February of this year, that gave already an inkling of the British intentions, was sent because, and after, the flirtations of the British diplomacy with the Nationalist movement have by all visible tokens proved futile.

It should be noted that it is not only the United States whose policy in China is "vacillating," that the policy of Great Britain and for that matter of Japan also—have for some time shown a marked "vacillation."

The February note was in accord with the new policy of Great Britain, soon to be shown by the raid of Chang Tso-lin on the Soviet mission in Peking—a raid obviously engineered by Great Britain and clearly intended as a challenge to the Nationalist movement. Likewise it was not by mere chance that the final break with the Soviet government in May coincided with the withdrawal of Basil Newton, representative of the British minister to Peking, Miles Lampson, from the Cantonese government at Hankow. Thus Great Britain was revenging her failure in China by her attacks on the Soviet government—whatever be her lying propaganda about the "dir

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

"One For All," the drama by Ernest and Louise Cortis, now playing at the Princess Theatre will move to Wallack's Theatre Monday evening.

"Bottomland," a new revue, will have its premiere at the Princess Theatre tonight. Eva Taylor and Clarence Williams head the all-Negro cast.

Charlotte Greenwood, remains at the Palace for a second week, appearing in a new program. The other acts are: Marjory Vadie and Ota Gygi and the Marjory Vadie Dancers; William and Joe Mandel; Owen McGivney, in scenes from Dickens; "The Wager;" Ed Healy and Allan Cross and Les Ghezzly.

The Albee Theatre in Brooklyn will have a program of acts including Marion Harris; The Ingenues; Valerie Bergere; Keene and Eline; Ed. J. Lambert; Jack Hanley; Hayes, Marsh and Hayes; and The Del Ortos.

Integration" of Hankow, so copiously duplicated in this country.

THE policy of encircling and isolating the Soviet Union, tenaciously pursued by Chamberlain in all parts of the world, necessitated, however, two conditions: First, a complete agreement in the British cabinet as to the means and the tempo of the campaign; second, the patching up for a time at least—of the various conflicts between the imperialist powers which particularly in the recent weeks have become rather sharp.

THE state visit of President Doumergue of France to London which ended on May 19th after a series of conversations between Briand and Chamberlain, was apparently designed to bring an agreement between France and Great Britain not only upon the question of the Soviet Union but also upon all the other questions of difference. The purpose was to set down the "reward" to be meted out to Stressemann for his "loyalty" to the League of Nations and simultaneously to press down too high demands on his part, to allay the too troublesome Mussolini and at the same time again to "settle" the question of the Mediterranean, further to reach an understanding about the "Little Entente" and the Balkans and so on.

In a word, the two main imperialist fiddlers met to agree upon their tune at the approaching session of the council of the League of Nations. But it seems that the precipitate action of the die-hard clique of the Baldwin cabinet has forced matters before the whole show could be well staged. This is one of the reasons for the "fizzling out" of the Geneva session. The others are the imperialist differences that just now come more sharply to the fore.

This phase of the situation the role and the game of the other various "imperialisms" including that of the United States we shall present in the following chapters.

(To be continued)

Party Activities

A. B. C. Class in Coney.
Tomorrow, 8:30 p. m., at 2901 W. 29th St., Coney Island, there will be a reading and discussion of A. B. C. of Communism, by Buckharin. Comrade Katz will lead the discussion.

To Members of Section 1.
All your units will meet on Wednesday, June 29, 6 p. m. sharp, at your unit regular headquarters.

To Section 1 Speakers.
All speakers of Section 1 who can act as chairman at open-air meetings

OLIVE BORDEN



In the new picture, "The Secret Studio," which will be shown at Moss' Broadway beginning today.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
The SILVER CORD
John Golden
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Little Theatre GRAND STREET
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30.
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30
FOLLIES

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer.
Best Seats \$2.20
Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

Warner Bros. Present "The First Auto"
with Barney Oldfield on the screen and in person
E. S. Moss
B'way at 53rd
Continuous
Noon to Midnight
and New Vitaphone

are to report on Thursday, June 30, 7 p. m. to 51 East 10th St., two flights up.

Party Units, Attention!
All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in THE DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Passaic Branch to Have Outing.
The Workers Party Branch of Passaic will run a bus ride Sunday, July 3rd to Horse-neck Bridge. It will start 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Tickets one dollar. For children 25 cents.

Industrial Organizers of Section 1 Meet Tonight.
A special meeting of the industrial organizers of Section 1 will be held tonight 6 p. m. at 108 East 14th St.

Talk on British Trade Union Bill.
Charles Mitchell will speak on the British Trade Union Bill at the educational meeting of sub-section 3-E, tomorrow evening, 6.15 p. m. at 100 West 28th St.

New Oil Lands Discovered.
MOSCOW, June 26.—Nearly 2,700 acres of oil-bearing lands have been recently discovered in the Kerch region of Crimea. Borings will begin during the next fiscal year.

BOOK BARGAINS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

Three Valuable Booklets

Everyone of these three should be read by every worker and kept for ready reference on a worker's book-shelf. Take advantage of the lower rate to get all three.

- COMPANY UNIONS by Robt. W. Dunn —.25
- CLASS STRUGGLES IN AMERICA by A. M. Simons —.10
- THE CLASS STRUGGLE by Karl Kautsky —.25

All three for 50 CENTS

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

WOMEN

A Year's Activity of Working Class Organization

In June, 1926, a handful of progressive women of Brownsville decided to form a branch of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives. Their purpose was to organize the workingclass women on class lines and spur them on to activity in the class struggle. From a group of eight they have grown to seventy-five class conscious militant working women. Their activities for the past year are worthy of note.

Council No. 7 was born in the midst of the historic Passaic Textile Strike. The members plunged into the struggle with body and soul. We then collected funds for the use of the strikers, worked on the kitchen, and went on the picket lines.

During the campaign for the Icor Bazaar we find them doing their utmost to make the bazaar a success.

Soon after they are involved in the struggle of the paperbox makers. They collected food, worked in the

kitchen and established a rent fund for the striking families.

When the International Labor Defense called for aid, the members of Council No. 7 were not lacking. We contributed money and energy to make the bazaar the success it was.

Altho they had passed thru many campaigns their spirits were not dampened when they were called upon to aid the heroic cloakmakers and furriers who were betrayed by the reactionary leaders of the A. F. of L. Day in and day out the members of Council No. 7 worked making shirts, dresses, blouses for the bazaar besides collecting \$400. Not only did we mobilize our members but we mobilized our sympathizers for the valiant cause.

When THE DAILY WORKER was in danger of being crushed Council No. 7 answered the call by responding to the Ruthenberg sustaining fund.

German Woman Flier



Fraulcin Thea Raschke, noted woman flier of Germany, will try to break man's record in trans-Atlantic flight.

CITY'S PAINTERS, AND BARBERS ON THE PICKET LINE

Mass Arrests Continue During Week

By ART SHIELDS, (Federated Press).

Barbers, painters and furriers are furnishing the picket line displays for New York labor last week.

It is a barbers' strike season, not only in New York, but across the Hudson River. A thousand barbers are out in Newark, N. J., asking 60 hours a week instead of 70, and higher wages.

Two thousand New Yorkers had a several days' start of the Jerseyites. They are out from 59th St. to the Bronx on the West Side, for an hour a day less and a higher guarantee and commissions. The only men working are the bosses.

Striking Brooklyn painters are briskly portalling the jobs of the master painters who refuse to pay the \$14 scale. The journeymen dropped their brushes when an employers' injunction lapsed.

There is abundant precedent for the \$14 demand. Another 3,000 Brooklyn painters are already working at that rate.

Plumbers Await Action.

While on the subject of the building trades, it is well to remember that the plumbers' dispute is not settled. The Brooklyn mechanics of the pipe trade returned to work pending arbitration of their \$14 a day demand. And they are waiting for action.

And their helpers, who struck with them, returned to work when the mechanics walked back, are endeavoring to get all their men placed on the \$6 a day rate. It is \$2 a day more than most of them got before. The helpers' union—the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers—says that a large percentage of the men are under the desired scale and the rest are all getting more than the old rate, though recognition has not yet been obtained.

Progressive Shirt Men Have Nominated Ticket In Local 280 Election

With the election of the officers and executive board members of Local 280, Shirt Ironers' Union approaching, the progressive group of the organization has issued a statement pointing out how under the rule of the present administration the working conditions of the members have become worse.

The statement tells that more than 150 members have been lost during the past six months, the pay has decreased and the organizer has given out working cards to the clique favorites.

The progressive candidates are: president, M. Marmelstein; vice-president, J. Potack; treasurer, D. Handelman; organizer, J. Horowitz; office manager, I. Boorstein; recording secretary, A. Shameson.

For members of the executive board: L. Klein, H. Litich, J. Kraus, S. Bendich, L. Bendich and S. Uger.

Tailors Hold Important Mass Meeting Monday, Bohemian Hall, 73rd St.

A mass meeting of all custom tailors and bushelmen of New York has been called for Monday night at the Bohemian National Hall, 321 E. 73rd St., between First and Second Aves. Bushelmen of retail clothing and department stores have also been invited to attend this meeting.

A large number of speakers will point out the vital necessity of preparing a campaign to improve the general conditions of labor, and especially the abolition of home work, shortening of the work day, and increase in wages.

Charged With Theft of Fifty Cents; May Get Life in Penitentiary

WEST ORANGE, N. J., June 26.—Charged with appropriating fifty cents, George Blake, a bus driver for the Public Service Transportation Company is now facing a jail term. He has been paroled to await the action of the Grand Jury on the charge of embezzlement.

Fare Decision Today.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 26.—Final action by the board of trustees of Tarrytown is expected Monday night on the application of the Third Avenue Railway Company to be permitted to operate a Bus Line on the Tarrytown-White Plains route instead of a trolley.

The company has proposed a 25 cent fare to White Plains, ten cent fare from Elmsford to White Plains and a 15 cent fare from Elmsford to Tarrytown.

Civic Clubs here demand a 20 cent fare to White Plains and a 10 cent fare each way from Elmsford.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

WANTED!

WANTED 6 girls to act as ushers on Friday night, July 1st, at a mass meeting to welcome the first issue of the Greek Communist daily "Empros," to be held at Bryant Hall. Volunteers will please communicate with Comrade Harry Annis, 33 First Street.

Reactionaries Oust Board at Switchmen Convention Session

BUFFALO, June 26.—Re-election of practically the entire conservative officialdom and the removal of all the more progressive members of the executive board of the union featured the closing session of the fourth tri-annual convention of the railroad switchmen meeting here.

Two new vice-presidents, Lonagan and Lightfoot, were chosen at the convention, but progressives said there was little consolation to be derived from the change.

The ouster of the old board was a result of its refusal to permit what it considered to be wasteful expenditures on incompetent organization work.

Had Been Suspended. In this connection former Vice-President W. H. Burt had been suspended for three months for "incompetence" and "extravagance."

At the last session Burt made a plea for the reimbursement of \$1,200 which is the salary he would have received had he not been suspended. After a heated debate on the subject, the progressives finally succeeded in getting the proposal defeated.

Adopt Resolutions. Resolutions demanding the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and expressing solidarity with the Chinese liberation movement were adopted.

Wuxtra! New Red Plot In Philly! Supply of White Ducks Cornered

It is reported from reliable sources that the supply of white ducks trousers is running dangerously low in Philadelphia. The snoop-hounds of the leading detective agencies are close on the trail of a huge Red plot which has its ramifications in important centers of the City of Brotherly Love and Sisterly Devotion. And this, my brethren, is the plot.

It is a conspiracy against the gentlemen of leisure who play the game of golf. It seems that the Reds found out that a game of golf is not a game of golf without white duck trousers. So what did the rascals do but arrange a monster picnic just in golf-luffing season. The news of the picnic is all over the city, and the local labor movement has begun to gobble up all the stocks of white ducks, and so we have a conspiracy.

A bunch of the conspirators have been seen arranging for the white ducks to go racing around in field events, games, and the like. Also musical numbers by the Young Workers' Mandolin Orchestra, the Freiheit Gesangs Verein, and a large union dance orchestra (which will play in a roomy pavilion) will be part of the fun. Albert Weisbord, Pat Devine and others will speak. The 100% American hot dog, all kinds of sandwiches, drinks, hot corn, etc. will refresh the attendees. Come out to Maple Grove Park on Saturday, July 9th to see the joyous conspiracy in action!

It is alleged that the DAILY Worker, the Freiheit, the Workers Party, District three, and the Young Workers League, District three, are running the picnic at Maple Grove Park (at the end of the No. 50 car line on Saturday, July 9th).

Warehouse Fire Delays Subway and "L" Traffic

Traffic on the west side I. R. 1. subway and Ninth Ave. "L" was completely crippled late yesterday when a three alarm fire in a five story warehouse at Bumpers 52-54-56 Greenwich St. spread excitement throughout the financial district.

A blinding smoke drove women into buildings coughing and crying while 100 families in tenements adjacent to the burning structure were forced to flee to the street.

The foreman would go over to a worker and tell him that he is fired. When the worker insisted to know the reason, the foreman was frank enough to admit that the reason for it is on account of him going up to a union meeting complaining about conditions. In many instances the worker would succeed in proving to the boss that at the time of the meeting he was fifty miles away from the union hall. Upon further investigation it was discovered, that the worker fearing to lose his job, would sign somebody else's name on the so-

FARMERS

REVOLUTION ON THE FARM

By H. THEO. AHRENS.
The farmer, in the course of his operations, witnesses more revolutionary tactics than other exploited workers; alas, he does not take any lessons from the revolutionary and thought-provoking actions of the animals which are his constant associates. He is the most docile, patient, least militant of all animals himself.

When he takes his horses from the stubble-field, after having a long rest with plentiful feed and hitches them on the plow, they show resentment against slavery.

Unlike the farmer they refuse to work for mere board and lodging. The "get up" given with stentorian voice is the signal for revolutionary action. They walk on their hind legs, pawing the air with the front ones. They plunge and lurch, crowd and balk, they break lines and traces, sabotage is their predominant thought and aim.

The first furrow drives the farmer to despair; it is crooked and too often the plow skips on the surface. The horses, with blazing eyes, watch the farmer mending their broken harness.

During the first quarter of the day the horses are the victors, very little is accomplished. Gradually the slaves become more docile, finally they become resigned to their fate. That is more than may be said in regard to the farmer: "All honor to his horses!"

For real militancy and revolutionary tactics the old red cow deserves highest commendation. She says: "I demand a real bovine existence for the milk, cream and butter I furnish and the annual calf I give to the world. When in the heat of the summer, the pasture becomes wilted, neither persuasion nor a sermon on morality, nor a speech on patriotism will keep her from breaking into the adjoining wheat field.

Her strong body is pressed against the fence, snap goes the wire, crash goes the post and triumphantly she enters the cow paradise.

For generations the farmer was made contented by promises of better conditions, he was kept on the wretched pasture by politicians, regaling him with stale tariff speeches. "All honors to the old red cow!"

A colony of ants during the summer build their intricately and artfully constructed home in the shape of a good-sized hill. In the work of plowing the farmer with no more feeling than the loan shark who drives him from his farm now deprives the ants of their home by plowing through and turning it over. He stops his team and views the result of his catastrophic action. The ants without

coercion or dictation go to work salvaging the larvae and the helpless progeny. They give an example of cooperation and unity of action. There is not a shirker nor parasite, neither aristocracy through birth or wealth, they are all workers in the cause of their common wealth.

The farmer marvels at their actions, he may feel sorry that he is the author of so much cruelty and suffering, but he does not compare his station in life with the one occupied by his victims. It is cooperation, common service, no coercion, nor dictation, no masters nor slaves but equality of station and the misfortune of one the misfortune of all.

It is not apparent to him that he lags behind the ant in economic organization. Millions of farmers lost their homes through criminal economic conditions, not a haud was lifted in the way of help, they fought their battles as individuals, not even cooperating politically one part supporting one enemy while others gave power to another coterie of parasites. The farmer has descended to the lowest profession, because thousands of human parasites fatten on his body and blood. He has reasons to bow his head in humiliation and shame when he views the actions and economic organization of the insignificant ant.

The farmer views the fattened and helpless bodies of the drones lying in front of the bee-hives. The workers became revolutionary, they evicted the drones for the reason that they were parasitic consumers. The workers desired to live their own existence instead of living for the benefit of other bees which were parasitic and of the useless class. The result of this revolution is viewed by the farmer without seeing a certain analogy of the two lives. He does not think of the superior sense of the bees. While they emancipate themselves from the enslavement of the useless drones he is continuing to give his drones the highest and greatest luxuries at the expense of depriving himself and family of the joys of life. The farmers and workers have more power, both mentally and physically, than the human drones. The former do the work of the world while the latter fatten on the result of their gigantic labors. The bees have given an example, let the farmers and workers profit from the action of the lowly bee.

What in the foregoing applies to the farmer in a greater degree may be applied to the worker. When witnessing the actions of the lower animals, it would seem the human slaves would be influenced to imitation of their actions. "Oh, if they would only take a lesson from the old red cow!"

Near Riot in Boston Local 229 Boot and Shoe Workers Union When Baine Threatens to Take Charter Away

By M. SHARAF.
Local 229 which was the school for the present fake officialdom, eventually turned into a school for militant trade unionists thanks to the efforts of a few militants that followed the policy of boring from within.

It is well to remember that for fourteen years this local was under one man's administration. The membership of said local either accepted his decisions, or were driven out of town thru the cooperation of the business agent and the manufacturers.

It is a well known fact among the shoe workers of Boston that whoever went to the union for prices or conditions was laid off the next day. It has also happened where a whole department was fired out for the only "sin" of going up to a union meeting.

This local has a so-called honorary book for members attending meetings. As a result of that many curious incidents grew out of it.

The foreman would go over to a worker and tell him that he is fired. When the worker insisted to know the reason, the foreman was frank enough to admit that the reason for it is on account of him going up to a union meeting complaining about conditions. In many instances the worker would succeed in proving to the boss that at the time of the meeting he was fifty miles away from the union hall. Upon further investigation it was discovered, that the worker fearing to lose his job, would sign somebody else's name on the so-

called "honorary book." The climax of the fight came when a communication of the general office was read to unseat three members of the executive board and the vice-president of the local, who were charged with belonging to a dual union. Whereas in reality they simply belong to the Shoe Workers' Social Club, an organization which has only members in good standing in the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

When got up to speak, instead of defending his communication, he told of the glorious position of the Boot and Shoe under his administration, etc., etc.

Somebody on the floor got up and made a point of order, and based it on the grounds that the "glory" that Baine is talking is not on the floor for discussion, and as for lectures they care not. But if he cares to listen the workers present will tell him of the graft and autocracy that prevailed in this local up to the time the shoe workers refused to be "Rip Van Winkles."

Immediately a worker got up and stated that the time is gone when a group of nine could get into a local meeting and vote to spend \$2500 to buy two automobiles for the business agent and organizer.

He further emphasized that since the last election when the old administration was beaten by three to one, the membership flock to the union meetings and an actual count showed as many as eight hundred present.

He concluded by asking the general officials to "look at the handwriting on the wall."

When Baine got the floor again he said that unless the local will put back in office the conservative group which was ousted at the last election, that he as General Sec. will take drastic measures against the local.

After such a defiant statement, men from all over the floor were shouting "sit down."

It took some time before order was restored. Mr. Senecal the vice president whose seat was declared vacant took the floor and challenged Baine to go to Lynn and try to do the same dirty work as he is doing in Boston.

He further said that the only reason the shoe workers in Lynn are yet making a fair week's pay is due to the fact that the progressives are in control of the local.

In case the charter is taken away it is the sentiment of the membership not to form a dual union, but to carry the fight over the heads of the officialdom. M. Sharaf.

Business Told to Keep Wary Eye on Company Unionism

WASHINGTON, June 26 (FP).—Guarded indorsement is given the company union by the United States Chamber of Commerce in a report just published by its department of manufacture. A 48-page pamphlet entitled Employee Representation or Works Councils reviews the history and activities of company unions, based mainly on the report prepared for the National Industrial Conference Board.

The chamber writes lyrically of the "rapidity with which American industry is bridging the gap between employers and employees" but gives no proof that the figure of 1,369,000 workers chained to "works councils" in 1925 represents a gain or loss over other periods. The plan is being worked out by 432 firms in more than 900 company unions.

Bosses Told to Be Wary.

A deep under-current of suspicion runs through the report that the company unions may conceivably get out of hand and turn into real unions. Employers are warned to watch them closely, to guide them into the narrow channels of helping management iron out petty difficulties and improve production. Under no circumstances should the company union take a hand in management or become active in discussing wages and conditions of labor, the chamber warns.

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California Pioneer Summer Camp Good; Larger Next Summer

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—About 80 Pioneers coming from San Jose, Palo Alto, Berkeley, Oakland, San Francisco, Petaluma, and Fort Bragg have gathered together in their summer camp a few miles from Healdsburg on the Russian River.

Since the Pioneer convention in November, Pioneers have been waiting eagerly for the summer camp. On Sunday afternoon, they assembled under the trees and elected committees to conduct the camp. Their meeting closed with the strains of the International ringing through the valley.

In addition to the Pioneers, the Young Workers League is represented with comrades from Berkeley and Fort Bragg and with others visiting over the week ends.

Prepare For Next Year. Pioneers are very enthusiastic and hope to establish a camp next summer for a longer period of time. The present camp will close on the 4th of July.

Pioneers are enjoying themselves in hiking, swimming, nature study, games and singing.

The camp is under the supervision of Florence Thompson, Pioneer director of the Northern California Sub-district Committee of the Young Workers League. Each Pioneer has been charged \$5.00 for the two weeks in camp.

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500 Textile Workers Walk Out in Protest Against 5% Wage Cut

(By A Worker Correspondent.)
CHESTER, Pa., June 26.—Inhuman conditions imposed on workers and exposed during the Passaic textile strike, are paralleled by those in the textile mills of Chester.

The other day the Irving Worsted Yarn Mill of Chester cut the wages of the workers five per cent. Immediately a spirit of revolt spread thru the mill, and even affected the textile workers of the other slave pens in this town which contains about ten thousand textile workers. The five hundred employees of Irvings were not receiving decent wages as it was, and this five per cent cut resulted in all of the wool sorters walking out and staying out. They absolutely refuse to consider going back to work under the condition of a cut in wages.

An analysis of the pay cards of about fifty workers in the Irving Mill tell a story of near-starvation, long hours, living standards which could not stand a reduction. Of these cards, we indiscriminately pick out a few:

Card A, for fifty hours of work, a wage of \$12.50; Card B, for thirty-six hours of work, \$8.28; Card C, for fifty hours of work, \$11.25; Card D, for forty-five hours of work, \$9.25; Card E, for fifty hours of work, \$10.00; Card F, for forty-one hours of work, \$7.38.

What is the use of going on? It is evident that the present wages and hours were rotten enough to stimulate workers to revolt. And on top of that, the humanitarian owner of the company imposed a cut of five per cent. We wonder how the recipient of the wage of \$7.38 felt.

Not only are the wages low and the hours long, but these are indignities forced, for the most part, on little children. There is a loop in the law which allows the textile bosses in Pennsylvania to employ children of 14 years, if some sort of papers are obtained.

When an observer stands at the mill gate children who could not possibly be more than twelve years, pass in to work, their faces drawn and pale, ready to slave, in some instances, fifty hours a week in the unhealthy atmosphere of a textile mill. Here they must bear the speeding up of the bosses, a filthy stench from the unsanitary toilets, and when their short lunch period comes, find roaches in the lunch pails, because the owners of the Irving Worsted Yarn Co. are too impoverished by the high wages they pay (!) to provide humanly decent conditions for the children and adults whom they mercilessly exploit. No wonder the Irving workers are in a fighting mood!

Philadelphia Pioneers Celebrate Camp Opening On the Fourth of July

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—July 4th will see many Philadelphia workers in the Young Pioneer Camp at Lumberville, Pa., celebrating with the Pioneers their camp opening.

Applications for all periods in the camp, are coming in fast, and since we have a limited capacity in the camp (42), parents wish to send their children to this real working class camp should hurry up with their applications.

Especially those wishing to be at the camp opening celebration should register at once for the first period July 3-17. Applications are accepted at 521 York Ave., Philadelphia.

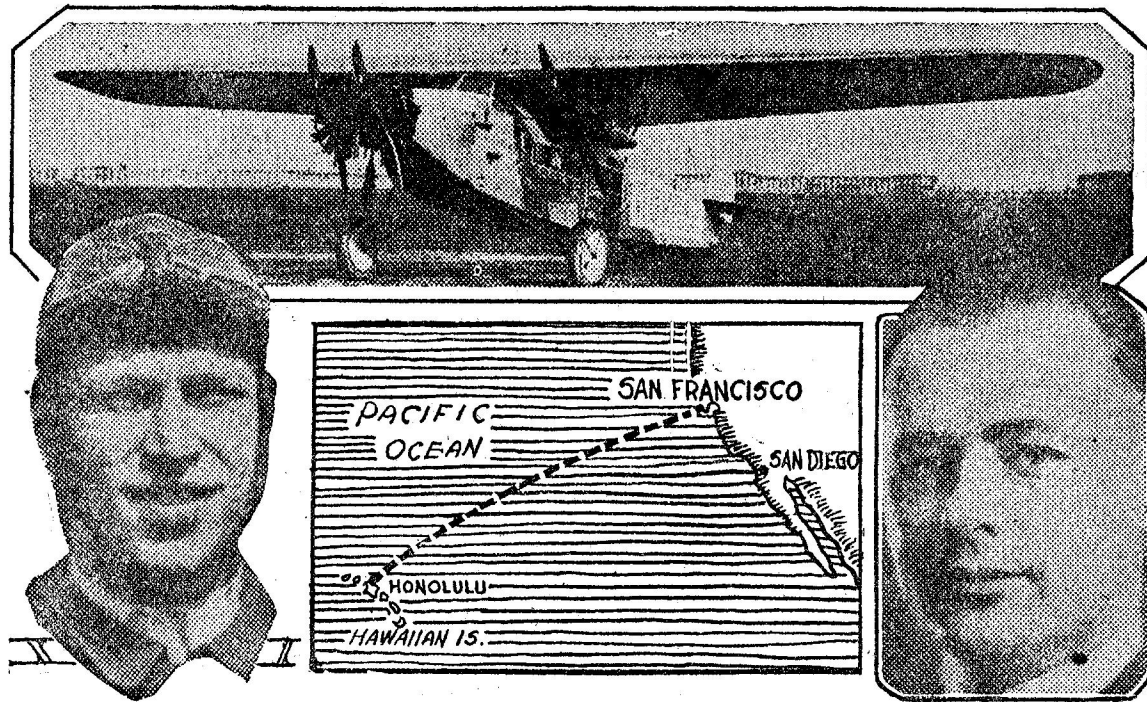
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THE DESTINY OF AVIATION

FROM MOSCOW TO PEKING



These aviators, a year before Lindbergh's flight, completed a trip from Moscow to Peking. Top row, from left to right: Najdenov, Volkov, Schmidt, Rodzewich and Kuznetsov. Bottom row, from left to right: Poliakov, Gromov and Stakov. At the present time the answer of the Russian workers to the British raid and the threats of imperialist countries is a great campaign for funds to build aviation to even greater success than that already achieved.



Type of monoplane and two pilots who will attempt the California-Hawaii flight this summer.

To an Aviator Not Dying Young

"The time you won your town the race
We chaired you through the market
place;
Man and boy stood cheering by,
And home we brought you shoulder-high."

For you the flares in Paris dark;
For you the humble London clerk
Made holiday; and Washington
Shook with the boom of greeting gun.
For you the homeland people sang,
For you the Midland cities rang
With welcomes that your trusty plane,
Long-lived, never may meet again.

Tomorrow other lads will fly,
Fearless and bold, the self-same sky,
Laugh at the leaping white-lipped
seas,
Mock at the heavens' high mysteries.

Tomorrow other lads will meet
The multitudinous-peopled street;
For them the cheers and loud acclaim
Of crowds that have forgot your name.
And you will walk the lonely way
Of him who lives beyond his day—
More bitter, lonelier, because
Of yesterday's too brief applause.

Then take new courage, learn to face
Neglect and sneers of market place;
Be strong, and fight against the odds
Of crowds that follow newer gods.

Once on a time in days of old
There was a war . . . and crowds
turned bold;
They seized and tortured on the rack
Those men who ran not with the pack.

Those days they hissed and spat upon
A certain man who flung his gun
Away and would not bellow for
That "war to end all future war."

Then was that man in great disgrace
In Senate, pew, and market place,
Alone, courageous, firm, he stood
And nobly bore his infamous rood.

Remember him when your fame's
done;
Stand firm, and be your father's son.
—W. L. WERNER.

In The Conning Tower, N. Y. World.

Lindbergh and Militarism

By JACK BRADON.

That the trans-Atlantic Lindbergh flight was in itself a praise-worthy achievement is irrefutable. The courage and determination shown by the fellow merit salutation and admiration. But the fact that he accepts, without publicly protesting, the hysteria raised around his feat by Jingoism for Jingoistic purposes—brands him as a tool of Imperialism, conscious or unconscious.

We are told that the "glory" bestowed upon Lindbergh is motivated by the supposition that his flight has brought the nations closer together; that it has advanced us a long step in the direction of brotherhood of man, of goodwill. . . . His feat is proclaimed as an immeasurable service to humanity.

But what possessor of common sense is unaware of the fact that the social system in which we live does not honor servants of humanity? On the contrary, those who strive to serve the bulk of humanity and work towards the brotherhood of man, are suppressed, abused, imprisoned and murdered by the ruling class. Is it not evident therefore that the Hoola-Baloo raised around Lindbergh is not purposed to honor a servant of humanity—even if Lindbergh were such. Why then does the press sing the praises of Lindbergh in tones never heard before in a comparable case? Why all of the medals, the feasting, and governmental attention?

The reason seems plain. In a bed-mad, popular, much talked-of and admired, Lindbergh is afforded a most dramatizing and efficient implement with which to stimulate patriotism and militarism generally and aviation particularly. American Imperialism knows well that by raising Lindbergh to great heights and endearing him in the hearts of the American people, he will exert an immeasurable influence upon them, thereby becoming a most useful implement in the service of capitalistic ends in whatever fashion the ruling class

may deem necessary to use him. Imperialism feels justifiably safe in the belief that the prestige it is building for Lindbergh will be used in its behalf. If Lindbergh was to take the political path of his father (which is not likely), his achievement would be minimized instead of magnified and the press would either ignore him entirely or speak of him in most uncomplimentary belittling fashion. It would remind us of the fact that others had flown across the Atlantic before Lindbergh and would make every effort to kill whatever prestige Lindbergh could derive from the flight itself, but as long as the implement is in the hands of capitalism and is effectively used for its purposes, we may expect that it will strengthen that weapon—Lindbergh will be idolized by capitalism as long as it can use him.

The Plute Press Disagrees

(From the Boston Herald)

"It is high time that the truth should be told. Lindbergh made his flight to Paris as a private venture but the United States is advertising the feat in order to popularize the idea of military glory before the masses of this country. The government is trying to utilize him for jingo propaganda. The stupendous publicity attached to the flight, possibly even against the desires of Lindbergh, all bears the stamp of militarism. Every step in advance in the technique of industry of transportation is utilized by the war-mongers and young Lindbergh is hailed today and his heroic achievement is connected with militarism and heralded to the world in order that all young men may come to regard war and everything connected with it as glorious. Such propaganda makes recruiting easier.

Who says these things? The DAILY WORKER, a Communist publication says them. Bunk? Of course, and about the most bunkersome bunk we have seen for a long time.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

2nd. It succeeds in prosecuting and convicting two unknown Finnish editors of radical papers under the criminal anarchy act. It played some part in the prosecuting of others under that act—notably Benjamin Gitlow and James Larkin for the publication of a manifesto in a radical paper.

3rd. It inspired the action of the Legislature in ousting five duly elected Socialist assemblymen, an attack on the foundations of representative government which aroused protests from the N. Y. Bar Association, most of the leading newspapers and many distinguished men in public life, among them conspicuously Mr. Charles Evans Hughes.

4th. It prepared and secured the passage of two laws known as the Lusk Laws, one to control the loyalty of all private schools by requiring a state license to operate, and the other to control the loyalty of all public school teachers by requiring of them an oath to support the constitution and laws, and prohibiting them from advocating any change in them. Passed in 1921 these laws were repealed in 1923 after the Democratic Party had made them a campaign issue, and after protests from almost every organization of teachers in the state.

These achievements, with the four-volume memorial, tell the whole story of the Lusk Committee. It was so thoroughly discredited that even its own friends privately warned others from using its reports. It should be added that Mr. Stevenson, somewhat discouraged by the lack of appreciation of his well-intentioned efforts to save the nation, has nevertheless carried on in a less conspicuous role. He has attached himself to the National Civic Federation, where he is the chairman of a standing committee on "Free Speech," and otherwise active in promoting Mr. Easley's conception of patriotism.

Connections with Military Men and Organizations. The close relationship of the professional patriotic societies to army officers may be further observed in a brief review of the recent attacks made by these officers and various military bodies on organizations working for international peace and good-will. The spider-web chart and its Chemical Warfare Service backers illustrate the style. Other examples are found among the miscellaneous colonels and retired major-generals who rush about speaking before Lions and Rotary Clubs, and Chambers of Commerce. We relate a few typical instances of army men whose inspiration has been the Lusk Report and the publications of the professional patriotic league and societies:

Colonel William M. Mumm of the Mumm-Romer-Jacox Company of Columbus, Ohio, appeared before a Con-

gressional Committee to denounce the Fellowship of Reconciliation, the National Council for the Prevention of War, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. He also wrote (during May, 1926) several articles for the New York Commercial in which he exposes "the ramification of the 'pacifist' movement" and the pamphlet on Military Training in Schools and Colleges of the United States by Winthrop D. Lane. This he called "boring from within"—and worse. Colonel Mumm is connected with the Reserve Officers Association in Columbus.

In the same manner, and using practically the same material, Colonel Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, in an address in March, 1926, before the Women's Republican Club of New York, attacks the pacifists whom he identified as "paid agitators, sentimental sob sisters and Reds who are seeking to undermine our form of Government." He declared that the pacifist "is more often than not on the receiving end of some organization." He attacked the signers of the Winthrop Lane pamphlet and particularly Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, John Nevin Sayre, John Brophy, James H. Maurer, Oswald Garrison Villard, Before the Boston Women's Republican Club he made a similar attack.

Apparently inspired from the same source, Major General Eli A. Helmick, Inspector General of the United States Army, addressed the Women Builders of America in New York City attacking the "advanced revolutionary pacifists," while in Washington, before the Daughters of 1812, he lectured on "Menaces Facing our Country To-day." In these addresses he usually denounced 31 organizations, chiefly those devoted to peace and to fighting compulsory military training bills. He has also denounced the American Civil Liberties Union, Miss Addams and Mrs. Catt, and has told how "the arm of the Soviet has reached into Vassar and Bryn Mawr colleges." Moreover, he attacked the dean of the Harvard Law School and three of its professors presumably because Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike of 1926-27, was a graduate of that institution.

Among those using the material of the professional patriotic societies, there are also such War Department spokesmen as W. S. Hendrick, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, Eighth Corps, Area, who from San Antonio, Texas, issued 50 pages of attack on the Lane pamphlet, and by inference attacked the many distinguished citizens whose names were attached to it, such as Senators Borah and Norris, ex-Governor William E. Sweet of Colorado, Professor John Dewey, three bishops and 14 clergymen. Hendrick claimed to represent the Military Training Camps Association whose central headquarters are in Chicago, and whose activities are supposed to be confined to boosting the Citizens' Military Training Camps.

(To Be Continued)

How Is the Campaign for the Military Training Camps Getting On?

By P. FRANKFELD.

In a period such as this, when the clouds of war are hanging low and all indications point out the nearness of another world war, it is well and profitable for the revolutionary vanguard of the workingclass youth to take cognizance of the effects of the situation on the youth as a whole and the working youth in particular. The campaign for the Citizen's Military Training Camp therefore becomes an indicator, a reflection of the weakness or strength, and the results of the war propaganda on the youth, besides having its actual significance as a military institution to train the future soldiery.

In the New York Times of June 16th, there appears a news item bearing on the enrollment in the CMTCs. It states: "The first of the camps opened today. The quota to be trained this summer is 35,000, but the number of applications received to date is 46,830, with more expected for camps scheduled for the late summer. "While this figure is undoubtedly exaggerated, yet the fact remains that the quota for this year has been more than filled. In the Second Corps Area, comprising New York, New York, New Jersey and Delaware, the quota for July was reached a few weeks after the campaign was opened. August followed suit several weeks ago and then one thousand more applications were transferred from other corp areas to New York. This corp area is the largest. In a letter sent out to recruits the officer in charge states that it is necessary to inform him in advance if the applicant cannot go to the camps, so that others who have applied later than the accepted recruit can be accommodated in his stead.

Thus we see that the attendance in the C M T C's continues to grow. In 1920 the enrollment in the training camps was 10,000. Since 1920 this figure has grown to 35,000, and if at the next session of Congress the war-mongers can show proof that they could not accommodate more because the facilities were lacking, greater appropriations will be made for the following year. The avowed policy of the imperialists is to train 100,000 young workers and students yearly.

While on the one hand, the U. S. A. is the most powerful imperialist country on the face of the earth, and is proceeding rapidly to arm in preparation for fast approaching conflicts—yet the American bourgeoisie has not forgotten its old pacifist phrases and still mouths them. It therefore calls together a Naval Disarmament Conference, knowing full well in advance that nothing will be accomplished, and if any decisions are arrived at they will be disregarded anyways. Besides trying to establish a stable ratio favorable to the U. S. at the Geneva Conference, and trying to limit expenditures on naval armaments, there is the other reason that also enters into consideration. America wants to appear before the world as being interested in "disarming." That is the reason that the American imperialists still talk about the "open door" policy in China, while shooting down the Chinese masses in Nanking. That is the two-faced policy of American imperialism, to yap pacifist phrases while subjugating weaker nations to the yoke of Wall St. and intensifying its military preparedness. These pacifist illusions that the imperialists foster must be exposed and combatted by proving them false and fighting against American imperialism at all times.

The war danger is no longer a mere slogan, but a reality. The situation in China, and the development of the Chinese revolution along

the lines of a democratic dictatorship of the proletariat, peasantry and sections of the petty-bourgeoisie, makes the possibility of another intervention on the part of the U. S. probable. The attempt of the British bourgeoisie to provoke a holy war of the capitalist countries against the USSR, has evoked some sympathy in certain American circles to judge by Ambassador Herrick's speech on Decoration Day. And the American imperialists have not yet settled for all time its own little affairs in the Caribbean, altho it has defeated the Liberal forces in Nicaragua temporarily.

The American patriots of Wall St. are responding to the world situation by intensifying its war propaganda at home. The utilization of Lindbergh, for war purposes is a case in point. The demand for more appropriations for airplanes, the recent organization of the Junior Aviators' League, the intense agitation carried on for the CMTCs and similar military institutions are clear enough examples. And the American youth is to a greater extent than ever before reacting favorably to this war propaganda. It is not too hesitant to join the CMTCs, etc. because it has not been disillusioned as to the exact nature of patriotism, nationalism, and is still imbued with certain bourgeois prejudices. We must be clear on this point, that in spite of the nearness of war, the youth is not hesitant to join these military institutions. If we understand this much, the question of our tasks and activities in our fight against the militarization of the youth will be much clearer.

ALTHO the exact figures are not given as to just what percentage of the recruits are young workers yet the fact remains that the orientation of the War Department is towards the young workers. The statement last year made by Major-Gen. Summerall "that up to the present time we have had a majority of students attending the training camps. What we want now are the young people from all walks of life." Also in the informational bulletins put out by the CMTC headquarters there is a whole chapter on the advantages for the employers in sending their young workers to the camps. There has been a steady increase in the number of young workers attending the camps. In 1925, it was only 5 per cent, in 1926, it was close to 10 per cent.

THE YWL must stress its anti-militarist work amongst the young workers. However, we must not ignore nor underestimate the importance of working among the students. We must expose the hypocrisy of the American bourgeoisie to the American youth, by continually pointing out its acts of aggression against other peoples for the protection of Wall Street investments. The League should show the young workers and students that they have no interests to protect in those countries. The revolutionary vanguard must not fall prey in one way or another to the pacifist illusions created by the American imperialists, and must at all times expose this double-faced policy of American imperialism. And lastly, the figures in the New York Times of June 16th, proves the power of the propaganda against American imperialism to break its growing hold upon the youth.

In our future propaganda against the Citizen's Military Training Camps, we must forget the old arguments of "rotten food," long hours of drill" and other petty matters which were our main basis of argument. Today, we must expose the military nature of the CMTCs and stress that phase, however not forgetting the petty abuses which do exist in the training camps.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY WORKER:—During the Lindbergh parade here in New York City, when the band struck up the old war hymn of the republic, "The Star Spangled Banner," an officer arrested a man for not taking his hat off quick enough to satisfy him. One of our infallible "justices of the peace" thereupon sentenced the youth to two days in the workhouse, despite the fact that he had committed no violation of any law whatsoever. If this young man deserved this sentence, then I know several thousand people who got off scot free some two or three weeks ago.

This event occurred at one of the Broadway theatres in which I was present at the time. It was a Sunday afternoon and the theatre, which happened to be the Capitol, was figuratively filled to the brim. The lobby in the back was packed with people waiting for seats, and outside were long lines of people stretching around the block, and patiently waiting to get in. A DeForest Phonofilm depicting both the sights and the speeches was thrown on the screen, the reproduction being excellent. The voices of the speakers were clear and distinct, and the belowing of the crowd could be plainly heard. Intermittent music lent color to the general din. Just before the perpetually grinning Coolidge made his address, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

"We've got to get up now," I thought. And then I thought some more. Of Nicaragua, Haiti, Santo Domingo, and the rest of the twenty-one Latin American states over which "The Star Spangled Banner" vibrates to a chorus of groans and oppressed sighs. I thought of China. Of Sacco and Vanzetti, and then I said to myself, "This is one time you're not getting up."

As the first strains of the music sounded thru the air, I turned and looked at the vast audience. No one arose. The music played on steadily, and still nobody got up. One man, I thought, can raise these masses to their feet. One dark figure did get up but immediately sat down again when no one followed his lead. And then, wondrous thought, were all these people thinking of the same things that I was? Sincerely,—S. W. Kass.

Editor, DAILY WORKER,

Dear Sir:—Would you be kind enough to help me locate my brother A. Oseran by inserting a notice in your paper. Last heard of him in San Francisco about four months ago. He is a member of the Workers Party. Mother is anxious to hear from him. Any information of his present whereabouts would be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,—J. Oseran.