

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MATTHEW WOLL has developed into a fully-fledged "internationalist." From now on, Matty should experience difficulty in working up moral indignation over the activities of those subversive forces that are trying to undermine our constitution by injecting into our social anatomy the political poison of internationalism.

THERE is a nickel under the heel we suspect. Unless one examined Woll's statement on the subject the following excerpt from it might create the impression that Matty had gone to the devil and was corrupted by "Moscow gold."

MR. WOLL is the favorite capitalist labor lieutenant on the executive council of the A. F. of L.—the favorite of big business. Green is considered more or less of a dumbbell who is loyal but lacking in originality.

WOLL calls attention to the giant steel combination that was organized in Europe between France, Belgium and Germany. The United States Steel corporation looks on this development with a cold and fishy eye.

THIS is the brand of internationalism that Woll favors. It is perfectly safe. No doubt Woll talked the matter over with his cronies in the National Civic Federation.

THE workers should not be fooled by this specious plea of Woll's for unity to improve the conditions of the workers all the world over.

JOHN HAYNES HOLMES is nothing if not optimistic. He thinks loyalty to one's country should end when that country goes to war.

BRITAIN AND U. S. IN DEADLOCK AT ARMS CONFERENCE

All Meetings Off; May Never Meet Again

GENEVA, July 5.—A state of complete deadlock developed today, as all observers expected it would, when the naval expert's committee of the "disarmament" conference received the two contradictory proposals by the British and American delegates as to cruiser strength and the size of cruisers.

Britain's interests lie in having an enormous navy of small boats—her enemies can have the same, but they can't effectively use them because they do not possess England's wide-flung net of naval fueling stations, and small cruisers are not useful without them.

U. S. Offers More Tonnage. The American proposition represented a compromise between the United States' first proposal of 250,000 to 300,000 cruiser tonnage each for Great Britain and the United States, and the British demand for nearly 600,000 tons.

This action left the arms conference without a committee meeting scheduled, with the members of the various delegations conferring independently within their own ranks.

20 Vacationers Hurt in N. Y. Central Wreck. More than twenty passengers were injured yesterday when a southbound Ontario and Western train, loaded with a switch engine at Iona Island, between Newburgh and West Point.

Begin Trial of Jersey Cossacks on Charge of Theft at Meany Farm. FLEMINGTON, N. J., July 5.—The trial of Lieut. Daniel F. Rogers, and two other New Jersey state troopers involved in the attack on the farm of Timothy Meany, and which resulted in the death of his sister, charging them with the theft of \$2,675 from the home, began today.

WORKERS IN NEW ENGLAND PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT TO DAILY WORKER

(Special to The DAILY WORKER.)

BOSTON, Mass., July 5.—Enthusiastic support of The DAILY WORKER in its fight for its life against the forces of reaction, was shown by the workers of Massachusetts in two meetings addressed by J. Louis Engdahl, the first on Boston Commons, Sunday, and the second on July 4th, at Worcester.

(Continued on Page Three)

AND WOLL WANTS VIOLENCE



ALL CHINA LABOR CONGRESS CLOSURE DENOUNCES CHIANG

General Tang Betrays Nationalists

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) HANKOW, July 5.—The Fourth All-China Congress of Trade Unions closed today.

Representing more than nine million organized workers, a representative of the Soviet Union delegation presented the Congress with a banner at the closing session.

Ask War Against Chiang. The Congress adopted an appeal to the Central Committee of the Kuomintang demanding a punitive expedition against Chiang Kai-shek.

Tang Betrays Revolution. (Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) HANKOW, July 5.—General Tang Sheng-chi, who directed the Nationalist drive along the Hankow-Peking railway in Honan Province last month, has betrayed the Nationalist Government and will join General Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek in their counter-revolutionary alliance, it is said.

In a counter-revolutionary telegram to the Wuhan Government, General Tang declares that he considers correct the removal of all Communists from power in Hunan and recommended to the Wuhan Government that no Communists be put forward by the Nationalist Government for posts in the new Provincial Government or for the new committee of the Kuomintang.

Tang Won't Punish Traitor. In conclusion General Tang states that it is "impossible" to severely punish the officers responsible for the counter-revolutionary putsch in Changsha.

After carefully investigating the situation I found that the leadership of the peasants and workers movement was incorrect. The movement slipped away from the control of the leaders and a reign of terror started.

Asks "Censure" For Hsu. "While negotiations for a united front were under way, the realization of the front became impossible and a class struggle was encouraged.

(Continued on Page Two)

Oakland Kuomintang Women Send \$1,000 to Aid Wounded at Hankow

OAKLAND, Cal., July 5.—The Woman's Section of the Kuomintang of Oakland, California, thru its Secretary Alice Sum sent \$1,000 (Mexican) to Mrs. Sun Yatsen who is head of the Chinese Red Cross.

The money was sent to Hankow China to be used for the wounded soldiers. The money was raised among the Chinese workers and merchants in San Francisco—part of it was raised at a play, "The Woman Goes to War," depicting the Chinese women and their activities in the present revolution.

The Woman's section is not only carrying its work among the Chinese women, but is also planning to reach the various organizations of the American working class women and all other women's societies, clubs, etc. in order to get their cooperation and assistance on behalf of the Chinese Revolution.

USSR BARES NEW WHITE GUARDIST PLOT IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW, July 5.—That a Russian white terrorist attempted to blow up the headquarters of the political police on the night of June 3rd and succeeded in killing one man and wounding two others before she was shot by Red Army soldiers at Smolensk was revealed in an official communique issued today.

The attempt to blow up the headquarters is the latest of a series of terrorist attacks attempted by white guards within the last few weeks. A communique issued several weeks ago cited evidence proving that white terrorists have attempted to assassinate Stalin, Bukharin and Krassin.

The plot to blow up the headquarters by a woman terrorist named Zakhartchenko Shultz, who entered the Soviet Union from Finland, after the failure of her plot to blow up the police headquarters, she fled with two male companions. The terrorists killed one man and wounded two others for refusing to assist them in escape.

(Continued on Page Two)

BIG PICKET LINE IN FUR DISTRICT BRINGS ARRESTS

Sixty More Workers to Be Tried Today

Thousands of fur workers poured into the market yesterday morning and held one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike called to advance the wages and working conditions of the unionists that have been periled by the scab tactics of the right wing.

As usual hundreds of police were on hand eager to provoke the peaceful workers. Thirteen pickets were arrested and fined \$3 each by Magistrate Abraham Rosenbluth in Jefferson Market Court.

Did Not Interfere With Traffic. Jacob M. Mandelbaum, attorney for the strikers made the police who were pressing the charges admit on the witness stand that the workers were not interfering with traffic, and that the only reason that they were taken into custody was because they were picketing.

The arrested workers are Nathan Meifell, Joseph Crane, Alexander Brucker, Nathan Noodelman, Joseph Zucker, Jacob Brafman, Dora Rubinstein, Rose Wortis, Anna Liebowitz, Reba Dorn, Dora Halpern, Rose Kuntz and Kate Talfman.

Snitkin Is Lawyer. The case of the seven right wing gangsters who two weeks ago brutally cut up four fur pickets, was postponed until Thursday when it came up for a hearing before Magistrate Rosenbluth yesterday morning.

It is the opinion of many close observers that Snitkin will attempt to have the case squashed before it is sent to a higher court. In this way the story of the right wing practices of engaging gangsters to cut and brutally beat up strikers will not be exposed to the light of day.

To Give Further Evidence. At a meeting of the general strike committee held last night action was taken to give to the city authorities further proof of the unfair methods used by the police department in their arresting of pickets.

Love In the C. S. State. VALLEJO, Cal., July 5.—A returning sailor who found the girl he had known several years ago out with another man killed her and himself today and shot and seriously wounded the other man.

We Must Meet the Conspiracy Charge

"The defendants, continuously throughout the period of time from March 1st up to and including the date of the filing of this indictment, at the Borough of Manhattan in the Southern District of New York and within the jurisdiction of this Court, unlawfully and feloniously conspired, combined, confederated and agreed together with divers other persons to the grand jurors unknown, to commit an offense against the United States." Quoted from the Grand Jury Indictment, Southern District of New York.

By this charge the Federal government shows clearly its very evident purpose to proceed against The DAILY WORKER on account of its Communist character and activity. This should be clear proof to those who were under the impression that The DAILY WORKER was being prosecuted

Mother Bloor Urges Immediate Release of Sacco and Vanzetti

PUEBLO, N. M., July 5.—Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, 65 year old labor fighter, urged the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti in a speech here July 1st. Mother Bloor is hitch-hiking across the country and has urged the release of Sacco and Vanzetti in numerous speeches along her route.

SACCO, VANZETTI COMMITTEE WARN OF FALSE HOPES

Urges Mass Support of Strike, Tomorrow at 4

In an appeal to the organized workers of the city by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee calling for a united front in the one-hour general strike and mass demonstration which is to take place tomorrow the committee says:

Friends of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be lulled to sleep by the rumor that is being cautiously circulated that Governor Fuller, in whose hands the final decision on these two militant workers is placed, may commute the death sentence to one of life-long imprisonment.

This rumor is being spread so that the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Keymen of America and other labor-baiting organizations, may feel put to the reaction to this plan among the defenders of the two tortured workers. They want to know if the splendid show of working class solidarity which has struck such heavy blows at the Massachusetts legal hierarchy, will succumb to the sop of a commutation.

We will not rest until these heroic workers are set free and restored to their families and loved ones. Until that time the fight must be waged relentlessly.

The workers who have by their great show of power and solidarity prevented the execution of our brave comrades must continue the fight for their liberation with greater spirit and more grim determination.

The hearts of the Massachusetts executioners have not softened with kindness, and their desire to murder our comrades has not changed. They are merely seeking for new methods of torture.

Workers of New York! Do not weaken at this critical moment. Agitate for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Do not permit the New England textile barons to bury our comrades alive in a Massachusetts bastle.

Support your comrades who have been subjected to seven years of prison torture, by downing tools at 4 o'clock sharp tomorrow. Go to Union Square and join in the mass demonstration for the liberation of capitalist bloodst.

Liberate Sacco and Vanzetti! Not death but freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti! Stay the hand of the Massachusetts Hangman!

Love In the C. S. State. VALLEJO, Cal., July 5.—A returning sailor who found the girl he had known several years ago out with another man killed her and himself today and shot and seriously wounded the other man.

MINERS' RANK AND FILE UNITES FOR STRIKERS' RELIEF

Armed Scabs Try Terror On Spadra Miners

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 5.—Fifty-eight delegates representing thirty-four striking local unions of U. M. W. A. District five met in conference at the Walton Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., Friday, July 1st to consider the question of raising funds for the relief of the striking miners and their families. The conference was called by the Miners' Relief Conference of Allegheny Valley, an organization consisting of a number of miners' locals of Sub-district Seven, District Five U. M. W. A.

Struggle More Serious.

In district five the struggle between the miners and the coal operators is assuming a more and more serious character. Iron fences are being built by the companies thruout the district in order to protect the scabs. Evictions, shutting off of the water supply and electricity, tearing off of roofs of the houses in order to compel the miners to move, are but few instances of the bitterness with which the coal companies are carrying on their attacks against the miners' union. It is to be expected that the struggle will last for some time. The miners realize this and are preparing for a determined struggle to the finish. Their splendid response to the call for the Relief conference leaves no doubt that the miners are ready and are preparing for a fight until victory is won.

Permanent Organization.

The conference organized itself into a permanent organization to be known as "The Miners' Relief Conference of Western Pennsylvania," and adopted an elaborate plan for raising and distributing of relief. The headquarters of the Relief conference are to be established in Pittsburgh. Victor Kamenovich of Daisytown was elected secretary. An Executive Committee of eight was elected and the District Executive Board of the U. M. W. A. District Five was asked to add a representative to this committee.

Appeal to A. F. of L.

A resolution was adopted appealing to President Green of the A. F. of L. to levy an assessment on all members of the American Federation for the purpose of supplying the striking miners with relief.

It was also decided to appeal to all (Continued on Page Two)

15,000 MARCH FOR SACCO, VANZETTI IN PHILADELPHIA

20,000 Demonstrate for Two Workers' Case

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.) PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The largest Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration ever held in America took place here Sunday when more than 20,000 men and women gathered at the Century Centennial grounds to protest against the attempt to execute the two workers for a crime they could not have committed.

Starting from Broad and Christian streets in the center of the city over 15,000 people marched to the grounds where the meeting was held. When they arrived, there were over 5,000 workers waiting for the opening of the meeting.

Have Banners. With scores of banners distributed thruout the assembled workers taking of the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, the meeting opened under the chairmanship of Dr. Giambaldo.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, brought greetings from that organization. "We know that Sacco and Vanzetti," said Maurer, "are not guilty of murder. The reason that they are today in jail is because they are working class fighters."

Wicks Speaks. "Today's demonstration," said H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER, "is the biggest ever held in America. It shows that the working class of this country will not allow the rulers of this land to take from us our fellow fighters."

Other speakers included Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Joseph Magliacano. An airplane flew over the city distributing 150,000 leaflets. The demonstration was held by a committee representing 160 organizations.

Averescu, Ex-Dictator of Rumania, Cleaned Out Treasury, Arrest Urged
BUCHAREST, July 5.—Before his dismissal from office, ex-Premier Averescu and his colleagues completely emptied the Rumanian treasury, according to charges in local newspapers. On his last day in office he disbursed the sum of twelve billion lei.
Newspapers charge that the huge disbursements went into the pockets of Averescu and his supporters. An audit of the treasury books showed that most of the money handed out was unaccounted for. Local newspapers demand the immediate arrest of the ex-premier.
Averescu's government carried on one of the most brutal reigns of terror against workers and peasants. His fascist government also joined Britain in its war against the Soviet Union thru its annexation of Bessarabia.

Soldiers 'Honored' By Rumanian Envoy In New Lean Effort
WASHINGTON, July 5.—Rumania, undaunted by Queen Marie's unsuccessful loan-tour, yesterday made another bid for American "good-will" when the Rumanian ambassador in Washington, George Cretziano, conferred the highest military honor of his country upon two members of the 106th Infantry, New York National Guard at Peekskill.
The recipients were Sergeants Joseph Tracy and Joseph E. Miccio, of companies C and H respectively.

Big Picket Line in Fur District is Attacked
(Continued from Page One)
In spite of all these precautions on their part, the strikers are continuing to be arrested in large numbers.
That the long sentence given to the 132 strikers last Thursday was decided before their trial, is the charge of several of the pickets who have just been released from Welfare Island. They claim that when several hundred workers were arrested a week ago Monday, the court officials immediately notified Welfare Island to prepare for about 60 women prisoners. On Wednesday, one day before the trial, the Welfare Island authorities were preparing to receive their new "guests."
60 On Trial Today.
Sixty workers who were arrested last week and had their cases postponed, due to the crowded calendar in the court, will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth this morning for trial.
A membership meeting of the strikers will be held tomorrow, right after the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Important questions will be taken up including a reduction of the strike assessment.
Forty women strikers now confined on Welfare Island have sent the following message of greetings to their fellow workers:
"We send our greetings to the Joint Board of the Furriers and the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union. The prison walls are unable to separate us from you comrades. Our spirit is not so easily broken. Our enthusiasm is as high as ever. The threats of the judges, of the bosses will not interfere with our fight until it is won.
"Our only regret is that we are unable to help you during the time that we are jailed. Our slogan is: 'From prison to the picket line!'"
Fire On Manufacturers' Estate.
TARRYTOWN, July 5.—Without offering the slightest evidence to substantiate his charge, Morris Hessel, New York fur manufacturer, today accused "striking fur workers" of setting fire to a number of outbuildings on his estate here.
The shop chairmen's council of the furriers yesterday adopted a resolution calling upon all furriers to join tomorrow's strike at 4 p. m. for Sacco and Vanzetti.

Miners' Rank and File Unites for Relief
(Continued from Page One)
organized labor and sympathizers to proceed with the formation of relief conferences wherever possible for the purpose of assisting in the relief work for the striking bituminous miners. Steps will be taken to turn this movement into one of a national character.
Reign of Terror in Spadra.
SPADRA, Ark., July 5.—This mining camp, in the semi-anthracite fields of Arkansas is undergoing the organized terrorism of armed scab herders imported from the slums and back country of West Virginia. They rush up and down the roads in high powered cars, waving their sawed off shot guns, cursing and vilifying the miners' pickets. They swagger thru the camps, great pistols swinging at their hips, and continue the provocations. They commit indecent exposures before the miners' wives and children. They colonize prostitutes, imported by the coal company, amongst the shacks in which the miners' families have to live.
Miners fear to leave their houses to go on the picket line, for fear of attack on their families by the scabs and scab herders, and so the morning picket line is also breakfast time for all the decent elements in the community; young and old, men, women and children, gather around fires in the open and cook and eat their breakfast, while waiting for a chance to argue with the heavily armed scabs.
Police Shoot Mutineers.
BROWNSVILLE, Pa., July 5.—A shooting and club swinging affray, with an unknown number of deaths, has taken place at Fitzhenry, Pa., a mining property of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. It followed a mutiny of the non-union miners employed as strike-breakers in which a demonstration was made against the low wages and unbearable conditions of scab labor.
Secrecy Prevails.
About fifteen non-union miners took part in the revolt. All the shooting was done by the Coal and Iron police hired by the company. Every effort is made to hush up the details of what took place.
Seven miners escaped from the mine immediately after the affair and told union pickets who are constantly on duty that they would never work for the company again, that conditions are so bad that only those men known to be entirely loyal to the management are allowed to talk together.
At the non-union Crescent mines, a short time ago there was an explosion which demolished two bunk-houses. Statements of those who drove four wagons to the scene of disaster and picked up that many wagonloads of legs, arms, heads and other parts of the blasted non-unionists indicate that between forty and fifty were killed.
The local paper recording the event said that only two were killed and three or four wounded had been sent to Brownsville General Hospital.
In this case also, a deliberate attempt is made to keep secret the horrors of a scab's life. Nobody but the wagon drivers was allowed on the scene until it was cleaned up.

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Commercial Plane Crash; 2 Dead.
CINCINNATI, July 5.—Two men were dead and another suffering from serious injuries today, as the result of the crash of a commercial airplane on Laugherty Island, near Rising Sun, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Harry Danbury, 24, and Raymond Hodges, 30, both of Rising Sun, passengers, were killed, and Edward Roefling, Cleveland, O., the pilot, was being treated at the Jewish Hospital here today.
The local paper recording the event said that only two were killed and three or four wounded had been sent to Brownsville General Hospital.
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E. A. WHITE ORGANIZATION, Inc.
Main Office
223 West 14th Street
New York, N. Y.
May 13th, 1927.
Dear Sir & Brothers:
As former officers of one of the largest Unions of the State of New York, namely the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, are at present connected with the largest Real Estate organization of the United States, and are very glad to say have been very successful. We would therefore be very glad to help some of our fellow workers in making life a little easier for them than it is possible at the present time in your industry.
We know as a matter of experience, that as an officer of a Union, you surely have a few personal friends who you would like to help during the time that they are out of work.
We can assure you that your friends will greatly appreciate the opportunity should you send them to us for an interview.
Trusting yours,
Israel Feinberg
Former Gen. Mgr. of the Joint Board
Cloak & Hat Dressmakers Union of N. Y.
Saul Metz
Former Vice-President of the I. L. G. Workers Union
P. S. Kindly have your personal friends call to see either Mr. Metz or Mr. Feinberg, any day excepting Saturday between 9:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. at the above address.
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO WASHINGTON BOSTON JERSEY CITY ST. LOUIS

All China Labor Union Wants War on Chiang
(Continued from Page One)
law, their activities must be suspended pending their reorganization according to former orders of the Nationalist Government. Certain right wing members of the Kuomintang who attempted to extract personal advantages must be excluded from the Party.
"Regarding Hsu Kei-hsiang (leader of the Changsha counter-revolution) whose actions were inspired by a desire for fairness and who did not transgress the limits of the law or did not break discipline, he must bear light discipline such as censure but not exclusion from the army.
Waits Dictatorship of Hunan.
"Moreover I beg permission to punish all those violating the orders of the Nationalist Government as counter-revolutionaries in order to thus preserve the party's supremacy."
Tang's purely formal request for "suppression to suppress counter-revolutionaries" is interpreted as an announcement that he will attempt to set up a dictatorship in Hunan. His defense of Hsu Kei-hsiang is an open act of defiance against the Nationalist Government.
Commercial Plane Crash; 2 Dead.
CINCINNATI, July 5.—Two men were dead and another suffering from serious injuries today, as the result of the crash of a commercial airplane on Laugherty Island, near Rising Sun, Ind., yesterday afternoon. Harry Danbury, 24, and Raymond Hodges, 30, both of Rising Sun, passengers, were killed, and Edward Roefling, Cleveland, O., the pilot, was being treated at the Jewish Hospital here today.

Big Meeting July 8 In Chicago to Help Sacco and Vanzetti
The Sacco-Vanzetti conference is out to reach many more thousands of Chicagoans with the message "Justice and freedom for these innocent workers."
The drive for signatures to petitions is being speeded up, a conference of Italian organizations will be held July 8th and a special northwest side mass meeting will also be held on Friday night, July 8th.
Carpenters Union donates hall for Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.
On request of the committee, Local 181 of the Carpenters Union granted the use of Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. for the July 8th Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting.
The speakers will include, F. W. Biedenapp, of International Labor Defense, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of "Christian Century" and Albert Wechsler, of Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago.
The committee has called upon all northwest side organizations and individuals to help Sacco-Vanzetti by supporting this meeting and renewing the petition-signature-getting activities.
Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY
(Continued from Page One)
of a government of the country that is at war has whether the masses should fight for it or not. For instance, should the U. S. S. R. be attacked by one or more capitalist powers, it should be the duty of every worker inside and outside the Soviet Union to place his life at the service of the proletarian fatherland. Dr. Holmes is about as illogical as one could be.
AMONG the canny precautions taken by Calvin Coolidge to prepare himself for a successful political career was his decision to be born on July 4. It is quite possible that many 100 per cent Americans born on that day are now pining away behind prison bars in these United States; another case of many being called but few chosen. Still, had Coolidge not broken the Boston policemen's strike he might still be an unknown quantity outside of the codfish state, and President Warren Gamaliel Harding might have eaten shell fish in vain.
SENATOR JAMES REED of Missouri must be obliged to take his slush fund investigation committee to Nicaragua. The United States government has appointed General Frank R. McCoy to supervise the 1928 elections in that country. Hitherto elections in Central American countries were only cheap imitations of such proceedings in Cicero, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. The voters took advantage of the holiday atmosphere to try their aim on their adversaries' coat buttons. But if the American system is introduced there, the voters will be drilled to repeat, vote tombstones, steal ballots—all for ten dollars a head. Southwards the march of democracy makes its way.
DR. ROACH STRATON is busy denying that his son threw a centa-

WILL PLUNDER THE FED'L TREASURY TO SAVE CALVIN
Greatest Vote-Buying Plan Predicted
By HARVEY O'CONNOR.
WASHINGTON, (FP).—More dangerous than the challenge of Al Smith's Democratic candidacy to Calvin Coolidge's chances for a third term in the White House is the threatening economic depression.
The intimate circle of high Republican officials and politicians whose fortunes are bound up in Coolidge's bid for re-election look with more or less tolerance upon the New York governor, whose candidacy they believe will tear the Democratic party to pieces on the religious and liquor questions. But a bad slump in industrial production in 1928 coupled with the possibility that the Democrats might choose a standard-bearer like Owen D. Young, head of General Electric, would not only imperil Coolidge's chances for renomination but might defeat Herbert Hoover or any other candidate the Republican convention next summer might select.
Billions For Votes.
But the problem of an industrial depression with millions unemployed and business in the doldrums has not completely flabbergasted the steers of the Republican craft. Instead every indication points to the certainty that they have a solution ready made to stave it off. That is the accumulation of a tremendous reserve in Mellon's treasury vaults which they will throw into various public works the moment the dangerously inflated credit situation shows signs of deflation.
Gigantic Corruption Plan.
Big business sees the possibilities in throwing federal millions—billions if need be—into the breach to stimulate industry when the crisis arrives. That explains the favorable talk beginning to run through the Wall Street press in favor of dumping a cool billion into the Nicaragua canal, another billion into the St. Lawrence-to-the-sea waterway, \$400,000,000 for Mississippi flood control. In fact Wall Street sees clearly that the Mellon-Big Business tax-shifting policy, which has resulted in throwing \$15,000,000 a year in surplus values wrung from labor's toil on the market for investment, is in danger of capsizing the ship of industry.
The President's financial advisers have warned him that too much of the nation's wealth is going into the hands of the few, who are dumping it into capital expenditures both here and abroad, increasing dangerously the productive capacity of the national and world industrial plant and leading with certainty to a tremendous crisis of over-production or under-consumption.
Borah For Coolidge.
Senator Borah, who has come out for Coolidge for a third term, backs up the new administration policy by calling for government development of the Great Lakes-to-Atlantic waterway and harnessing of the Colorado and Mississippi. Secretary Hoover is also a warm advocate of the public works in depression theory.
Administration supporters, boasting now of the \$600,000,000 surplus from the fiscal year just ended, are warning business not to expect big tax reductions. Instead there is some talk of the possibility of a decline in business activity, and more of accumulating hundreds of millions to throw into the industrial breach if and when depression comes. Militarists take satisfaction out of the situation for they see an end of the economy regime with millions poured into naval shipyards, armaments plants and steel mills as part of the new Coolidge program of stimulating flagging industry by bountiful federal expenditures.
A G.O.P. Weapon.
Progressive economists and radicals who have advocated the public works in depression policy long before Coolidge dreamed of the presidency, may see a weapon devised to protect workers against unemployment turned into an instrument to prolong the political life of the dominant political party and assure another decade of business prosperity for the speculators in national resources and needs. Economy, Republican political password of 1921-26, thus finds itself in the discard in 1927 with a diametrically opposite policy pursued to keep Coolidge firmly seated on the throne for the 1928-32 reign.
Search For Bodies.
OSSISING, N. Y., July 5.—Dragging the bed of the Hudson River with grappling hooks, Ossining police continued their search today for the bodies of three New York Youths who drowned a few yards out from the Sing Sing Prison bulkhead yesterday in one of the most tragic holiday accidents in the history of Westchester County.

Needle Trade Defense
Stadium Concert.
Only two weeks remain to prepare for the Coney Island Concert which will take place on Saturday evening, July 16th.
The Concert which will be the best this season, will be broadcast thru-out the entire East, by the powerful New Station, W.G.U. Alexis Kosloff, world famous ballet master, formerly of the Russian Imperial Opera, will present in person with his famous ballet Borodine's "Prince Igor." Those who saw Kosloff in his production of "Schererzade" last year will remember the enthusiasm he called out and will be glad to hear that he will be with us again.
Besides Kosloff, the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 will provide the musical program conducted by the now world famous, Erno Rapee. Tickets are \$1.00 for general admission and \$2 for reserved seats. They can now be bought at the following stations: Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Lidky Book Store, 202 E. Broadway; Sazer's Restaurant, 78 Second Avenue; Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Avenue; Solin's Restaurant, 222 East 14th Street; J. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 239 So. 4th Street, Williamsburg; Rapoport & Cutler Book Store, 1310 Southern Blvd., Bronx; Joint Board Cloakmakers, 128 East 25th Street; Furriers Joint Board, 22 East 22nd Street; Local 22, 16 West 21st Street.
Newark Furriers.
The Newark Furriers have won their strike, but they have not forgotten that they still belong to the Furriers Union. Now that they are back on the job they are commencing to prove their solidarity with the striking furriers of New York. A group of five decided to contribute their share to the Strike Fund and Relief Committee at once and as they had no money they borrowed \$250 and sent it in to the office. The Newark furriers are all pledging themselves to help the New York workers during the entire period of the strike by donating a percentage of their pay every week.
Newark Again.
Women's Council No. 2 bought a \$25 bond; Mrs. Italian, \$15 bond; John Pappas of the Cook and Waiters Union, \$10 Bond; Women's Council No. 1 pledged itself to raise \$100, fifty of which was sent to the office at once.
Freiheit Dramatic Studio.
At the commencement exercises of the Freiheit Dramatic Studio a collection of \$8.40 was made. The members pledge themselves to work for the Defense while on vacation. The money was forwarded by the secretary of the studio, A. Holtz.
Jewish Alliance Aids.
A group of workers of the Jewish National Alliance collected \$50 at their meeting in Manhattan Lyceum June 27 which was forwarded to the Defense office. They also pledged themselves to give full assistance in the struggle and called upon the furriers to courageously keep on their fight for right to organize. The following contributed: H. Gersberg, H. Singer, Swartzbaum, Fishman, Pomernitz, Gelfand, Yabak, R. Berger, S. Sincbaum, R. Oserbach, N. Weinrit, H. Weinrit, A. Grossberg, I. Berger. The money was delivered by H. Singerman.
Other Contributions.
At a wedding in the house of Louison and Kleinman, Solomon Bumanan collected \$18 for the Defense. George Drube of Toledo, Ohio, sent a \$10 contribution. \$10.50 was collected at a party at the home of Hersh Leib Brenner.
The workers at Camp Kinderland collected \$120 which is also gratefully acknowledged.
Dies Laughing Over Dog Bite.
GALESBURG, Ill., July 5.—An ecstatic condition developing from a poisonous dog bite caused the death today of Mrs. Reuben Hoyt, 36, of London Mills, near here, who literally laughed herself to death. Physicians expressed themselves puzzled by the case. Instead of hydrophobia, Mrs. Hoyt was the victim of long laughing spells. She was bitten five weeks ago.

Tourists to Begin Journey to U.S.S.R. On Bastille Holiday
Bastille Day, July 14, will be celebrated by one group of Americans by starting off from New York for Soviet Russia, on the first general tour to that country since it became a Workers' Republic.
Going direct to Leningrad, the party—which is being organized by the World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square—will be met by representatives of the USSR Cultural Relations Society and by them taken to visit the old palaces where the former Czar lived, to the palaces which have now been converted into children's villages, to the great power plants and factories, the museums and art galleries. Then after an overnight train journey, the party will start, under the same guidance, to see the wonders of Moscow.
Arrangements have been made by the Cultural Relations Society at all points on the itinerary for special service, and for all facilities to enable the tourists, to see the points of interest under the most favorable circumstances. Guides and interpreters will accompany the party and will do everything possible along the way to make the tourists comfortable.
There are still a few days left in which applications for this tour may be filled but after next Saturday, July 9, it will be too late. The opportunity to visit Russia this summer will be gone. Those interested in this July 14 tour should act at once. Further information can be obtained by writing to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York.

Economic Theory of the Leisure Class
by Nikolai Bukharin

Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxist theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.
The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School (Menger, Bohm-Bawerk, Vester, Walras, Clark, etc.) in a brilliant style and with lucid Marxist reasoning. He analyzes the standard text book of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is covered by the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-clipper.
octavo, \$2.50

Another Important Book by Bukharin
While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marx's theory to the field of sociology.
This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxist classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena.
octavo, \$1.25
Both books to be obtained from
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IF your unit organizer has not sold them—your unit organizer has not sent in the money for them—your unit organizer is not pushing the sale energetically—
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1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

ROLF LIUM, the boy preacher of Rapid City, South Dakota could not have selected a better city to get famous in. Rolf is in his very early twenties and is the product of a Carleton College lady teacher who instructed the young man in public speaking. It is not every young man who is given the opportunity to serve a president of a mighty republic his weekly spiritual dinner. This is surely the land of opportunity.
KING FUAD of Egypt did not visit London in order to make the rounds of the Leicester Square pubs or see the guards change shifts at Buckingham Palace. This king is merely a puppet of British imperialism. He was placed on the throne by the British and his visit is a public recognition of his loyalty to the empire. The reception to Fuad will serve the twin objects of impressing the British masses with the virility of the empire and impressing the visiting king with the grandeur and power of the imperial seat. Left to his own devices in Egypt and to the mercy of the Egyptian masses, his body would long ago have provided needy worms with enough calories to keep them in energy for a year.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7
The Sacco-Vanzetti conference is out to reach many more thousands of Chicagoans with the message "Justice and freedom for these innocent workers."
The drive for signatures to petitions is being speeded up, a conference of Italian organizations will be held July 8th and a special northwest side mass meeting will also be held on Friday night, July 8th.
Carpenters Union donates hall for Sacco-Vanzetti meeting.
On request of the committee, Local 181 of the Carpenters Union granted the use of Wicker Park Hall, 2040 W. North Ave. for the July 8th Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting.
The speakers will include, F. W. Biedenapp, of International Labor Defense, Dr. Paul Hutchinson, managing editor of "Christian Century" and Albert Wechsler, of Local 144, Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti conference of Chicago.
The committee has called upon all northwest side organizations and individuals to help Sacco-Vanzetti by supporting this meeting and renewing the petition-signature-getting activities.

Red Cartoons
OF 1927 \$1 Postpaid
Red Cartoons Of 1926 Now 50 CENTS

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COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL LOWERS STANDARDS AT THE GRAVE OF VOIKOV

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The address made by J. Louis Engdahl, editor of The DAILY WORKER, speaking for the Communist International at the funeral of Comrade P. L. Voikoff in the Red Square was as follows:

TODAY the Communist International lowers its standards over the fresh grave of another fallen soldier of the world revolution. For Comrade Voikoff was a courageous fighter in the international struggle of the workers for victory over their oppressors. In all lands, the many National Sections of the Communist International, their crimson standards mourning-bordered, pay tribute to the memory of Comrade Voikoff, the first victim of the new war launched against the etalon of the social revolution—the Union of Soviet Republics.

For Comrade Voikoff belonged not only to the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union. He was a part of and belonged to the toiling masses of the whole world. The brutal murder of Comrade Voikoff has not only brought a heavy loss to the freed workers of the Soviet Union. His untimely death is a cruel loss suffered by all those workers still enslaved in the lands of capitalism.

Comrade Voikoff, as the official representative of the First Workers' Republic, the spokesman of the Soviet Power, stationed in Warsaw, the nest of the Polish reaction, was an able builder of the new social order. The bloody assassin's deed that struck him down was instigated by the supporters of the capitalist regime that organizes in every land relentless onslaughts against the aspirations of those who labor. Especially, it is very clear that behind the murderer at Warsaw, pulling at the trigger of the death-dealing revolver, was the British imperialist tyranny itself, that organizes and directs the new anti-Soviet war.

But the British reaction, that invaded and plundered the offices of Arcos in London, does not stand alone. At its side we see also the grasping Dollar Imperialism of America that beholds in the rule of the Soviets an enemy of its bitter exploitation of the workers and farmers in its own homeland—a foe of its relentless exploitation of the peoples of subject and semi-subject nations.

It was no accident that the American ambassador, Myron T. Herrick, at Paris, just the other day launched a vicious attack against the government of the Workers and Peasants, declaring it would never be recognized by the capitalist government of America. Herrick's utterances were in perfect harmony with those of Winston Churchill, the British chancellor of the exchequer, who has just visited Mussolini in Rome, the home of the fascist tyranny, declaring his admiration for the labor-crushing Italian fascism that enters into an alliance with British imperialism for the new anti-Soviet attack.

The gang of imperialist murderers, who slaughtered the workers of Nanking, in China, who have joined in the raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking, who instigate and encourage the strangling and beheading of the best of the Chinese proletariat, who tighten the hangman's noose about the necks of the people of Nicaragua and Mexico, of Egypt and India, these are the real murderers of our comrade, Voikoff, who died that the cause of the workers might live and triumph.

Before the open grave that will soon receive the last remains of our martyred comrade, the proletarian

hosts of the world, enlisted under the banners of the Communist International, pledge themselves to new struggles. Especially the workers of the two great English-speaking nations, the United States of America and Great Britain, the dominant imperialisms of today, must wage mightier battles against these powerfully entrenched foes of upward struggling mankind.

Today we also have in mind the service rendered the imperialist foe by the betrayers of labor, the support given by the MacDonalds, the Hendersons and the Thomases to the Chamberlains, the Joynsen-Hickses, the Churchills; by the Greens, the Wolls and the Sigmans to the Coolidges, the Kelloggs and the Hoovers.

In Great Britain the Labor Party turns back from an open attack on the Baldwin tory government. It merely asks for an investigation of the attack on Arcos and the breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union. In the United States, Vice-president Matthew Woll, speaking for the reaction within the American Federation of Labor, applauds the raids on Arcos, and calls for more vicious assaults by the Coolidge-Kellogg reaction against the Soviet Union. In every other land the social-democracy and the reactionary trade union bureaucracy play the same Judas role. They all have their price that capitalism is willing to pay. The Communist International carries on a relentless exposure of these traitors before the eyes of international labor, so that these lackeys of capitalism will be stripped of their power and become impotent in their efforts to continue their treason.

The workers of the world must know that the traitor social democracy and the servile trade union bureaucracy, that were the instruments of the warring capitalist powers in 1914, and who now continue in that role, are stained equally with the guilt of the murder of our comrade, Voikoff. The social traitors of 1914 now rally in support of the war of their imperialist masters against the Soviet Union, which is also an attack on the cause of the workers in the capitalist homelands.

Today the International, that mourns its martyred dead by the hundreds of thousands, that has seen the most militant and courageous in its ranks fall in every land with the passing of the years, extends its consolation to the bereaved family, the consolation that comes thru the knowledge that Voikoff's deeds will be inscribed on the most glorious page of all in the history of the age-long struggle of the downtrodden; the page that records the last triumph against class rule; the final conquest of power and the complete liberation of the oppressed.

Today the International glories in the fact that from the masses of the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union there will spring hundreds and thousands ready and eager to take the place in its ranks made vacant by the bullets of an imperialist assassin that struck down our comrade, Voikoff.

As the earth closes over the casket that contains the last remains of our slain comrade, the Communist International raises its standards for renewed struggles. Voikoff is dead. But the banner under which he fought

FIRST PHOTO OF GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE



This is the first picture of the three-power (Great Britain, Japan, United States) naval limitations conference, called by President Coolidge, in session at Geneva, Switzerland, a country without a navy.

The Labor Press in Poland

WARSAW, (By Mail).—The Polish Labor Press having revolutionary tendencies, is forced like all the revolutionary groups in the Polish Labor movement to engage in a prolonged and obstinate struggle with the bourgeois, the "defensive" (Secret Police), and reformism.

The Polish Labor Movement is united since 1920. Its leading body, the Central Commission of Trade Unions, like almost all the Central Committees of individual trade unions, is reformist. The revolutionary elements organized in the Red fractions compose in almost all the trade unions a small but influential minority. The revolutionary elements at the present moment have only been able to keep the administration in their own hands in a few unions—Commercial Employers', Chemical Workers', Glass Workers'—where, however, they hold their own despite police and reformist repression.

The first central organ of the revolutionary minorities was created in 1920 by the supporters of the "Red" trade unions: the builders, leather workers, chemical workers and commercial employes. This was "Mysl Robotnicza" (Labor Thought), a fortnightly. In spite of persecution, arrests of editors and staff, etc., it continued to come out under different titles for almost two years. The Warsaw Trades Council, at that time the center of the revolutionary Trade Labor Movement, publishes a fortnightly "Przeegląd Zwiastowy" (Trade Union Education) afterwards called "Wiosniel Zwiastkowy" (Trade Union News), which was however shut down in 1923 by the police. After this the journal was once again revived for a short time, but this time as a monthly. In the end of 1924 the leaders of the revolution-

and died still stands, more challenging than ever. Mightier than ever the growing army of the International proclaims.

Down with the oppressors of the workers! Down with the white terror! Down with imperialism!

Long live the Dictatorship of the Proletariat! Long live the Soviet Union! Long live the World Revolution!

ary Trade Union Movement in Galicia, taking advantage of the fact that Austrian press laws allowed of slightly greater liberty than the Czarist laws, still in force in former Russian Poland, began to publish their "Syce Kwiazkowe" (Trade Union Life), which was kept going until May, 1925.

THE reformists for the same period (1918-1922) published their organ "Zwiastowiec" (The Trade Unionist), also a fortnightly, appearing somewhat irregularly, and in 1922 coming to an end owing to lack of funds.

The new central organ of the revolutionary trade union minority arose in connection with the intensified opposition in the beginning of 1926. The treacherous policy of the PSPers, joining the coalition Government at this time, evoked strong opposition in the ranks of the party, leading to a split and the formation of a new group "PSP Left," a group consisting largely of trade unionists from former Austrian Poland, chiefly Teslin Silesia, imbued with a revolutionary spirit. This group put forward the slogans of the implacable class struggle, the united Labor front, single mass trade unions. It began to publish a weekly, trade union "Opposition organ: "Glos Pracy" (Voice of Labor) a proposition to the development and determination of the ideology of this group its organ became more significant and went deeper into trade union movement questions in all their aspects, becoming the central organ of the revolutionary minority.

THE uplift in the Polish Labor Movement, caused by Pilsudski's coup d'etat and a favorable industrial boom during the last half of 1926, was vividly reflected in the columns of "Glos Pracy." While the reformist press systematically ignored those facts and phenomena in the Labor Movement "Glos Pracy" gave its readers exact and full information, showed all manifestations of working class life from the point of view of the class struggle, thus assisting solidarity and unity among the Polish working masses, the putting forward of slogans common to the whole working class of the common revolutionary struggle.

THE reformists and the Government understand perfectly well the role of the revolutionary press in the Labor Movement and taking corresponding measures, i.e. Central Commission of the trade unions prohibits the circulation and sale of "Glos Pracy" on trade union premises. The Public Prosecutor confiscates literally every number, so that each time it has to be issued all over again, while it is usually speckled with white spaces by favor of the censor. Despite all these repressions "Glos Pracy" was able to last out more than a year, and only a few weeks ago, during the last wave of fresh repressions sweeping over the revolutionary section of the working class the "Glos Pracy" was also swept away.

AS well as the above-mentioned central organs some trade unions or Red Fractions of trade unions have published and are still, if but irregularly, publishing their own organs, also, of course, just as zealously persecuted by trade union bureaucracy and the authorities. Thus the chemical workers' union publishes a monthly "Robotnik Chemiesny" (The Chemical Worker); the Commercial Employers' Union publishes "Glos Pracownika" (The Voice of the Worker); the Red fraction of the Railwaymen's Union published in 1919 and 1920 illegally "The Railway Communist," from 1926 "The Signal" has been legally published, although its circulation among railwaymen is prohibited by decision of the Central Committee of Trade Unions.

As well as the Polish Press there is a trade union press with revolutionary tendencies in the Ukrainian language. "Trade Union News" the organ of the Trade Union Minority is published in Eastern Galicia, the centre, as is well known, of the oil industry, and one of the centres of the lumber industry; the paper is very popular there among the Ukrainian oil and lumber workers.

THE political press having revolutionary tendencies is of course subjected to still greater persecution than the trade unions. The political labor organs during the short time which they are allowed to exist naturally give as much space as possible to questions of the trade union movement. The journal outlasting all the others, to be exact, from 1920 to 1924, was the revolutionary, educational organ known as "Culture."

A considerable section of the political revolutionary press is of course published and circulated illegally.

THE monthly journal "Robotniczy Preslad Gospesarczy" (Labor Economic Review), published in 1923 is the central organ of the reformist Central Commission of Trade Unions. This journal is of an informative character. Besides colorless articles of a general nature and official communiques from the Central Commission it prints data on the state of industry, the position of the working class, etc., drawn exclusively from Government and bourgeois sources.

MOST of the trade unions—miners, agricultural, municipal, railway workers, etc.—publish monthly organs "The Railway Trade Unionist," the big and prosperous weekly of the railwaymen's union, comes out very regularly. Most of these organs are conducted in reformist spirit in accordance with the make-up of the principal union administrations.

"Robotnik" (The Worker), organ of the PSP, "Naprzod" (Forward), Gracow organ of PSP, "Gazeta Robotnicza" (Labor News), Upper Silesian PSP organ, and other political reformist organs, of course devote some of their columns to questions of working class life and the Labor Movement, while as we have already shown, the reformist tendencies show themselves much more clearly in the formation given and the light thrown on it, than in the flowery, insincere editorials.—S. Belskaya.

Mexican Workers Rap U. S. Imperial Policy in South America at Meet

MEXICO CITY, July 5.—The Anti-Imperialist League, which is carrying on intensive propaganda directed against Wall Street and the American Department of State, staged a Fourth of July mass meeting here yesterday at which speakers drew sharp comparisons between the America of 1776 and the America of today.

Prior to the mass demonstration the city was flooded with the League's posters which head as follows:

- "1776—Washington, Franklin; liberty, independence.
- "1927—Coolidge, Sinclair, Morgan; petroleum, Wall Street.
- "Texas in 1847; Panama in 1903; Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Sacco-Vanzetti, Imperialism, Kellogg, robbery."

Chile Deportations Go On Under Ibanez

MENDOZA, Argentina, July 5.—The wholesale deportation of political leaders suspected of opposing the Ibanez dictatorship continues at full blast.

Among those forced from the country recently are Enrique Matte-Figueroa, nephew of the former president, and Eliodoro Yanez, who sponsored the coming international press conference at Geneva.

The Ibanez dictatorship which overthrew constitutional government is believed to have been engineered by the Guggenheim interests, which have invested heavily in Chilean copper and nitrate.

Ship Comes In Ablaze

Fire was discovered today in the hold of the Pacific Steam Navigation liner Elbro shortly after she docked at the foot of Morton Street, North River, with eighty-nine passengers from South American ports.

10,000 Chinese Wounded In Nationalist Capital; Call for Workers to Aid

CHICAGO, July 5.—A telegram just received by the International Workers' Aid states that 10,000 Workers and Peasants lie wounded in the Lazarett at Wuchang, while the Revolutionary army continues its victorious onward march toward Peking.

The Chinese workers and peasants are paying a price that staggers humanity. Governments are supporting counter-revolutionary forces with finances and war ammunition, but giving absolutely no support or relief to the Chinese Revolutionary fighters.

In spite of this, a new China is arising, a China that will not be a menace to the workers of other countries, because of cheap coolie labor that lives on rice and hard tack.

The following telegram should receive the whole hearted support of every liberty-loving man or woman; they need medicine, bandages and food.

International Workers' Aid, Chicago, Ill.

Ten thousand wounded in the Wichang-Lazarett—we need immediate help. Non-Chinese doctors and nurses from all parts of China are aiding the wounded. Money is urgently needed to carry on the relief work. We anxiously await your assistance. (Signed)—Madam Sun Yat Sen.

Forward your donation today to the International Workers' Aid. National headquarters, 1553 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

New England Pledges Aid to Daily Worker

(Continued from Page One)

Clubs, this will result in helping spread this struggle for a free press over the other states in New England, as well as Massachusetts.

The last time that Engdahl attempted to speak on Boston Common, during the congressional election campaign last fall, he was stopped by the police. Nevertheless a meeting was held at that time at Scully Square in another section of the city.

Engdahl was given a big ovation Sunday, however, when he appeared and when it was announced by Chairman Harry Cantor that he would give the news of the latest developments in the Union of Soviet Republics as well as expose the vicious attack by the government against The DAILY WORKER.

"This is not the first time that the editors and business managers of labor publications have been sent to prison," said Engdahl. "And it will certainly not be the last. But it is absolutely necessary that all workers, acquaint themselves with the vital issues involved in this fight. This is not only an attack on The DAILY WORKER. It is a blow being struck against the whole working class."

Engdahl told of the necessity of strengthening the workers' press in this country to voice labor's viewpoint during the present world crisis that grows out of the Chinese revolution and the new war being launched against the Soviet Union.

Engdahl told of the growth of Soviet industry and agriculture, giving details of his visit to "Amo," the big automobile plant in Moscow.

"I spoke at the May Day demonstration in the textile center of Ozyer, 125 miles south of Moscow," said Engdahl. "They asked me to carry a message to you, the textile workers of the United States. These textile workers in the Soviet Union have a 100 per cent union. In greeting the workers in the textile industry in this country, they give voice to their hopes that you will also develop your 100 per cent Textile Workers' Union. They hope that the time will come when the textile workers in all countries will become united in a really International Textile Workers' Union." I take this opportunity to carry out my pledge to the Russian textile workers to extend this greeting to you.

The large audience received this greeting with considerable enthusiasm. The response grew as Engdahl pointed out the growing war danger contained in the new imperialist threats against the Soviet Union.

Against the New Capitalist War.

"Do not allow one penny of your money to be spent, nor one drop of workers' blood to be shed in the new war being planned against the Soviet Union," urged Engdahl. "Refuse to support this new capitalist war." And the audience thundered its approval.

Numerous questions were asked towards the close of the meeting, during which an appeal was made for members for the Party.

The gathering at Worcester was one of the largest of the kind ever held in New England. The three-day conference included a delegation that had come from New York City in a huge auto-bus hired for the occasion. Among the other speakers, in addition to Engdahl, was J. O. Bentall, who told of the most recent developments in the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the death sentence imposed against these two workers. These resolutions will be forwarded immediately to Governor Fuller.

Bert Wolfe addressed gatherings held by Finnish workers at Gardner, Mass., and by the Workers (Communist) Party at West Roxbury.

Paper Bullets



"One propagandist is worth 20 armed soldiers," says Li Ho-lin, director of the Central Propaganda Bureau of the Chinese Nationalist Army.

"Our enemies could have well withstood our steel bullets."

Before the 150,000,000 paper bullets they are powerless.

Benefitting from the experience of the Chinese Revolution and the Russian Revolution

The DAILY WORKER Army will wage a relentless campaign against the enemy using the most destructive weapon

known—the paper bullet. In this attack, the bullets employed will be particularly

dangerous, in view of the fact that they have been carefully

manufactured to conform with the conditions peculiar to this country.

The DAILY WORKER has been rated by military experts as the most destructive weapon yet produced in the class war in America.

"Open fire" is the order of the day from every proletarian

fortress, from every shop, mine, mill and farm. Every new

subscriber, every new reader secured for

The DAILY WORKER, is a casualty for the army of

capitalism. "Open fire with your paper

bullets."

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JULY 14th

Some of your fellow-workers will be setting out that day for

A SIX WEEKS' TOUR

to

SOVIET RUSSIA

to see all the sights of the new world there—the schools, factories, nurseries, clubs, museums, industrial developments of the first Workers' Republic.

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Editors
Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

A Suggestion to the Harassed Farmers and Stockmen in and Around Rapid City.

There is taking place in and around Rapid City, South Dakota, a contemptible farce of the most nauseous kind.

A New England president, whose every act and utterance has shown that he despises the more liberal West, is cavorting in grotesque attire to prove that he is "one of the boys."

Not less disgusting than the antics of Coolidge, is the trucking attitude of the local politicians who are herding—no other word describes the methods used—large sections of the populace into the proximity of the presidential premises to be beguiled with speeches which for sheer inanity set a new record.

Consider the situation. Coolidge slapped the whole agricultural and stockraising sections of the population in the face when he vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill. But more insulting than the veto itself were the reasons given for his opposition to it. The language of the president's statement in this connection seemed to be chosen for the express purpose of humiliating its supporters. In almost so many words he told the farmers that they did not know what they wanted and if they did there was no particular reason why it should be given to them.

The wave of resentment which arose following the veto scared the Coolidge advisers. Rumors of the strength of the Lowden following in the Middle West and West were responsible for the choice of the Coolidge vacation site.

Now the stiff and clammy Cal is trying to act like Teddy the Cowboy and cuts a pitiful figure. There is no real glamor to be cast around this juiceless individual above whose peaked face a "ten-gallon hat" brings joy to the heart of the most mediocre cartoonist.

The cynical comments of the correspondents fit in well with the rest of the picture. They do not even trouble to conceal the sneering attitude of the presidential circle toward the farmers and stockmen. Contemptuously they state in so many words a good crop and good prices will allay the discontent provided that the campaign hokum is dished up in rich enough doses.

Meanwhile the drab figure of Coolidge goes thru its paces. The somber environment of the New England farm is replaced by the gaudy glitter of a period which the westerners themselves barely remember. The stage coach period passed long ago. Barbed wire fences have replaced the open ranges. The "cowboys" ride in flivvers and not on plunging cayuses. The ranches have become farms and the farmer's margin between income and expenditure has been wiped out. Mortgages have replaced bank accounts.

The stageplay in and around Rapid City has no connection with reality. It is simply a crude attempt to make the population of this section forget its problems, forget the connection between the banks, trusts and railroads and Calvin Coolidge—who represents these interests, and not farmers and workers, as president of the United States.

500,000 leaflets, summarizing the issues which affect the farmers and stockgrowers, exposing the real role of Coolidge and putting forward its practical program, distributed in the "vacation area" by the United Farmers' Educational League, would give his campaign managers something to think about.

Geneva, China and War.

A small American band is keeping in secret conclave at Geneva, preparing to meet the gravest issue that has loomed athwart the horizon of the tri-power conference. The American delegation is pleased to consider the 500,000 ton total presented to the technical committee as "unofficial." The British will have time to present new proposals more in harmony with the American invitation to limit naval armament. In the event that the British again present the same figures, American opinion, as expressed today, will be that "Great Britain is playing a dangerous game." (Geneva dispatch to the New York Times July 3.)

Taken in connection with the news that president Coolidge and his advisers are devoting much time to the consideration of the problems arising at Geneva, that strong pressure is being brought to bear for the speedy recognition of the anti-labor Nanking government by the United States, and we have a fairly complete picture of the manner in which the question of naval armament and Chinese policy dovetail in the secret chambers of the state department.

So widely does the British proposal for a 600,000 ton cruiser allotment differ from what the American representatives are instructed to agree to that, in a situation wherein such questions as the attitude of Japan and the British naval base at Singapore are decisive, it seems hardly possible for an agreement to be reached.

As the control of the Pacific area is the immediate prize and as the Nanking government apparently is quite willing to make big concessions to American imperialist policy, in fact has already shown by its slaughter of workers and suppression of labor unions that it is following the best established American procedure, there is a strong likelihood that recognition of Nanking may follow because of the necessity of American imperialism for an instrument which it can wield in China against both Britain and Japan.

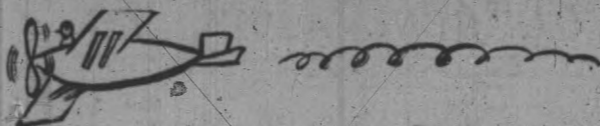
The recognition of the Nanking government by America would place it in a position where it could talk decisively to the other powers, and to Great Britain especially, in view of her huge interests in the sections under its control, recognition would be a severe blow.

It is easy to understand, that with the present proofs of antagonism showing themselves at Geneva, such an act by the United States could be interpreted as practically a declaration of war.

These speculations are made, and they are by no means far-fetched, in order to show that the logical result of American and British imperialist policy is the creation of a war situation.

It is possible, of course, that some formula will be found at Geneva which will serve to conceal for some time longer the

THE WORKER WHO CELEBRATES AIR FLIGHTS



Labors of the Amsterdam International

By OLGA FALK.

BERLIN (By Mail).—The Amsterdam International is now chiefly busy with its internal affairs. The impending Congress in August brings forth questions of finance, the question of the Secretariat, headquarters of the International, and many others. Questions occupying the foreground in the life of a true International—the economic struggle of the working class, the struggle with threatened war, the fight against imperialism—which have always played a very modest role in the life of Amsterdam, have now been pushed right into the background. The fact that a month ago during the Italo-Yugoslavian conflict the meeting of the Amsterdam International's Executive which should have worked out the question of the International's action in regard to this conflict, was postponed is extremely characteristic. Oudegeest, questioned by the correspondent of the Dutch paper "Het Volk" whether such postponement implied that the danger of war had become less, replied phlegmatically:

"The danger has not become less, but it would be better to hold the Executive meeting in two weeks' time." Better or worse we do not know, but certainly it comes to the same thing—nothing will be altered by their resolution being passed sooner or later.

THE recently passed resolution with regard to the unsuccessful work of the provisional commission to the Disarmament Conference bears precisely such a character—that of a hastily drawn up official document. A document had to be produced, since, as Amsterdam might advertise the League of Nations, the sterility of its work in this as in all other spheres was a little too obvious. The International issued on this question an appeal to all affiliated organizations for an energetic campaign against the reactionary and military powers. But no one need be alarmed by these pugnacious words—the campaign proposed is to be carried on chiefly in the press.

THE Amsterdamites contented themselves with yet another appeal—this time to the League of Nations—on the question of the danger of war. As for the still more urgent question of modern political life—the question of the Chinese Revolution—Amsterdam took up a position of blatant mockery. They intend to set up connections with the Chinese trade unions and embark upon a campaign in their favor only after everything is settled down and smoothed over in China, recommending the Chinese workers in the meantime to cease collaboration with their bourgeoisie in the national emancipatory struggle. Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal of the Chinese revolution evoked nothing but malevolent glee from the Amsterdamites.

growing breach between America and Britain. It is quite probable, for instance, that the international bankers now in conference here, have met to devise a policy to meet the present situation.

But the mere fact that capitalist governments and various powerful sections of the capitalist class are engaging in a whole series of international conferences which have accomplished nothing so far to ease the growing tension, is an unflinching sign that war plans are being made as the political instability of capitalism forces itself more and more upon the attention of the foreign offices.

Those who say that there is no danger of war today, are either blind fools, dupes, or conscious agents of imperialism.

BUT they have really no time for questions of high policy! It is much more important for them to put their own house (sadly needing a spring cleaning) in order.

In the first place their financial affairs are in a disastrous condition. Of 24 organizations affiliated to Amsterdam, 11 have paid no entrance fees and 6 have paid no membership dues for many years. Even England failed to pay two-thirds of their membership dues during the last year. The International's income for the last year did not exceed 100,000 guildens. Their expenses were, however, much higher than this. The funds of the International which were 114,510 gulden in the beginning of 1926 were only 43,000 by the end of the year. Thus in one year 71,000 gulden in addition to the 100,000 received from membership dues have melted away. This is a situation tottering on the brink of ruin. The Bureau has had to mortgage the International's house in Amsterdam, to sell its typography and face the question of the cutting down of expenses in the most serious manner.

WHAT turn was taken by this cutting down? The first thing to feel the axe was cultural work, and it was resolved not to organize the International Summer School this year and to cut down the already trifling amount of publishing that was done. The International's monthly has been reduced to a slim pamphlet of 16 pages, containing only official notices and it was decided to cease the publication of the pamphlet in French and English.

All this cannot, however, save the situation. The International's funds go rather on administrative expenses than on cultural work, assistance to members on strike and victims of government repression. Even before the Vienna Congress it was stated that administrative expenses swallow the lion's share of their funds. The secretaries of the International (of whom there are three) get 10,000 gulden a year each, members of the General Council get 25 gulden a day for their expenses. The International maintains a staff of well-paid technical employees.

AND there is yet another point which costs the Amsterdam International dear. National hatred between the trade unionists in hostile countries roused by the war made itself so strongly felt at the first post-war congress that the International was forced to choose as its headquarters a neutral country. The choice of Holland involved unnecessary expenditure on interpreters, and translators since all documents had to be translated into Dutch as well as into the three European languages. Holland is, moreover, one of the most expensive countries in Europe.

IT turned out, however, not so easy to overcome all these difficulties. As soon as the question of cutting down the number of secretaries arose, the

fur began to fly. The business affairs of the International are actually carried out by Oudegeest, with some assistance by Sassenbach. But the British who form the biggest section of the International will not hear of the withdrawal of the British secretary, Brown. Sassenbach, moreover, has definitely stated that he will in no event agree to act as assistant secretary. At the last meeting of the bureau (25-26 April) an agreement was arrived at on this question according to the official report, but it is not yet known who is to be sacrificed on the altar of economy.

THINGS became still worse when the question of cutting down the secretaries' salaries was brought forward. Oudegeest refuses to take less than 10,000 gulden a year and the members of the Bureau are afraid to insist, for Oudegeest in order to become secretary of the International refused a seat in the Dutch Parliament, from which his accretions would have been much greater.

WHAT was to be done? The Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions suggest to raise the dues in the International from 12 to 18 gulden per 1,000 members. This suggestion, however, has met with determined resistance. The Austrians and the Swiss have already definitely declared that membership dues cannot be raised; the British, whose financial affairs are at present anything but brilliant, also refuse to agree to this; the French membership fees are as it is difficult to collect, and they cannot possibly pay more.

A great struggle went on behind the scenes with regards to the alteration of the International's headquarters. At the previous meeting of the Bureau the question of its transferring to a more central country was discussed. The whole labor press unhesitatingly interpreted this as an intention to transfer the International's headquarters to Berlin, to which the Germans whose influence in the International is ever on the increase, have long aspired. The British and the French, however, were against this. It appears their argument won the day. At the last session of the National Council of the reformist General Confederation of Labor in France Jouhaux declared that the headquarters of the International would remain in Holland.

THE official reports of the International are generally speaking meagre and terse. Most of our information on the misunderstandings and complication going on in the International has been gained from the left socialist press (Paul Levy's paper, the organ of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions and others), so daring as to criticize Oudegeest's economy and endeavor to mend matters. Even the most favorable criticism, however, angers the Amsterdamites. They have not the slightest desire to carry their difficulties into the open, for the judgment of their working class members, hoping to smooth everything over in camera. But truth will out and the crisis in the Amsterdam International is already being shouted from the roof-tops.

Break Altitude Record.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—A new world's altitude record for seaplanes was written in the records today. Lieut. C. C. Champion took a Wright Apache plane 37,500 feet above the capital yesterday, breaking his own world's record of 33,455 feet established two months ago.

DRAMA

Woe to the Vanquished, "The Streets of Sorrow"

Review By VERN SMITH
Another play of post war Vienna, starving, sick, corrupt, and yet heroic. And as usual, since the power of censorship is still in the hands of the bourgeoisie, the interest centers around the trials and tribulations of the newly poor, not of those who have been "always with ye."

I am informed that the play, as originally produced, had a much more definite working class emphasis, and that the censorship here resulted first in a good deal of this being cut out, and then that after consultation among themselves, those whose business it is to make the world safe for Babbit cut out most of the rest of the "labor angle," and in general made a mess of the thing, giving it a peculiar confused and faltering aspect. However, it is in its final form as a product of censorship that it has to be reviewed, since it is in that form that the public sees it.

This is the story of the sadness of the "shabby genteel," the steady decline and painful corruption of the old ruling class and of the bureaucrats especially. Councillor Rumfort has two daughters, and is so proud that he turns out of his house a paying American roomer when his youngest daughter is charged with stealing two tins of canned meat. Of course she did steal the meat, and the other daughter, Greta (played excellently by Greta Garbo) nearly becomes an inmate of a disorderly house in her efforts to keep the family going.

That is half of the interest. The other half centers around the rise of the greedy new bourgeoisie: those who, like the butcher of Melchior Street, make Greta stand in line all night for the chance to buy meat, and then call the police to chase her away, only because the meat is sold out, and the higher elements of this new capitalism, like the profiteers Canez and Rosenow, who loot on a huge scale, stealing mines, swindling in the stock market, swilling in the night clubs and clutching down the daughters of the old ruling class for their pleasure.

The proletarians who appear in the story are not, as such, essential to the plot but serve as background for the crimes and degeneration of their "betters." Chief of the proletarian characters is the murderer, Maria Lechner, who might as well have come from any other class in the rotting Vienna society. In the end there is a bread riot by those who do not, as do the Rumfort family, worry over the change from a meat diet to one of cabbage, but suffer under a constant diminution of their accustomed cabbage rations. This is treated as an elemental outburst, without leadership, merely the hand of fate which punishes certain of the filthiest of the rich.

There is an indirect slap at the American Red Cross, the officers of which complain that all they see in Vienna is luxury. There is a definite touch of anti-Semitism, all the worst villains, especially the profiteers, being given Jewish faces. The play is in the European tradition, which holds that an actress should do something more than merely pose beautifully, and that scenery, instead of being the chief attraction in a film should be an appropriate background for the action.

Junkers Build Concrete Runway.
BERLIN, July 5.—Discussion of a Berlin-to-New York non-stop flight was given marked impetus today by the announcement of the Junkers airplane works that they are constructing a concrete runway for planes with especially heavy loads that would attempt record flights. Ever since Clarence Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine made their great flight from New York to Kottbus, Germany, there has been considerable talk of a flight from this country to the United States.



In "Queen High," now in its eleventh month at the Ambassador theatre.

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

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
Evensing at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30.

COLONY Warner Bros. Present "The First Act" with Barney Oldfield and NEW VITAPHONE

CAMEO "Streets of Sorrow" with GRETA GARBO & WENDEL KRAUS

Revival of "Madame X" at Earl Carroll Tonight

Ben Smith last seen in the role of Neil Sykes in "The Field God," has been engaged by Jed Harris to play opposite Helen Hayes in "Coquette," the joint work of George Abbott and Ann Preston-Bridgers.

Sam H. Harris' first production of the season, "Among The Married," the new comedy by Vincent Lawrence opens in Atlantic City next Monday. The cast includes Louis Calhern, Warren William, Helen Flint, Kathryn Givney, William David and Milano Tilden.

Murray Phillips will present a revival of "Madame X," the Alexandre Bisson's drama which was so popular here many seasons back, at the Earl Carroll theatre tonight. Carroll McCormac will play the title role and Rex Cherryman the leading male part.

Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, now appearing in "The Second Man," will leave for a European vacation Friday night. Earle Larimore and Emily Stevens will take over the roles.

Valerie Wyngate, co-adaptor of "Her Cardboard Lover" at the Empire has withdrawn from the cast. The part of Albine is now being played by Virginia Chauvenet, last seen in "The Woman of Bronze."

New Crop of Fliers.
CHICAGO, July 5.—The science of aviation and the art of flying are to be taught in the public schools here, according to an announcement made today by school president J. Lewis Coath.

Aviation experts have been summoned for consultation for the courses, he said.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

ORGANIZE

These four booklets at a reduced rate, will be a welcome addition to any workers' library. They are also excellent pamphlets to give to your shopmate.

- ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED —10
Wm. Z. Foster
- PASSAIC—The story of a struggle for the right to organize. —15
Albert Weisbord
- STRIKE STRATEGY —25
Wm. Z. Foster
- LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM —10
Jay Lovestone

All for 50 Cents
NOTE: Books offered in this column on hand in limited quantities. All orders cash and filled in turn as received.

Teachers Wind Up Progressive Meet; Hit Imperialism

By CARL HAESSLER (Fed. Press)

CHICAGO, July 5 (FP).—The 11th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers, which came to an end July 1 in Chicago, maintained and improved upon the record of past years by its progressive attitude on educational and social questions. About 60 delegates were sent by locals in all parts of the country. Two labor colleges, Brookwood in New York and Commonwealth in Arkansas, were represented. Pres. Mary C. Barker of Atlanta and Sec'y Treas. Florence Curtis Hanson of Chicago were reelected. Mrs. Hanson was also chosen delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Los Angeles in October. Miss Barker will be A. F. of L. delegate of the Atlanta Trades Council.

Particularly striking in the large number of resolutions adopted by the convention are those on militarism in education and on the right of teachers to freedom from outside interference, within the limits permitted to any other citizens, both at work and in leisure hours. War was denounced as ruinous of good citizenship, brutalizing and savage. Compulsory military training in schools and colleges was condemned as perpetuating the war-mind. Withdrawal of American armed forces from China was demanded. Children should be taught not only to cherish the American revolutionary and constitutional tradition but to become pioneers of a new social order based on justice, the resolution declared.

Freedom for Teachers.

On the freedom of the teacher the convention took the position that matters of conduct should be regulated by the professional opinion of the teachers as a body and not by outside authorities. The teacher's political and personal freedom, the resolution stated, is as clearly a matter of citizenship right as that of other people, with the additional consideration that free citizens cannot be the product of schools in which the teachers are not free. Infringements of teachers' academic and personal freedom by superintendents and school boards in the past year were scored. Resistance by the University of Wisconsin and the University of Utah to attempts to check academic freedom were lauded.

Achievements in the halting progress of American teachers toward security on the job and in old age were noted by the convention, including the passage of legislation in Minnesota and California making it harder to remove teachers, except for proved cause, and improvement in old age pension legislation in Illinois and New York.

Elect Council.

Many education problems such as the all-year school, junior high schools, size of classes, intelligence testing, etc., were made the subject of

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

IDLE RICH RAKE IN ALMOST THREE BILLION IN DIVIDENDS IN SEVEN MONTHS' HAUL THIS YEAR

Announcement that midyear dividend and interest payments to the investor class will approximate \$550,000,000 indicates that the grabbers are getting their share in spite of the much talked of high wages and declining prices. This is the largest midyear disbursement to investors in the history of the country, being fully \$50,000,000 above last summer's record.

The total unearned income received by investors so far in 1927 exceeds the total for any full year prior to 1919. It exceeds by more than \$1,000,000,000 the dividend and interest total of either 1913 or 1914.

Dividend and interest payments the first 6 months of 1927 amounted to \$2,317,049,000, compared with \$2,168,737,000 in the same period of 1926. The July 1st payments bring the total to \$2,867,049,000, compared with \$2,660,652,000 in the first 7 months of 1926. In 1916 and 1917, years of maximum war profits, dividend and interest payments for the full 12 months brought the investing class only \$2,135,028,000 and \$2,389,140,000.

The dividend and interest payments the first 7 months of 1927 and 1926 were:

Dividends and Interest	1927	1926
Jan.	\$579,850,000	\$422,350,000
Feb.	242,350,000	346,870,000
March	346,870,000	460,100,000
April	460,100,000	322,706,000
May	322,706,000	265,173,000
June	265,173,000	530,000,000
July	530,000,000	
Total, 7 mos.	\$2,867,049,000	

Dividends and Interest	1926
Jan.	\$511,725,000
Feb.	218,715,000
March	332,222,000
April	426,075,000
May	338,650,000
June	341,350,000
July	491,915,000
Total, 7 mos.	\$2,660,652,000

The report for the year so far include a flock of increased dividends, initial dividends and extra dividends. In June alone there were 18 increased dividends, 27 initial dividends, and 59 extra dividends. The 2nd quarter U. S. Steel dividends are increased as a result of the recently declared 40 per cent stock dividend, being raised to \$12,453,411.

New Securities.

These enormous dividend and interest payments were chiefly responsible for the purchase of nearly \$4,000,000,000 of new securities in the first 6 months of the year. The exact total was \$3,965,114,000 and compares with \$2,972,470,000 new capital floated the first half of 1926. It includes \$490,534,000 in state and municipal bonds, \$927,583,000 in public utility bonds, \$799,090,000 in foreign bonds, \$425,735,000 in railroad bonds, \$849,822,000 in corporate stocks and the balance in miscellaneous bonds.

This means that the tremendous flow of dividends and interest is enabling the owning class to secure a rapidly increasing mortgage on the world's economic life.

Cleveland Printers Face Sharp Struggle Against Open Shop

CLEVELAND, July 4.—The Master Printers Association of Cleveland is an organization of the printing bosses which aims at breaking down the organization of the workers, with headquarters at 811 Prospect Ave., Cleveland.

To win over the workers this Association periodically sends literature into the homes of the printers and Allied Trades, enlightening them as to the advantages of "open shop conditions" as against the un-democratic policies followed in the closed shop. Such phrases as "Be your own boss; don't let anyone dictate to you" (meaning not to listen to union leaders).

The bosses association maintains a blacklist, each employer sending a report to headquarters giving in detail reasons for dismissal or quitting. A card for same is furnished the foreman or superintendent on which he is to check off various queries. An example of one reason for quitting is "dissatisfied with rate." One cause for "firing" is under a caption "personal reasons."

Any worker going out on strike is of course automatically listed as undesirable and all such workers are referred to as "rebels."

The association also runs an employment bureau. When a place is open the secretary, Paul H. Robbins, immediately sends out a letter notifying the applicant, also enclosing a circular containing such anti-union propaganda as "Report to this office when out of employment. Help maintain the open shop. Keep agitators out. Your cooperation is necessary for the best results."

UNION RULES BROKEN BY CLOTHING BOSSES WHO FAIL TO KEEP CONTRACT; CONDITIONS WORSE

By NORMAN SILBER.

Last summer there was a general stoppage in the men's clothing industry by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. All shops registered in the union settled under the following conditions:

5 per cent increase in pay; limitation of contractors; reduction of insurance charge to the contractor from 1 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent.

These terms were never lived up to. Instead of increased pay we have seen nothing but reductions since last summer. Instead of limiting contractors, the manufacturers work with all kinds of contractors—union and non-union—in town and out-of-town. No attempt is being made to check these practices whatsoever. Instead of reducing the insurance charge, many manufacturers have arbitrarily increased it to 2 per cent in direct violation of the specific terms of their agreements with the union. The actual insurance rate should be not over 1/2 per cent.

Violation of union rules permeate the entire industry. Cutters cut 70 to 80 days of goods with the full knowledge that the maximum union lay is about 45. Non-union-cutters are allowed to lay up the goods, to cut the lays and to trim and fit the garments. A house which should employ three cutters gets along with one union cutter and two boys classed as "shipping clerks." Cutters' reports are not turned into the union. Union expressmen take lays of double the union height to scab shops. The garments are ticketed and matched in by non-union labor—a good deal of child labor being employed for these operations. I know a concern that turns out 2000 men's

suits a week and employs only one union man, and it is supposed to be a "strict union house."

The conditions under which clothing is manufactured are intolerable. "Poorly ventilated lofts" would not do the places justice. Dark non-ventilated lofts containing seventy years of dust accumulations would come nearer the mark. The only water available comes from a rusty tank on the roof. This stagnant, rusty water is not fit to drink, but there is no other water in the loft and workers must wash their parched throats. Dust is so thick in the air that noses bleed frequently and the dust eats its way to the lungs. No towels are supplied and the toilet rooms are odorous, dark and unfit for use.

The boys who match the clothing and pack the cases work at a break neck speed during the season at \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00 a week. They work until late at night without any pay for overtime. They receive no holidays because the firms usually contain a religious Jew who is under the erroneous impression that they have "off" on the Jewish holidays and therefore insists that they work on the legal holidays.

Fire rules are not observed. Red lights are not lit at fire exits. Fire escapes are not un-obstructed. Fire pails are not filled. A first aid kit is not on hand.

Sure, inspectors come around. Police inspectors come around to sell the boss tickets to their social affairs. Fire inspectors come around on similar missions. Inspectors from the Dept. of Labor come around too, but union officials are very seldom seen or heard of.

BRITISH CLOTH EXPORTS FALL 40% SINCE 1913

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Signs of decay in the world's most far-flung capitalist empire come to light in a U. S. department of commerce report on present and pre-war British cotton cloth exports. The department's figures indicate that growing hostility to English exploitation, coupled with expanding industrialism in the empire's provinces, is sapping the vitality of industry at home by drying up its markets.

British cotton cloth exports, according to the report, totaled 7,075,252,000 square yards in 1913. By 1925 they had fallen to 4,435,918,000 yards while in 1926 they fell to 3,834,448,000 yards. The quantity exported in 1926 was 31 1/2 per cent less than in 1925 and 41 1/2 per cent less than in 1913.

The prosperity of English cotton manufacturing hinges on the orders from foreign markets. In contrast with the cotton industry in the United States, which finds a home market for

more than 90 per cent of its production, the British industry must export 80 to 90 per cent of its production to avoid chronic depression.

Prior to the war British cotton manufacturers found their principal markets in the so-called backward countries on which England had forced its economic yoke. India alone took 3,057,351,000 yards in 1913. China came second with 716,533,000 yards of English cotton. South America took 538,923,000 yards and Turkey 360,742,000. The government figures showing exports of cotton cloth from the United Kingdom to principal world markets in 1913 and 1926 are:

English exports of cotton cloth	1913	1926
India	3,057,351,000 yds	1,565,243,000 yds
China	716,533,000	177,466,000
South America	538,923,000	321,435,000
Turkey	360,742,000	56,208,000
Dutch East Indies	304,923,000	121,745,000
Mexico, Central America, West Indies	276,088,000	113,003,000
Egypt	266,623,000	129,874,000
British Africa	231,174,000	194,180,000
Australia, New Zealand	210,744,000	213,310,000
British Malaya	131,785,000	93,204,000
Canada	110,499,000	45,717,000
Europe	394,028,000	391,650,000
Other	586,333,000	487,121,000
Total	7,075,252,000	3,834,448,000

Argentina provides the largest market for British cottons in South America. Its demand has fallen from 118,000 yards in 1913 to 112,576,000 yards in 1926, due in part to increased imports from the United States, but

more to its own growing textile industry. The chief European markets for British cottons are Switzerland, Germany and the Netherlands. The table shows the Indian market

Dock Hand Second Caruso?



DOUGH-RAY-ME! Antonio Yanna Razlog, who quit job as Hoboken, N. J., dock hand two weeks ago, has just signed a contract to sing at \$1,000 a performance. Critics who've heard him say he's a second Caruso. Picture shows Antonio, son of a Dalmatian countess, trying out a new song in his studio.

Negro Children Barred From Southern Schools

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 5.—Negro parents in Baltimore suburbs are finding it impossible to get a decent education for their children. Not one graduate of Baltimore County colored schools will be able to get a high school education. The county has no separate colored high school and refuses to pay tuition for Negro students in the city's Negro high school. A colored pastor who protested to the school superintendent against this was thrown out of the room.

In a neighboring county the school board has just awarded contracts for six white brick schools to cost \$180,000 and 11 colored schools, frame construction, to cost \$36,000. The white schools range in cost from \$14,000 to \$52,000 and the colored schools from \$2,168 to \$4,500.

The Baltimore school superintendent points out that Baltimore Negroes are fortunate compared with Alabama, which has not one colored high school. In all the 15 southern states there are but 205 colored high schools against 5,140 for white children. Florida has two and Georgia, Arkansas and Louisiana three each. North Carolina ranks highest with 25.

Negroes Move North.

Negro workers coming to Baltimore from the south report an exodus in progress. In New Orleans the situation has reached a "crisis," says the labor commissioner, especially in the building trades. The director of industrial relations of the Chamber of Commerce has appealed to Negro workers to remain. In Birmingham the Chamber has appointed agents to watch all outgoing trains in an effort to dissuade colored workers from leaving the city.

Death Rate On East Side Greater Than Ever, Says Report

That the mortality rate from pneumonia in the "Mulberry Bend" district of the city is 93 per cent higher than normal city rate was revealed recently when the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor issued a report on a survey into the health conditions of the district.

The Mulberry Bend district extends from Houston to Canal Street and from the Bowery over to Broadway and has a predominantly large Italian population.

According to the report, Mulberry's mortality rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 48 per cent higher than the city rate in 1920 but in 1926 it was 77 per cent higher than the city rate.

The pneumonia mortality in the district although 31 per cent lower in 1926 than in 1920 was 93 per cent higher than the city rate.

The diseases rank in degree of mortality with pneumonia heading the list followed by tuberculosis, organic heart disease and maternal mortality.

Bad housing conditions is largely responsible for the pulmonary diseases, reports the association.

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Fifteen Are Killed in Philadelphia in "Safe And Sane" 4th of July

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—Fireworks and automobile accidents combined to take a toll of 15 lives in Pennsylvania over the holiday, a survey today by International news service showed. In addition, 154 persons were injured in similar accidents.

Charles Little, 50, his wife and two small children were killed near here, when a speeding express train, hit their auto. Little's four other children, all under 12 years, were critically injured and may die.

Denounces D. A. R.

In an open letter to the "Daughters of the American Revolution," Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted suffrage leader yesterday bitterly denounced "red baiting" activities of the organization.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Thirty-three persons have died as a result of the terrific heat here during the past two days.

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How the Frame-Up Works on Henry Ford's 'Model' Ships

An Amazing Tale of the Methods Used By the Understrappers and Legal Lackeys of the Great "Philanthropist" To Stamp Out All Protest Among Seamen—This Story Is A Document of the American Class Struggle of Interest Not Only To Seamen But To All Workers.

THE following story concerns itself with the experiences of two sailors, George Loomis and James Fitzgerald, both employed by the Ford Motor Company on one of their boats, the tug "Ball Camp," used to tow the vessels which the Ford Company purchases and uses in the process of creating its economical "lizzy."

These sailors, both of whom have proven their competence and able seamanship by years of work at their trade, had absolutely no doubt voiced as to their ability as able seamen when they were employed by the Ford Motor Company. Fitzgerald, who, besides his able seaman's ticket, also holds a third mates license, has been going to sea for nine years. Loomis had, besides his merchant marine service, a three-year navy training, totaling altogether eight years.

The Ford Company is very careful in its choice of men and they are carefully investigated as to ability, seamanship and character before they are signed on for the "model ships."

Publicity Bank. THE publicity agents of the Ford Motor Company paint the picture of working conditions on the Ford boats in the rosiest of colors. "These are the boats where the sailor never suffers as he does at the hands of other shipowners; here the sailor gets the best of chow and living quarters; working conditions on the job are the easiest and most lucrative."

These systematic drive-houses that keep the workers going at top speed under a constant check and belt system where exactly so much work is calculated to be turned out per minute and failure means the gate, are not able to keep workers for more than a few months, unless they are tied down by such unfortunate circumstances as families that are dependent on Ford and his commissary houses.

HENRY FORD has gained control of the stores and middlemen's trade patronized by the workers in these plants; and now it seems as though Ford were extending his systematized "tyranny" to the high seas and inland waters, and entering into the lives of the workers on the ships in his drive for more profits and greater control and power.

Faulty Seamanship. THE tug "Ball Camp" on which these two sailors signed in the month of November, 1925, was a badly mastered ship so far as seamanship was concerned. She had a fifteen to twenty degree list all the way from New York to Quebec due mainly to the incompetence of the captain and the chief engineer. These officers had neglected to properly ballast the vessel and in the course of the trip they had made no real attempt to correct this fault. Because of this list the seas ran into the quarters of the crew, causing them untold misery and lack of sleep.

During this time all hands worked long hours shifting bunker coal to right the ship and avoid a disaster. Along with this difficulty the heating system was out of order and the crew suffered cold as well as the damp and wet of the water that was shipped aboard. This defect in the heating system also affected the manipulation of the vessel due to leaking steam in capstans, winches, etc.; in fact the vessel was absolutely unseaworthy.

THE men were left in misery below, but the officers lived amidships in comfortable quarters above the water line. The dry stores, kept in the crew's quarters against regulations, were wet when the seas came in, and had rotted away in the crew's quarters from the salt and filth; then after the ship had made part of its run it ran short of ice and the meat for the crew's consumption became foul; such ice as there was being reserved for the officers' choice cuts.

These were some of the conditions with which the crew had to contend, so that when the boat came into port over night, they were only too glad to run ashore for a breathing spell and rest somewhere else to break up the grinding monotony of the miserable trip.

Captain Incensed at Complaint. WHEN the ship arrived at Quebec the crew asked the captain for half of their wages, to which they are entitled at any port according to the seamen's act, after five or more actual days of work.

The captain, fearing to lose the crew who were indignant and angry at this shabby treatment, refused to pay them off. Thereupon the men went in a body to the American Consul at Quebec and placed a complaint against the vessel on the basis of its being unseaworthy and improperly provisioned. In this they were entirely within their rights as an American crew and American citizens. The consul, after hearing the men, came aboard ship, spoke to the captain and ordered him to improve all conditions. This should have been enough to indicate that the conditions aboard ship were really bad; yet there was no immediate attempt to rectify them or to fulfill the promise made to the consul by the captain.

WHILE the crew were still assembled at the office of the consul he followed the usual procedure and picked out two men to act as spokesmen for the crew. It happened that these two were Loomis and Fitzgerald. The captain heard of this and became incensed at the action of these two militant workers. When the consul came aboard ship at five that evening, the captain claimed that he did not have the money with which to pay off the men but that he would pay them off the next day. At two o'clock that morning the captain made preparations to leave and by five had pulled out, leaving Loomis and Fitzgerald on the beach. With them was also left a fireman by the name of Gormely, who had also been active in the previous evening's experience.

These men had the right to go ashore by virtue of the fact that they were not on watch at the time of leaving ship and were off watch for the entire period of the night. They had also been authorized by the chief engineer under whose watch they came.

Listed As "Deserters."

WHEN the "Ball Camp" arrived at Montreal the Captain reported to the American Consul and listed the three men, Loomis, Gormely and Fitzgerald, as deserters. He also took the dastardly line of hiring three other men in their places, and the ship left port.

In the meanwhile these three seamen were left in Quebec without money, food, shelter or friends to whom they might turn in the midst of bitter cold weather. They wandered the streets penniless and hungry for a while and then turned their steps to the American Consul. This worthy official, after four days finally gave them their fare to Ogdensburg, N. Y., where they hoped to catch the "Ball Camp" on its way to Detroit and the Ford works.

When the men arrived in Ogdensburg they found that the ship had not yet arrived so they were forced to make for Cornwall where they caught up with it. Upon arrival aboard ship they reported to the captain, who told them that they would be paid off in Ogdensburg the next day.

During this time the marooned men stood ready to assume their routine duties aboard ship. The captain, however, purposely did not allow them to return to work on any occasion, thus proving not only his prejudice against these militant workers but also the fact that he had some preconceived plan of meting out revenge to those who had stood up and demanded their rights as seamen. It turned out that when they did arrive in Ogdensburg, the United States Deputy Marshal came aboard the ship and read the names of Loomis, Fitzgerald and Gormely from a slip of paper which had been furnished him by the captain. "You are under arrest," the marshal told the three seamen, "come along."

Arrested Without Warrant. FITZGERALD demanded that he be shown the warrant for their arrest, but the marshal refused to do this saying that they must come along; that their arrest would be explained at the proper time and that he didn't know the reason for it.

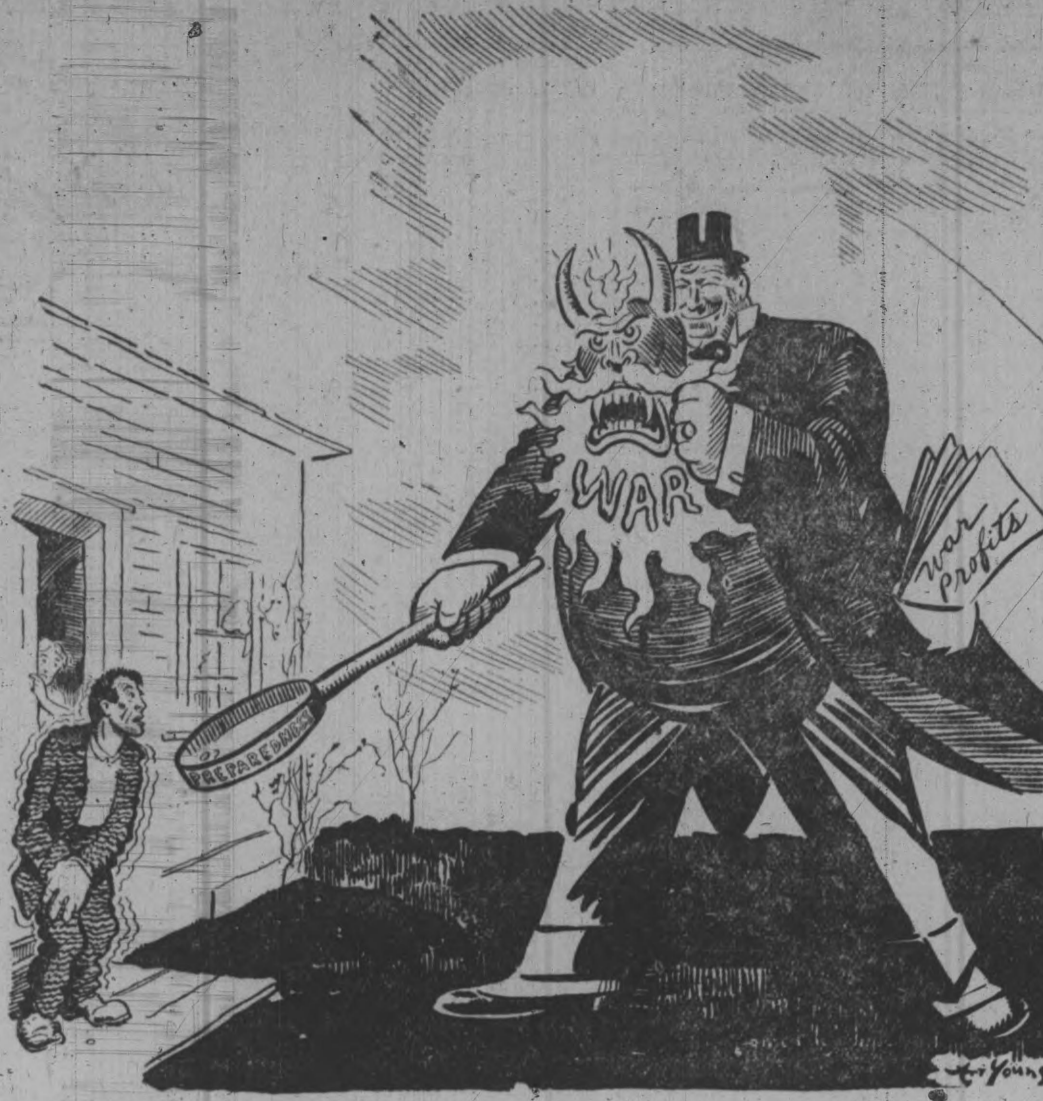
Railroded to Jail. He took them to the Ogdensburg police station where they were kept outside of the inner door while he talked to the chief of police who refused to hold them or have anything to do with their case, on the basis of there being no specific charge against them, but the marshal continued his bluff and took the men along with him. This time he took them to the Oswestie House Hotel in Ogdensburg. He forced them to register and told them that they had to stay there until the captain came back from Detroit. Even at this time he didn't show them any warrant or tell them the reason for their arrest.

Held Three Weeks. THEY were kept at this hotel for a period of three weeks, during which time the captain, on his return, came up to see them in company with the deputy marshal, and tried to make them accept various sums far under the actual amount due as the full payment of their wages. The men refused to take this offer as there was about three hundred dollars due them collectively and they were legally entitled to the full amount.

They were told to get a lawyer, and got one by the name of Waterman, who made a demand upon the captain for the full sum of their wages; but the captain refused again to pay them.

(Continued tomorrow)

WAR—THE PANHANDLER



War is useful to the exploiter. When the lives of workers are not being demanded for battle sacrifices, the earnings of workers are being wasted in "preparedness" for battle.

63-Hour Journey From Moscow, U.S.S.R. to Paris Touches Four Countries

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.)

PARIS, France (By Mail).—It is 63 hours as the train goes from Moscow, U. S. S. R., to Paris, capital city by the River Seine of imperialist France.

One travels over Poland 'neath the bloody oppression that is begging Wall Street for a loan to bolster its tottering tyranny.

One passes over Germany, thru Berlin, where the workers are being lashed to the point of extreme exhaustion in order to fulfill the demands of the Dawes Plan, and at the same time create a new "place in the sun" for the present capitalist ruling class of the Vaterland.

One even passes thru Belgium where the battlefields are being well preserved for the sightseers who bring money from other lands, principally the United States, to give nourishment to the toppling frame.

Then France, where the franc sells more than 25 to the American dollar, "The Dollar" that is accepted gladly everywhere in lieu of the national currency in every capitalist land of Western Europe.

The Contrast in Europe.

It did not take the nearly two months that I spent in the Union of Soviet Republics to get the inspiring feel of the huge optimism of the workers and peasants there. Tremendous contrast with the despair of the workers in Western Europe growing under their many burdens.

It was on a pleasant Sunday afternoon (June 19th) that I started on my return journey. One of my last visitors at the Hotel Bristol was a Chinese comrade, who had just arrived from Canton, with the latest news of the revolution in China.

It would have been pleasant and instructive to spend hours with him, but trains in Moscow depart punctually, more punctually I found than in those lands where the initiative that is supposed to grow out of private ownership is charged with paving the way toward perfection.

The pavements of the Tverskaya glistened in the sun as we sped along to the White Russian-Baltic Railroad Station. In spite of the huge throngs that had yesterday and early this day departed for "the country," the streets were nevertheless crowded. Men, women and children in large numbers joined in the promenade along the Tverskoy Boulevard, where only the day before other crowds had gathered to witness the start and finish of the Moscow Marathon run around "the Boulevard Ring." Moving picture machine operators had worked zealously as a bakery worker, an official in his union, a fine specimen of an athlete had won the contest.

Reminder of Voikov's Martyrdom.

The afternoon was quiet at the station. It was the lull between the morning rush of those leaving the city, and the rush that would be repeated on their return in the evening.

This was the station at which the Funeral Train carrying the body of Comrade Peter L. Voikov, Soviet ambassador assassinated at Warsaw, had arrived from the Polish capital, Moscow, with the entire Soviet Union, was still in mourning for Voikov. The workers of the Soviet Union do not forget.

This train that was to carry me to the Polish border was as comfortable and modern as any in the world. It had well-equipped sleeping cars and it carried its dining car that boasted an elaborate menu card in two languages—Russian and English.

"Good Bye!" to Moscow.

On an adjoining track a local train arrives, well filled with early returning excursionists. They wave an enthusiastic "Good Bye!" as our "Express" begins to move out of the station at 4:10 on the second. Our route leads directly west, the route that is followed for a time by the air service on its way to Berlin.

As we pass one station after another, without stopping, it is clear to be seen that the railroad depot in the rural districts of the Soviet Union, as in rural America, acts as a sort of social center, where great numbers gather to meet acquaintances and "to see the trains go thru."

Often one saw knots of hikers along the roads, not "hitch hikers," since the automobile is not as prevalent in the Soviet Union as in America, not as yet. These hikers, in knickers or the much shorter "trunks" of the

athlete, showed that these Russians took hiking seriously as a "sport" that was an aid to physical development. There were many picnics in the luxuriant forests thru which we passed. White was a predominant color in the clothes of the women. Thus afternoon passed into evening until the lateness of the hour ended the day and turned into a memory these gay and discussing throngs of the cities thru which we had passed, of Wjasma, Smolensk and Orscha.

We Approach the Border.

The early morning found us at Minsk. It was on June 14th, the same day that Voikov was assassinated at Warsaw, that a railway catastrophe was organized between the stations Shdanovitchi and Minsk, which resulted in the death of the authorized representative of the "G. P. U." for the White Russian Military District, Opanski, who was accompanying an arrested Polish spy, an officer. In addition to Opanski, a chauffeur was killed and two other persons wounded.

This outrage was merely one incident in a whole campaign of terrorism which an official communique of the Soviet Government declared made it "completely clear that the British government, which is feverishly preparing for war against the Soviet Union, is using all the means in its power to interfere with the peaceful constructive work of the workers and peasants of our State."

There is no indication here, on the platform of the railroad station at Minsk, that there is any increasing tension close to the border. To be sure there are a few soldiers of the Red Army about. But there are usually one or two at every station. The official of the Soviet Government who comes thru to take up our passports has but one assistant with him. This indication of a feeling of security was another contrast with the extreme nervousness to be found in Poland, in Germany and even as far west as Belgium, where a regular stream of soldiers appeared every time that we reached some new border.

Land of Timothy and Clover.

We leave Minsk behind. The country is hilly. The fields of timothy and clover bend before the breeze. It is not much unlike the farming districts of Minnesota, for instance, in the United States.

I was reminded of the figures that I had been shown, revealing the fact that this year would again give an abundant harvest to the peasants of the Soviet Union. Between the fields came the pastures where herds of cows and flocks of sheep were grazing. Many spirited horses were also enjoying the freedom of the open.

Thus we came to the border town of the Soviet Union, Wolkowsky, where the passengers have their baggage taken into the station for examination before leaving the country.

Little interest was shown in my baggage. The Soviet officials looked a little bit regretfully, however, at my portable typewriter. Machinery of any kind is treasured in the Soviet Union. They didn't like to see even a portable typewriter leave the country. Finally a long document was made out and I was taxed one rouble (50 cents) for the privilege of taking the machine with me.

When the examination was completed we returned to the train with our baggage. Soon we could see in the distance the outpost of the Red Army. It looked like a comfortable clubhouse with Red Army soldiers lounging about, a few on duty. We rolled slowly past it.

Not many yards beyond was the frontier and a short distance beyond that the guard house of the Polish Army. Around this Polish outpost and stretching in both directions, North and South, was one of the most elaborate barbed wire entanglements that I have ever seen. There was the usual network of barbed wire. But on each side were three additional rows of entanglements stretched on long, sharp spikes driven in the ground.

More Soldiers Than Passengers.

Our train halted at this barbed wire frontier. I was on the last car. A soldier of the Polish army, with rifle and revolver and plenty of ammunition, with bayonet fixed and the Polish eagle glaring from his helmet, took up his position on the end platform. In another few moments what appeared to be a regular army came pouring thru our coach. I counted more Polish soldiers than there were passengers.

There were officers in three different kinds of uniforms. Some carried revolvers with long barrels, others had little toylike appearing automatics. So we passed over into Poland surrendering our passports to the officials of the Polish government. We pass the Polish frontier town of Baranowice and then on to Stolby where our baggage is searched, the main lookout of the customs officers being for "Bolshevik propaganda." Some passengers possessed Russian literature, books and pamphlets, or newspapers. It was carefully scanned. The customs officers were somewhat puzzled by my latest copies of The New York Times, the Annalist and the Wall Street Journal. They couldn't read them. All they knew was that it was not Russian. So they turned it back to me.

Tomorrow—The journey thru Poland and Germany.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 5 (FP).—The War is in the air. Transatlantic and Pacific flights, diplomatic threats at Geneva of armament races, rumblings in European foreign offices, the restiveness of the colonial peoples, excited harangues by the home generals and admirals, superheated congressmen tossing threats of billions for "defense" through the receptive press, all give confirmation to General Lassiter's warning on his return from Europe:

"The whole world is in a state of unstable equilibrium. Life nowadays is like living in a high explosive factory. From what I have seen abroad and from what I know of world conditions, I am of the opinion that an explosion is almost sure to come."

Lindbergh and the War-Mongers. Young Lindbergh, winging his solitary way across the Atlantic, probably could not foresee that his feat would start the war bounds on a rampage which will cost American workers billions in added military expenditures in the next few years. But the military crowd in Washington and their congressmen, including heads of the military and naval affairs committees in the House, see it.

Chairman James of the military committee, in his perferid plea for the immediate creation of a Department of National Defense to meet the emergency, cries: "Every time a Lindbergh goes to France or a Chamberlain to Germany, or more especially if a British or Italian or Frenchman or German comes over here, it brings the Department of National Defense that much nearer."

That is the paradoxical effect of Lindbergh's effort to bring the nations closer together; of the Geneva conference which started out to disarm and is ending up with American threats to spend \$250,000,000 to achieve parity with the British fleet. All Washington, except for the small voices of a few peace-seekers, has joined the war cry.

What Congress will do about it is indicated pretty clearly by the sentiments of Chairman Butler of the house naval affairs committee, who predicts appropriations to enable the American navy to command the seven seas and tear down Britain's superior-

ity, and Chairman James of the military affairs committee, who demands that economy be thrown to the winds so we can have a bigger army and air force. Within five years he predicts 3,000 first line fighting planes with 25,000 enlisted airmen.

Houghton Ruins Chances.

Of all the sorry faux pas executed since the last blue moon, none has approached Ambassador Houghton's outrageous slip in suggesting that the people be allowed to vote on the next war. Horror, and cautious suggestions that the Ambassador to the Court of St. James had "gone Bolshevik" was the official reaction. One thing is pretty certain in the minds of any number of higher-ups: Houghton will never succeed Kellogg as secretary of state. No secretary of state, cooped up in the same building with the secretary of war, could ever have a thought like that and function successfully as head of American foreign affairs.

Houghton was speaking before Harvard when he suggested a constitutional amendment to take the war-making power away from president and congress and lodge it with the people. He made a closely-reasoned analysis of nations slipping into war through the maneuvers of their rulers. He asked for an international agreement practically outlawing war for 100 years. Washington gasped, and then drew the curtain down. Maybe that's why you have heard nothing of the Houghton plan through the press.

The ladies of the ritzy Washington Democratic club are sloganizing. Having produced such cokers, through a private contest, as Eight years of Wall Street—now give Main Street a chance; Lorimer, Newberry, Smith and Vane, what next will the interests dare; Let's bust the power trust; Can we win Cal—I'll say we can, the ladies have thrown the contest open to the nation.

Democratic politicians who are trying to stem the Al Smith tide by boosting Owen D. Young, the General Electric chief, as Democratic candidate to oppose Coolidge, smile patronizingly at the ladies' efforts. Particularly the third slogan.

International Bankers Confer

By BERT MILLER.

If the seriousness of the illness of a patient may be judged by the number of doctor's visits, then the degree to which international capitalism is concerned about its own internal disorders, may be judged by the number of conferences which are being held to find a remedy for the suffering organism. Flush upon the heels of the futile Economic Conference at Geneva and in the midst of the growing dissensions between the Powers at the so-called Disarmament Conference, comes the announcement of a mysterious meeting of the leading figures in world finance, to be held at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. Included in this gathering are Six Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England; Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank; Charles Rist, Governor of the Bank of France, and Benjamin Strong of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, a consultation of specialists indeed.

It is not yet clear as to just what problems this highly important and well-guarded conference will tackle, but certain features are significant. Says the New York Times: "While each of these foreign bankers had visited America within the last few years, it was the first time that the

'Big Three' of European finance had assembled here at the same time."

It is to be noted that America has the decided advantage of playing the host during the "conversations." One is left to wonder whether the foreign guests came in response to an invitation or an order to be present. Whether or not the pending negotiations on these shores will affect the outcome of the present Disarmament Conference, whereby some bargain may be struck between the United States and Great Britain, also remains to be seen. Various reports are current as to the purpose of the conference, although the conferees maintain a discreet silence on this point. The question of the inter-allied debts, the raising of reparations funds, a European federal reserve system, the regulation of international gold shipments, all these are suggested as the possible topic of this conference.

Though hidden in an atmosphere of mystery, the conference of four of the leading figures in the world of international finance is something which the workers of the world had better follow with the utmost attention. Whatever may come out of it will be nothing more or less than a new yoke upon the necks of workers of the world.

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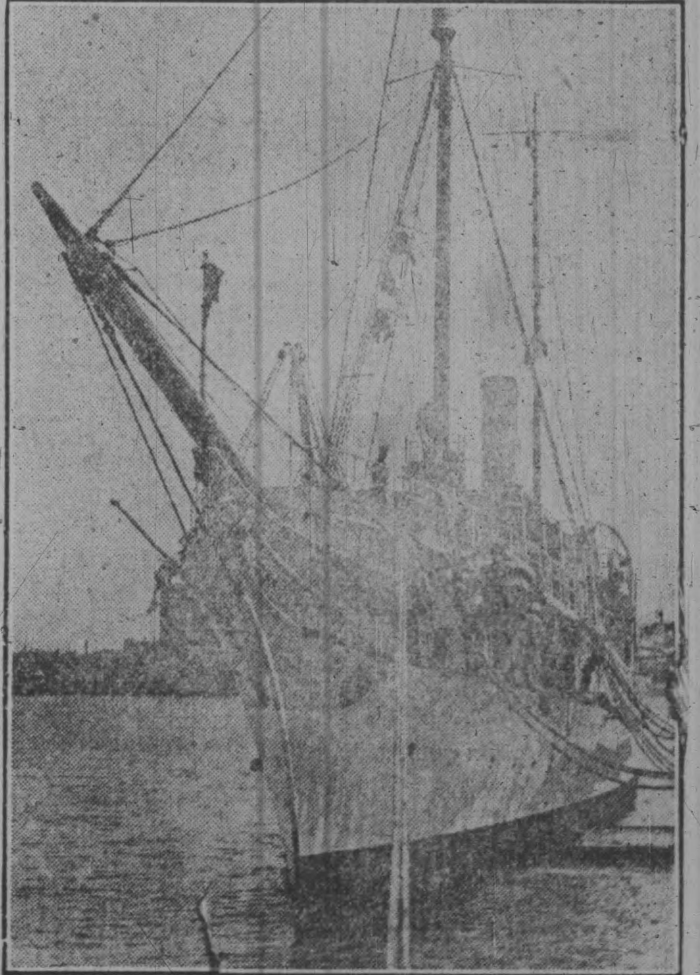


Photo shows the Mayflower, the President's yacht, being overhauled at the Charleston, Mass., navy yard while the Coolidges are vacationing in South Dakota.