

PARIS LABOR PROTEST GROWS AS LEGION ARRIVES

LOVESTONE POINTS OUT GROWTH OF STATE POWER IN U. S.; CALLS CAL COOLIDGE STRIKEBREAKER-IN-CHIEF

Pointing out that there has been a tremendous growth of state power, that, "the government bureaucracy is continuing to grow apace," Jay Lovestone, reporting for the political committee, reviewed the political situation in the United States at the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now being held at Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th St.

"The presidential power is greater than ever before in the history of this country," said Lovestone. "The president occupies the office of strikebreaker-in-chief. No head of any capitalist country in the world has as much power as the president of the American ruling class."

Lovestone's report will be published in full from day to day in THE DAILY WORKER. The discussion of the report that continued Friday night and Saturday will be published in part. The first installment of the report taking up the questions of the economic situation, the political situation and the labor movement is as follows:

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

By JAY LOVESTONE.

The importance of the present moment for the American working class can only be estimated properly when we think of the dominant role that American imperialism plays today in world affairs. For us Communists who are striving to become the leaders of the American proletariat, it is therefore especially important to examine the objective conditions, to recount the concrete steps which we have taken for the development in the United States of a mass Communist Party which will lead the American workers towards the establishment of proletarian rule.

We must estimate the factors determining the Party activities, the shortcomings of the Party, the errors of the Party. What lessons are we to draw? What are our tasks. What are our perspectives? Let me estimate first the factors determining the Party activities today. Here we will deal with the economic factors, the political situation and the conditions of the labor movement.

The Economic Situation. reference to the economic factors, permit me to sketch very briefly the outstanding features of the present situation. I will merely name them and the comrades need no time for analysis here.

First, there is a tremendous accumulation of capital.

Second, a great concentration of ownership and centralization of operation in industry as well as in finance. When we speak of mergers, we only have to think of the recent announcement of the proposed merger of the Du Pont Corporation, the General Motors and the U. S. Steel Corporation.

The third characteristic of the present economic situation is an increasing export of capital. Without going into any figures, permit me to say that the first six months of 1927 indicate a considerable increase in the export of capital from the United States over the similar period in the previous year.

Fourthly, there is a growth of the rentier class.

Fifth, there is a general industrialization process in the United States, particularly in the South.

BUT it would not be dialectic—we would not be scientific, we would not be Marxian, if we merely saw one phase of the process of capitalist development and function in America. Unless we examined the contradictions of American capitalism, we are unable to understand the objective conditions under which our Party is working. Briefly, the outstanding contradictions in American capitalism today are the following:

First, over-development of certain industries, second, a severe and acute crisis in agriculture. The migration of the rural masses to the urban centers is continuing. The income of the farming masses in this country has decreased 42 per cent in the last six years.

Third, there are credit difficulties. The whole system of installment buying, the momentarily it is a force for protracting the present period of so-called prosperity, nevertheless it has in it another force—a contradictory force at work. This means that when economic conditions become worse, that this installment buying becomes a source of the greatest danger, the utmost explosive force for a crisis.

Fourthly, a derangement in certain industries like oil, coal and textiles. Fifthly, trustification, the development of cartels in European industry is an increasing challenge to American imperialism. Sixth, the tariff barrier. America maintains a high tariff. As we become a capital exporting country, and as America increases its strategic position in this field, these tend to develop a situation where the tariff becomes an acute problem in the sense that the

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FOSTER REPORTS ON CONDITIONS THAT AFFECT THE TRADE UNIONS

THE Sunday morning session of the national convention of the Workers (Communist) Party was given entirely to the report on trade union work by William Z. Foster, secretary of the Trade Union Committee of the Party. Foster reviewed first the present and recent conditions which affect the trade union movement and the development of the left wing.

There has been relatively steady employment, said Foster. The general passivity has given the background for the spread of reformist illusions, propagated by the employers and their agents, the labor bodies, to the effect that the workers can attain a certain "liberation" under the capitalist system, or even can "buy the industries." It seems to be a question at present whether company unionism is now losing favor with employers, relative to the process the employers are using, of "company-unionizing" the existing trade unions. Under the Watson-Parker law the railroad companies have to show this preference in a number of cases.

War on Left Wing Sharpens.

The offensive against the left wing, said Foster, is sharpening. The government is now increasingly aggressive in this offensive, and in this respect, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is the latest striking example. The struggle against the "right" is evidence of the most acute development of the war against the left wing. In this attack the trade-union bureaucrats act as the agents of the capitalist class in taking the lead.

The trade union bureaucrats are not only going along with the "company-unionizing" of the unions, but they lead in this also. They lead for the bourgeoisie in the attacks on the Soviet Union and in the imperialist intrigues against Latin America, and support the militarization program as

well as surrendering to the capitalist political parties.

The general surrender of the bureaucracy to the capitalist class is summed up in what the bureaucrats call "the higher strategy of labor."

General Tasks of the Party. Our general task, said Foster, is the revolutionizing of the trade unions, and this must never be forgotten. There is a tendency for some, in the detail work of the everyday struggle, to overlook this, and this must be avoided—we must never lose sight of our ultimate goal, said Foster. We must build our Party and win the leadership of the workers. We must win all the workers to the struggle against imperialism.

Develop the Left Wing. Don't forget, said the speaker, the fundamental task of building the left wing. We must democratize and purge the unions of corrupt leadership.

Comrade Foster called attention to the revolutionary effect upon the trade union movement to be expected from the organization of the unorganized workers, which is the broad highway to the winning of the masses.

This is the task of the left wing, which must lead in the work. A united front in this work can be made with the progressives, but the organization of the unorganized must be done in the face of the opposition

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25,000 Workers Out of Jobs in Baltimore, Is Report of Bosses There

BALTIMORE, Sept. 3 (FP)—Employers estimate that 25,000 workers are jobless in Baltimore this month. The figure, sponsored by the Association of Commerce, does not include those partially employed.

"A surplus exists almost without exception in every industry," the association declares. "This condition, however, is not peculiar to Baltimore as it seems to prevail throughout the eastern part of the United States."

"The building and construction industry is particularly hard hit with activity at about 50 per cent of normal. There is no doubt, say Baltimore contractors, that the city and the whole country are badly overbuilt."

LIST OF JOBLESS IN BRITISH COAL FIELDS INCREASE

Situation Grave, Says Miners' Executive

By TOM BAKER.

(Federated Press.)

LONDON, Aug. 26.—(By Mail)—The Executive of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain meets in London today to consider the deplorable conditions in the coal fields, "especially in light of the facts that unemployment is growing and reductions are enforced pit by pit."

"Somerset and Kent, where the employers have refused to meet the workers' representatives to make agreements, must be dealt with especially, as in those districts the employers are enforcing individual settlements for each pit," said A. J. Cook, the Federation's secretary, yesterday.

Situation Acute.

"The acute position in the coal fields, especially in South Wales and Durham, can be understood when one realizes that on July 25 there were registered in Great Britain 258,203 unemployed miners. It is also estimated that between 50,000 and 100,000 more have been struck off the register because they have been unemployed so long that they are no longer entitled to receive unemployment pay."

"In the Durham fields there were 68,498 unemployed, about 40 per cent of the national total, and the Durham County Council has decided to ask the Government to declare the whole of the County a necessitous area owing to the terrible, heartbreaking poverty prevailing there. On July 25 there were 58,171 unemployed miners in South Wales and since then thousands have been dismissed. Last week I visited Wales, and never have I seen such poverty among our people."

Daily Workers, Held by the California Official Busybodies, Now Freed

(By a Worker Correspondent.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 4.—While in the sinful act of sending money to The Daily Worker at the postoffice, located in the Federal Building, a bundle of about 25 copies of that paper disappeared under your correspondent's very eyes. The policeman on duty was looking for Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. His watching eyes noticed the headlines in the August 25th issue of The Daily Worker. They were: "French Workers Urge War on American Legion," "Mass for Funeral Sunday for Sacco and Vanzetti."

The papers were finally located at the offices of the U. S. Marshal and the writer nearly landed in jail. They said that it was out of order altogether to bring "Bolshevik" or "I. W. W." literature into the Federal Building. But a postoffice official told them that The Daily Worker goes through his hands every day as legal literature. Then the cop let the correspondent go.

Workers at the postoffice got a kick out of this at the expense of "law and order."

What Immigrants Read.

CHICAGO, (FP) Sept. 4.—The immigrant newspaper reader likes to read feature articles about the history of American industries, declares a statement released to Chicago foreign-language papers by the foreign language information service of New York City.

First Sacco and Vanzetti—Next the Daily Worker—Then Trade Unions

Savage beasts devour their prey and for a time are sated. But the beast of capitalism can never be satisfied. Its inherent lust for the life blood of the proletariat will never be stilled until the beast is finally destroyed.

In the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the capitalist class of America has drawn the first blood in the latest epoch of its mad career of ruthlessness against the working class. These two loyal spokesmen for the cause of labor have been silenced by the scorching flames of the electric chair. Next will come an attempt to destroy the weapons of the workers, their press, the unions and the labor movement as a whole. But the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti will inspire thousands upon thousands of other workers to carry on the fight, with even greater determination and self-sacrifice. At the head of the movement, giving it voice and expression, will stand THE DAILY WORKER.

The fact that THE DAILY WORKER staff is called to appear before the Federal Court, tomorrow, indicates full well that the capitalist class is aware of this danger, and that it means to deal its next decisive blow against labor's most powerful spokesman.

Let the case of Sacco and Vanzetti be a lesson to all workers. We could have saved Sacco and Vanzetti had we fought harder against the treacherous Greens and Wolls against the Socialist Party, who betrayed them. We could have saved them had we mobilized the full strength of the working class. Let us, therefore, this time be fully on our guard and throw all our forces into the fight. Let us gather our dollars, quarters and dimes into the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND, and teach the capitalist class of America, that never again will it succeed in taking from us our champions.

AMERICAN LEGION TOOL OF BIG BUSINESS, SAYS PAUL CROUCH

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Paul Crouch, a newspaperman, is a former sergeant in the intelligence service of the U. S. army in Hawaii. He was court-martialed and sentenced to 40 years at hard labor in 1925 for organizing a league of Communist youth. After serving three years in the military "Rock o' Hell of Frisco Bay," his sentence was commuted and he was released. Crouch is now on a tour of the United States for the All-America Anti-Imperial League.

By PAUL CROUCH.

It was in the name of ex-service men that the fascisti of Italy were organized. The American Legion is the fascisti of the United States, and uses the name of ex-service men in the interest of capitalism to crush the aspirations of the working class. In reality, the American Legion represents not the soldiers but the financial interests which sacrificed thousands of lives so that Morgan and gang might make greater profits.

Dominated by Officers.

Any real organization of ex-service men must be composed almost entirely of former enlisted men and must defend their interests, but the American Legion is led and controlled by former officers—members of the exploiting class, and the natural enemies of the private soldiers. The American Legion was created and financed by big business for the purpose of using former soldiers who escaped with their lives from the last war to enslave the workers and make America safe for the next imperialist slaughter.

Why is it possible for former soldiers to be led into the American Legion, an organization fighting their own interests? The real cause is the propaganda supported by all the wealth of American capitalism. The united efforts of big business and its tool, the government, have made the American Legion the only large social group for ex-service men and for such petty advantages they join in ignorance of its real and sinister aims. In the meantime, former army officers continue to control the Legion in the interest of capitalism.

Convention a Threat to European Workers.

The American Legion convention in France is intended as a demonstration of the power of American imperialism—a warning to the workers of Europe who aspire to freedom from the financial domination of Wall Street.

The workers of France are not to be fooled by false masks and they see in the American Legion the symbol of the brutal system which murdered Sacco and Vanzetti because of their unselfish devotion to the cause of the working class. All intelligent American workers and former soldiers applaud the action of French workers in objecting to the disgrace of their country by the presence of an American fascist convention.

We hope the French workers will give the American Legion—the fascisti of the United States—the sort of "welcome" it really deserves.

PUGH, REFORMIST BRITISH LEADER, DELEGATE TO AFL CHICAGO STRIKE

Helped Betray General Strike Last Year

ARTHUR PUGH, who as president of the Trades Union Council, was one of the leaders in the betrayal of the British general strike last year, will sail for New York on the Lancastria on September 10. He will be one of the two British fraternal delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention at Los Angeles.

Clearly indicating how earnestly British reformist leaders are advocating class collaboration as a substitute for class struggle, Pugh in an interview with a reporter for the New York World declared:

Advocates Class Collaboration.

"American producers seem to have grasped the idea that a healthy state of industry and the retention of a good home market mean the maintaining of the purchasing power of the people—a power which is opposed to a wage-cutting policy. Then, too, there appears to be a new spirit in America regarding the relation of the human factor in industry to the capitalist investor; the principle of the man in industry using capital as a vehicle

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Theatre Bosses Give in As Loss Totals Million

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Striking members of the Motion Picture Operators' and the Stage Hands' Unions have won a signal victory against the Chicago Exhibitors' Association. The victory of the strikers marks the conclusion of a lockout of motion picture operators which followed the strike called by their leaders for the operators to walk out of all the theatres controlled by the Orpheum Circuit. The stage hands went out on Wednesday by which time the strike had spread to several other large cities.

According to the terms arrived in the conference of the operators' and exhibitors' representatives, the stage hands will receive a wage increase amounting to three quarters of their demands. The apprentices will not receive a raise.

The operators will get a fulfillment of all existing contracts, while the two men dismissed from the Belmont Theatre, an Orpheum house, are to have full pay until January 11, when their status will again be considered.

USSR WORKERS IN MESSAGE TO TUC HIT REFORMISTS

Greets British Labor Meeting at Edinburgh

(Special to Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, USSR, Sept. 4.—The extraordinary plenum of the Central Council of Labor Unions of the Soviet Union which took place Friday concerned itself with the question of the Anglo-Russian Committee.

The plenum listened to the report of Secretary Dogadov, who pointed out that the Council had received an invitation from the Trade Union Congress at Edinburgh. The delegation elected by the Council cannot appear at the Congress, however, in view of the refusal of the British authorities to grant the delegates visas.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR was therefore compelled to confine its brotherly participation in the Congress to a telegraphic communication.

Fought With British Miners.

The text of the message was unanimously agreed upon by members of the Central Council. It salutes the English working class now suffering under the blows of the reaction and declares that the workers of the Soviet Union watched with strained attention the struggles of the English proletariat during the past year.

With the British miners the working class of the Soviet Union lived through the horror of the defeat which followed the betrayal of the general strike and which was the result of both the treason of May 12th and a further sabotage of the heroic struggle of the miners.

Reformist Sabotage.

The new galley slave bill will now become a law as the result of the defeat of the miners and the conscious and deliberate sabotage of the struggle against this law on the part of the liberal leaders of the Labor Party and the reformist leaders of the General Council snatches away the achievements attained by the British working class in a century and is a sweeping victory of the conservative government not only over the workers of England, but also over the workers of all the world.

The defeat of the miners and the chartering of strikebreakers has set free the hands of the government, the bankers and mine-owners for a cruel war against China and preparation for a war against the Soviet Union.

Faith in Workers.

"Notwithstanding all these blows which have fallen on the heads of the British workers," says the message to the Congress, "we continue to trust in the creative powers of the English proletariat. The strength and the discipline of the English working class manifested itself in the nine days' general strike. These nine days gave the world a model for class solidarity and iron proletarian discipline, whereas the 10th day showed the tragic position of the working class headed by such traitors as Thomas and assisted by men like Hicks and Purcell, who are now working with the leaders of the Labor Party to develop illusions in the minds of workers about a parliamentary government being able to solve all the problems of the working class.

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PROTEST AGAINST LEGION PREPARED FOR SEPTEMBER 19

Head of Sacco-Vanzetti Committee Departed

PARIS, Sept. 3.—The reply of the French workers to the insolent invasion of Paris by 1,800 members of the Fascist American Legion was made clear when daylight disclosed the fact that all the billboards in Paris and every inch of available space had been plastered with posters and placards calling on French labor to meet "this provocation of the American Legion as it should be answered" by a refusal to work. The immediate cause of the indignation of the French workers is the announcement of a grand parade in which the American Legionnaires are to participate on September 19. 1,900 Legionnaires arrived today.

The former poilus, and all French workers, are incensed at the arrival of the Americans. The French ex-soldiers realize that the American Legionnaires do not represent the American veterans or the American workers. They remember that the Legion stood strongly in favor of the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti and they are determined that Paris shall not be made a red light district for the amusements of these labor-baiters whose coming is an outrage to the feelings of French workers everywhere.

L'Humanité Leads Workers.

The excitement among the masses of French workers is at fever pitch and the government is seeking to utilize this feeling in an effort to pin blame for all excesses in which American Legionnaires may become involved on the activities of the French workers and Communists. L'Humanité is still leading the struggle against the hordes of the Legion, and the workers are rallying to the support of France's fighting labor day.

French officialdom, which began an inquisition and terror immediately after the Sacco and Vanzetti demonstrations with their police violence and the workers' resistance had afforded them an excuse, are still sending hundreds of workers and their leaders out of the country either as foreign refugees being deported from France or on framed-up charges. The latest arrests and deportations are those of Artemio Rochini, secretary of one of the Sacco and Vanzetti committees, and two Frenchmen who were distributing pamphlets denouncing the American Legion. Rochini has been escorted to the Italian frontier and delivered into the hands of his enemies, the fascist terrorists. It is expected that he will be jailed or exiled to one of the fascist island hell-holes where political victims are incarcerated before being murdered.

Thousands Deported.

Eight thousand five hundred workers or their leaders have been deported from France to date. The whole of the French secret police and uniformed officers is being marshalled for this work and the French authorities are using the persecution as an example of the inadequacy of the present force to the demands of the terrorism and are clamoring for enlargements.

OPERATORS BACK TERROR CAMPAIGN STRIKERS DECLARE

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 4.—Officials of the United Mine Workers have just filed an answer to an application for an injunction made by the Pittsburgh Fermal Coal Corporation.

Constant Terrorism.

Attacking the "aggressive and overbearing manner of the coal and iron police employed by the coal company against the striking miners," the union charges that the hired thugs of the corporation continuously committing acts of terrorism against the striking miners. It also declares that workers are being arrested on the slightest provocation and subjected to third degree methods by the company police.

Hearing Friday.

Next Friday is the day set for the hearing on the coal barons' application for an injunction against the union.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

GREEN WILL USE RADIO TO SPREAD LABOR DAY TALK

Picnic Omitted as May 1 Supplants Labor Day

Labor Day, designated by the American Federation of Labor as the official holiday of the workers of this country, will be "celebrated" today with speeches by William Green and Frank Morrison, president and secretary, respectively, of the A. F. of L.

William Green will speak on "Labor's Devotion to Humane Ideas" over radio station WEAF at 7 p. m. Through a special hookup the speech will be broadcast over the entire country.

Morrison will be the principal speaker at a Labor Day celebration in Warner Park, Chattanooga, Tenn., 1:30 p. m.

Here in New York, in addition to broadcasting over the radio, Green will place a wreath on the statue of Benjamin Franklin, situated in City Hall Park, in the outskirts of the newspaper section of the city. John Manning, head of Union Label Trades of the American Federation, will accompany Green.

Almost no parades will be held today. In the past it was the custom to hold large parades, allowing those workers who were on strike to lead the procession. That is disappearing with the passing of Labor Day as a part of the American labor picture.

For the last few years the New York Central Trades and Labor held a picnic every Labor Day at Fort Hamilton. According to Jerome Keating, acting secretary, no picnic will take place this year as in the past. When asked for the reason, Keating informed the DAILY WORKER that "no one attends the picnics so it is better to have speeches over the radio where they can be listened to in the homes."

While Labor Day is losing its influence among the workers, May 1, the day of militant labor, is gaining more and more prestige.

Needle Trade Defense

The famous "Sigman Follies," known throughout the state of Iowa, and Camp Nitgedaget where it was produced a few weeks ago and made a big hit will be produced at the annual picnic of the Freiheit Gesangs Verein on Sunday September 11th, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx. There will be a long series of other attractions and features which will be announced soon. One of the main attractions is the Giant Alex Fox who bends iron bars with his hands. There will be dancing to the music of a famous jazz band. Admission is 40 cents. The holder of a 40 cent ticket is privileged to all the attractions. 50 per cent of the proceeds will go for the Defense of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Newly Born Gift Money to the Defense.
Rose Mirsky, Executive Board member of Local 22, gave birth to a baby boy last week. The other executive board members decided to buy a present, and collected \$8. In the

GREETINGS TO CONVENTION FROM ANTHRACITE, CO-OPS, PIONEERS

Greetings from the anthracite coal fields, from the co-operative movement, from the Young Pioneers' League, in addition to many others were received and read to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party being held in Irving Plaza Hall, Irving Place and 15th Street, New York. They were as follows:

GREETINGS FROM YOUNG PIONEER LEAGUE.

Greeting to the Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, the leader of the exploited American workers and farmers in the struggle against our common enemy, the capitalist class. We know that the convention will lay plans for the strengthening of the Party, for fighting more effectively the attacks of the bankers and bosses of the United States, and organizing the adult workers, the young workers, the workers' children to fight for freedom. We pledge ourselves to do our utmost to build up a mass Communist children's movement under the leadership of the Party and the Communist youth. Under your direction we will carry on the struggles of the workers' and farmers' children until final victory.

One solid front, workers, young workers, workers' children—in the struggle for freedom!
In the cause of the working class we, pioneers, stand ready!
Central Bureau, Young Pioneer League of America.

A GREETING AND AN INVITATION.

The United Workers' Co-operative Association extends its heartiest greetings to the Fifth Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party. We are following the sessions of your convention with the keenest interest, being aware that the co-operatives are a part of the labor movement and can be successful only when they unite their movement with the political and industrial struggles of the working class. The United Workers' Co-operative Association has within the past few years succeeded in building up several important institutions which we should be pleased to show to the delegates of your convention. We herewith extend a formal invitation to the delegates and their wives to visit our Camp Nitgedaget on Sunday. We shall provide all transport facilities and visit our co-operative houses in the Bronx. A closer contact between the Communist and co-operative movement will be of great benefit to both of them. Long live the International Class Solidarity. Long live the Workers (Communist) Party, the leader of the advanced guard of the American working class. With fraternal greetings,
United Workers' Co-operative Association, E. Wattenberg, Secretary.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION SENDS GREETINGS.

Greetings! May your endeavors for Communist unity be crowned with success. Long live Workers (Communist) Party of America, long live the leader of the world's proletariat, the Communist International.
Workers' Unity Co-operative Association, New York.

GREETINGS FROM THE ANTHRACITE.

Italian Communists of Anthracite meeting in Old Forge send you best greetings and wishes for successful work. May this convention be another milestone towards a real mass Communist Party in America.

SPARTACUS PIONEERS HEARD FROM.

In name of Spartacus Pioneer Group of Chatham, N. J., we greet Fifth National Convention, Workers (Communist) Party. We dedicate our efforts as pioneers to promote campaign among youth.
Spartacus Pioneers, Chatham, N. J.

GREETINGS FROM RUSSIAN WEEKLY.

We greet Fifth National Convention of Workers (Communist) Party and hope progress in unification of Party made during last two years will culminate in complete unification on basis correct policies for mass work. The Party press should be more centralized and the various language organs as well as our DAILY WORKER should be united into one powerful weapon for the overthrow of capitalism and victory of the American working class. Close the ranks. Build the Party. Carry on the fight. Long live our Communist Party.
The Newy Mir, Russian Weekly, Editor, T. Kadwanna and Mgr., P. Omelian.

It was decided to turn this money into the office of the defence which is the ammunition center of the striking cloakmakers and furriers. A telegram of congratulations was sent instead.
Call of Workmen Circle Conference Answered.
Branch 35, W.C. sent \$35 to the Joint Defense. \$10 was donated from the Branch treasury and the other \$25 was raised by a group of progressive members of the branch.
Ten Dollars for the Defense.
Sarah and Rose Stern lost some money at Camp Kinderland. After a while they found it, which was unexpected, so they turned it over to the Defense.
The Joint Defense and Relief Com-

mittee acknowledge receipt of the following donations:
\$8 from B. Alexander, Brooklyn, N. Y.; \$10 from Chmelnicki Br. 246, W. C.; \$5 donation from a cloakmaker; \$5 from I. L. Perez Branch 305 W. C.; \$7.50 from H. Levinson—collection at house party of J. Grossfelder; \$20.00 from Hungarian Branch, I. L. D.; \$4.00 from Samoshter Br. 375, W. C.
The Williamsburg Workers Club sent in \$50 on account of their \$200 pledge. This club has already raised \$150 and promises to send the other \$50 in the very near future. If there are any workers' clubs who have not yet fulfilled their quota they should get busy and send in the balance of their pledge as quickly as possible.

LOVESTONE POINTS OUT GROWTH OF STATE POWER IN U. S.; CALLS CAL COOLIDGE STRIKEBREAKER - IN - CHIEF

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length. Here was a case where the capitalist (finance) must lower the tariff in order to be able to receive payment for their capital loans. The contradictions in this are clear.

Seventh, America is dependent on certain capitalist countries for its oil, rubber, nitrates and, in the not far distant future, oil.

Last, but not least, American imperialism must be more and more aggressive in its policies, more and more brutal, more and more sharply imperialist in its international relations because of the increasing competition, because of the sharpening challenge of other imperialist powers to its domination.

THE present economic situation; the immediate economic situation—there is no depression, but the signs of recession in industry are not only increasing, but are already tangibly obvious to us. The peak of the prosperity in this cycle has been passed. All official figures and reports indicate that there is a sharper recession in industry already developed than the bankers and economic experts of the bourgeoisie had dared to indicate or even mention months ago.

Unemployment today shows a significant picture. It is only once since August, 1921, that employment has been so low as it is today in such industrial centres as New York and Illinois. General employment in the country today is 18 per cent less than in 1920. Regarding wages today; the monthly average is 30 per cent less than the monthly average in 1920. Railroads, coal as well as the corn crop—these are some sources of profit income showing sharp trends towards worsening. The seasonal factors which some of the bourgeois experts might mention here as responsible are already discounted. Taking all of those into consideration, there is already considerable recession here.

Does that mean that we are on the eve of a big depression? It does not mean we are on the eve of a big depression. That does not mean that we will not have a big depression, but we are not in the immediate period of depression. In estimating the immediate economic outlook we must keep in mind that the cause of the present long period that we have just gone through, the period of prosperity, the immediate effects of a recession will not be so marked, will not be so sharp as they would have been otherwise.

THE Political Situation.
NOW the political situation—the political situation in the country is characterized by the following six factors:

First, a tremendous growth of state power. The government bureaucracy is continuing to grow apace. The presidential power is greater than ever before in the history of this country. The president occupies the office of strike-breaker in chief. No head of any capitalist country in the world has as much power as the president of the American ruling class.

Second, the suppressive side of American imperialism is becoming more and more marked and visible to the masses.

Third, the complete oneness of big business and government: in no country in the world is that so clear as here. When Coolidge "chooses" not to run for a term, no one can say his choice is final until Dwight Morrow, Morgan's private adviser visits him. When one speaks of such elements in American government as Mellon, Hoover, Dawes, he has the personification of the oneness of the bourgeoisie of the ruling class.

Fourth, there are divisions among the American bourgeoisie. Divisions over such policies regarding relations to agriculture, relations to other imperialist powers, our foreign policy, participation in world court or joining the League of Nations, and the question over tariff. There is a growing conflict in the ranks of our bourgeoisie as I have pointed out, over the question of tariff. The question of government centralization is a very important source of division in the ranks of the bourgeoisie; the petty bourgeoisie being opposed to government centralization and the biggest bourgeoisie being in favor of it in the sense not of paying for it but in the sense of having a powerful government at their beck and call serving as a crusher and oppressor of the working farmers and masses.

The sweep of reaction has never before been as marked and as sharp as it is today. We might speak of the days of Palmer in 1920 and 1921, and the days of the big strikes. But never was the system of reaction so steady, as well planned, so well worked out as it is today. This is proven by the fact that in the last two years there have been really no big political issues fought out in a sharp way, as in 1924 for instance in the ranks of the bourgeoisie. The general ideological reaction is witnessed in certain local ways as in the enactment of laws in some states regarding theatre performances, as a struggle between the fundamentalists and the others in the church and in recent United States Supreme Court decisions particularly regarding the trade unions.

Tourists to Soviet Union Will Witness Scenes of Revolt

On the heels of the announcement that the proposed six weeks' tour to Soviet Russia has been lengthened to eight weeks comes the news that a stop of one day will be made in London and Helsinki for to enable the tourists to make an extensive sight-seeing trip in each city, supervised by World Tourists, Inc., and included in the cost of the tour.

By special arrangement, the tourists will have all visa requirements attended to by World Tourists, Inc. This is important, for individual applicants for a visa to Soviet Russia have been known to wait months only to have it refused.

Sails Oct. 14.
Definite arrangements have been concluded with the Cunard Line for the charter of the commodious, twin-screw liner "Carmania" for the trip to London. The scheduled date of sailing is October 14th. From London the party will proceed to Helsinki, then to Leningrad, Moscow and adjacent towns.

On entering Russia the group will be met by special representatives of the U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations who will act as guides and interpreters throughout its stay in Russia. This society is arranging in advance all visits to children's colonies and nursery schools, to factories and workers' clubs, to art galleries and museums. Where necessary, special means of transportation are also being provided. The current offerings of the Moscow Art Theatre and the Russian stage in general, as well as the foremost cinemas, will be open to the tourists.

Prepare For Celebration.
While this tour is being arranged, elaborate preparations are taking place throughout the Soviet Union for a great holiday—the nation-wide celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. All the cultural, educational and artistic forces are combining for a gala jubilee. The history of Soviet Russia from its dynamic birth, through the hectic days of the revolution, will be vividly portrayed in huge floats; decisive events will be relived on the stage; victories celebrated in festival.

The cost of the entire tour—from sailing to return—is six hundred dollars. This covers all expenses for sight-seeing as well as rail and steamship fares, hotel accommodations, and meals.

Accommodations for tourists will be taxed to capacity for visiting delegations are expected from every country. Each country has been permitted to send a quota which is not to be exceeded. The number of Americans are limited to 100, and those interested should write at once for further information to World Tourists, Inc., at 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ization, trends toward the development of left mass movements. Passaic may have been a small scale example of this, but Passaic was nationally significant in the sense that in the very period of reaction, at the very moment when the A. F. of L. bureaucracy was carrying scab advertisements of employers who were struck, at that very moment, 12,000 textile workers in the face of the oppression of the employers, the government and the labor leaders, struck and fought in a most heroic manner. The struggle in the needle trades is not a mere struggle for control of office between left and right wing, but comes as a result of the economic crisis in the needle trades. The problem is how this crisis shall be met. Here the left wing stands for a fight in face of betrayal by the right wing, no matter what camouflage phrases the latter uses for its surrender to the employers.

TAKE the last convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. There was no conscious radicalism at that convention. Nobody dared propose a resolution for Sacco and Vanzetti in that convention. That convention, if judged superficially, was a convention dominated by labor bankers. But it is very significant that the man who was elected president, ran under the slogan of "I am a labor leader, not a labor banker." He who is president today is not a progressive in the sense that we understand what a progressive is, but compared relatively to those who preceded him, he is a sign of the fact that because of objective conditions developing in the conditions of employment and investments in the very Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' ranks, in the very industry in which they are working, the perfection of the machinery which tends to cut down their skill there is a growing basis for developing a conscious radical movement.

And let no one say of these aristocrats of labor that they are unimportant. They are native elements. The locomotive engineers have years of experience in organization and if we could develop them and win them over towards a militant class struggle point of view it would be a big achievement for us because they could give considerable help to the unorganized masses who have had little or much less experience in the class struggle.

Sacco and Vanzetti

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THE DAILY WORKER

JOSEPH FREEMAN
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New Jersey Labor Plans A Legislative Campaign

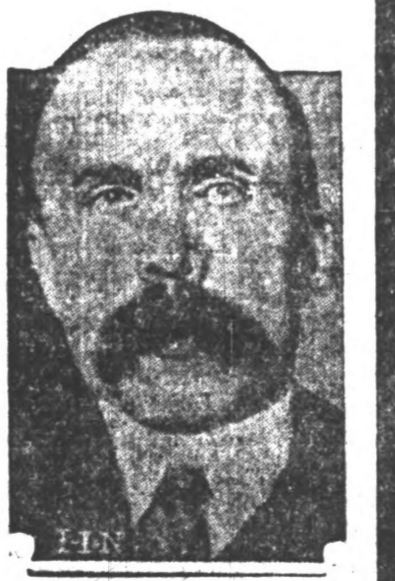
NEWARK (FP) Sept. 4.—Henry F. Hillers of the Essex Trades Council and Hugh V. Raily, secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, are hoping the state labor convention when it meets on September 19 will take up an active campaign for improved labor legislation in New Jersey. According to Hillers the present laws are full of holes and largely unenforceable. He would propose also a new measure to require a hearing before an injunction can be issued in a labor dispute when necessary rights are involved.
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Help to maintain The Daily Worker to carry on the fight for which Sacco and Vanzetti died.
Answer the capitalist assassins with your support of The Daily Worker in its fight

FOR



Bartolomeo Vanzetti

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A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
The Abolition of All Imperialist Wars
The Abolition of the Capitalist System

News from the U. S. S. R.

Response of Party masses to the Platform of the Central Committee and Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of U.S.S.R.

Several Party meetings have been held in Leningrad, Moscow, and other towns since the Central Committee and Central Executive Committee adopted the general town meetings in Leningrad and Moscow. There were held also district Party meetings. A meeting of the Young Communist League functionaries took place in Moscow. Party meetings have also been held in Tambov, Pula, Crimea, Bashkir, Ukraine, etc. The Party meetings unanimously approve of the Central Committee's policy. All meetings have adopted resolutions calling upon the membership to rally to the Central Committee and to maintain the unity of the Party at all costs. They demand that the Opposition abandon its mistakes and stop the factional activities.

Return of Steamer Captured by the Whites.

The "Inkerman" which sailed away during the White Guard occupation has been returned to Odessa. The boat sailed between the Rumanian and Near East ports. During its last trip from Constantza to Constantinople whither it carried timber, the boat, now called "Costa" was directed by the sailors, most of whom were Russians, towards Odessa with the purpose of returning it to the Soviet

Government. The vessel is of 1,840 tons displacement.

Contraction of Private Capital in Industry and Trade.

The following figures give a vivid picture of the contraction of private capital in the sphere of industry: In 1925-26 there were 41,682 workers employed in private industry; in the first quarter of this year there were 31,053 and in the second quarter only 25,715.

The gross output of private manufacture during the first quarter of this year amounted to 75,900,000 roubles, and in the second quarter, 47,800,000 roubles, which comprises 117,700,000 roubles for the half-year, contrasted with 359,000,000 roubles last year. Private industry does not exceed 3 per cent of the entire output.

Completion of Tests at the Trans-Caucasian Hydro-Electric Station.

The special expert commission for testing the equipment for the Trans-Caucasian Hydro-Electric Station has completed its work. The Commission found that modern technical requirements have been fully observed in its construction. Machinery of Soviet manufacture was found to be in no way worse, if not better, than that made abroad. The station may be considered a model of hydro-electric construction.

Production of Sulphur in Turkmenistan.

The Supreme Economic Council is beginning the construction of an experimental sulphur factory in the Kara-Kum desert.

The factory has bright prospects before it. The Turkmenistan ore contains 50 per cent of sulphur.

The Industrialization of Dagestan.

Foundations have been laid in Dagestan for a wool spinning mill, a bottle factory and three canning factories. The canning factories will be supplied with electric power by the 6,000 h. p. hydro-electric station now in construction.

The First American Worker's Delegation to the U. S. S. R.

The first American Labor Delegation has arrived in the U. S. S. R. In an interview with a correspondent of the "Pravda" James H. Maurer,

chairman of the delegation, spoke of his first impressions. "On arrival in the U.S.S.R.," he said, "all of us felt that a tremendous restoration process is going on here. This process particularly impressed itself considering that we have come here through Poland where poverty and sluggishness is felt everywhere."

Statement of American Worker and Employee Excursionists.

The American workers participating in the excursion declared before leaving that an investigation of the industrial life of the U.S.S.R. convinced the excursionists that the workers of the U.S.S.R. feel that they are the masters of the factories and that they have learned to combine general State interests with their personal needs.

Trip of a Group of Members of the British Labor Party.

An excursion of left wing members of the British Labor Party arrived on August 13th in Kiev. The excursion consists of five people under the leadership of T. Paris, director of the London Labor College.

From Kiev the delegation will go abroad. In an interview with a press correspondent, the delegates declared that on their return to England they will do all in their power to strengthen the united front of the workers of British and the U.S.S.R.

German Workers Come to Crimea.

The second group of German workers arrived in Leningrad en route to Crimean sanatoria. There are 41 in the group.

French Pioneers in Moscow.

A French Pioneer group arrived on August 13th in Moscow. The members of the delegation are workers' children from various districts of France.

On the 17th the delegation left for Kazan from whence it will go to Ural.

The National Seamen's Congress.

From the report at the National Seamen's Congress it follows that in 1918 the tonnage carried by water transport was 8,133,000, and that in 1926 it was 33,438,000 tons. This is 69 per cent of the pre-war level. Thus water transport lags behind railway communication which will reach the pre-war level this year. It was decided to assign 37 million roubles for the enlarging of the river fleet. In 1926 the tonnage carried by the Sovietgrit increased 11 per cent compared with 1925.

Members of the American Labor Delegation spoke at the Congress.

Arrival of German Sport Delegation in Leningrad.

On August 6th a group of 17 German worker sportsmen arrived at Leningrad. There are two women in the group. There are in the group the best sportsmen of the Berlin district: 6 tennis players, light athletes, racers, rowers, etc. They will participate in competitions in Moscow and Leningrad.

The sportsmen said that the Lucerne Sport International wanted to prevent their coming here, but however were unsuccessful. The delegation will be here three or four weeks.

A Boating Expedition From Moscow to Baku.

A great Moscow-Baku boating expedition started on the Moscow River on August 15th. Two boats with 15 people make up the expedition. The expedition will use cars and sails for a distance of 4,200 kilometres, including over 700 kilometres from Astrakhan to Baku on the rough Caspian Sea.

Red Army Sport Meets.

On August 14th, in the presence of larger crowds, including foreign military attaches, the Red Army sport competitions officially began. The competitions will last six days. Eleven hundred Red soldiers, sailors and officers will participate.

All-Russian Sportsmen's Field Day.

About 2,000 sportsmen will take active part in the All-Russian sportsmen's celebrations on August 20th-28th. Moscow will have the biggest representation.

The Supreme Council for Physical Culture has sent invitations to the most prominent workers' sport organizations of Europe. Delegations are

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

expected from Czechoslovakia, Finland, Norway and other countries.

In addition, a group of eleven German pugilists, headed by president Haushalter of the German Sportsmen's League, 17 German tennis players and many other will come to participate in the celebrations. Tennis games will be organized for these groups in Moscow.

Tens of thousands of people will participate in the physical culture parade on August 21st.

Economic Successes in Central Asia.

This year 613,000 dessiatines of land has been cultivated under cotton in Central Asia. This constitutes 92.5 per cent of the projected cultivation. The crop outlook is favorable.

A good deal of success is to be recorded in the sphere of garnering raw material. The purchase of karakul is this year 140 per cent higher than last year. The purchase of silk cocoons is splendid. The planned purchase of 200,000 pounds of cocoons will be exceeded. This year's planned purchases of leather raw materials was carried out 99 per cent by July 1st.

The qualitative improvement and growth of the cooperatives is also to be recorded. The cooperative turnover has increased 54.5 per cent as compared with the last quarter, and 154 per cent as compared with the corresponding quarter a year ago.

Industrial output has increased 23.5 per cent as compared with last year.

Volkhovstroi Working in Full Swing.

The Volkhovstroi electric station is now working at full capacity and supplies Leningrad with 56,000 kilowatt of electric power. Leningrad indus-

tries use a total of 55,000 kilowatt.

Foundation is Laid For a Cannery in Tashkent.

The foundation has been laid for the first canning factory in Uzbekistan. Its equipment was ordered in America. Its capacity will be 75,000 pounds of preserves.

Construction of a Hydro-Power Station in Transcaucasia.

The first hydro-station in Azerbaijan, now under construction, will be completed in September. Its capacity will be 850,000 horse power.

Work has been begun in locating a site on the Hanja-Chai River in Upper-Surnabadek, for the construction of a hydro-station, with a capacity of 10,000 horse-power.

Two New Factories in White Russia.

A new leather factory will be opened shortly in Minsk and a lamp factory in Vitebsk. The buildings are finished for both, and they will soon be in operation.

Demand for Agricultural Machines.

In connection with the good harvest in the Ukraine, the demand for agricultural machines has increased greatly. During the months of June and July, the Poltava implement base, "Plytgatar," sold equipments to the value of 417,000 roubles, as compared with 200,000 roubles during the same two months last year. August will also show an increase in the sale of machinery. The demand for agricultural implements will be covered fully.

Private Trade Makes Progress.

It is reported from Odessa that of late private trade is making much progress. At the same time, however, the Central Workers' Cooperative of Odessa is also extending its

network. The turnover of the workers' cooperatives last month amounted to 2,180,000 roubles, which is 18.7 per cent more than during the month preceding.

Extraordinarily Good Harvest in Siberia.

All districts of Krasoyarsk report an extraordinarily good harvest this year, particularly of wheat. In some districts the peasants expect an average of 250 pounds per dessiatin.

Second "Ossoaviakhim" Lottery successful.

The headquarters of the "Ossoaviakhim" has received orders for 3,513,000 lottery tickets. It sent out 2,312,000 tickets to the various district offices.

The Moscow office receives about over the country requesting lottery tickets. The requests are immediately fulfilled.

Another German Workers' Delegation.

The Weimar Trade Union Council has decided to send a delegation to the U.S.S.R.

American Students' Excursion Returns.

An American student group left Vladivostok on August 7th for America via Shanghai.

Preparations for the Tenth Anniversary of the October Revolution.

It is planned to break ground and lay the corner-stones for new schools, hospitals, clubs, workers' towns, veterinary clinics and agronomic stations on the day of the Tenth Anniversary.

The Moscow Soviet will open an exhibition of its work during the 10 years.

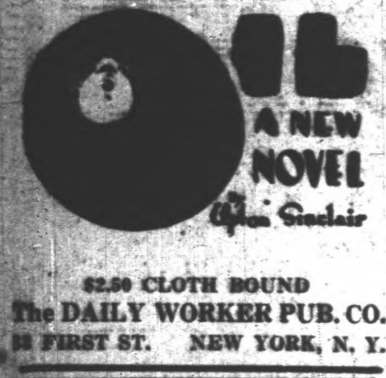
An exhibition will be opened in

Moscow on the history of social insurance.

The Trial of General Anenkov.

On August 12th in Semipalatinsk General Anenkov was sentenced to death. Passants came from distant villages to be present at the trial. Many offered to act as witnesses. However, the prosecution called only 37 witnesses who personally suffered from Anenkov's terror. Anenkov's hands held away in Siberia in 1918-19 and were a model of an unbridled reign of White terror. In the fullest sense of the word they revived all tortures of the Inquisition. They shot workers and peasants, they killed many with their axes and even used saws to cut people into pieces while the victims were still alive. They burned and buried people alive. They violated women, and tortured children and babies. Three villages were destroyed entirely. The same practice prevailed even within his army. The stronger ones beat and killed the weaker. When the soldiers lost courage, the officers' wives were sent to them to encourage them.

Anenkov's testimony is very interesting in so far as it reveals the support given him by the foreign powers. Siberian white guard forces were maintained by the British, French and Japanese Missions. Anenkov said that in his opinion Kolchak was the blind tool of the foreigners. In 1924-26 the Britishers carried on an energetic campaign against the U.S.S.R. in the Far East. Many offers were made to Anenkov in China by Russian White Guards and British subjects to undertake the organization of detachments in a struggle against the Soviet Union.



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U. S. S. R. WORKERS IN MESSAGE TO BRITISH LABOR

(Continued from Page One)

"These men disarm the working class in its struggle against the bourgeoisie and promise it an easy victory through the ballot box in the very near future. They thus deceive the working class and lead it to defeat.

Suggestions to Congress.

"We are deeply convinced that the present congress will make the necessary deductions from last year's experience. We consider that the first and most important object is to stop the onslaught of capitalist England against its own working class. The second object should be a struggle against rapacious English imperialism which, not satisfied with exploiting its own proletariat, is conducting a war against and is oppressing and strangling the people of its entire empire.

Replace Reformist Leaders.

"The solution to these problems demands firstly the substitution of the old bankrupt leaders for brave and honest leaders loyal to working class, who would honestly and conscientiously guide the struggle of the working class against its enemies.

However, the efforts of the English working class alone, even the united efforts of the proletarians of all countries together with oppressed peoples is imperative.

The last Congress of the Amsterdam International proved that this international federation headed by a clique of mercenary and ambitious flunkies of capitalism are placing their own interests above the interests of proletarian masses.

Fighting International Necessary.

knocked down by

"A fighting international uniting all labor unions throughout the world is necessary for a struggle against capitalism and imperialism.

Pugh, British Reformer to Come to U. S.

(Continued from Page One)

of production rather than being controlled by capital.

"I also want to study what America has done about factory management, in which I believe you are ahead of this country. I want to see what America is doing in the way of raising the status of the factory manager to that of a trained and carefully schooled profession. Here, so far, everything in this branch of work has been haphazard. Men have become works managers not because of their ability and training but because of influence. And even in cases where they possess the necessary technical ability, they are sadly lacking in any knowledge of human psychology and an understanding of how to manage the large groups of men under them."

At the time of the general strike Pugh was president of the Trade Union Council. He was also chairman of the negotiating committee which in conferences with Baldwin, carried out without the knowledge of the rank and file of British labor, the betrayal of the general strike.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 4.—Excitement was caused in New Jersey financial circles today by the arrest of Philip Stephen, 44, treasurer of the Second Bank & Trust Co. of Hoboken and member of the Board of Education, on a charge of embezzlement of \$5,350.

Foster Reports on Trade Union Work

(Continued from Page One)

he, considerable progress has been made in trade union work. In the campaign in the United Mine Workers' Union the left wing elected its candidate and was counted out by the John L. Lewis machine. The analysis which we made of the mining situation was correct. The Miners' Union is in a deep crisis, said Foster. In a lockout which has lasted five months the office of John L. Lewis, president of the union, has not turned a hand for the relief of the workers, whose power of resistance will be weakened through the beginning of actual hunger.

The speaker reviewed at length the bitter struggle in the needle trades, declaring that what has been accomplished there has been in spite of enormous difficulties.

The Passaic strike, said Foster in many respects is a model of the way to organize the unorganized. It represents a typical situation which will often occur in our organizing work. Our general line was correct. The American Federation of Labor union absolutely refused to organize, so we established an independent union, but we did not pursue a policy of keeping these workers out of the mass of organized labor.

Comrade Foster said the policy of the Party in the organization campaign among the rubber workers was correct, but criticized the application of the policy as a "leftist" application.

The discussion of the report was begun in the afternoon session, many delegates taking part.

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Labor Bureaucrats Aid War-Mongers

Not only does the reactionary bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor serve the master class in periods of peaceful development, but their role in periods characterized by wars and threats of war brings out in bold relief the most malignant features of that mercenary crew of agents of capitalism.

At a time when it is apparent to the whole world that the imperialist powers are moving toward a new world war; at a time when actual warfare is being waged against the Chinese revolution and war preparations are proceeding against the workers and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, the labor lieutenants of capitalism join the war mongers in a policy of trying to crush every semblance of militancy in the ranks of labor.

In this country the labor unions are weak at the best, and so the crimes of the bureaucrats against labor is manifested not alone in their actual fight against the left wing and the manifestations of militancy that have not yet assumed organized forms, but also in crimes of omission. The refusal to take advantage of the opportunities to organize the unorganized workers of the great basic industries of the country is also one of the crimes of the bureaucracy against labor. In the basic industries there is very little organization; the chaining of the railroad workers to imperialistic policy has been legalized by the Watson-Parker bill; John L. Lewis & Co. are aiding the employers in their campaign to destroy the miners' union. In the marine transport line no organizational work is being done. In the munition, arms, airplane and auto industries nothing is being done in the way of organization by the official leadership of labor. This negligence is purposeful. It proves again what we Communists have long declared, that the reactionary leadership of labor is the tool of the Wall Street government at Washington.

In preparation for an imperialist war the capitalist state must have a completely subdued working class, must be guaranteed security from industrial upheavals that would have far-reaching political results.

It is, of course, absurd to expect the labor leaders to endeavor to organize the workers in the great basic industries in defiance of the capitalist class, whose pliant tools they are. Therefore that task rests with the left wing of the labor movement. It is perfectly proper that the convention of the Workers (Communist) Party now in session is discussing this problem and realizes full well the dialectic connection between trade union organization for the elementary everyday demands of the workers and the political struggle against the threat of imperialist war.

Powerful labor unions in the basic industries, under militant leadership, will be effective weapons against the murder conspiracies of the capitalist class and its labor agents, the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor. The left wing, by devoting a great deal of its energy to organization of the workers in heavy industry, can do much to aid the general political struggle against the war danger.

Judge Panken's Friends Urge His Candidacy.

Since Jacob Panken, municipal court judge, again a candidate to succeed himself in that lucrative office, refused the offer of his very good friends of the republican party to run also on their ticket, his friends in the editorial rooms of the kept press have tried to convince him of his error and they have proved that one can be a first class member of the socialist party and still run as a republican also. The New York Sun, a republican sheet representing the leading section of the republican party—the Wall Street bankers and the big industrialists asks: "What has socialism or republicanism to do with the duties of a judge?" It then praises Judge Panken as follows:

"We have never heard that Mr. Panken, a socialist who was elected to the municipal bench ten years ago, administered justice of a brand differing from that of good republican and good democratic judges."

Of course, no one else ever heard that Panken is different from republican and democratic judges, for the simple reason that he is not. And this is especially significant, not because Panken as an individual is important but because it symbolizes the fact that the socialist party looks upon parliamentary action, not as a means of reaching the masses of workers with a revolutionary message that will expose the whole system of capitalist democracy as a fraud, but as a means of holding office. The socialists imagine that within the confines of the capitalist state they can achieve everything necessary. That is true as far as the leaders of the calibre of Panken are concerned. They only fight to get office in order to prove to the capitalist class that they are just as safe and sane as any other politicians. That is to say they prove that they are just as good, or better, servants of capitalism as republicans or democrats.

As for the observation in the Sun about all judges administering justice of the same brand, it reminds us of Anatole France's observation that: "The law in its impartial majesty deals alike with rich and poor and prevents them alike from stealing bread or sleeping under bridges."

The administration of justice under capitalism is a class affair—in the interest of the capitalist class. The best that a revolutionary judge under capitalism can do is to prevent in every possible way the enforcement of the law against the working class and use his position to expose before the working masses the class character of law in order to bring the legal institutions of capitalism into disrespect.

But a revolutionary judge would not sit on a municipal bench for ten years for the simple reason that capitalism would resort to impeachment in order to protect itself. The very fact alone that Panken occupied a twelve thousand dollar a year judgeship for ten years is evidence of the fact that he is no revolutionist, but like the rest of the socialist party bureaucracy, an agent of capitalism, and should be so considered by the working class.

The Results of the National Conference of the Communist Party of France

By J. BERLIOZ.

The National Conference of the Communist Party of France, which took place at the end of June, was held under the shadow of the campaign of suppression on the part of the French government. A number of those attending the Conference, among others the reporter on the international question, Comrade Bernard, had long been sought for by the police; others, as Comrade Semard, are again to be placed behind prison bars.

Wide circles of the French working class, even including certain elements in our own Party, do not yet know how to estimate correctly the offensive of the Poincare government. Even if the proceedings of the French government of "National Unity" against the revolutionary portion of the working class and its organizations are intended to prepare the ground for the elections next year, it must nevertheless be recognized that the offensive against the working masses has a far wider objective; i. e., to deprive their class organizations of their leaders and to weaken the resistance and fighting power of the workers. By this means the bourgeoisie hope to achieve three things: 1. the carrying out of industrial rationalization, 2. to enforce the new military laws, 3. to prepare for war on the Soviet Union.

The National Conference of the Communist Party of France was thoroughly alive to the war danger. Both the opening speech of Cachin and the report of comrades Semard and Monmousseau, as well as the report of Comrade Bernard and the speech by Renaud Jeane, in which he clearly and concretely analyzed the coming military laws, which are being rendered even worse, if possible, by the counter-proposals of the socialists, clearly illuminated the present situation and characterized all optimism as dangerous.

The National Conference was therefore perfectly unanimous that an energetic campaign must be conducted against the danger of war. It was in this spirit that it adopted its decisions: mobilizing of the working and peasant masses for defence of the Chinese revolution; approval of the line of the Comintern with regard to the policy towards the Kuomintang; emphatic condemnation of the Opposition in the C. P. S. U., as its fractional activity can only damage the unity of the Bolshevik Party, which unity, however, is the precondition for the fight of the Soviets against encirclement and against the attacks of the capitalist powers; organizing of the working class defence against the capitalist attack on wages; fight against the new customs tariffs and against the further growth of militarism. In all these resolutions the main attention was directed to extending to the Russian Revolution the necessary help.

Nevertheless it must be said that the National Conference, although it provided so much theoretical clarity on this question, was too theoretical. Too little was spoken of the practical work which is to be carried out in the various districts of France, in the workers' organizations, among the peasant masses, and also among certain sections of the middle class who are pacifistically inclined. The recent experiences were not adequately analyzed, as for example the reduction of the wages of the miners, which was carried out almost without resistance, and also the defeat in the textile workers' strike of Roannais. Further, sufficient concrete instructions were not given regarding the methods of realizing the united front, for capturing the big factories, for strengthening our trade union work and for the organizational activity of the Party.

The left errors of the former leadership still hamper the Party, in spite of the new course followed since December 1925. Nevertheless, the report of Comrade Thorez, which gave an exhaustive analysis of the political and economic situation and laid down the next tasks of the Party, indicated the way of approach to the masses. The Party members are rallying more firmly round their present leadership, which has their complete confidence. The National Conference unanimously approved the line of the present leadership, which coincides with the line of the Comintern.

The opposition was as good as nonexistent. Not a district had sent oppositional delegates. There were only a few Ultra-Left present who, through the mouth of Comrade Calzan, raised oppositional demands, among others the convocation of an extraordinary World Congress of the Comintern for the discussion of differences—as if they had not been sufficiently discussed in the C.P.S.U. and in the Comintern—and who wished to point out imaginary opportunist dangers in the line of the Party.

The fact—which for the rest has long been insisted on by the Party leadership—is the existence in the working class of a certain passivity which our Party has not succeeded in breaking down. Broad masses of workers desire that the "Bloc of National Unity" shall collapse as a result of its own policy, and are waiting for the next "Left" elections in which they hope for a new Bloc of the Left which will be an improvement on the old and in which the Communists shall also take part. The Party must try to overcome this attitude: it must

lead the masses along the way of economic struggles as the strike of the Breton fishermen, which is now proceeding, or the movement among the miners and metal workers of the Mosel district. These struggles must be extended into great battles with the government and the rationalizing capitalists.

The Party leadership has therefore just initiated a broad campaign for combating the war measures of the bourgeoisie as well as its economic and political offensive, which campaign is being conducted with quite concrete slogans.

The National Conference was largely occupied with the trade union question. During the whole of the National Conference a trade union Committee was sitting which dealt before all with the question of trade union unity. It is necessary at the present time, on the eve of the National Congress of the reformist trade unions (to be held on July 26th), to conduct a strong propaganda among the workers for the realization of trade union unity. The National Conference has laid down the following definite aims in this question: 1. Increasing the membership and influence of the C. G. T. U., which must be capable of leading the workers of all tendencies in a broad united front of struggle for their demands; 2. Ideological strengthening of the Left wing of the C. G. T., which will render it possible to place the question

Letters From Our Readers

Innocent. But Held Six Weeks.
Editor, DAILY WORKER:

A recent case brings to light an old problem. A laborer was arrested on a charge of assault. Unable to obtain bail, he was held in the Tombs for six weeks awaiting trial. After reviewing all the facts of the case as his lawyer, I was convinced of his innocence. The jury promptly acquitted him and he walked out of court a free man—but without employment, without funds and having acquired an inescapable stigma. It will be no easy task for him to re-instate himself in his small circle.

Is it not possible that this man, distressed and embittered, may now turn to the dishonest practices which he may well have learned in prison and then really become a menace to society? Would it not be a good public policy for the State to give such a man a small sum of money? Of course, this suggestion is not intended for every acquitted defendant. But in the exceptional case where the trial judge is convinced that the accused has undoubtedly suffered a grave injustice, is he not entitled to some consideration?—Allan Taub.

ED. NOTE—The case cited is but one example of the whole scheme of legal procedure under the capitalist system. The machinery of "justice" is not concerned with the welfare of human beings but in grinding out the details of the court routine. Of course, it would be "a good policy for the state to give a small amount of money" to the victim of its brutality, but it would be contrary to the whole spirit of vengeance which dominates the courts.

It might be of interest to our correspondent to know that in the Soviet Union even those convicted of a crime are paid regular wages, the major portion of which goes to their dependents on the outside. And when they are released from prison are given a sum of money to enable them to reestablish themselves as workers.

Traction Worker Tells How Men Feel

Editor, DAILY WORKER:
I am a traction worker employed by the Interboro Rapid Transit Co. and a member of the Amalgamated Association. When it became clear to me that we were going on strike I was more glad than I have ever been for I knew that by striking we would gain our demands.

Then on Tuesday I noticed in the afternoon papers that the strike was called off. When I read the report of the so-called "settlement" I was very disappointed for I knew that our "leaders" had not acted in our interest.

Hears Jazz Mayor Lauded.
In the evening I went to the mass meeting at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. As soon as the meeting started I saw that it was all a camouflage with the plain purpose of throwing sand in the eyes of the honest rank and file to hide the betrayal. One after the other the "leaders" got up and told us what a good boy our mayor, Jim Walker, is and that he never touched a fly on the wall, and that he is a friend of labor etc.

For the first time I saw the fat-bellied lad, Mr. Hugh Frayne. He made a good speech full of acrobatic tricks. All of them spoke a lot and said nothing. By the appearance of the men I saw that they were all disgusted with the talk of nothing and the meeting seemed to drown in silence for a moment until Jim Walsh got on the platform and moved that we should strike till we had a written agreement with the traction barons.

of trade union unity on the basis of the class struggle; 3. organizational measures in order to create a mass trade union movement.

Simultaneously with the National Conference of the C. P. F. there was held the meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party of France. It discussed Paul Boncour's law regarding the mobilization of the nation in war time. As is known, the socialist parliamentary fraction voted for this law at the first reading. In the meantime a strong movement has commenced among the socialist working class against the Paul Boncour law. Hence the leaders were compelled to make a number of purely formal concessions and to suggest a few amendments to the law, which are not of any practical importance, in order to have a pretext to vote against the law at the second reading. For the rest, the meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party was entirely dominated by the Right wing. As a result the proposal of a united front which our National Conference made to the socialist National Council was not even discussed by the latter. In spite of this we will fight unwearily from below for the united front, and we shall succeed in adding to certain favorable results which we have already achieved, as in the Province of Saint-et-Oise, where almost all the socialist sections have declared themselves to be in agreement with our fight against the danger of war.

spoke and the leaders called him "hot head". When E. Lavin was called upon to speak for one reason or another he did not speak.

Must Have Unity.
Tuesday was their day, but we traction workers will never forget it. We know now more than ever before that the present leadership is incapable of gaining anything for us. We must not become discouraged. More than ever we must fill our ranks and fight against the present leadership for a better one which shall have the interests of the men at heart and not the interests of Jim Walker and his Tammany-Hall gang.
Only thru unity will we achieve our aim—Pat, a traction worker.

Class Conscious.

The cartoon by Wm Gropper which shows a worker holding a sign that reads "We will never forget. Never forgive" surely reflects the attitude of the class conscious workers of this and every other country.

If only all workers were one-tenth as class conscious as the capitalists are in regard to their class interests, what a different world this would be. But it is only through a working-class paper, political party and militant trade union that the workers will be able to emancipate themselves

CONGRESS WILL BE ASKED TO CHANGE RESERVE ACT AS FEDERAL BANKS ENCOURAGE WILD SPECULATIONS

By Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Legislation to halt the speculative orgy on Wall Street before the country is involved in another financial smash-up as in 1907 is demanded by the People's Legislative Service. The writer session of congress will be asked by the league to amend the federal reserve act to prevent the system from advancing money to finance security loans, asserts Director Basil Manly.

Trouble Ahead.

When the federal reserve bank of New York cut its discount rate from 4 to 3 1/2 per cent recently, it encouraged another wild flurry in speculation with stock prices soaring to dangerously high levels entirely out of line with the earnings of the stocks, warns the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, staid Wall Street organ. "Are we not solving the wind with danger of raising the whirlwind," asks the Chronicle. H. Parker Willis, international authority on banking and editor of the New York Journal of Commerce is quoted by Manly as asserting:

"At the present moment we see in the stock market a situation in which the level of values has been exaggerated beyond what is warranted by present or prospective yield, or by intrinsic or book worth. It is a situation which has been permitted to develop in spite of the presence of a highly organized and powerful central banking system, and the fact that it has done so affords a prima facie answer to the question whether our central banking organization is or is not opposed to the broad development of stock speculation. It is not only not opposed to it, but has directly fostered it and has allowed it to reach a highly dangerous stage of development."

Reserve Banks Violate Spirit of Act.
The federal reserve act, adds Manly himself, "as originally enacted contained language intended to prohibit discount of loans made for speculative purposes. During recent years the federal reserve banks have not only violated the spirit of the original act, but have repeatedly encouraged speculation by artificially lowering the discount rate.

DRAMA

Grand Street Players Plan Artzybashoff and Dunsany Plays

Due to the success which "The Grand Street Follies," is enjoying at the Little Theatre, and the indications that the revue will continue until late in the fall, plans are now being made for other productions by the same organization during the season. The rights to four plays have been acquired, with the possibility of a fifth. The plays already scheduled for production are "It" by Lord Dunsany which was produced five years ago in London, but not shown here; "Mays" by Shanon Gantillon, which has been running at the Champs Elysees Studio Theatre in Paris since last winter; "Enemies and Lovers" by Artzybashoff; and "Filipote" by Frederic Lemaitre.

The first of these productions will be "Enemies and Lovers," already in rehearsal. This is scheduled for the middle of September and will be presented at special matinees so as not to interfere with the run of the "Follies." These matinees, which will be called "dress rehearsal performances," are to be given with costumes, make-up and properties but without scenery. This represents a new departure in presentation methods. The idea is to test the worth of a play with the greatest economy in production cost and at the same time permitting full emphasis on acting. The organization will do the new productions in association with Sidney Ross. The Executive Staff will remain as heretofore, with Aline Bernstein as designer, Agnes Morgan as director, and Helen Arthur as business manager. The group will continue to be run on its present cooperative basis. A new name is being sought for the players. A prize of twenty-five dollars will be awarded for the winning suggestion.

and forever prevent the duplication of a case similar to that of Sacco and Vanzetti.—John Lyons, Brooklyn.

Labor Must Organize.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Sacco and Vanzetti have been murdered! Two heroes of the working class less. And this is only a little warning for every class conscious worker in the land of liberty. What is the lesson of Sacco and Vanzetti to the every worker in the United States? In the first place, it shows that the capitalists are international and that they stick together in any emergency. In the second place, labor must organize. Let us build powerful organizations for ourselves and our children.—Otto Price, New York City.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Sacco and Vanzetti Will Live.
Once a writer said that the greatest gift a hero leaves his race is to have been a hero, and Comrades Sacco and Vanzetti have been the greatest heroes in history! They have killed their bodies, but their spirits shall ring in the echo! Anna Tabb, Llano Cooperative Colony, Newlano, La.



Isabelle Lowe is one of the leading players in "Mister Romeo," the new comedy opening at Wallack's Theatre tonight.

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Broadway Briefs

Two new productions are scheduled for this evening, "Mister Romeo," a comedy by Harry Wagstaff Gribble and Wallace A. Manheimer opening at Wallack's Theatre and "Pickwick," a dramatization of the famous Dickens character by Cosmo Hamilton and Frank C. Reilly at the Empire.

Clayton and Lennie are the headliners at Moss' Broadway this week. George Choo is presenting "Spotlight, Betwee" with May and Ray Light and the Eight Cyclones. The balance of the bill includes: Gautier and Pony Boy, Jarvis and Harrison and the Three Dance Maniacs.

The Palace program includes: Jon Frisco; Louis and Charles Mosconi; Gay Nell and Nancy Decker; "The Gigolo;" Odette Myrtil, with Kitzi Kish and Jules Waldeck; John T. Murray and Vivian Oakland; The Three Sailors; Frank Evans and Creta.

The Shubert-Riviera Theatre will open its season tonight with "The Barker," with Walter Huston in the title role.

"The Uninvited Guest," a new play by Bernard-J. McOwen, will be presented by Sam H. Grisman at the Bronx Opera House beginning this evening. Peg Entwistle, Helen Strickland, Elmer Grandin, Mabel Colcord, Robert Conness, John Carmody and Walter Davis are in the cast.

Paul Stein, the German director who was responsible for many of the Ufa productions will direct Jetta Goudal in the "Forbidden Woman," this star's first picture on the Pathe-De Mills program.

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LABOR DAY IS THE HOLIDAY OF BUREAUCRACY, STATES BEN GOLD

Urges Workers to Support Left Wing in Fight to Build Trade Union Movement

It is regrettable that the bulk of the American working class celebrates the first Monday in September as its holiday instead of May 1st, which is the workers' holiday, born in the struggles of the pioneers of organized labor in America and which is celebrated by labor throughout the world," says Ben Gold, manager of the New York Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, in a statement issued yesterday.

"At this time the employing class in the interests of its material gain is conducting a most vicious struggle against organized labor. In the face of this struggle the bureaucratic leadership of the American labor movement instead of meeting the attack of American imperialism with militant and aggressive efforts has adopted the policy of class collaboration and thus served the interests of the employing class as their agents and tools.

"This year on Labor Day organized labor in America finds itself heading down the road toward demoralization due to the treacherous policies of the labor bureaucracy. This is best indicated by the betrayal of labor by the bureaucrats in the miners' struggle and in the struggles of the needle trade workers.

"The only hope of the American workers is to follow the fighting program and the militant leadership of the left wing in the trade unions. This is their only hope in building unions that will serve as the real instruments for the betterment of their conditions and lead to the organization of working class power on both the economic and political fields.

"Only with such organizations, will the American worker become a factor in the world wide movement for the final liberation of all workers from the yoke of capitalism."

Iron Workers' Statement.

A. Rosenfeld, secretary of the Iron and Bronze Workers' Union has issued the following Labor Day statement:

"During the last year the workers of America have witnessed many manifestations of the capitalist class to intimidate the workers in this country. The brutal murder of Sacco and Vanzetti is of course, the most outstanding. More than that, it is a typical example of to what extent the capitalist controlled United States will go in their campaign against the workers.

"While according to all respectable labor leaders, Labor Day is supposed to be a day for the American working class, it is not so. It is a time selected by the bosses of America for celebration by their workers. The purpose is to counteract the real day of the workers—May 1st.

"The American working class must go on with their struggles to improve their conditions of labor, and raise wages. At the same time that it is building up a militant trade union movement, the workers must work for a labor party, for a real class-wide working class struggle."



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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT, INCREASING LAYOFFS SHAVE OFF AVERAGE WAGE OF AUTO WORKERS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press)

"That the average weekly wage of a worker in the automobile industry may exaggerate his real earning power throughout the year is shown in a pamphlet report of the U. S. census bureau covering the operation of the industry in 1925. According to the report workers employed in the industry averaged about 88 per cent of full employment while in the month of lowest employment only 75 per cent of the full complement of workers had jobs.

The census indicates that in 1925 manufacturers of motor vehicles employed an average of 197,728 wage earners and paid \$341,210,401 in wages. This establishes average earnings at \$1,725 a year or \$33.25 a week for 52 weeks. If it were not for irregular operation, for which profiteering is responsible, the industry could assure the average worker steady employment throughout the year at not less than the average wage shown.

Automobile factory employment	1925	1923	1919
January	167,088	216,388	174,634
February	170,084	231,133	179,147
March	184,959	242,705	185,578
April	200,964	254,322	195,198
May	202,960	258,111	194,976
June	198,924	255,020	206,000
July	199,002	244,734	217,805
August	197,807	243,567	224,854
September	211,436	244,134	231,115
October	220,384	239,586	236,240
November	215,143	236,781	239,443
December	204,444	229,811	241,709
Average	197,728	241,356	210,559

The figures include only workers employed in the manufacture of motor vehicles, those engaged in making automobile parts being treated separately. The table also shows the decline in employment due to the steady increase in the productivity of labor. In spite of the great expansion of the auto industry there were fewer workers in 1925 than in 1923 or 1919.

WAGES DROPPING AND UNEMPLOYMENT ON INCREASE THO PROSPERITY TALK KEEPS ON, REPORT SHOWS

Federated Press

Millions of workers responsible for the support of 10 to 15,000,000 persons in the United States are dependent upon earnings which, under the best conditions, are far below the requirements of healthful living and good citizenship. So reports the U. S. department of labor. It supports its statement with figures covering the average weekly earnings of male common labor in various industries. If the department had extended its survey to include agriculture it would probably have found at least a third of the population of this prosperous capitalist country supported by wages described by Secretary of Labor Davis as a moral and economic misfortune.

Common labor weekly wages	Lowest district	Highest district	General averages
Lumber	\$10.46	\$25.27	\$17.77
Meat industry	12.04	25.34	21.36
Wool and worsted	20.77	27.83	21.98
Machine shops	11.78	25.32	23.07
Paper box-board	13.37	28.05	23.99
Blast furnaces	16.14	27.72	24.34
Foundries	14.27	29.67	25.25
Motor vehicles	24.02	30.26	28.73
Bituminous coal	10.34	32.99	22.78
Inside labor	11.03	37.69	23.58
Outside labor			29.42
Anthracite coal			29.45
Inside labor			22.04
Outside labor			19.80
Metal mines			27.73
Railroad track labor			17.00

Railroad laborers, some 300,000 in number, are at the bottom with an average of \$17 a week. The lumber industry ranks next with an average of \$17.77 for all districts and for the lowest paid district only \$10.46, while in soft coal mining the average runs as low as \$10.34 a week in one district.

Refutes High Wage Rant.

The department points out that except in the case of coal mining and railroads the earnings are for full time without any deduction for time lost through unemployment, sickness, accident or other causes. It says: "The figures, therefore, may be taken as extremely conservative, representing maximum possible earnings and thus being in excess of the actual amount which the average worker receives and must live upon." It also notes that the term common labor may cover work requiring considerable intelligence and responsibility.

This is an official answer to all the propaganda about high wages in America. Paper wages at the base render the jobs and standards of higher paid union workers fundamentally insecure.

THWART FRAME-UP PLAN ON SACCO-VANZETTI FRIENDS

By Federated Press

Two more radical Italian workers were threatened with murder frame-ups in Boston last week. Powers Haggood who has just returned to New York tells the story.

The two men, Cosimo Carvotta and Giuseppe Amari, were seized on Boston Common the Sunday before the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. They were carrying placards quoting Judge Thayer's ferocious remarks against "anarchistic..." They were taken to the police station.

Carvotta found himself in a square room, surrounded by heavy set plainclothesmen. "Telling him they wanted him for a murder committed in Greensburg, Pa., in 1912, they fingerprinted him. His assertion that he was in Italy in 1912, not in Pennsylvania, were scoffed at till friends offered to prove by immigration records that Carvotta did not come to this country till 1915.

In another room Amari was having a similar experience. Detectives named five murders they could get him for. Amari did not lose his nerve. The cops finally backed down on their bluff. Perhaps they feared they could not get away with such a crude frame-up plan at that time, when the eyes of the world were on Boston.

Appealing Sentence.

Carvotta is appealing a 9-month sentence following another Boston Common gathering. The other man's case is pending on another minor charge arising out of Sacco-Vanzetti agitation.

Italians commenting on the case say that Sacco and Vanzetti were framed in the same bald-faced way attempted in these cases. And Orsini, the friend of Sacco and Vanzetti, narrowly escaped being railroaded to the death chair with them. Arrested the day after his two friends, the frame-up witnesses positively identified him for the South Braintree murder and the Bridgewater holdup. Then the police discovered that his timecard was punched both dates at a big factory, and the plan to railroad him had to be dropped.

Annoyed Haggood.

Haggood's experience with the Boston frame-up system came when he was sent to the psychopathic hospital for observation as to his sanity. There pins were stuck into him and foolish questions asked, presumably to irritate him into saying something that would give them an excuse to hold him. But lawyers forced his release and the dropping of that case, though a 6-month sentence is still over his head for a Boston Common meeting.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 1.—

Fear that the mysterious Atlantic had claimed the lives of a flying princess and her two pilots gripped this city tonight.

As dusk settled over the city after a day of waiting for news from Princess Lowenstein-Wertheim, Captain Leslie Hamilton and Colonel F. Minchin who set out in a plane from London yesterday morning bound for this city. The authorities who had planned a gala reception for them began to lose hope.

WASHINGTON (FP) Sept. 4.—

Building trades workers of Lexington, Ky., are involved in a strike to protect the union shop, according to reports by the labor department's bureau of conciliation.

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CRIMINAL LIBEL CHARGES PRESSED AGAINST LEADERS

By L. F. RINDAL (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 4.—The American Civil Liberties Union, Southern California branch, has conducted its open forum meetings at the Music-Art Hall, 235 So. Broadway, for several years. The Catholic lady, agent of the building, has done a lot of kicking in the past on account of the radical speech-making at the open forum meetings Sunday nights. This woman thinks that the workers ought to spend Sunday on their bended knees in the churches of the Pope of Rome—in order to forget their misery under capitalism and so-called Christianized society.

The game is up. This agent of Music-Art hall as well as of the "Holy Father" in Rome has refused the A. C. L. U. to renew the lease. The splendid Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial meeting last Sunday night was too much of a sinful affair for this agent of a blood-thirsty Lord.

The I. L. D. had the Music-Art hall rented for Sunday, September 4, from the A. C. L. U. Pablo Manlapit, famous Filipino, just released from a Honolulu prison, was on the program as speaker. The printing was done, everything ready. The time of the least was up, renewal refused—but the meeting is going to be held at the Music-Art hall just the same. They put one over on the labor-baiting agent of Rome and heaven. The hall was rented in the name of somebody else. Pablo Manlapit will speak on "Labor Conditions in Hawaii and Philippine Islands."

The DAILY WORKER has done much to expose the rotten labor conditions on those islands under the rule of the sugar trust. Don't forget the Press Picnic at Plumer's Park, 7406 Santa Monica Boulevard, Sunday, September 11.

Fifty Thousand Dollars for 9 Cooperative Stores

The co-operative stores which are constructed by the United Workers Co-operative Ass'n are located in the Co-operative Colony opposite Bronx Park East.

The cost of the stores amounts to more than \$50,000.00; but the sum of \$50,000.00 is necessary just for the operation of the stores.

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Resist Wage Cut.

OAKLAND, Cal. (FP) Sept. 4.—Key System Transit Co. employees have unanimously refused a proposal of this ferry and car system to reduce their wages 5c an hour. 1,500 members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Street & Electric Railway Employees met in secret session and voted against the proposal.

JACKSON, Miss. (FP) Sept. 4.—

213 factories in Mississippi employ women and child labor, an increase of 34 mills since Jan. 1, 1927.

SOME DELEGATES AT THE CONVENTION



The International of Ex-Servicemen and Its Fight Against Imperialist War

By HENRI BARBUSSE

The entire activity of the International of Ex-Servicemen (I. A. C.) focuses at present in the fight against imperialist war, against the menace of the Soviet Union by the rapacious capitalist Powers, and against the intervention of the colonial Powers in China. This was most clearly and definitely expressed at the recent Congress of the I. A. C. in Brussels. The most important resolutions passed on the occasion in question outlined this struggle and the tasks it involves. The I. A. C. was founded in the first place for the purpose of bringing together the ex-servicemen in an association of international scope, of opposing a repetition of an imperialist war, and of preparing preventive measures in this connection.

The initiative for the foundation of the I. A. C. was given by a number of comrades of the French association of ex-servicemen, the A. R. A. C., among them Raymond Lefevre and myself. The A. R. A. C. itself had already been in existence since the beginning of 1917. In contradiction to other associations of ex-combatants then in the process of formation, it was based on a programme which was not limited to material demands of the war-victims, cripples, and ex-combatants but rather set itself the task of organizing and conducting an opposition to militarism. Nor was this opposition envisaged in any vague pacific form, but aimed at attacking not only the results but primarily the causes and roots of war as such. These causes are of a social character and are inherent in the existing order of things; on the one side the ruling classes that decide on and profit by war, and on the other the suppressed classes that have to bear the brunt of the war and pay for it with their lives and fortunes.

We have, therefore, from the very beginning been of the opinion that, both in the A. R. A. C. and in the I. A. C., our anti-militarism was a matter to be fought out on the basis of the class war and in its entire political significance. In France we were the first association of ex-servicemen to repudiate the formula of "political neutrality" adopted by other similar organizations. For we were fully aware that any such attitude would involve complete submission to the official policy of a maintenance of the capitalist, nationalistic, and imperialist system.

The A. R. A. C. took occasion to declare, at its congress at Lyon in 1919, that the fight against militarism and imperialism must needs be carried on on an international scale. To this end the associations of ex-servicemen in other countries, whose statutes em-

bodied similar principles to those of the A. R. A. C., were to be united in an international organization. The appeal of the A. R. A. C. met with general approval. In 1920 our first international congress was convoked at Geneva, and in the course of time we were joined by a number of associations in Germany, England, Italy, Austria, Belgium, and so forth.

The Geneva congress of the I. A. C. resolved on a "charter" or constitutory programme, which established that the fight against war is inseparable from the fight against capitalism. Since then, all the announcements of the I. A. C. have been inspired by the same spirit of the class war.

The associations which had joined the I. A. C. comprised members of various political parties, Communists, Socialists, Anarchists, etc. We were of opinion that in spite of differences of standpoint it would be possible to organize a united anti-militarist action and to wage war against war at all costs in the sense already outlined. It was our desire to rouse the lamentably forgetful masses by means of systematic agitation, to show them the economic consequences of war and the sanguinary fraud which the imperialistic policy of industrial and banking capitalism represents, to bring them to an understanding of the danger of new wars such as are being fomented by the bourgeois authorities all the world over, and to persuade them to resist any such attempt.

In this connection, however, we had no intention to take the place of any political organization already in existence, for it was, and is, our sole desire—parallel with such organizations as oppose the bourgeois systems of oppression to make our reputation and influence practically known and felt among the victims of and combatants in the imperialist war of 1914-18 and all subsequent wars.

On various occasions, the I. A. C. has already performed an effective and rousing work of agitation; it has been the moving force in various oppositional movements and revolts against the existing order.

Despite, or perhaps rather just on account of, our militant attitude, we have naturally from the very start been exposed within our own international organization to the more or less tacit opposition of various national associations. They accuse the executive committee of the I. A. C. of being in tow of the Communist Party and the Communist International. We have not allowed ourselves to be deterred at all in our activity by these cheap "accusations," for it is well-known that there is no organisational connection between the I. A. C. and

the Comintern. True to our Geneva programme, we have waged our anti-militarist fight in the proletarian and revolutionary spirit. Thus it came to pass that we were often acting hand in hand with the Communist parties, merely because we had common aims and employed common means to attain them. On the other hand, Social Democratic organizations frequently refused to act in concert with us.

The I. A. C., moreover, was often obliged to oppose certain acts and measures of the Social Democrats most emphatically. Had it not done so, it would have been denying its most sacred principles. Or was it perhaps not within the scope of our most serious tasks to oppose the war credits which were championed on various occasions by Social Democratic deputies, or to protest, most energetically against certain military laws, such as the mobilization law of Paul Boncour, even though they were cloaked by the Social Democratic fraction in Parliament? Was and is it not our duty to pit our whole influence against colonial expeditions and against intervention in China, irrespective of the fact that Social Democratic leaders have on occasion advocated such campaigns?

The Social Democratic parties have in part viewed our actions with great displeasure. They encourage certain unions of ex-combatants, on which they exercise a decisive influence, in their opposition to the leaders of the I. A. C. Thus it came about that at the Brussels conference the reformist Workers' and Peasants' Union of Mutilated War Victims in France (F. O. P.) seceded from our movement. (The A. R. A. C. naturally remained within the limits of the I. A. C.) In spite of the numerical loss thus suffered, the I. A. C. has in a sense been strengthened by the desertion in question, since the F. O. P. was at all times not so much a help as a hindrance. (The Austrian association likewise left the I. A. C. some time ago.) The F. O. P. attempted to carry with it the Belgian section of the I. A. C., but the congress of Belgian ex-combatants on July 10th will, it is to be hoped, have frustrated this treacherous act.

At the same time we may observe all the world over, in America as well as in Europe, that there is a tendency to strengthen the International of Ex-Servicemen in the face of the renewed menace of war. Furthermore, the Russian union of Ex-Servicemen has joined us, a fact of no small importance.

Thus the International of Ex-Servicemen both can and will set itself with renewed force to fulfil the great tasks with which it is faced under the present highly fateful situation.

"HEY, DON'T YOU LIKE THIS COUNTRY?"



Drawing by W.M. GROPPER.

McCray—WHY NOT GARVEY?

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

The Associated Press on Aug. 31, 1927, says: "Warren T. McCray, former governor of Indiana, having completed one-third of a ten-year term in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, is expected to be released on parole from the prison late today." It is further stated that the Parole Board recommended his release and that Attorney General Sargent approved it.

McCray is Now a Free Man.

American Negroes, take notice: here is a big American white man who was a sure-going criminal, and no doubt anywhere about it. He used the mails to defraud, not out of ignorance of the law but to cheat the law, deliberately, knowing all about what he was doing. He sought his own personal profit in the deed.

Marcus Garvey, in truth, was not a criminal, but a misinformed visionary. His organization abused the use of the mails in a much smaller way than did McCray. Garvey was not seeking profits in a personal business. He was, of course, seeking glory in a visionary cause, and it is most likely true that he hardly understood the legal import of his stock-selling.

Garvey has served more than one-third of his term, for he not only went to prison before McCray but his term was only 5 years, while McCray's was 10 years. McCray went in last and comes out first—alho McCray's term was twice as long as Garvey's! Garvey was a bigger man, better known around the world than Me-

Against the War Danger

(Continuation)

At the same time Lenin criticized those who tried to substitute the question of mass struggle against war by individual acts like sabotage or the individual refusal to undertake military service.

"Not sabotaging the war, not individual action, but mass propaganda leading to the transforming of the war into civil war."

He clearly foresaw the monstrous system of militarization which the ruling classes are preparing today to introduce in France 18 years after the commencement of the world war.

"Today the imperialist bourgeoisie," he wrote, "is not only militarizing the whole people, but also the youth, tomorrow perhaps it will begin to militarize the women." Vol. XIII, p. 452.

And then he gives the following advice to the working class:

"They will give you arms. Take them and learn the art of war thoroughly. This art is necessary for proletarians, not in order to be able to shoot against their brother workers in other lands, as is being done in the present war, and as the traitors to socialism are advising you to do, but in order to fight against the bourgeoisie of your own country, to put an end to exploitation, to poverty and wars, not by pious wishes, but by a victory over the bourgeoisie and by disarmament." (Lenin, Vol. XIII, p. 454).

29. This is what Lenin wrote concerning wars between the imperialists themselves.

What conclusions should the Communist Parties draw from this in the present situation?

(1)—Bolshevism concentrates in the struggle against war upon the mass movement and the mass struggle. Work among the masses, in the factories, in the trade unions, in the country districts, in the army—this is what Communists do prior to and during the war, this is the way to transform the war into a civil war.

(2)—The extremely difficult conditions in which the workers' organizations during the war have to work (Lenin: "Instructions to the Hague Delegation") make it obligatory for the Communist Parties to be ready for it at any moment. The Communists must commence the struggle against war not for the first time when it has already broken out, when the governmental terror temporarily enchains the masses, but above all in the period of preparation for war.

(3)—In steadily building up a secret apparatus for steadfast work against war, both prior to and also during the war, the Communist Parties must not restrict themselves entirely to conspirative work, but must fight to secure liberty for their agitation on the first possibility which presents itself on the road to revolutionary action, to lead the masses into the streets for the struggle to transform the imperialist war into civil war, for the seizure of power by the proletariat, the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

(4)—The Bolsheviks cannot raise the whole problem of struggle against war only as a question of the "general strike." A general strike which does not end in armed rising is of itself not capable of rendering an imperialist war impossible. For the successful accomplishment of a general strike and rising, i.e., a civil war,

The Peasant Revolution

(Continuation)

As a matter of fact, the inauguration of the Provincial Peasant Union is really the result of our struggle for the organization of our own class. Fortunately, at this same time, it happens that the Third All-China Labor Congress is also held at Canton. This enables us to gather the advanced revolutionary alliance, the working class, to form the national movement of a class nature and to enlarge our fighting front to a joint fighting front of the working class and to acclaim jointly the following slogans:

"Great federation and cooperation of workers and peasants.

"Overthrow imperialists and their hunting-dogs, the militarists.

"Plan for the preliminary emancipation of the working and peasant classes.

"In our conference, we resolved that the whole body of peasants should join into the Kuomintang to struggle jointly. As the anti-revolutionary members of the party hindered our struggle in the village, we set forth to request the Central Kuomintang to clean up all the bad members within the party. We have already recognized and understood the necessity of the worker and peasant classes' participation in the national revolution. We begin to lead the national revolution to advance forward.

Peasants Revolt.

"After the Kwangtung Provincial Peasant Union was inaugurated it bore the mission of the Conference. First step, on the 13th of June it participated in the movement for clean-up all the anti-revolutionary militarists, called the peasants of the whole Province to rise up, gathered the workers of the three railways, namely, the Yueh-Han, the Canton-Kowloon, to strike, and to drive away Yang Chi-min and Liu Chan-wan. Peasants of various places were able to rise up with force of arms to follow the revolutionary troops to help them. The Kwong Ning peasants corps dispatched to Kon Tun to attack the troops of Yang Chi-min and Liu Chan-wan but the landlords encountered with them and eight peasant comrades were killed. The Chung Yueh peasants rendered transportation for the revolutionary armies and a chairman of the Executive Committee of the Village Peasant Union died because of overwork. However, the militarists in Canton were finally overthrown. Second step, on the 23rd of June, it supported the demonstration of protest against the May 30th massacre, and the Canton-Hongkong workers, and participated in the parade

on the day of the Shakes massacre. The peasant corps helped the pickets to detain the smuggled undesirable commodities and positively participated in the anti-imperialist movement. Third step, after the occurrence of Liao's assassination, workers and peasants united and cooperated to cut off the communications between the imperialists and counter-revolutionists and to make the people cooperate with the Government, and unanimously rose up to clean up all the counter-revolutionists—Leung Hung-Kai, Ngai Pong-ping, Hung Hak-ma, Mok Hung, Chang Yun-ki, etc. Comrade Muk of the Po On peasants corps was killed on account of disarming the anti-revolutionary armies. However, the Canton revolutionary foundation was confirmed. Fourth step, workers and peasants united and helped the Nationalist Government to despatch troops in the eastern and southern expeditions. On account of this, more than 500 peasants were killed in Ng Wa, Hai Fung, Luk Fung, etc.

"Up to the present, the pitiful condition of the peasants has not yet recovered. However, Kwangtung was then unified. Nowadays, in regard to the places where we have peasant unions, handicraftsmen rose up to organize labor unions, small merchants organized merchants' associations, students organized student unions, and women also organized women's emancipation associations. We must say that this is the appearance of the joint fighting front of various classes for overthrowing imperialism. As far as districts where we obtained victory for reduction of rent and had organized completely the peasant self-defense corps, such as Kwong Ning, Po On, etc. are concerned, commerce is prosperous, communication is convenient, and education is promoted, because the living condition of the peasants has been improved and certain persons bore the responsibility to maintain the order of the place substantially.

Still in Danger.

"Although Kwangtung is unified, she is still in danger because the imperialists are still watching for chances to capture here and the counter-revolutionaries are present in various places of Canton. For instance, in rural villages the corrupt officials, politicians, retired soldiers, notorious ruffies, depraved gentries, compradors, landlords, bandits, and militia are the obstacles to the expansion of the workers' and peasants' movements. In Ko Yiu, Kwong Ning of Siang, Fah Yuen, Ching Yuen of Tungkiang, and Chung Shan, Shun Tak of southern regions, they gave opportunities to the militarists to develop new force again. On account of this, on the 22nd of February 1926, the Kwangtung Provincial Peasants Union held the enlarged session of the whole body of the Executive Committee, various offices, and various specially appointed deputies to inspect our practical force, to hasten the new development of the rural villages, and to cut off the conspiracy between the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces in order to unify Kwangtung fundamentally and to enable the unified Kwangtung to expedition so as to unify All-China.

Workers Struggle Alone.

"After the occurrence of the May 30th Massacre, the current of the National Movement has flowed out over the whole country. But anti-imperialist movements of the various provinces in the central and northern part of China are very quiet on account of the reaction of the militarists, in other words, because the peasants' organizations there have not yet well developed, the working class struggled alone and could not get any alliance so that they are finally suppressed, and captured by the militarists whom the imperialists conspired with. From this point of view, it is proved that we cannot be satisfied to spread our movement only thru the whole province but must extend it to other provinces so as to hasten the peasants of various provinces to organize themselves, to unite and to struggle jointly with the working class. At present, the Second Peasants Delegates Conference of All-Kwangtung is going to be opened, and at the same time the Third Workers Conference of All China will be held in Canton. Thus, at the second interview of the workers and peasants, they have to organize a great federation of workers and peasants.

Fight Continuously.

"We continuously fight for economic and political improvements. Owing to the teachings and experiences from our struggle and sacrifice we have made about 60 districts to have organizations of peasant unions which have more than 800,000 members altogether. Such great progress has proved the expansion of our organization. Thus the Second Conference must pay attention to the following points:

(a) Support our headquarters. Direct the Kwangtung Provincial Peasants Union and make it to be

THE JUDGES

Do they stir uneasily at night sometimes and see strange shapes?

Do they sometimes stare at their idle softened hands and murmur in a trance, "Out! out! damned spot!"

Does the red rich win they drink sometimes sicken them in a momentary illusion of human blood?

Do they ever jump up in a sweat from their leather padded chairs in a nightmare of electrocution?

—ZIVIA VIGDOR.

WHEN THESE MEN ARE DEAD YOU AND I WILL SLEEP BETTER"—FULLER

By ART SHIELDS.

In his gorgeous summer home, Rye Beach, Alvan T. Fuller, perhaps the wealthiest man in New England, is resting after his job as executioner of Sacco and Vanzetti, the two Italian radicals. There the multi-millionaire automobile manufacturer is trying to enjoy the sleep he promised himself when the job should be done.

"When these men are dead you and I will sleep better," he told a rich society woman who interceded with him a few hours before the electric current was switched. The woman passed this on to the Federated Press.

Broke Two Strikes.

As one looks back it seems surprising that anyone could have expected Fuller to free himself from his class prejudices. Fuller is not a mere rich man. He is worth twenty to forty millions, according to an estimate by Thomas Carens, star writer for the Boston Herald. Fuller has broken at least two strikes. After the second, in 1923, he reduced the wages of his Boston Packard mechanics by several dollars a week.

As a class conscious capitalist Fuller detested radicals. This was known by his intimates, even before an enterprising Washington newspaperman looked up the Congressional Record for November 19, 1919, and saw Fuller's speech lambasting all radicals from Bill Haywood to Victor Berger, whose expulsion he supported, and calling for the execution of the "Reds." Even this year Fuller told one of the attorneys for Sacco and Vanzetti, that the men must have depraved minds—they did not believe in private property.

Viciously Prejudiced.

Approaching the review of the evidence with such a prejudiced mind, Fuller could not, or would not, see the defense side. So defense witnesses were insulted. The governor was little interested in what they had to say. Alone, without counsel, the

Musicians' Union Have Symphony Orchestra

By CARL BRANNIN.

SEATTLE, Sept. 4 (FP)—The Seattle Symphony Orchestra has just presented the opera Aida at the University of Washington. The attendance for the four nights was estimated at 40,000 people.

The Musicians Association (trade union) deserves full credit for this triumph. Last fall it organized the symphony orchestra from its membership and a full program of concerts for the winter without any financial guarantee of payment was undertaken. The salary of the conductor, Karl Kreuger of Vienna, was raised by a citizen's committee, but the members of the orchestra agreed to share cooperatively whatever funds might be available.

The busy concert season was a success from the standpoint of program and popular support, but the musicians made a financial sacrifice with little or no pay for rehearsals. Now the Seattle Symphony is being incorporated and will sign a satisfactory agreement with the musicians' union. W. L. Douglas, secretary of the union, is business manager of the orchestra.

Bricklayers and Masons End Long-standing Feud

The agreement signed August 17 by the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union and the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers Association, in an effort to end their long-standing jurisdictional feud, became effective September 1.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE