

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

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Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

It is quite a relief to turn to things light, pleasant and genial, after wallowing in the scandal of trade union corruption featured in yesterday's DAILY WORKER. It makes the heart sick to contemplate the depths to which leaders can sink, when they accept money in return for the betrayal of the trusting workers they are sworn to serve. We do not believe that there is a living creature morally lower than he who accepts filthy lucre from the enemies of those who expressed their confidence in his integrity by electing him to a coveted office.

COMPARED to treachery of this sort even the most gruesome murder takes on a haloed radiance. But we do not have to wade thru the details of the perfect crime or the most terrible crime as an antidote to the disgusting exposure of the New Jersey grafting labor fakers. The no-hard-feeling murder is here. When the defendant on trial for the slaying of a fellow human in Rockville, Connecticut got off with a light prison sentence and a fine which will be paid by his publishers the relatives of the murdered man, male and female, showered congratulations and kisses on him. The killer is a novelist and evidently was seeking material for a book when he pulled the fatal trigger.

ANY deed, no matter how distressing or unpleasant it may be to its subject, assumes a high moral character when hatched to a noble and exalted purpose. The Connecticut killer would probably hang or spend the rest of his life in prison had he bumped off his man for mercenary motives, but he needed material for a book and he wanted it first hand. Should he be inspired to title his book "My First Murder" or some such popular caption it should command a ready sale and in addition to remunerating the author for his pioneering venture he would deserve the thanks of students of criminology.

WHAT this particular slayer for the sake of experience has further ambitions may be guessed from his cryptic remark to newspaper men after sentence was imposed. "I guess I'll improve my technique at wielding the axe" he said. Perhaps his first big job was not done with a pistol. We hope that the relatives of the next sacrifice on the altar of literary ambition will be as philosophical as the Connecticut yankees.

KINGS more so than other prominent citizens of the world never know when they are well off. The former king of Greece is credited with the intention of seeking to regain the throne from which he was evicted by the revolutionists in 1923. The ex-king was left a fortune of \$500,000 by the late king Ferdinand of Roumania and with the aid of this nest egg, he is about to start an aggressive campaign. Half a million dollars would be a mere bagatelle in an Illinois or Pennsylvania primary contest, but it is a lot of money in Greece and should be enough to purchase a sizeable army and several cruisers. The main trouble with thrones regained in this way is, that they topple just as soon as the purchased patriots spend their last drachma on absinthe.

THE ex-kaiser of Germany foresees a terrible war in 1937 that will be over in 48 hours because of its very destructiveness. He considers the league of nations a farce and believes that the great powers have no desire for peace. He says: "I am very certain that many of those powers talking about disarmament do so in order to inspire greater confidence, thus disguising their purposes." Hock the ex-kaiser. It is a grand and glorious feeling to agree for once with an old rascal like Wilhelm. Now that such an authority on carnage as the gentleman of "Me und Gott" fame has agreed with The DAILY WORKER, we expect that our words on war danger will carry more weight in the future.

AMERICAN industrialists, with commendable impartiality are presenting their principal platforms for the next conventions of the republican and democratic parties. They are meeting in the Waldorf hotel and the subjects under discussion cover a wide range. These are the boys who really determine the policies of the United States which is supposed to represent all the people. The views of the manufacturers and bankers will be listened to with attention. But how goes up when militant labor demands that its interests be given consideration?

Fascists Cheat In Horsepower. ROME, Sept. 15.—The Italian sea-plane entered in the Schneider cup race at Venice is driven by a Fiat Motor whose horsepower is publicly said to be 700, but which is believed to be nearer to 1,000 it was learned today. The wings are shorter than those on the last challenge plane. The plane weighs 300 pounds.

NEW JERSEY UNION HEADS PLAN TO COVER UP CRAFT AND CORRUPTION REVEALED AT CAMDEN CONVENTION

Secret Bank Account, Donations From Big Open Shop Concerns Feature Debate

Fifty Per Cent of Federation Official Income From None-Union Sources

By JOHN J. BALLAM.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15.—Henry F. Hilfers, former secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, who on the floor of the convention just closed at the Walt Whitman Hotel showed that the federation received over \$100,000 from open-shop corporations in the form of donations and complimentary advertisements, will not be compelled to turn over the missing stubs and canceled checks said to amount to over \$3,000 which he kept under a secret account in the Federal Trust Company of Newark.

In order to forestall further revelations threatened by Hilfers, the Committee on Officers' Reports decided to withdraw the charges against him. This committee, however, takes no notice of the fact that the federation receives fifty per cent of its income from such anti-union firms as Du Ponts, U. S. Metals, Durant Motors, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Wright Aero, and many others.

REVOLUTIONARIES WIN BIG VICTORY IN SOUTH CHINA

Peasant Armies Defeat Landlord Troops

(Special to the Daily Worker). SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—The revolt of workers and peasants against the reactionary government in Kwangtung is spreading rapidly, according to reports published in the Hongkong papers. The revolutionary movement in Hainan Island (in Tonking Bay off the southwestern coast of Kwangtung) is particularly strong.

The revolutionary forces under Yeh Ting are being concentrated in Wunhsiao (off the northwestern coast of the island).

Win Big Victory. The fight between the revolutionary forces on the one hand and detachments of rural militia controlled by big landowners resulted in a complete victory for the revolutionary troops. A large amount of ammunition was captured by the revolutionaries. As a result of the victory Chungchow (capital of Hainan) may fall into the hands of the workers and peasants forces.

INDICT FIVE LATIN-AMERICANS IN NEW "BOMB" FRAME-UP

The New York Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up is going ahead at full speed. Yesterday afternoon the Kings County grand jury returned indictments against five of the young Latin-American workers arrested on Labor Day in connection with a bomb explosion which occurred in the Brooklyn court house early that morning.

Held in \$25,000 Bail. Immediately after the indictment was handed down the men were arraigned before Judge McLaughlin. He set bail at \$25,000 for Julian de Hoyas, Jesus Silva, Eugenio Fernandez and Victor Fern. Bail, even in the same excessive amount, was denied Josa Roa, the excuse being given that his "record is being looked up."

The inclusion of Fernandez among those indicted came as a surprise, as district attorney had announced that he was "aiding the prosecution" as a material witness.

Indictment Unexpected. Up to the last moment it was not expected that indictments would be asked for in view of the obvious hollowness of the "evidence" concocted against the defendants.

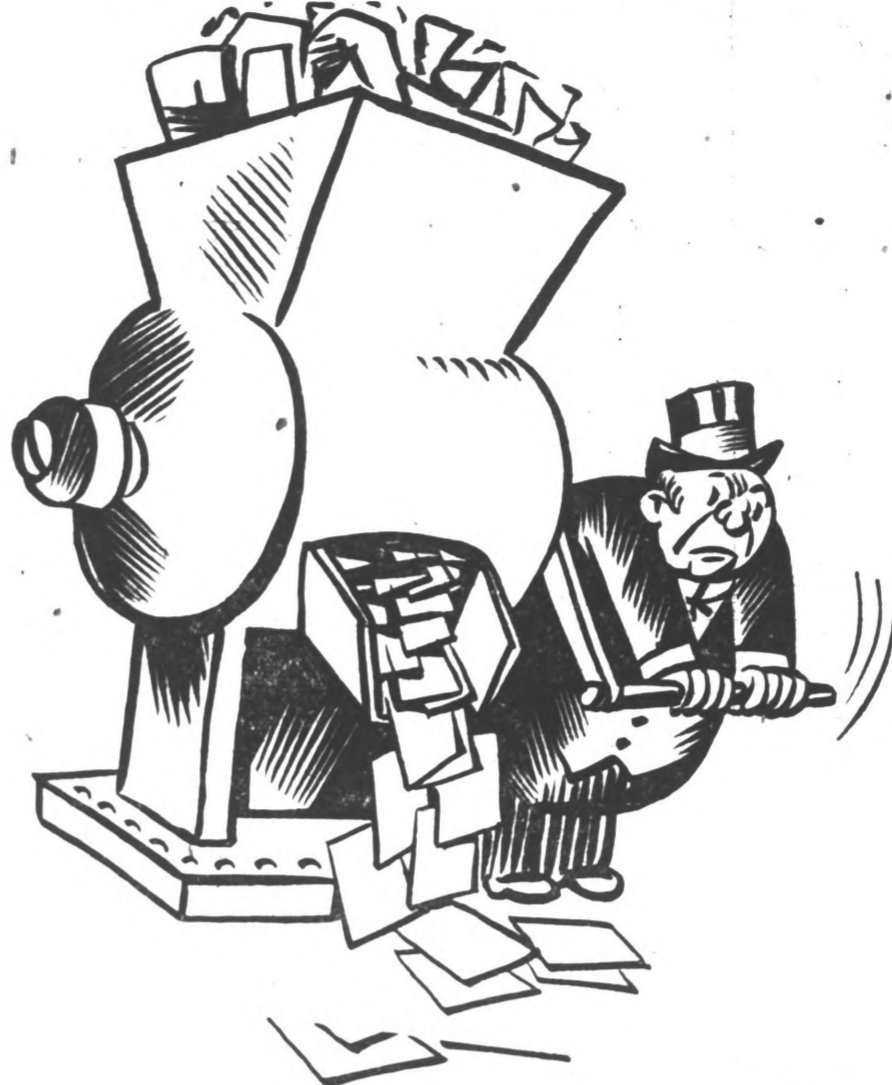
Six Workers Executed; More to Die at Hands of Lithuanian Fascists

KOENIGSBERG, Germany, Sept. 15.—Six workers who participated in the recent revolt at Tauroggen have been executed by the Lithuanian fascist government. Many more are expected to be executed within a short time.

Many working class political leaders including deputies are among those arrested while others have fled the country. The commander at Tauroggen, who is accused of not being drastic enough against the workers has been placed under arrest by the fascists.

"Defend U.S.S.R." Says Maurer

MAINTAINING DOCUMENT PRODUCTION



—By Wm. Gropper.

Anti-Soviet documents are continuing to be "discovered" daily. It must keep the document fakers busy.

LABOR DELEGATES TO SOVIET UNION LOUD IN PRAISE

"Labor Really Building Socialist Economy"

(Special to the Daily Worker). MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15.—"The proletariat of the whole world is in duty bound to support the Soviet Union workers in their work, as the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is our own cause," declares the labor delegation from the United States to the U. S. S. R. thru its chairman, James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The First American Labor Delegation, after staying over a month in the Soviet Union has left for home by way of Minsk. James Maurer, chairman of the delegation, stated in an interview with the press that the political and trade union leaders of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have helped the delegation in their studying of those branches of economy and labor which interested the visitors.

Included Specialists. The fact that the labor delegation included highly qualified specialists assured the possibility of a thorough study of various problems of the Soviet Union situation.

On the basis of materials in the possession of the labor delegation, said Maurer, the latter has come to the following conclusion: that the workers in the Soviet Union are building socialist economy; that the "proletariat of the whole world is in duty bound to support the Soviet Union workers in their work as the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is our own cause"; that all attempts to interrupt peaceful work in the U. S. S. R. must be prevented by concrete efforts on the part of the working class of Western Europe and America; that socialistic forms of economy have proved their vitality and their advantages of capitalistic economy; that in spite of the post war destruction and blockade and the backward technique of the U. S. S. R. the toilers there have been able to increase their welfare to dimensions surpassing the pre-war level.

All this means, says Maurer, that under favorable conditions the U. S. S. R. will reveal to the world miracles of economic and cultural construction. The mere existence of the U. S. S. R. is agitation, says the labor delegation, agitation by means of powerful facts which can inspire the toiling masses of the whole world. The Soviet workers who have defended their country with sword and hammer, who have defended its entity, and its proletarian freedom, have shown an example worth following. "These facts and examples," states Maurer for the delegation, "we shall lay down in our report to the American proletariat who sent us."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A special meeting of the Federal Parole Board has been called for October 8th to consider the case of Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, now serving a sentence in Atlanta penitentiary for perjury in connection with the celebrated "wine bath" party two years ago.

Name Street for Sacco, Vanzetti in Suburb of Paris as Fascists Meet

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The names of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are to be immortalized on a street-sign in a Paris suburb.

The municipal council of Clichy, which is controlled by workers' elements, decided to change the name of the Place Des Fetes and call it instead Place Sacco-Vanzetti.

The Communist newspaper, L'Humanite has asked all workers living in or near Paris, to be present at the inauguration of the renamed street Monday afternoon. The ceremony will take place simultaneously with the parade of the American Legion here.

FRENCH WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE AS LEGION MEETS

Expect Cherbourg Clash As Fascists March

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Huge counter-demonstrations will be held on the outskirts of Paris Monday when the American and French fascists parade thru the streets of the city proper.

Announcing their intention of completely boycotting the activities of the American legionnaires, left-wing workers are planning counter-parades and demonstrations for the same day. Despite the full support that is being rendered to the American fascist parade by the die-hard government, few workers are expected to witness the proceedings.

Expect Clash at Cherbourg. A clash between Cherbourg workers and the American fascists is expected tomorrow when legionnaires, headed by "Black Jack" Pershing, will disembark from the Leviathan and parade in spite of the decision of the municipal council. The decision of the municipal council was reversed by the national government, when French fascists urged Foreign Minister Briand to permit the fascist demonstration.

General Pershing said Premier Poincare will head a fascist pilgrimage Wednesday to Verdun where 400,000 Frenchmen laid down their lives for imperialism.

Seek United Front. PARIS, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—In an effort to secure a united front protest against the fascist demonstration of the American Legion, A. Costes, acting secretary of the French Com-

(Continued on Page Two)

STALIN OUTLINES POLICIES OF USSR TO U. S. LABOR DELEGATION

(Special Cable To The Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15.—Various points of Leninism and practical policies of the Soviet Union were outlined by Joseph Stalin to the first American labor delegation which has arrived here to study conditions in the U. S. S. R. Stalin in turn asked the delegation a number of questions about the American labor movement.

The twelve questions put to Stalin by the labor delegation were these: The Delegation's Questions.

(1) What new principles did Lenin and the Communist Party contribute to Marxism? (2) What are the mutual relations between the Communist Party and the Soviet Government?

(3) What are the possibilities for acquaintance with the sentiments of the masses since the Communist Party is the only legal party in the Soviet Union?

(4) What is the possibility of the organization of a non-partisan group with a platform pledging support to the Soviet Government but standing for the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly?

(5) What differences exist between Trotsky and the majority of the Communist Party? (6) What are the incentives in the Soviet Union for the development of production? (7) What possibilities exist in the Soviet Union for cooperation with capitalist industry in other countries? (8) What are the national policies of the Soviet Union?

(9) and (10) Regarding the Communist movement in the United States, what material aid is given to the American Communist Party?

(11) Can the Communist Party remain neutral on the question of religion? (12) What is the nature of the future society which the Soviet Union is trying to create?

Workers Want Trade Monopoly. Replying to the fourth question, Stalin declared that he could not possibly imagine a group that would uphold the Soviet Government and at the same time demand the repudiation of the foreign trade monopoly. The monopoly, he said, is one of the unshakable fundamentals of the platform of the Soviet Government.

Any group demanding the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly, he declared, essentially opposed the whole Soviet order.

"If you ask about the attitude of the workers and peasants," Stalin declared, "I must say that a demand for the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly could evoke on their part nothing but derision and hostility."

U. S. S. R. Desires Peace. Regarding the differences of the majority of the Communist Party with the opposition, Stalin declared that he had nothing to add to the reports of Rykoff and Bukharin.

In replying to the question concerning the relations between the

(Continued on Page Two)

Three Departments Agree to Continue Slaying of Fliers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Air secretaries of the army, navy and commerce departments today decided against all measures to curb pioneer long distance flying through legislation.

While recognizing the hazards of such flights, the committee says it is "satisfied public sentiment will discourage all enterprises undertaken by incompetent personnel or in unworthy equipment." It did not comment on the overloading of the two Heairst fliers, The Golden Eagle and Old Glory, lost within the last month.

OVER 2,000 PRODUCE TEAMSTERS IN NEW YORK STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

Demand \$7 Weekly Raise; Tie Up Marketing; Encouraged by Truckmen's Victory

Between 2,000 and 2,500 produce teamsters are now on strike.

The walkout comes on the heels of the speedy victory of 7,000 truckmen who won a \$5 weekly wage increase last week and the probability of a strike of 30,000 longshoremen. The latter are demanding an increase in pay, and unless the steamship companies accede, will call a strike at the end of this month, when their present agreement expires.

Demand \$7 Raise. The produce teamsters demand a flat \$7 a week increase over their present average wage of \$40, and a powerful organization assures them of an early victory, strike leaders declare.

The strike order was issued four o'clock yesterday after the final conference between union representatives and the bosses in the offices of the Trade Association. The walkout was scheduled to take place Wednesday noon, but union leaders consented to a 24-hour postponement when some of the bosses indicated that they would concede the workers' demands at the conference called for yesterday morning.

The union and the Trade Association, which is the bosses' organization, have been concluding yearly agreements. When the 1926 agreement expired last May, however, the workers were prevailed upon to continue on the same arrangement until a new one could be negotiated.

New Jersey Union Heads Plan To Cover Up Graft

Are You Working With Might and Main for the RED BAZAAR

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair.

Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed. NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle. ADS for the Souvenir Program at \$75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

FALL IN LINE TO MAKE THE RED BAZAAR THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE. 30 Union Square, New York, N. Y. Telephone Stuyvesant 9500

Stalin States Policies of Soviet Union

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Soviet Union and capitalist states, Stalin declared that the co-existence of capitalist and socialist systems did not preclude the possibility of provisional agreements, the most fitting basis of which are imports, exports and credits.

Paris Non-Aggression Pacts. "We pursue a policy of peace," Stalin said, "and we are willing to sign, with bourgeois states a mutual pact of non-aggression; we are willing to reach agreements with capitalist states that will go as far as to completely eliminate standing armies."

The duration of such agreements depends not only upon the Soviet Union, but upon the capitalist states and upon the terms of the agreements offered us. We cannot accept conditions of slavery; and we also wish that these agreements have a more or less stable character."

(Ed. Note.—The full text of the conversation between Stalin and the labor delegation will be published in a subsequent issue of the DAILY WORKER.)

FROM ENGLAND

We have received a new shipment of these valuable books for workers in attractive editions.



- A SHORT COURSE OF ECONOMIC SCIENCE — \$1.00
- THE AFFIRMATION OF NON-CO-OPERATION — In-ternationalist and Labor Politics. — \$1.00
- BUILDING UP SOCIALISM — By N. Bucharin — .50
- LENIN AS A MARXIST — By N. Bucharin — .25
- RUSSIAN PATH TO COMMUNISM — By G. Zinoviev — .25
- BOLSHEVISM — Some Questions Answered. — .25
- MEANING OF THE GENERAL STRIKE — By E. Palme Dutt — .10
- REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE — By C. H. — .65
- ABC OF COMMUNISM (Complete edition of two volumes—cloth bound) — \$1.50

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APPLY TO THE DAILY WORKER ADVERTISING DEPT. 33 FIRST STREET Phone Orchard 1680 NEW YORK, N. Y.

France Won't Alter Tariff Unless U. S. Changes Its Duties

PARIS, Sept. 15. — The American embassy here announced today that the reply of the French government, to the American request for a reduction in the French tariff rates on American products, does not completely meet the situation, and necessitates further instructions and negotiations.

The French reply suggested that negotiations be initiated for drawing up a new commercial treaty and envisaged a partial reduction of the new tariff rates as applied to American products.

The French reply was said to indicate that the French government felt it would be unable to give American goods imported into France preferential treatment over goods imported from countries not having commercial treaties with France, unless the United States government were willing to reciprocate to some degree on duties levied against French products entering the United States.

France Wants Concessions. The French reply offered a reduction of 50 per cent in tariffs upon American products which, the United States embassy pointed out, still leaves the French rate twice the size of the old minimum. The rate on American goods is still double that on German imports in a large number of products.

It is understood that the French reply states the United States should grant France certain tariff concessions in return for French reductions.

Author Loses Sister Overboard. STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15. — A tragedy of the sea involving Captain Aylward E. Dingle, noted writer, and his sister Mrs. Mary Manning, was reported here today in a message from friends received from the captain. Mrs. Manning, steering Dingle's schooner yacht Gauntlet through rough seas into Nantucket on September 6, was washed away and drowned while her brother was below decks.

Paul Crouch, Ex-Soldier Speaks in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15. — Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison for organizing the Communist League in Hawaii, will speak in Cleveland on Sunday, September 18 at 7:30 p. m., at the Insurance Center Building, 1783 E. 11th St., Assembly Room A. Crouch was the organizer of the league, and together with Trumbull, was given a drastic sentence, which caused such consternation throughout the country, that it had to be reduced to three years. The three years expired on June 1, and now Crouch is touring the country.

Unquestionably every one will be interested to learn how Crouch, a soldier, turned Communist in the army, and carried on his work there. Admission to the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Cleveland Anti-Militarist Committee, will be 25 cents, and every worker should attend.

Whitewash Hilfers. The Committee on Officers Reports brought in a report at the close of the convention and whitewashed the whole affair and gave Hilfers a clean bill of health—saying that there are no charges against Mr. Hilfers and that the whole "unfortunate" affair should be dropped. The Convention gave the Committee on Officers Reports a rising vote of thanks for so ably disposing of the matter. The Federation may "forget it" but the working class will remember the despicable role played by these agents

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ers' success is necessary to their advancement, both in wages and in the craft in which they may be engaged, and vice versa.

"Through combined efforts we hope to benefit the industries of the state of New Jersey. The laws which we have advocated for enactment in the legislature have been for the benefit of the general public and in the cause of humanity.

"Trusting to have the best wishes and support of the manufacturers, merchants and general public in bringing our efforts to a successful issue, we remain,

"NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR."

Cash in on "Greetings."

Hilfers then sent out two "solicitors" to cash in on the "best wishes and support of the manufacturers" of the State of New Jersey. Donations and complimentary advertisements were received. New Jersey is notoriously the paradise of the open-shoppers. It is the home of some of the largest trusts in the country. Fifty per cent of the copper is smelted and refined here. Standard Oil has one of its largest refining plants in Bayonne, N. J. Huge chemical plants operate here. E. I. DuPont De Nemours and Co., the powder trust, has large plants in N. J. and in Wilmington. The General Electric and Westinghouse Companies have one of their largest plants in Newark. The General Baking Co. together with the Ward Baking Co. and the A. & P. Stores have recently combined and represent a capital investment greater than the beef trust and second only to the U. S. Steel Corporation and have one of their largest units in Newark, N. J.

Ninety per cent of silk products are dyed in the vast establishments at Paterson, N. J. The Standard Gas Equipment Co. of Jersey City supplies most of the municipal gas companies with its products. The Victor Talking Machine Co. has its tremendous plant at Camden, N. J. These vast aggregations of capital are notoriously anti-union and unmercifully exploit the unskilled and semi-skilled and unorganized workers of New Jersey. New Jersey has a lower percentage of organized workers in proportion to its industrial population than any other state with the exception of some of the southern states.

Look through the year book of the N. J. State Federation and you will find complimentary advertisements from all these companies.

On what basis were these powerful and anti-union trusts willing to supply half of the income to the New Jersey State Federation of Labor as an affiliated body of the A. F. of L.? Only upon the promise expressed or implied that the A. F. of L. would not only not organize their workers into unions, but would discourage any attempt on the part of these workers to organize. In other words the donations and "complimentary ads" were a direct bribe by the powerful capitalists to the officials of the A. F. of L. to prevent the unionization of their plants.

Raised \$100,000.

In this manner former secretary Hilfers admits that he raised over \$100,000 and placed this sum in the coffers of the N. J. State Federation of Labor. There would have been no objection to this pleasant little game of betraying the interests of the workers for the dear brother Hilfers ran a little private graft on his own account. It was disclosed that Hilfers kept a secret bank account with the Federal Trust Company, whereas the official depository for the funds of the Federation was the Labor National Bank of Newark, N. J. Hilfers couldn't properly account for about \$3,100. He made out checks for over \$2500 to himself signed as secretary of the Federation. He "couldn't find" the stubs, or cancelled checks, or vouchers or give any satisfactory statement for the expenditure of these secret funds. He simply wept and pointed to his long, long record as a labor "official" and a friend of Gom., Woll, Green and others. Hilfers pleaded that justice be tempered with mercy and wondered why President Quinn and Secretary Reilly could be so foolish as to raise this issue and throw a monkey wrench into the well oiled machinery of the Federation and give the wicked Communists and left-wingers material with which to prove the role of these henchmen of the bosses in the labor movement. But Henry didn't produce the books—they were simply lost.

Whitewash Hilfers. The Committee on Officers Reports brought in a report at the close of the convention and whitewashed the whole affair and gave Hilfers a clean bill of health—saying that there are no charges against Mr. Hilfers and that the whole "unfortunate" affair should be dropped. The Convention gave the Committee on Officers Reports a rising vote of thanks for so ably disposing of the matter. The Federation may "forget it" but the working class will remember the despicable role played by these agents

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

of the bosses—they will understand better why it was that Hilfers and Green and Woll tried to betray the Passaic strike and why Matty Woll is so anxious to drive the Communists and left wing out of the unions.

The Lessons. The lessons to be drawn from this dirty mess as brought out in this convention are clear. Mere denunciation of these traitors to the cause of labor is not sufficient. It is clear that these reactionary agents of the trusts will never organize the unorganized workers. This duty must be carried out by the left wing and the Communists working with the organized labor movement. The unorganized workers within the basic industries are in a tremendously strategic position once they unite into powerful industrial unions. This is our task. We must bring these workers into the broad stream of the existing labor movement and thus cut the ground from under the feet of such misleaders as Henry F. Hilfers. We must bring new blood into the A. F. of L. We must purify the stinking atmosphere of class collaboration and graft with the fresh and wholesome air of the class struggle and militant left wing leadership.

Fought Organization of Workers. Every struggle of the exploited, unskilled and unorganized men, women and children to raise their standard of living and better their conditions and for the right to organize brings new troops into action not only against the bosses but also against the bosses agents within the labor movement. Let us then not waste time or energy in idle words but go forth among the masses and organize them for the struggle against capitalist exploitation while at the same time we strive with great energy to work within the most reactionary unions to transform them into militant organs of revolutionary struggle

CONDEMNATION OF AMERICAN LEGION BY MORE WORKERS Shown Up as Opponent of Labor

Several more statements about the American Legion, exposing it as an enemy of the working class and as an agent of hate and discord follows. The DAILY WORKER yesterday published the first group of statements. Humiliated Negro Soldiers. By William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "The American Legion is the demonstration of the truth that war does not foster tolerance but bigotry; that it does not promote democracy but tyranny; that it does not create brotherhood but hate. As soon as the white American soldiers returned from France and organized the legions in America, one of its first influences for evil was in segregating and trying to humiliate the black soldiers who had stood with the whites side by side in the trenches of war. Since that time the legion has chiefly dogged the steps of liberal thinkers, hounded the life of conscientious teachers, and done its best to suppress all the frank expression of opinion, to destroy all the liberty and to cow all the courage for which it was supposed to have battled in Europe.

"If the American Legion did any good by its campaigns abroad, it would certainly be negative all that good if it ever succeeded fully in its campaigns at home."

Tool of Big Business. Joseph Freeman, editor, New Masses: "From its inception in 1919, the American Legion has been a tool of big business. It has had an unbroken record of political and social reaction."

"The legion, or individual posts of it, have demanded intervention in Mexico, the deportation of radicals, the suppression of working class papers. It has fought the Non-Partisan League, expelled one of its own leading members for protesting against his occupation of the Rhine and fought the release of Debs from prison.

"Every legion convention has gone on record in favor of a bigger and better militarism, increased armaments and universal military training in the interest of American imperialism.

"Between conventions legion posts have been busy breaking up working class demonstrations. During 1924 and 1925 it was particularly active in breaking up Lenin memorial meetings.

Leading Fascist Organization. "At one time it shared honors with the Ku Klux Klan as a defender of the financial and industrial dictatorship. With the waning of the Klan it has taken first place among the fascist organizations in this country.

"Its present good-will trip was planned two years ago. The current visit featuring "Black Jack" Pershing and Jimmy Walker, the jazz Prince of Wales of New York, coming at a time when American and French capital are trying their best to out-manuever each other in the matter of war debts, tariffs and loans coincides with the

calling for state zonings involving restrictions upon factory, business, apartment and dwelling districts; (26) To instruct the legislative committee of the federation to prepare a bill and employ lawyers to protect rights of workers to organize and to make it illegal to issue "Yellow Dog" agreements; (22) a demand for higher compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law, and support all candidates who promise to vote for this change.

Other resolutions reported included, (13) requesting the courts grant hearing to both sides before issuing injunctions. The resolution expressed the belief that the present practice made for "disrespect to the law"; (15) Ask legislature to enforce eight-hour day and minimum wage on public works of the state; Resolution 16 instructs the executive board to obtain enforcement of the state law of 1919 prohibiting the employment of aliens on the public work of the state.

Program Exhausted. The last four resolutions were declared to be questions of legislation of paramount importance to organized labor and the Executive Board was instructed to cooperate with all local unions and central bodies in New Jersey to bring about the passage of these bills into law by concentrating upon as few as possible bills of greatest importance.

The passing of these resolutions seemed to exhaust the skilled craftsmen's program for the amelioration of labor under capitalism. An outsider listening to the proceedings thus far would think that if the workers of the state of New Jersey could get hearings on injunctions before issuance; increased compensation for injury; an eight hour day on public work and the non-employment of foreigners on public work that there would be little left for organized labor

Democracy Lose Out. The convention early demonstrated that the group led by Arthur A. Quinn, president of the Carpenters, No. 65, was in control, and that Hilfers, the former secretary, was definitely out. This meant that the Hague machine of Jersey City which backed Hilfers could not control the Federation wholly for the democratic party of the state. The Hague machine hoped to make a big issue of the defeat of the Federations' "Increased Compensation Bill" at the hands of a republican legislature last year and thus tie up the federation to the democrats. The only political issue before the convention was the question of extending the governor's term from three to four years.

Adopt Resolutions. The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the following: No. 17—to assist the fur workers' local of Newark to organize the fur dressers; (21) join with Paterson Trades and Labor Council in assisting the 93-year old widow of J. P. MacDonald; (3) to endorse the amendment to the state constitution

Congress To Be Dragged Into Power and Light Superlords' Competition

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A sweeping senatorial investigation of the ten-billion-dollar light and power industry will be sought by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, (D) of Montana, as soon as the new senate convenes, it was learned today. This is interpreted as part of the war for control between two super-power groups.

The proposed inquiry would delve into the financial structure of public utilities, the reasons for existing electric-light rates in the United States and the alleged combinations of various power corporations. Another phase of the inquiry would be aimed at the alleged political combination of state-regulatory bodies through campaign contributions to political parties and leaders in the states.

French Workers Will Demonstrate on Legion

(Continued from Page One)

Communist Party has addressed the following letter to Paul Faure, secretary of the French Communist Party: "The national government has had a challenge at the working class of this country by its decision to make September 19th a national holiday.

"Although the world-wide protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has not quieted down, the national government sees fit to drag into Paris and across France the fascist hordes of the American Legion. Exposes Legion.

"We all know the role that the legion has played in the United States; about its raids against socialist, syndicalist and Communist organizations; about its alacrity to smash strikes, etc.

"The French Communist Party thinks that under these circumstances, a union of all forces of the working class must be achieved.

Suggest United Demonstration. "We propose then that in view of achieving the strength necessary to answer the provocations of the government, we form a united demonstration, that you choose the date, the place and the hour.

"Receive, Secretary General of the socialist party, our Communist greetings.

"Acting Secretary General of the French Communist Party. — A. Costes."

protest of French and American workers, together with the workers of the rest of the world, against the brutal judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. Exposed by French Workers. "The French proletariat recognized and exposed the fascist character of the legion. They remembered its militarist and anti-labor activities and saw in it the symbol and representative of the reactionary class which dominates the American empire.

bor to desire in the way of hours, wages and conditions. Quiet on Unorganized. Not one word was said about the thousands of unorganized exploited workers of New Jersey in the huge chemical plants, oil refineries, textile mills, smelter and ore refineries, and the tens of thousands of machinists, molders, and semi-skilled workers in the miscellaneous trades such as bakeries, chain and department stores, etc. No program for organizing these workers was even proposed. No mention was made of their condition of labor long hours, unsanitary work places, women and child labor, speeding-up and starvation wages. One could only wonder what expense this New Jersey State Federation had for holding a convention or how it came to speak at all in the name of labor.

It was not long before this mystery was cleared up in a most dramatic and illuminating way when Hilfers explained how the Federation got its funds.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY IS PARALYZED BY INTERNAL FIGHTS Commission on Armament Will Not Report

GENEVA, Sept. 15. The paralysis that gripped the naval conference of the United States, Britain and Japan, when the question of arms limitation or parity was up, has extended to the assembly of the League, and it appears that the assembly must adjourn with nothing of any consequence achieved except to be sure to indicate the shutting of internal national antagonisms as the point where for even a semblance of agreement can be reached on this question.

There are six commissions at work at the present moment, but only the third commission, which deals with the question of disarmament, is of importance. The first two commissions deal respectively with constitutional and legal questions and the work of technical organization. The fourth commission deals with the budget and questions of internal administration of the league. The fifth with social questions. The sixth with political questions. The latter commission is supposed to deal with the work accomplished during the previous year but it is questionable if it can devise a plausible explanation for the break-down of all league projects since the last assembly.

To Work on Program. Aristide Briand, the wily French foreign minister, realizes the hopelessness of the league session and so proposes that the third commission do nothing except try to formulate a program to be presented for consideration to the preparatory disarmament commission which is scheduled to meet in November.

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On Class Collaboration: CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION — 10

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The Crimes of the American Legion

Here are additional facts revealing the nature of the American Legion in its struggle against the working class in this country. The legion is scheduled to open its convention in Paris, Monday. The French workers see in the American Legion the beginnings of an American fascist organization, even if the workers in this country are not yet aware of this fact. Read the accompanying facts concerning the activities of the legion in the past and judge for yourself.

THE action of the American Legion in Detroit, when William D. Haywood at that time head of the Industrial Workers of the World, planned to speak there shortly after his conviction in Chicago, is a notorious incident of interference with public officers.

Mayor Couzens said that Haywood had a right to speak and would be permitted to do so as long as he remained within the law. When David G. Jones, adjutant of the Charles A. Larned Post, No. 1, heard this, he replied, according to the Detroit Journal: "Regardless of what Mayor Couzens says, Haywood will not speak in Detroit. At our regular meeting Wednesday night a vigilance committee was appointed for the very purpose of preventing any speech by Haywood in Detroit. He will not speak."

A DISPATCH from Lodi, California, to the San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 28, 1921, said:

"Called upon the carpet before the American Legion meeting here upon a charge of defacing a picture of President Wilson, which was displayed in the office of their realty firm, Samuel and John Loehennaier, wealthy residents, have since been ordered to dispose of their property and leave Lodi. The notice was served by Major Garrison, commander of the post."

Of course the Legion has always been keen in the pursuit of anything branded "radical" or "bolshvist." Thus the People's Charge, of Louisville, Kentucky, was compelled to discontinue because of "economic pressure" brought by the Jefferson Post, which charged John G. Still, the pastor, with anarchistic teachings. The "economic pressure" consisted chiefly of visiting advertisers in the prescribed publication and inducing them to withdraw their support.

In New Brunswick, New Jersey, a campaign was made against "extremist" newspapers and magazines by visiting all the dealers and getting them to withdraw the offending publications from sale. One of the Legion's most brutal pieces of interference was directed against the Menonites of Mississippi, because of their German speech and pacifist doctrine. The state convention called upon the prosecuting officers of Mississippi to proceed against the Legion members to take lawful steps to prevent discontinuance. What lawful steps it was possible for Legion members to take was not indicated. Nor does the Legion disdain to use the cover of "100 per cent Americanism" to attack its rivals.

In El Paso, Texas, a couple of months ago, the said council forbade the circulation of a leaflet of the World War Veterans because the attorneys for the local Legion post ob-

jected to its contents. The leaflets contained the program of the World War Veterans and an appeal for members.

Agitation in the Legion for the "pro-German" and pacifists has been less pronounced lately than it once was. During and directly after the war whatever side that first of calling his opponent "pro-German" won the argument. This reply is now less convincing as the sole answer to an opinion with which one does not agree, while it is again becoming almost respectable to be a pacifist. It must not be forgotten, however, that American Legion opposition was largely responsible for upsetting the concert tour of an artist of international reputation, Fritz Kreisler, in the winter of 1919-20.

The New County organization of the Legion attempted to raise its voice in defense of the violinist by inviting him to play at a concert under its auspices, but pressure from other quarters than the Legion led to the abandonment of the project.

Objection by the American Legion to the attempt to revive German Opera in New York State led to riots, while efforts to aid even German or Austrian children by American charity have been resisted.

When the Mayor of Pittsburgh gave permission for "a tag day" for such a purpose, the humane Legionnaires of the city declared they would not permit collections, threatening even to patrol the streets with rifles, and compelling the mayor to leave the reviewing stand before they would pass it in the Armistice Day parade.

One of the most recent and in many ways remarkable anti-German outbreaks of the Legion is that in the motion picture industry of California. The Los Angeles Times of May 8, 1921, said:

"The American Legion at 8:40 o'clock last night won a complete victory in the first open fight in this country on the German made film issue, when Hollywood post, after a day of picketing and rioting lasting more than six hours, caused Miller's Theatre to stop its performances of the German made 'Cabinet of Dr. Cagliari' and to put in its place the Los Angeles made film.

"The Playhouse, which had started the picture early in the afternoon for a two-week run, capitulated only after it had been picketed for hours by hundreds of men in uniform and after the disturbances at its entrance had gone to such extremes that two mob rushes had been attempted, rotten eggs had been hurled, and police and provost court forces had been reinforced until they numbered thirty-five men."

Ten days later the same newspaper announced that at a meeting of the loyal American Film League it had been decided to send a representative to Chicago, New York, Washington and other cities in an effort to sup-



Flier Brock, who with his partner, Schlee, are circling the globe in "The Pride of Detroit." The Japanese government is watching to see they cross no military areas.

port the campaign against German made motion pictures. According to a reliable correspondent "The agitation leading up to this riot (that at the theatre) made no attempt to conceal the simple economic motive. About 90 per cent of the Hollywood Post of the American Legion are employed in the film industry, or rather unemployed in that industry." The humorous side of the incident is that "The Money Changers," the American film which was substituted for "The Cabinet of Dr. Cagliari," is from a novel of Upton Sinclair!

According to recent information the Legion is responding handsomely to an attempt to use it as a catspaw to obtain from congress a prohibitive tariff against German firms. The New York World comments: "They (moving picture patrons) will be curious to know why the American art industry which was supposed to be foremost in the world has to be safeguarded against foreign competition just like shoes or clothes? Are not American movies the most wonderful ever conceived? If they happen to be the most costly, that disadvantage was presumed to be offset by their superior quality. . . . Motion picture production in this country is suffering from inflation, with all the waste and inefficiency that characterizes that condition. . . . Competition from Germany or anywhere else should help instead of hindering its artistic and commercial development."

Preaching vs Practise. Against the Legion's long, long trail of lawlessness there have not been lacking protests within the organization, but they have not been backed by utterances of a contrary sort from equally important sources. Mention has already been made of Franklin D'Ober's warning against interference with public officers. Unfortunately, almost simultaneously, the American Legion Weekly quoted editorially: "Local posts may be said to have established a sharp vigil over the functioning of local government. They are seeing to it that neither sins of omission or commission are permitted to flourish when it comes to matters of law and order and sound Americanism."

FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR LAUDS SOVIET REGIME

World Tourists to See October Celebration

Foremost of the many objects of art to be inspected by the party of one hundred American workers participating in a tour of Soviet Russia arranged by World Tourists, Inc., will be the famous bust of Lenin executed by the French sculptor N. L. Aronson. This bust is an exceptional work of art and its exhibition is a great event. The marble breathes life; in it can be seen that concentration of will to victory, that irresistible persistence without wavering that made him the great mass leader that he was.

The sculptor recently spent some weeks in Russia and returned to France an ardent enthusiast. His impressions, as given to a correspondent of the Leningrad "Pravda", are illuminating.

Lauds Soviet Union. "The weeks I spent in Moscow and Leningrad will never be forgotten. I more than any other visiting foreigner can judge of the changes which have taken place for I was born in Russia and have felt all the 'blessings' of the autocratic regime.

"I am judging not according to street impressions only, but according to attentive study of the whole of Soviet life. I visited factories, clubs, talked with soldiers of the Red Army, with Communist youth and the workers. The first thing that impressed me was the sight of the streets and the crowds. Here there is a distinct contrast with the crowds of London and Paris. In the large European city we see the glaring luxury, and side by side with it the fearful poverty which is still more depressing because of the vivid contrast. In Soviet Russia the people are not thus contrasted by a bourgeois style of clothing. All are dressed neatly and clean. Workmen who ride or walk to their factories early in the morning are not the former drunken and tortured masses of the days of the czar. Now they walk firmly and joyfully, and what is more important, practically every one of them carries a book. These have learned to think, to read of the problems that they have made such progress in conquering.

Tourists Sail Soon. "I talked a great deal with Communist youth and I am convinced that in them Soviet Russia has a generation which will be able to replace the old fighters; a generation which has not upon its back privations and slavery, but endowed with the birthright of freedom and knowledge of life in a free country."

This is the new Russia that will receive the visit of the tourists. Those fortunate enough to obtain reservations will return to this country with a steadfast goal, an image of what may be done in a country of the workers. The tour sails the middle of October and returns eight weeks later. Most of the time spent in the U. S. S. R. will be divided between Leningrad and Moscow, the two cities where the achievements of the people may best be judged. There the mass demonstrations, the festivals and stage productions in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held. There the contagious spectacle of a people rejoicing may be witnessed, to serve as a mighty inspiration.

According to the latest information obtained at the office of World Tourists, Inc., at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, all the reservations have not yet been taken. There is still time, though the time is short.

Cabinet Secretary Looks for Job as Unpopularity Grows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine had under consideration today a tentative offer to retire from the cabinet and become head of a "cooperative" marketing organization for Florida fruit and vegetable growers at a salary of about \$35,000 annually.

No Extra Session Probable. President Coolidge has not made up his mind regarding the calling of an extra session of congress, it was said at the White House today.

A general intention of administrative leaders is not to do anything of the kind, as it will give an opportunity for demands to be made for relief for the farmers, and for criticism of the cabinet for not doing something already. Any actual government relief would interfere with the bankers' plans to use Hoover's credit corporations to tie the flooded farmers down with a network of mortgages.

Tariff Fight Coming. Because of a tariff war threatening between the United States and France, revision of American tariff duties dropped out today as a major issue for the new congress. There has been no tariff tinkering since the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922. Spurred by the controversy with France, leading democrats have initiated a move to revise the tariff

Another Leader of the Death Battalion; Woman Encourages Men to Risk Life in Air



"I CAN NOW DIE IN PEACE," SAYS SEVENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD REVOLUTIONARY ON VISIT TO THE U. S. S. R.

"I can now die in peace, knowing that all the turbulence and persecution to which the revolutionary movement has been subjected since I became a member in 1876 has not been in vain."

These are the words of Herman Meyer, seventy-five years old, who last July set forth with the other men and women making up the first delegation of American workers who visited the Soviet Union on a tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc.

This man traveled over three thousand miles from Seattle, Washington, for the chance to witness the fruition of long years of toil. This carpenter did not allow advanced age to bar his making the long and tiresome journey. The ideals he had struggled for when those ideals were in their infancy provided him with the necessary vitality.

Joined Party 'At 24. At the age of twenty-four Herman Meyer had become an active revolutionist fired by the teachings of Marx and Engels, whom he met three years later in London, little sensing the long and bitter struggle the future held before at least one country would realize those dreams. When Meyer came to the Soviet Union he exhibited to the Russian comrades his

original red card of membership, and it was placed in a museum dedicated to the history of the Communist Party. He recalled the years of his turbulent youth, when he had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work of the liberation of the workers, and many of the incidents he brought vividly to mind were found recorded in the documents of a vast collection of revolutionary literature. Comrade Meyer has found his peace. He has seen the crystallization of his dreams, the practice of his theories, the liberation of a people. At present he is in the USSR, having prolonged his stay to witness the gala festivals on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. He may return with the second party of tourists, now being arranged for by World Tourists, Inc. of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The second tour, of two months' duration, will sail October the 14th, and arrive in Soviet Russia in time to participate in those celebrations so anxiously being awaited by Comrade Herman Meyer. He, and other members of the first tour who have received extensions of time for the purpose as well as those going on the second tour, will receive places of honor during the celebrations.

Korean Workers On Trial for Working For Independence

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Ninety-five militant workers were put on trial at Seoul, Korea, yesterday charged with fighting for the independence of Korea. The Japanese government charges them with "intrigue against the existing social order."

One thousand police surrounded the court room, and barred wire entanglements were laid as a precaution against protest demonstrations by the workers.

NEW!

We have just received from England a shipment of a new edition of the Communist classic—



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By A. BOGDANOFF

Revised and supplemented by S. M. Dvornitsky in conjunction with the author. Translated by J. Fineberg.

Comrade Bogdanoff's book is a comprehensive and popular introduction to the study of the principles of Marxist philosophy. It was, as the author says, in his prison, written in the dark days of Tsarist reaction for the use of secret workers' study circles, and it serves today as a textbook in hundreds of party schools and study circles now functioning in Soviet Russia.

The first edition of this book was published in 1917 and the ninth in 1926. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

\$1.00

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL EDUCATION—By A. Berdnikov and A. Sverdlov. Paper, \$1.00. Cloth, \$1.50. LENIN ON ORGANIZATION. Cloth, \$1.50.

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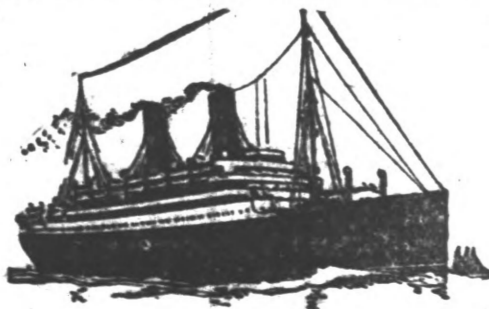


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A Strong, Militant Labor Movement
A Labor Party and a Labor Government
The Protection of the Foreign Born
The Recognition and Defense of the Soviet Union
Hands Off China
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Trends in the American Labor Movement
as Shown by Recent Developments

Flies in the Worker-Employer Co-operation Ointment

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

If we understand that the official labor leadership has staked all on a policy of "peace in industry," worker-employer cooperation which "makes strikes unnecessary," and the establishment of various profit-making enterprises financed by the union membership, we will appreciate the extent of the recent blows dealt this policy by such developments as:

1. The advocacy of the 10-hour day for railroad shop-workers by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio.

It was with the aid of Daniel Willard that William Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, foisted the notorious "B. and O." plan first upon the machinists and then, with the aid of the other officials and the A. F. of L. executive council, upon other railway unions. The principle involved, the enlistment of the unions directly as part of the profit-making machinery, with the necessary efficiency provisions, now is accepted completely by the official labor leadership.

2. The refusal of the mediation board set up in compliance with the provisions of the Watson-Parker law to grant wage increases to the conductors and trainmen on 55 western railroads.

The Watson-Parker law, which is the legalization of the B. and O. plan, was supported jointly by the heads of the railway unions and the railway executives. It is designed to prevent strikes and its enactment is an acknowledgment by union officials of a community of interest shared by the railway capitalists and the railway workers. By its provisions the railway unions are made part of the railway machinery and strikes practically outlawed.

The denial of wage increases referred to is the first instance where the law has been used for this purpose—something the union heads seem not to have taken into consideration as a possibility.

Operating directly as part of the government, the Watson-Parker law now appears as an agency hostile to the railway workers in contradistinction to the description of its purposes furnished the membership of the unions when their endorsement for it was secured.

3. The collapse of the great financial structure reared by the officialdom of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

It would be a grave mistake to un-

derestimate the influence of the debacle of trade union capitalism in the B. of L. E. upon the rest of the labor movement simply because it is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. and because, by reason of its investments in scab coal mines, it came into conflict with A. F. of L. officialdom.

These are matters of minor importance compared with the fact that the trade union capitalism of the B. of L. E. was the model after which was patterned A. F. of L. policy in this field.

DURING the life of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, headed by Johnston of the Machinists Union, many A. F. of L. Unions came to be organized by the B. of L. E. headed at that time by Warren Stone. Labor officialdom was intrigued by the possibilities of trade union capitalism as practiced by the B. of L. E. and, as it had lost both hope and desire to build a militant labor movement, it quickly endorsed trade union capitalism as the logical extension of worker-employer cooperation in industry.

NO one can say how many articles have been written and how many speeches made by trade union officials on the subject of labor banking, labor insurance and labor investment companies pointing to the B. of L. E. enterprises as shining examples, but there have been plenty—especially in the official proceedings of the railway unions.

THE collapse in the B. of L. E. of the grandiose schemes for freeing workers by making them capitalists is a blow therefore to the whole policy of trade union capitalism comparable only to the blow sustained by the defection of the general Daniel Willard from the theory of "peace in industry" thru the B. and O. plan.

Furthermore, the whole affair is of a character which the trade union membership can understand quite easily since it is tainted with the odor of graft and corruption they are familiar with in the more prosaic activities of their officials.

THERE are other flies in the worker-employer cooperation ointment.

The United Mine Workers, the most important union in the A. F. of L. in spite of all the efficiency union proposals tendered the operators by the Lewis machine, in spite of the offer to make district settlements, in spite of the carrying out of the understanding between the Lewis machine and the coal barons by which thousands of union miners were systematically driven out of the indus-

try, is fighting for its existence. Actually of course the weakening of the union by these methods has resulted in its having to fight under a tremendous handicap.

THE leadership of the U.M.W. A. has followed a policy which can mean nothing but destruction for the decisive sections of the union and surrender to a form of company unionism by those sections which the coal barons allow to exist.

The Lewis policy, which is A. F. of L. policy applied to the miners' union, can no longer be defended successfully before the rank and file of the labor movement.

EVIDENCE in support of this conclusion is furnished by the recent convention of District 1, (anthracite) now the largest district in the union with some 85,000 members, where President Cappellini was defeated on the two questions of lengthening the term of officers to four years and the censuring of the district and national officials for failing to secure and enforce the check-off in the agreement negotiated following the last strike.

Such developments, in view of the control of the union machinery by the Lewis administration, are an indication of a deepgoing dissatisfaction among the rank and file.

IN the building trades industry, where more than a million workers are organized, where the unions have been almost immune from attack for the last four years and where wage increases have been the order of the day, the unions are now meeting with defeat, as in the case of the plumbers and painters in New York recently.

Electrical Workers Local Union No. 3, the largest local union in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been notified by the Electrical Contractors' Association, headed by Edlitz, a fellow officer of Matthew Wolf of the National Civic Federation, that the existing contract will not be renewed when it expires on December 31.

THE building trades bosses are maintaining relations with the old officials of Local Union 3, the deposed corruptionists, establishing a sort of bosses' union among the electrical workers as well as in other sections of the building trades.

The conclusion to be drawn is that in the building industry, where boom conditions have prevailed up to a short time ago, the bosses are preparing to fight the unions rather than give further wage increases. (All authorities agree that a serious slump in building is taking place.)

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the fifth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

2. About the trade union problems: These will be dealt with at length in a subsequent report. Let me state that it is a basic problem for us to get our members to an increasing, to a larger extent into the existing unions. Our Party has had the correct position towards organizing new unions and towards the whole problem of dual unionism. Our position has been that wherever possible we must utilize the existing trade unions in the organization of the unorganized. If because of the trade union bureaucracy, if because of the opposition of the labor lieutenants of American imperialism, the existing unions refuse to do it, then our Party must not stop, but must go ahead in spite of these factors and go into campaigns, as in Passaic, and organize the unorganized. Once we have organized the workers, our primary task is to get these newly organized workers into the main stream of the organized labor movement, which today happens to be the American Federation of Labor. The conservatism, the class-collaboration schemes, the lack of militancy in the leadership of these unions, are not arguments against our bringing these masses into the unions. Bringing these masses into the unions does not mean handing them over to the labor fakers. It is necessary to bring in a new stream, a new current from the unorganized workers to tap this great reservoir of militancy in order to make more virile and revolutionize the existing unions. The Party can more easily establish leadership over those who have not been poisoned by the bourgeois official largely constituting the official labor leadership.

Any attitude toward the bureaucracy of viewing it as one homogeneous mass would be false. The role of the bureaucracy, it is true, is that of imperialist agents today. But in the trade union bureaucracy there are divisions. These divisions must be utilized, no matter how small they be. Every breach in the front of the bourgeoisie is an opening for the Communists. And as Communists we dare not close our eyes to them.

It is true there are defects in our campaigns of counter-attack to meet the capitalist offensive. It is true we

will be expelled, we will meet with defeat after defeat in this fight, but defeats and expulsions are no cause for pessimism. We must fight for leadership in these labor organizations. We will make mistakes; such mistakes as attempting to fight merely for the sake of holding office. Our policy must be as it has been, rather to take chances of making mistakes and being in action, than being pure, without making mistakes at the price of inactivity.

Mistakes have been made by our comrades in the needle trades. But the CEC has criticized these mistakes which were made under the greatest difficulties. Our leading comrades in the needle trades have made serious mistakes. To an extent the CEC has made mistakes here also. All of these mistakes have been made in the face of the greatest hardships. Our CEC is of the opinion that the comrades in the needle trades, working under the most serious objective difficulties, working in the face of the spearhead of the onrushing offensive against our Party, have made costly errors. These errors have been criticized inside the Party and publicly. Our CEC is convinced that the comrades who made these mistakes are coming nearer to the Party line and we believe that every step must be taken to make these comrades efficient Communist leaders in the class struggle. These comrades who have experience in the practical tests of the class struggle are becoming much better Communists. Our CEC is convinced that no factional view should be made by any grouping in the Party of such mistakes in any field of work. Particularly in the needle trades, in view of all the forces involved, must we pursue a party and not a faction attitude.

In reference to Labor Unity—I believe we will help the left wing if we will take more steps toward broadening the paper, toward making it the real organ of the left wing non-Communist masses. The same applies to the TUEL. There is clearness and no disagreement in our Party today regarding the role of the TUEL. The CEC has made some errors in reference to its attitude toward the TUEL many months ago. These errors have been corrected. This attitude has long ago been dropped. We now feel as one and stand as one with the Comintern on this question.

The question of the Party meeting successfully the offensive against it is to be answered primarily in the possibility of our Party reacting properly in its trade union work. In this question the attitude toward the

left wing, the attitude toward the conservative unions, the attitude toward the bureaucracy—these will determine the chances of our success to meet the offensive.

A few words about the war danger and struggle against American imperialism. A subsequent reporter will deal at length with that. The Federal Reserve Bank of America is today the central bank of the world. In Latin America, in the last seven years, the American ruling class has invested as much as the British ruling class has invested in the last hundred years. In Nicaragua, in Mexico, American imperialism has become more and more arrogant. Coolidge's recent declaration of policy towards Central America is a declaration of more aggressiveness, showing the increasing brutality of American imperialism.

We must not forget the role of American imperialism in the Orient. American policy in the Orient revolves largely around its attitude toward China, toward Japan and the United States colonial possessions. The American Chinese policy can be divided into three main stages, here and there overlapping, yet on the whole indicating definite demarcation points of imperialist policy.

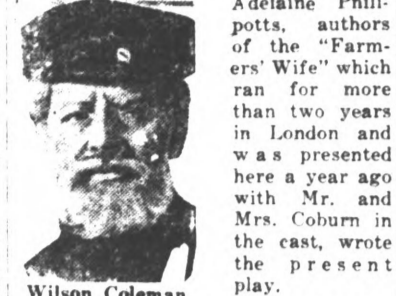
The first stage is that of the open door. It must be remembered that American imperialism was a later-comer in Chinese exploitation. In the first stage American imperialism was fighting for equality of booty—for the open door.

As American imperialist prowess was being developed, we entered the second stage of Yankee imperialist policy towards China. American capitalism was now fighting for the leading position in the exploitation of China. Because American capitalism was in a position to export capital and because American capitalism was in a position to help develop Chinese resources, our bourgeoisie favored the development of a bourgeois republican movement, of a strong bourgeois republic, of a bourgeois revolution in China.

But as these Chinese movements developed, and as the revolution in China showed increasing dangers to the bourgeoisie, dangers of its assuming a proletarian character the American imperialists greatly feared that the Chinese proletariat would soon be at the head of the agrarian masses; that together with the agrarian masses the organized workers would give a socialist character to the revolution. Then America entered the third stage in its Chinese

DRAMA
An Amusing Play
A Muddled Socialist Inherits a Fortune and Becomes a Social Worker

THE young theatrical season has at least one first rate comedy to its credit which is on exhibition at the Fulton Theatre. "Yellow Sands" a London importation by Eden and Adelaine Phillips, authors of "Farmers' Wife" which ran for more than two years in London and was presented here a year ago with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in the cast, wrote the present play.



Wilson Coleman

The scene is laid in the fishing village of Yellow Sands, Devon. The Varwells vegetate as a respectable English family in this setting. All are conservative with the exception of Joe, who is considered hopelessly lost because of his constant and fervent denunciations of the capitalists and his concern for the "under-dogs," the million or more British workers living on the unemployment dole. He calls himself a socialist and his outbreaks classify him as an apostle of Landsbury, whose radicalism is a queer mixture of reformism and christianism.

His uncle, Richard Varwell, is a heavy drinking, good-natured mendicant, living off the rest of the family, and proclaims himself a conservative, insisting that he is endowed with superior brains and that the world owes him a living. When a maiden lady, the wealthy member of the family, dies—the will is read and it is discovered that her estate is left in the hands of the "socialist." Instantly he proposes to divide his inheritance with the unemployed. The old sot of an uncle takes a pencil and paper and shows him that his money would not be sufficient to buy a box of matches for each of those living on the dole.

In this scene there is much superficial capitalist class bunk about capital existing so that labor can have work. The sentimental young man is finally persuaded that he can do much more for the unemployed by giving some of them work, than by giving away his fortune. One strongly suspects that the authors are taking a sly slap at reformism in general.

Finally Joe Varwell consoles himself with erecting a seaman's home and going in for social uplift, meanwhile insisting that he will force the bricklayers to do a full day's work during the time they are engaged in construction of the haven of refuge for the seafarers. At the final curtain he is well on the road to becoming a full-fledged capitalist, reconciling his proposed exploitation of fisherman with his brand of reformism. In a very subtle manner the authors spoof the yellow socialists of all brands, but it is questionable if the audience was capable of perceiving their real intent.

The acting of the piece is far above the average Broadway production and Reginald Bach, as the rum-soaked uncle, Richard, is superb, reminiscent

of the stage of being frankly, aggressively imperialist, and together with Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, to face what the imperialists called the most dangerous common enemy, the danger of a socialist revolution in China, and the danger of an alliance between revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

Comrades, you will note that it was then America bombarded Nanking. But as soon as Chiang Kai-shek committed his act of bloody treachery, his basest betrayal of the Chinese revolution, as soon as the danger of the proletarian leadership of the Chinese revolution was thus lessened, that very moment marked America's again playing its so-called lone policy, and its withdrawal from the five-power group. Once the hopes of bourgeois domination of the Chinese struggles rose again, American imperialism returned primarily to its second stage of policy.

But the moment the danger of proletarian hegemony, of proletarian leadership again increases in China, that very moment American imperialism will become as aggressive and brutal as any imperialist power in China. With all antagonisms among the imperialist powers considered, particularly between Great Britain and the United States and those between the United States and Japan, the truth remains that the outstanding feature of the present Chinese situation is the danger of a united front of the biggest imperialist powers against the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

America and Japan in my opinion will yet fight it out for domination of the Pacific. The Philippines will occupy in this struggle the role of the Achilles heel of American imperialism. It has been well said that the Philippines are America's Ireland. (To Be Continued)

of the best work of that other accomplished English comedian, O. P. Heggie. The rather weak and insipid character of Joe, the socialist, is made realistic in the hands of Lester Matthews. Madge Burbage is excellent in the role of the maiden aunt. The remainder of the cast is well-balanced and gives a credible performance of this amusing comedy.



JOHNNY DOOLEY

The noted comic is one of the headliners at the Palace Theatre this week.

AMUSEMENTS
Little Theatre GRAND
40th St. W. of B'way.
Evening at 8:30.
EVENING MATS.
THURS. & SAT. 2:30

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats
\$2.00. THEATRE, 48th St.
E. of B'way. Even. 8:30. Mat.
7:00. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

DESERT SONG
N. Y. & London's Musical Sensation
with Robt. Hatfield & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month
CASINO 29 St. & B'way. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

On the Screen

B. S. Moss' new theatre now under construction at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, Brooklyn, will be known as the Madison. The playhouse will open this Fall.

"Chang" the screen classic of primitive life in the jungles of Siam will be at Moss' Broadway all next week.

"What Price Glory" will continue a second week at the 55th Street Cinema.

"Potemkin" the sensational Russian film will return, beginning this Saturday, for an engagement at the Cameo Theatre, under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers
More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- Erwan Rodzma, Long Island, N. Y.
Dachnowski, Long Island, N. Y.
John Tkaczuk, Long Island, N. Y.
Stanley Denilewski, Long Island, N. Y.
K. Golub, Long Island, N. Y.
B. Zukowski, Long Island, N. Y.
Ivan Harbuck, Long Island, N. Y.
P. Napiorkowski, Long Island, N. Y.
Henry Days, Long Island, N. Y.
T. Grzybowski, Long Island, N. Y.
S. Szczyzny, Long Island, N. Y.
Nowicki, Long Island, N. Y.
S. Bugaj, Long Island, N. Y.
Mike Snyder, Long Island, N. Y.
Vasil Semenuk, Long Island, N. Y.
Rosen, Long Island, N. Y.
John Pryma, Long Island, N. Y.
W. Olefirowicz, Long Island, N. Y.
J. Kaczyski, Long Island, N. Y.
August Fauvergue, Girard, Kansas
R. E. Page, Cunningham, Texas
Joseph Jaglowski, Rutledge, Minn.
Andy Caramitros and Louis Christochos, Akron, Ohio
J. Normand, Vernon, B. C.
Canada
C. Goldstein, New York City
Peter and John Krawchuk, Westbury, L. I., N. Y.
Rose Gertz, New York City
Marko Hergovich, Midvale, Ohio
Robert Liposack, Midvale, Ohio
Frank Baumholtz, Midvale, Ohio
Vencent Mravkovich, Midvale, Ohio
Wm. Schubert, Indianapolis, Ind.
Louis Novick, Brooklyn, N. Y.
R. Rosenstein, Los Angeles, Calif.
Edgar Williams, Baltimore, Md.

The Whole Labor Movement Must Know That the Lewis Machine Is Leading the United Mine Workers to Destruction.

The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers, in the face of the national drive on the union by the coal barons and the government, is continuing the suicidal policy of trying to make district settlements.

The coal barons, knowing that this is the policy of the Lewis machine, knowing that its continuation means the progressive weakening of the union, are refusing even district settlements on the formal basis of the Jacksonville wage scale (\$7.50 per day) as they did the other day in Illinois.

Illinois, District 12 of the union, is the best organized section of the bituminous fields. The attempt to make an independent settlement there by the Lewis administration means that Lewis is trying to do exactly what Farrington, former president of the district and since exposed as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal Company, tried to do in 1922—break the Illinois section of the United Mine Workers away from the rest of the organization.

The Lewis machine has so far fought every attempt to organize relief on a national scale for the strike, now in its sixth month. This, combined with the attempt to make district settlements, assures the operators that the strike has no honest and capable leadership and they are able therefore to bide their time while procuring sweeping federal injunctions to fight the strike and smash the union in sections like southern and eastern Ohio where the rank and file is putting up a militant struggle.

The conduct of the coal strike to date by the official union leadership affords one of the most tragic spectacles in American labor history. Before the eyes of the labor movement the most important union in the American Federation of Labor is being beaten down. Confronted with a solid wall of opposition from the coal barons and the government, the Lewis machine, bold enough in the last five years in persecutions of Communist and left-wing members of the union, is showing a defeatist spirit which has a most sinister aspect for the whole labor movement.

Tied by a thousand strings to the chambers of commerce, fraternal orders and political parties which are weapons of the capitalist class, having failed to placate the enemies of the labor movement by its open war upon the most loyal and militant members of the union, having by agreement with the coal barons driven out of the union and the industry some 120,000 miners, having failed to organize the non-union fields that are strangling the union to death, the Lewis machine, incompetent and rotten to the core with corruption, can no longer pose before the labor movement as a shining example of "constructive labor leadership."

It can neither build the union in times of comparative peace nor lead it successfully in a strike struggle.

This crooked and incompetent leadership must go. The danger which the United Mine Workers Union faces is by no means a question for the miners alone. It is a question that must be brought to the attention of the whole labor movement, the whole labor movement must be made familiar with the "Save the Union" program of the militant section of the union and the tremendous blow to the labor movement that will be dealt by the defeat of the coal miners must be emphasized.

The United Mine Workers union must be saved and built in spite of the Lewis machine and the whole labor movement must know this.

Lining Up the South for A. Smith.

Wall Street agents are busy in the south in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Al. Smith of New York for the democratic nomination for president of the United States. It is necessary to spend considerable time and money in an effort to break thru the hide-bound prejudices of native born, nordic, protestant, 100 per cent Americans in the southern states, from whence sprang the Ku Klux Klan, in order to put over the Roman catholic favorite of the imperialist bandits of New York.

The biggest venture thus far in behalf of Smith's candidacy in the south is the purchase of a chain of powerful newspapers by Roger Caldwell, a Nashville, Tennessee, business man, and Colonel Luke Lea, former United States senator. These ventures were financed by the electric power trust. The papers purchased to aid in the Smith campaign are the famous Atlanta Constitution, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Evening Appeal and the Nashville Tennessean.

Thus Wall Street takes steps that will assure its domination of the democratic national convention as well as of the republican party (already completely dominated by Mellon & Co.) which will enable it to dictate the selections of both candidates heading the old party tickets.

To be sure the backers of the Caldwell-Lea chain of newspapers do not delude themselves with the idea that Smith will be elected to the presidency. But they will use the Smith candidacy for specific national political gains. Their aim is to secure the domination of southern democracy by the eastern wing of that party and place in the houses of congress pliant tools who will carry out Wall Street policy and eliminate the middle class spokesmen who frequently and violently conflict with the main line of the party, especially on international policy.

Also, the industrialization of the south makes it imperative that the dominant political party in that part of the country be completely subservient to the interests of the industrialists who, for the most part, are backed by eastern capital.

It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the Tammany labor fakers of New York to this exposure of the backers of Smith's candidacy. They will have a difficult time explaining their support of the candidate of the anti-union power trust. Through their political alliance with Tammany the labor lieutenants of capitalism are directly connected with the most vindictive enemies of labor in the ranks of the powerful capitalist combinations. This fact must be made plain to the rank and file of the trade unions so that the labor politicians may be discredited when they arise to oppose the creation of a labor party.

No Seat, No Fare Is Ultimatum of Strap-Hangers on L. I. R. R.

Maintaining they had a right to a seat, several strap-hangers on a crowded Long Island railroad train from Far Rockaway refused yesterday to pay their fares. Passengers complained that change from summer schedule to fall schedule on the line resulted in the crowding into a six-car train the number of passengers ordinarily accommodated by thirty cars.

To Prosecute Stone Cutters, Others for Use of Union Label

The government's case against the Journeyman Stone Cutters' Association of America and other labor unions, which was being tried before Federal Judge Tribler of Little Rock, Ark., recently, but which was postponed owing to the illness of Judge Tribler, will be resumed next Monday here before Federal Judge Grubb of Alabama, it was announced yesterday.

The Journeyman Stone Cutters are charged with the crime of insisting on union label stone.

Chances of Dockers Strike Topic Among New York Workers

The entire New York labor movement is watching with keen interest the possibility of a strike by the 30,000 longshoremen here as well as 15,000 others in the North Atlantic ports. If the bosses refuse to grant the unions' demand for an increase in wages the walkout will take place the end of the month when the agreement expires.

The demands of the workers that are now before the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Conference Committee for action call for an increase of 10 cents an hour on the basis of the 44 hour week and that overtime be increased 15 cents an hour. The longshoremen now receive 90 cents an hour, and \$1.20 for overtime.

The union also demands an increase of \$1 a day for 2,000 checkers on the local docks. They now receive \$6 a day.

N. J. School Strike Ends With Victory For the Children

Thirty-seven pupils in the St. Cloud and Pleasantdale, N. J., public schools who have been on strike for the last six days returned to school yesterday when busses were furnished for them. The strike started when the finance committee of the board of education discontinued the bus service.

For five years the children had ridden in busses to and from school and when the transportation was discontinued the parents refused to allow them to walk because they said it was too dangerous on the mountain roads.

Parents of North Woodside, Queens, are circulating a petition to have their children, about 100, brought back again to Public School 84 from which they were transferred to Public School 127, two miles away in East Elmhurst.

The parents threaten to have their children go on strike if the transfer is not nullified.

Deportation Threat Hangs Over 3,000,000 Foreign Born Here

That from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 aliens could be deported from this country on the ground that they have illegally entered, is the assertion of Harry E. Hull, federal commissioner of immigration, here for an inspection of Ellis Island.

While the threat of deportation will continue to hang over the overwhelming majority of the foreign born, Hull stated that he favors the enactment of a law by congress to "legalize the presence here of such responsible persons who entered the country prior to adoption of the quota law of 1921."

Fanny Brice Gets Divorce.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Fanny Brice got her divorce today. She was married to Jules Nicky Arstein, gambler and confidence man. No alimony was asked.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT LABOR EDUCATION LABOR AND GOVERNMENT TRADE UNION POLITICS

Breaking the Crust of Reaction in New York Labor Movement

Some Conclusions from the Truckmen's Strike

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE short, sharp and partially successful strike of some 7,000 New York truckmen, employed for the most part in waterfront transportation, affords an opportunity for some conclusions relative to methods and tendencies in the labor movement.

First, it is to be noted that these workers struck against the wishes of their officials and in repudiation of terms secured by the official committee thru negotiation with the bosses.

Second, obvious efforts to prevent the strike because of the connection of the more powerful employers with the Tammany Hall political machine met with failure.

Third, the strike was marked by police provocation and brutality from its inception to its end. The "industrial squad" even raided a meeting of strikers while the union and bosses' committees were meeting.

Fourth, Joseph Ryan, head of the Longshoremen's Union and one of the leaders of the Central Labor Council, announced at the beginning of the strike that "his" union was not involved and would not call a strike in support of the truckmen.

This action undoubtedly gave great encouragement to the bosses and was a blow at labor solidarity.

Fifth, while the strikers secured a \$5 a week increase they did not succeed in reducing the working day from nine to eight hours.

It is clear, in view of the solidarity and militancy of the strikers themselves, and the widespread sympathy for them among the rank and file of other waterfront unions, expressed in many ways, that united action by all of these unions would have gained the eight-hour day and would in addition have greatly strengthened unionism on the whole waterfront of the biggest port in the United States.

Sixth, the suddenness with which the strike occurred, following the betrayal and defeat of the traction workers, the repudiation of the official committee by the rank and file, the stubborn insistence of the strikers on guarantees before they would return to work, the mass picketing in the face of police mobilization, the developments near the end of the strike which nearly resulted in its renewal by reason of the widespread suspicion among the strikers that the settlement was not "on the square," all indicate that the struggle in the needle trades industry and the recent debacle in the traction industry have not gone unnoticed by the waterfront workers.

Chicago Workers Rally. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—At Monday's rally of cloak and dressmakers held at North West Hall, the assembled needle trade workers pledged to continue their fight against the Sigman clique.

The meeting was opened by Saul, chairman of the Joint Board who exposed the weakness of the right wing which has to resort to injunctions in their fight against the workers. Kliffins of the Polish local greeted the workers and said that the members of his local would support the Chicago Joint Board in its fight against the right wing gang.

Reduce Wages. Levine, manager of the Chicago Joint Board told of the conditions in the shops. He pointed out that Sigman and Ninfo have weakened the position of the workers resulting in the bosses taking advantage to reduce wages and make the workers toil longer hours. Levine also asked that the workers come to union headquarters and help in conducting the work of the organization.

Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board was greeted with tremendous cheers when he was introduced to speak.

"The last time I spoke here," asserted Hyman, "your manager told me that Sigman said that he only came to Chicago for an investigation. But latter events proved otherwise.

"As soon as Sigman heard that the Chicago Joint Board had \$10,000 in its treasury he started to sing a different tune. He made up his mind that he was going to get that money in order to wreck the union.

"Some workers have asked me about the next convention of the International. In my opinion it will be the end of Sigmanism. As to the injunctions obtained by the right wing, do not pay any attention to them, but keep up the fight as the overwhelming majority of the cloak and dressmakers are supporting you."

Leonard L. Cline Pleads Guilty; To Serve 1 Year. ROCKVILLE, Conn., Sept. 15.—Leonard L. Cline, novelist and author, today changed his plea of not guilty to an indictment of murder in the first degree in killing his house guest, Wilfred P. Irwin, last May and pleaded guilty to manslaughter.

The change came when the state was ready to present its evidence. The state accepted the plea and Judge Edward M. Yeomans imposed a year's sentence in the Toiland county jail and a fine of \$1,000.

One More Advertising Trick. MONTREAL, Sept. 15.—Elaborate arrangements were completed today for the entertainment of the motorcade from Atlanta, headed by Bobby Jones, golf champion, which is due here late this afternoon to inaugurate the new Appalachian Scenic Highway.

and that certain lessons have been learned by them.

The capitalist press was a unit in denouncing the militant character of the strike, the fact that it was called over the heads of the official committee and the effective picketing which was carried on.

The capitalist press called it an "outlaw strike," it raved about "terroristic" methods while lauding the open mass brutality of the police, it raised again the issue "public interest" and called for the sternest resistance to the demands of the truckmen.

The capitalist press showed in this strike that it makes but little distinction between strikes of conservative workers, like these Irish Catholic and democrat truckmen and strikes of Jewish Communist and left wing needle trades workers.

It is sufficient for the capitalist press that a strike occurs in spite of the official leadership and be effective.

The police authorities likewise made no distinctions. They massed around the trucks of the bosses and raided, clubbed and arrested the striking truckmen in much the same way as they mobilized around the shops in the garment and fur industry and heat and jaiced cloakmakers and furriers.

The truckmen's strike is evidence that the control of the rank and file of the waterfront unions by reactionary officialdom is by no means as complete as many believe.

It is also evidence that these workers are willing to engage in sharp struggles for wages and hours and that a basis for left wing organization exists in these unions.

Divided into many unions, faced with bosses who are part of the dominant capitalist political machine as are the union officials, the slogan of amalgamation put forward in connection with the daily issues faced by these workers, will have a wide appeal.

By raising the issue of a labor party in connection with the experience of the strikers with the industrial squad and the role of the police force in general, by pointing out the strikebreaking role of Tammany Hall thru this and other agencies, the basis can be laid for sympathetic reception of a labor party as an instrument of the workers.

These are some of the more important conclusions which we can draw from the truckmen's militant strike—a strike which broke thru the reactionary crust of the New York labor movement.

CLOAK AND DRESSMAKERS JOINT BOARD ISSUES DECLARATION ON FIGHT AGAINST SIGMANISM

The 15,000 cloak and dressmakers who gathered at Madison Square Garden last Saturday afternoon to start an offensive against the right wing Sigman clique in the organization, adopted the following declaration:

"The internal war forced upon our union by the Sigman clique in December, 1926, which has been on for the past ten months, has brought about a state of complete chaos in the cloak and dress industry. It has destroyed union conditions, brought back the piece work system, low wages, long hours and sweat shop conditions in an alarmingly great number of shops. The workers have no one to protect them and must bear their suffering in silence.

"The sweat shop system is once more entrenched in our industry. Thousands of workers are unemployed during the height of the season while those who have jobs are slaving under a speed up system.

"This is the result of the Sigman pogrom. This is the result of the policy of a corrupt clique of officials who want to rule the workers by force and with the aid of the bosses and hired gangsters.

Sigman Gangsters. "Openly and shamelessly, Sigman hired bands of gangsters to terrorize the workers. Without the least sign of shame, Sigman openly betrayed the interests of the workers so as to secure the aid of the bosses in his efforts to force his domination on the cloak and dressmakers. As a price for the support of the bosses, the Sigman clique sacrificed the hard-won union conditions which the workers have achieved thru many years of struggle and sacrifice. The Sigman clique transformed the cloak and dressmakers' union into a company union to which the bosses and their agents, under threat of starvation, are forcing the workers to belong.

"We warned the cloak and dressmakers not to heed Sigman and his henchmen and to resist the attempts of the employers. We pointed out the danger of company unionism. We can say with pride that many thousands of cloak and dressmakers understood their interests and have fought heroically. Even at the sacrifice of their bread and butter, they refused to submit to the pressure of

"In view of this situation we, the

bosses. Many workers, however, unfortunately submitted to the terrorism and have registered with the company union. They soon realized that our warnings were not groundless, that registration meant the loss of union conditions and an open shop with so-called union labor. In many instances, the conditions in the registered shops today are even worse than the conditions in the open shops.

Thrown Into Chaos. "Thus with the aid of the bosses who helped Sigman discharge the best union workers and gave him the unemployment insurance fund, with the aid of scabs and gangsters employed by the Sigman clique, the cloak and dress industry has been thrown into the present chaos which has undermined the means of existence of the cloak and dressmakers.

This demoralization has brought about such ruin in the industry that the bosses who helped Sigman destroy our union conditions, are beginning to feel that they themselves have created a situation which threatens their own existence.

"The so-called drives undertaken by the Sigman clique ostensibly to organize the trade are nothing but a scheme to collect money from the workers in order to keep up the bankrupt firm of the clique. All these drives were a fake and a failure for the fundamental reason that organization drives can be successful only when the workers have confidence in the leaders undertaking such drives. The cloak and dressmakers have no confidence in the Sigman clique. Even those workers who were forced to register, stay away from Sigman's so-called union and do not pay any dues there.

Ten Months Have Passed. "It is 10 months since the demoralization of the cloak and dress trade began. Two seasons have already been lost and now the third season is being ruined. However, the Sigman clique is not satisfied with the suffering we have had to endure thus far. The clique is now planning to appease the dissatisfied inside manufacturers by giving its official sanction to the piece work system. The cloak and dressmakers are threatened with a danger of being reduced to abject slaves.

"Long live a powerful and united union of the cloak and dressmakers! On with the new offensive!

"Let the demand for unity which meets with response in the hearts of thousands of cloak and dressmakers find its expression in the most enthusiastic support of the Joint Board in its present new offensive to make an end to the pogrom.

"Down with the pogrom! Down with the clique rule!

"Sigman and his henchmen who have ruined our union and our union conditions, must go!

"Long live a powerful and united union of the cloak and dressmakers! On with the new offensive!

POLICERS AND PROGRAMS STRIKES — INJUNCTIONS THE TRADE UNION PRESS LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

MOSCOW GREETES SPORT DELEGATES FROM ENGLAND

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.—The British Labor Sport delegation arrived from Kiev today. An excursion of twenty Swedish workers arrived at the same time. Both delegations received an enthusiastic welcome at the station, and were greeted by representatives of labor, Soviet Union officials, trade unions, Communist Youth and other organizations.

At a large meeting immediately upon their arrival, Sinfeld, chairman of the British delegation declared that the rupture of the Anglo-Russian Committee caused by the British trade union Tories was a disgraceful page in the history of the labor movement in England.

"Everything we saw during our stay in the U. S. S. R.," he declared, "far surpassed our expectations. The Soviet Union is the true motherland of the proletariat and peasantry of all countries."

At the same meeting Heyner, one of the excursionists, declared:

"We have acquainted ourselves with the gigantic processes of the Socialist reconstruction in the Soviet Union, and on our return home we shall be able to deny the lies of the bourgeois press regarding the Soviet Union."

Cloak and dressmakers of Greater New York, have assembled at Madison Square Garden to voice our protest and to begin a strenuous campaign to end the present chaos. The pogrom must end. The pogrom can be ended by restoring democracy and a spirit of tolerance in our union. An honest and impartial election must be held immediately, with no discrimination against any faction or group. We must reestablish order in the shops. The union must be built. We must unite our ranks in order to get back our union conditions.

With Bosses Help. "To the employers who discharge workers for refusing to register with Sigman's company union and who do all in their power to help the Sigman clique carry through its plans, we declare that they are only helping to continue the present chaos. We will never recognize a union administration which maintains itself with the aid of the bosses.

"We declare to the Sigman clique, or any other clique who wants to rule us by force, that such plans will never succeed. We, cloak and dressmakers, will never recognize the agents of the Sigman clique or any other clique and will not pay them any dues.

"We know, however, that the clique never heeds the demands of the workers. It ignores all our resolutions and declarations. We therefore call on our Joint Board to begin a new powerful offensive in order to make an end to the internal war in our union. We call on the Joint Board to find means of drawing in the rank and file of the shops into this new offensive and we call on the workers in the shops to give their full cooperation to the Joint Board in its struggle to make an end to the pogrom.

Not To Pay Dues. We recognize that one of the most effective methods of fighting against the pogrom leaders is not to pay them any dues. This was the weapon that defeated the Sigman clique in 1925 and this was the weapon that has, during the past ten months, frustrated all the maneuvers of the Sigman clique to force its domination on our union. We therefore call on every worker to further ignore the Sigman clique and not to pay any dues to the agents of the clique, and to resist all threats and intimidations of Sigman's hired guerrillas, or anyone else. Every cent contributed to the Sigman clique works against our own interests.

At the same time, we recognize that every cent paid to the Joint Board is used for the purpose of making an end to the present situation. The more dues paid to the Joint Board, the more effective will be our struggle against the Sigman clique. We call on every worker to be mindful of his own interests and pay dues to the Joint Board regularly.

For Mass Movement. "A gigantic mass movement must be installed in the shops for the purpose of bringing unity to the ranks of the workers.

"Let the demand for unity which meets with response in the hearts of thousands of cloak and dressmakers find its expression in the most enthusiastic support of the Joint Board in its present new offensive to make an end to the pogrom.

"Down with the pogrom! Down with the clique rule!

"Sigman and his henchmen who have ruined our union and our union conditions, must go!

"Long live a powerful and united union of the cloak and dressmakers! On with the new offensive!

DEMAND ELEVATORS FOR 600 SCHOOLS, BUILDINGS ANTIQUATED AND UNSAFE

Agitation for the construction of elevators in 600 school buildings in New York City will begin soon. With the opening of the schools this week and the announcement of a probable registration of over 1,000,000 pupils, teachers' and parents' organizations will resume their campaign to alleviate this danger to the health of the children.

Some of the buildings that are not equipped with elevators are a block long and from five to six stories in height, according to statements contained in the "Union Teacher," the official publication of the New York Teachers' Union, of which Dr. Henry R. Linville is president.

Serious Problem. The absence of elevators in the school buildings, it is pointed out, is

only one of the archaic features of numerous buildings throughout the city, but presents an active problem to thousands of teachers and pupils.

With nearly 100,000 on a part-time basis and many of the high and elementary schools conducting their sessions on a three-shift basis, school authorities this year plan to curtail the actual time of the class periods. In many cases as little as two minutes is allotted the pupils to go from one classroom to another.

Danger To Health. The strain involved in this procedure is pointed out as a constant source of danger to the health of the school children, especially in view of the large number of cases of temporary illness, anemia, and especially malnutrition. It is estimated that over fifty per cent of the entire school population of the city suffer from malnutrition.

The latter problem, various teachers assert, could be slightly remedied by the distribution of free lunches in the various schools of the city.

Buildings Unsafe. During the past few years some effort has been made to remove some of the more antiquated features of the school buildings, but many structures are still considered highly unfit for the purposes for which they are used.

Many of the buildings, it is pointed out, lack sufficient ventilation, have antiquated heating systems, and in general are sorely in need of scientific overhauling. Even when new buildings are constructed little effort is made to utilize the most modern methods of construction, nor are the best facilities acquired.

An illustration of this was cited some time ago by the teachers' organization when a vigorous campaign of criticism finally succeeded in preventing the construction of a school building with an "actual" seating capacity of 7,000, and a "potential" seating capacity of 10,000. Instead, the school was built along the lines of size and structure more conducive to a healthful atmosphere for the pupils.

Call For Strong Union. Advocates of union organization among the teachers here are pointing to the example set by the teachers of Chicago who have succeeded in building up a powerful organization and thus exert a tremendous influence on the entire educational program.

Paper Box Union Opens Drive With Street Meetings

The Paper Box Makers' Union is conducting a series of noon-hour street meetings in the heart of the paper box district, at the corner of Greene and West Houston Sts. These meetings follow the successful mass meeting held last week at Beethoven Hall, where the workers in the crowded hall pledged their support to the union.

The first street meeting, which was held Tuesday, drew a big crowd of box makers on their way to lunch, many of whom, who have not already signed up, signified their intention of taking out union books. Powers Haggood, former organizer for the United Mine Workers, and Lucy Branham, writer on labor subjects, spoke. B. Friedman, manager of the union, was chairman, and will preside at future meetings. Other prominent labor leaders will address the meetings.

Because of the recent large increase in membership, the executive board of the Paper Box Makers' Union at last night's meeting made plans for another mass meeting to be held Tuesday evening, September 20, in the large auditorium at Beethoven Hall, 210 East 5th St.

Single Taxers Campaign To Honor Henry George

Three or four hundred delegates who gathered at the Pennsylvania hotel yesterday for the third day's session of the single tax convention, going under the euphonious name of the "Henry George Memorial Congress," are launching a campaign to make the birthplace of Henry George in Philadelphia an international shrine.

The single tax movement thruout the world was outlived by Joseph Dana Miller, editor of the Land and Freedom.

Isadora Duncan Famous Dancer Killed in Nice

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Isadora Duncan, famous dancer and a friend of the Soviet Union, was killed in an automobile accident on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice 10:45 o'clock tonight.

Driving with another woman, Miss Duncan's shawl became entangled in the front wheels of her motor car and she was thrown from the machine.

Isadora Duncan was the wife of the Russian poet Yessenin and was herself a friend of the Russian revolution. "I would rather eat black bread in Russia," she said in one of her speeches in this country, "than eat cake here."

Bus Companies to Fight Ruling On Terminals

Today ends the second extension of time given to bus owners by the police department for the purpose of loading and unloading passengers.

While the police say they will take action against all busses that violate the ruling, many large companies already state that they will fight the edict. The bus line that uses the Hermitage Hotel as its terminal announced yesterday that it would not open its new terminal until October 1 and until that time would receive and discharge passengers in front of the hotel.

Prince "Takes the Cash and Lets the Credit Go"

VIENNA, Sept. 15.—Prince Carol of Roumania has unconditionally accepted the conditions imposed upon him by the late King Ferdinand's will as requisite to Prince Carol receiving a share of his father's property, according to news despatches received here today from Bucharest. Prince Carol voiced his acceptance of the conditions in a letter to his mother, the dowager Queen Marie, the despatches said, and appointed General Kondescu as Carol's authorized representative in Roumania.

Yes, Comrade!



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Moscow's Workers Have an Extensive Daily Press to Keep Them Well Informed

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

In New York City the hosts of daily newspapers cover pretty much the same territory. From the sedate "Times" to the screaming "Graphic," the editors revel alike in pretty much the same scandals. Of course, the Times carries a veneer of more solid material and strives to be political. Since it is a "newspaper of record" it has a special edition published on durable paper made of rags and not of quickly perishable wood pulp. The tabloid "Graphic" cares only about catching the popular whim of today and worries not about a place in some dusty library of the future.

In Moscow, U. S. S. R., there are also many daily newspapers. But every one of them has some definite reason for existing. The profit motive in the publishing of daily newspapers disappeared with the victory of the Bolshevik Revolution in November, 1917. Daily newspapers are published in Moscow purely as mediums of information, to give the news and interpret the news to the masses. The daily newspapers of general circulation in Moscow today are:

THE PRAVDA (Truth):—The Central Organ of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics. It speaks for "The Party." Its circulation has passed the 600,000 mark.

THE ISVESTIA (News):—The Central Organ of the Soviet Government. It speaks for the government. It has 450,000 subscribers.

RABOTCHAYA MOSKVA (Working Moscow):—This is published jointly by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party, the Executive of the Moscow Soviet and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions. It has 180,000 subscribers.

VECHERNAIA MOSKVA (Evening Moscow):—An afternoon paper of general circulation with about 100,000 readers.

RABOTCHAYA GAZETTA (Workers' Gazette):—A tabloid paper, with many pictures and news treated briefly. It has 270,000 subscribers.

Of course, there are other dailies published in Moscow, like the organ of the Young Communists, "Konsomolska Pravda," the technical organ, "Economic Life," and "Trud," the general organ of the trade unions, as well as the publications of the unions in the various industries. But these cover special fields.

On one occasion I was in the office of Joseph Stalin, secretary of the All-Union Communist Party. In a neat pile on his desk were the current issues of a dozen dailies that had appeared that day in Moscow.

Two years ago the Ivestia had a larger circulation than Pravda. But the Party organ now far surpasses the central organ of the government in readers. This does not mean that the Ivestia has retrogressed. Both the Ivestia and Pravda have made progress. But the phenomenal success of the Pravda, especially, shows that the intellectual level of the workers has been considerably lifted, that they take a vital interest in the many intricate problems that engage the attention of "The Party."

It is a far leap from the days, not so long ago, when the Bolshevik press was illegal in Russia, with a very limited circulation, with illiteracy rampant among the Russian-working masses. Today the workers' press is dominant throughout the Soviet Union, growing rapidly in power and influence.

This the Pravda has grown as follows:
In 1918—85,000 subscribers.
In 1921—243,000 subscribers.
In 1924—308,000 subscribers.
In 1927—600,000 subscribers.

The celebration of the 15th anniversary of "Pravda" was the big feature of Press Day this year in Russia.

Judged by American capitalist newspaper standards, the first pages of the Soviet daily press are rather "solid," which means that they are not supposed to be interesting. But the Russian workers and peasants find them very attractive.

The first page usually starts off in the first column with an editorial. In the Ivestia, the government organ, this editorial usually deals with the most important problem or event in the Soviet Union. In the Pravda the daily editorial usually deals with the most important international development. News of big international events also get on the first page. Usually there is also a cartoon.

Discussion of international events and internal problems is often carried over to the second page, which also usually contains a "feuilleton," a light article, written in a lively style on some subject of lesser importance.

The bottom of the second page is known as "The Basement of the Paper" and regularly contains a more lengthy article, usually about 3,000 words, dealing with a question requiring the presentation of detailed information. It often takes up some economic problem and cites statistics extensively. Although it is not read by the great mass of the subscribers, it furnishes excellent informative material for the more thoro readers. Such articles would be completely taboo in an American capitalist newspaper, even when treated from the capitalist viewpoint. It would be relegated in this country to the financial or economic reviews that have no circulation to speak of.

An investigation has shown that the more educated readers in the Soviet Union take up the "feuilleton" first, while the less educated start with the news, and then turn to the reports of the proceedings in the courts before proceeding to the heavier articles.

The rest of the paper is then given over to the usual departments that feature the various Russian dailies. Sport news is not read very much; and it gets a minimum of attention. This is due to the fact that the competitive side of sports is not exploited in Russia. Most attention is given to sports as an aid to the physical development of the masses and not the parading of a few "star" athletes.

On page three one usually finds articles dealing with the agricultural, industrial and educational problems of the Soviet Union.

This is also the page where most of the "campaigns" are waged. In the issue that I went thru, page three contained articles on "lower prices" and the question of "improving the quality of goods."

This material is considered of such importance that it usually runs over on page four, where the shorter articles on this subject appear. The departments "Party Life," "Labor Life," "Labor Life in the Factories" and letters from worker correspondents, also find a place on either the third or fourth pages.

Page five is given over to news and articles dealing with the local affairs of Moscow. Here is to be found (Continued in column 4)

The Young Communist International, Only Successor of the First Youth International

Manifesto of the E. C. of the Y. C. I. on the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Youth International.

EDITOR'S NOTE—Beginning with this issue, and continuing for an entire week, THE DAILY WORKER will print a number of articles on the Youth Movement by many of its well-known leaders. These articles are printed in connection with the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the International of Youth, and the Thirteenth International Youth Day, which are celebrated jointly, by the revolutionary movement in the entire world, in the first two weeks of September.

The Socialist Youth International was founded in August, 1907, at a conference at Stuttgart. Karl Liebknecht was the initiator of this conference and the leading figure at it. Other comrades who are now well-known figures in the Communist Movement today participated. The Socialist Youth International always threw its strength to the militants in the Socialist movement and against the reformists. It was not for nothing that Liebknecht declared in later years, "The youth is the purest flame in the revolutionary movement." When the war came, and the international Socialist movement betrayed the working class, the Youth movement remained loyal to its revolutionary ideals. In September, 1915, in the midst of the bloody war, the Socialist Youth International held a conference in Bern and issued a ringing call to the youth to fight against the war. The first week in September was set aside as a period during which the youth are to rally to the struggle against imperialism and against war.

The Communist Youth International is proud to consider itself the inheritor of the traditions of the Socialist Youth International. Today, in the celebration of International Youth Day, it considers that it can best carry on these traditions, it can best follow the teachings of Liebknecht and of Lenin by marshalling all its forces in the struggle against militarism, against imperialist war, and for the defence of the Soviet Union.

All to the Mass Struggle Against the Imperialist Danger of War!
All to the Demonstration for the International Young Workers!

Young Workers, Soldiers and Sailors! At the end of August for the 20th time we celebrate the foundation of the Youth International.

In August 1907 (24-26) for the first time representatives of young workers' organizations of different countries met in Stuttgart at an international conference. At this conference the First International Alliance of Youth organizations was formed.

The great question at the Stuttgart Conference was the struggle against imperialism, against imperialist war. It was the stormy revolutionary spirit of Liebknecht that inspired this conference!

The proletarian youth organizations which had been formed spontaneously towards the close of the century in most European countries were the result of struggles against militarism and against capitalist exploitation of young workers and apprentices. They had to fight not only against the bourgeoisie, the officials and police, but also against reformist leaders in the Social Democratic Parties and trade unions who put all obstacles in their way. Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin were alone in the revolutionary left wing of the II. International. The Bolsheviks and especially Karl Liebknecht supported from the very beginning proletarian youth organizations.

Karl Liebknecht, the dauntless fighter in the anti-militarist struggle was also President of the Stuttgart Conference. Under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht the first Youth International and its revolutionary program came into being.

Karl Liebknecht, the brave fighter against imperialist war and Socialist treachery, the originator of the slogan: "not class peace but civil war," the leader of the Spartacus and the founder of the Communist Party of Germany at that time issued a clear call to the youth for struggle. The proletarian youth accepted the call for struggle with enthusiasm. During the dark days that ensued, the Youth International remained faithful to Liebknecht's commands and was the brightest star in the fighting revolutionary movement.

It is to the memorable historical credit of the proletarian youth movement that in the days of blackest treachery, the deepest disgrace of the international labor movement, it held aloft the flag of internationalism, of irreconcilable class struggle and many took the lead in the struggle against war.

Proletarian youth organizations learnt the lessons of their struggle against war and reformism at the IV. International Youth Conference in Berlin, 1919. The representatives of a large majority of all youth organizations which had remained together during the most difficult years of the war decided unanimously there to transform the international Union of Socialist Youth Organizations into the Young Communist International.

The Young Communist International, which is the immediate development of the first youth international, works and struggles today in the spirit of the Stuttgart Conference, in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht, the memorable leader of the international youth movement.

Today this struggle is more pressing than ever. Just today on the anniversary of the Stuttgart conference it is more necessary than ever to remind young workers of the teachings of the world war and to hold aloft the revolutionary tradition of the international proletarian youth movement.

The danger of a new world war is nearer than ever. For months imperialists have been and are carrying on intervention in China. British imperialism is preparing war against the Soviet Union, it leads and supports white guard attacks on Soviet Russia, organizes an economic blockade against the Soviet Union and is working perseveringly for the creation of an imperialist war front against the proletarian State in the world. Preparations for war are being carried on feverishly. Capitalists are

preparing the complete subjection of the labor movement in future wars by the new reactionary laws.
War Is the Order of the Day.
Young Social Democrats just like the old deny the great danger of war. They even continue their agitation and campaign of lies against the Soviet Union more intensely and thus help the bourgeoisie to surprise the workers with the new war and to mobilize against their Russian brothers.
They Prepare a Second 1914.
This time their inactivity is still more criminal, their treachery more disgraceful. Now it is a question of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers of all countries, the liberation struggle of the Chinese people is at stake.
Young workers, comrades! Do you want to participate in this treachery?
Never!
They know today that you are not to be deceived so easily. Therefore the Social Democratic leaders, those same people who were fought during and after the war like a pestilence by Liebknecht and the Youth International, who have ever kept away from international class and the youth international, who have betrayed a hundred times proletarian internationalism and the principles of the Stuttgart Conference, these people today under an appearance of joy celebrate the Stuttgart Conference as the descendants of the Youth International.
How ridiculous and incredible is such a pretension? Ask the Social Democratic Youth leaders where they were in 1914-1918 when the Youth International of Stuttgart was fighting, ask them what they did in 1919 when the same International joined the Communist International, ask them what they did with Liebknecht, how they carried out the decisions of Stuttgart and what they are doing today against imperialist war and for the demands of the youth workers! Make them answer you why they today, who are celebrating the Youth International which is effective throughout the whole world under the title of the "Young Communist International," why they are besmirching it and reject any kind of joint struggle with it!
These are the people who never have had anything in common with our Youth International and the spirit which inspires it, who on the contrary are its greatest opponents, reformists.
The Young Communist International calls on you on the occasion of the anniversary of the Stuttgart conference and the XIII. International Youth Day—inaugurated during the war as the international day of struggle of young workers—to strengthen your struggle against imperialist war and the attacks of capitalism. It calls on you to celebrate these days by demonstrations, manifestos against war preparations and on behalf of the Soviet Union.
Celebrate with us the international struggle week August 28-Sept. 8 and the XIII. International Youth Day, Sept. 4.
Come to the international demonstration of the Y. C. I. on August 28 in Stuttgart! Demonstrate for struggle under the banner of Karl Liebknecht, under the Communist International!
We do not believe that with the celebration of such days everything is attained, but we believe that they serve to rouse the young workers for mass struggle and to fidelity to the teachings of Lenin and Liebknecht:
For the economic and political demands of young workers!
Against reaction and Fascism!
Against imperialist war preparations!
For the Chinese revolution!
For the defence of the Soviet Union!
For the fraternization of soldiers!
For the overthrow of our imperialist governments and victory of our Socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union!
For the transformation of imperialist war into victorious revolution!
For the Young Communist International!
Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

The Soviet Union Prepares For Celebration of Tenth Anniversary of Revolution

MOSCOW GUBERNIA.

In the Leninsk sub-district of Moscow Gubernia a district electric station and two hospitals will be opened for the 10th anniversary of the November, 1917, revolution. The station will supply the town of Leninsk, the glass works, and all villages within a radius of 15 versts, with electricity.

LENINGRAD.
There will be ten exhibitions organized in Leningrad for the 10th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Among them there will also be a grand industrial economic exhibition in which the cooperatives will participate.

THE PROVINCE.
There is a project on hand of radiofication of the entire Leningrad district and the Karelian Republic. The Novogorod and Pskov Gubernias will install 50 loudspeakers each; the Cherpovetsk Gubernia, 32; the Karelian Republic, 30; and the Murman Gubernia, 3. The loudspeakers will be installed in the villages and reading rooms.

UKRAINE.
A workers' evening university, an agricultural school, a club, a workers' university and a workers' settlement will be opened in Artemovsk. Three electric stations, a nut-and-bolt ship will start working. Foundations will be laid for four hospitals, three clinics, ten reading rooms, an elementary school and a new conduit system in Lisichansk.

WHITE RUSSIA.
Eight local electric stations, supplying the rural population and the local industry with power will be opened for the tenth anniversary.

A revolutionary museum will be opened in the educational alliance in Briansk. A considerable number of radio installations has been bought and a cinema apparatus will be installed in every sub-district (volost).

SACCO AND VANZETTI MEMORIALS.
Many Leningrad enterprises applied to be permitted to assume the name of Sacco and Vanzetti. In Samotv a street has been named Sacco and Vanzetti. Members of the defense society are collecting funds for an airplane to be called Sacco and Vanzetti.

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.
AMELIORATION IN TURKMENISTAN.
The number of amelioration societies in Turkmenistan is continually increasing. Their number has increased from 85 to 180 in the course of ten months. The amelioration work accomplished by them amounts to three million rubles. Irrigation works repaired by the societies affect 75 thousand dessiatins of land; they have newly irrigated 22 thousand dessiatins.

A NEW RAILWAY.
The new Petrovsko-Bhgodarno railway line has been completed. The road cuts thru the Stavropol district in the North Caucasus uniting the richest grain and cattle areas.

It is expected to begin this fall the prolongation of the line.
A NEW OIL REFINERY.
The construction of a new oil refinery near Baku with a capacity of 50,000 ponds per day has been completed. All equipments are of Soviet production.

HUGE SHOE FACTORY.
The construction of a huge shoe factory with a capacity of 2,200,000 pairs per year is now beginning in Kharkov. The factory will be equipped with most modern technique and will employ 1,500 workers.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN SOVIET AVIATION.
Comrade Shestakov landed in Blagoveshchensk in the airplane "Our Reply" on August 26th, 9:40 a. m. He started from Moscow and made a flight of over 8,000 kilometres. Comrade Shestakov made this flight in less than a week. This is the greatest achievement of the last few years in flights over Asia. Comrade Shestakov reported that in some places his speed was over 286 kilometres an hour.

"BACK HOME!"
The first group of Armenians consisting of 354 people arrived from Constantinople to Batum en route from Turkey to Soviet Armenia. Another group of a thousand people is expected at the beginning of September.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PREVENTS EMPLOYEES' DELEGATION FROM GOING TO U. S. S. R.
The delegation of employes working for the minister for finance of France which intended to go to the U. S. S. R. was officially prohibited to do so by the French government. In a special instruction the minister for finance proposed to all departments to give no vacation to employes wishing to go to the U. S. S. R., to reject applications and withdraw permissions if such had already been granted.

ELECTION OF NEW CONTROL COMMISSIONS.
The factory workers elect their control commissions whose duty it is to control the industrial conferences in the enterprise.

Hitherto there have been only 26 such commissions. They made good use of their rights to make direct investigations of production and administration.

The results attained by the control commissions are highly valuable. Thus the control commission of the Leningrad Putilov works made 118 suggestions, one of which gives a saving of 60,000 rubles and another 14,000 rubles. The control commission of the Zaryadie made several suggestions as a result of which the quantity of damaged goods has decreased. The control commissions of Baku, Leningrad and Stalingrad have performed highly valuable work.

There will be elections held now in 200 enterprises. The elections will be held at broad workers' conferences.

The Daily Press of Moscow

(Continued from column 1)
the news of the courts and the local government, the theatre, book reviews and the kino (movies).

It is very seldom that any but Russian movies are reviewed, although quite a few foreign-made movies appear in Moscow and thruout the Soviet Union. Foreign pictures, however, are considered as having no social meaning and get little attention. Much attention is given to the theatre which, it is shown, has an average nightly attendance of 140,000. Advertising is relegated to the last page.

This is just a brief glance at the press of the working class in Moscow and the Soviet Union. Most of these workers' daily newspapers are printed on presses that formerly turned out the newspapers of the Russian landlords, bankers and industrial magnates under the old regime. Many new presses have been purchased and installed, however. Ivestia is having an entirely new building erected.

So, in other countries, the presses that grind off the poisonous publications today of the capitalist ruling class are destined on the morrow to print the daily newspapers of victorious labor.

BOOKS

A WORKER WRITES OF CHINA.

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA, by Earl Browder. Labor Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, 1927. \$25.

CHINA AND AMERICAN IMPERIALIST POLICY, by Earl Browder. Labor Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, 1927. \$05.

On the very day that this review is written, Hearst's highly paid editorial staff set forth in his New York Journal, and probably in all of his other evening papers, to inform the American public about China. They flash a picture of Chiang Kai-shek, and rhapsodize on the power and influence of this discredited failure. The writer of the editorial very plainly shows that after China has held front page space in his paper for two years, he does not know either that General Chiang is lurking in a monastic retreat, cursed by all sides for the hash he has made of things, waiting until his ignominy passes before he can be recalled to the army, nor even that his family name is Chiang. He talks of founding a "Kai Shek" dynasty.

We comment thus at length on this trivial incident of the editorial, because it shows so well the extreme confusion existing among the American reading public as to affairs in China. Why shouldn't there be? Only a few years ago no one knew anything at all about China. It was a dark and impervious country. Then numerous and biased missionaries wrote distorted and fanciful accounts of the slums and red-light districts. Professional travellers (and every such is a liar) told of pirates and the back country, sentimental literary radicals extolled the Tolstoyan virtues and peasant communism (both mythical) of the wise Chinese.

Then as western capitalism began to sink its fangs in and suck out fabulous amounts of surplus value, lying about China became systematized, directed propaganda, all meant to confuse the Western worker. Thru it all uncomfortable suspicions among American workers that their Chinese fellow workers are some way bound up in this—the news that millions are organizing in unions, and the story of bitter strikes for small gains, and slaughter, now by what was advertised as the army of pacification, and again by what is called the people's army, and by others.

Into this swirling confusion Earl Browder's little, simply written and factual pamphlet "Class War in Nationalist China," comes like a searchlight in a storm, pointing out at a glance the main drift, the currents, the underlying factors that explain the confused eddy of politics and parties.

As every Marxian would have suspected, the secret of Chinese splits and reunions, victories and defeats is the class war. China is not a communist state—it is a state closely resembling feudalism, with a peasant class not much above the status of serfs. It is a country in which a huge exploited proletariat of common laborers (coolies) and artisans is leavened and led by a new group, small but energetic, of factory, railroad and mining proletarians. The native capitalism and land owning classes would like to get along without foreign domination by great capitalism, but in the end, prefer it to a class revolution at home.

The "Class War in Nationalist China" came to be written (the only actual explanation of the Chinese revolution in the English language) because Browder, with Tom Mann, Jacques Doriot and Sydor Stoler, travelled, as the International Workers' Delegation, from Canton thru Kwantung, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces by rail, boat and on foot, thru fifty large cities and the very heart of the most thickly populated and politically active territories of central China, during March, April, May and June of this year, that is, exactly when the class war was beginning to emerge in clearly recognizable form from the nationalistic phase which the revolution had been going thru.

In the beginning, says Browder, in Canton, there was in appearance still unity between landlords, capitalists, merchants, guildsmen, peasants, and workers. The northern expedition was still winning battles to the credit of Chiang Kai-shek because the workers and peasants revolted against the war-lords of the north, and turned their victories over to the Kuomintang army headed by Chiang. The International Workers' Delegation was feted by a united committee of all groups.

But already they heard that General Chiang, opponent of unions, had staged one coup d'etat in Canton and overawed the central Kuomintang by military force. They heard of fighting between a right wing union of mechanics and the railway workers.

They found that when the cadets at Whampoa cheered the Communist International, their officers pulled wry faces.

At Kanchow they found that a new division of the Kuomintang (peoples' army) made up of captured northern soldiers, had been sent into town by Chiang Kai-shek and had killed the trade union secretary, Chen-Chang-shu. The merchants and landlords wanted to explain everything to the Workers' Delegation—all thru their journey the right wing Kuomintang tried to confuse, mislead and befuddle the delegation by a series of after dinner speeches. But the delegation was not easily fooled, and at Kanchow they made contact between a left-wing regiment, newly arrived at Kanchow, and the union leaders who had been driven underground. The celebration staged to welcome the delegation was turned into a revolt which threw out the right wingers and won Kanchow for unionism.

This illustrates the intimate contact with the Chinese masses which the delegation was able to establish, and shows the very intimate sources of information on which the "Civil War in Nationalist China" is based.

The solution of the puzzling political moves at Nanking and Hankow are understandable in the light of this general summary: that Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Tsung-chang and other northern militarists held power thru foreign imperialist favor. That a united front of native exploiters and exploited drove them out, or at least into the far north, but immediately developed a class war at home, where the peasants and workers could as little stand the exploitation of natives as of foreigners. The reorganized Kuomintang showed the proletarian elements strengthening.

Chiang Kai-shek was so foolish as to split too soon. He entered into negotiations with the war lords of the north to maintain himself, and he had quarrels with a centerist element too, in the Kuomintang, which repudiated him when he set up his Nanking government. Hankow remained the seat of the united front, what was left of it. Chiang was isolated at Nanking. The logic of politics demanded that the petty bourgeoisie and small landlord groups prominent in the Hankow regime should form a closer and closer union with the workers and peasants, encourage labor unions and alleviate the misery of the masses of tenant farmers.

But after all, landlords are landlords, and capitalists are capitalists. After some puttering around, the Hankow government and the central Kuomintang went right, shot labor leaders, crushed both workers' and peasants' unions where they could be reached, was left by the Communist and honest Sun Yat-senist elements, including Sun's widow, and now has united with Nanking, not, however, before Chiang had a chance to show his extremely bad generalship and injure his Napoleonic reputation.

Browder's book, in its 61 pages, works out in detail, in concrete situations, rapidly succeeding each other, the many ways in which these underlying factors appeared to the International Workers' Delegation. The book is not only the first actual and authoritative analysis in English of the confused Chinese situation, but is a great piece of theoretical simplification, the application of the Materialistic Conception of History to a new field, and an immensely important one.

Even in its more trivial aspects, it is useful and thought-provoking. For example, it is casually mentioned that the delegation walked 40 miles over the Meling mountain pass from Nanyung to Nananfu—there being no railroad. I have read many books by tourists in China, and this is the first time I ever read of any of them walking forty miles. If your western tourist could not get a mule, he hired a man to carry him. But this was a proletarian delegation, and it walked. Also it found out something about the wages of burden bearers who freighted goods over the pass, and they were low.

Two of the best and most informative chapters, without which nothing can be really understood of Chinese affairs, are III and IV, on trades unions and agrarian organization. It is impossible to summarize essays already so much condensed as these two chapters.

The "Civil War in Nationalist China" is illustrated with photographs never printed before. Two of them show enormous demonstrations of workers and peasants at critical moments of the revolution. Part of the peasants are armed—these men are now fighting in the two red armies driving towards Canton, to start the Nationalist revolutionary movement all over again. The second edition contains a map.

The smaller pamphlet by Browder, "China and American Imperialist Policy," only six pages, is a discussion in its larger phases, of the attitude of American capitalism towards China, and the points at which it differs from England's traditional policy. America maintained the open door policy because other countries got into China first. She wants a centralized government in China that can throw out England and Japan, but that will yield to America. Her tactics have been confused and contradictory because of a conflict within the ranks of American imperialism itself, a transition from an old program of going along with England and the powers to a new program of seizing hegemony.

—VERN SMITH.