

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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

Vol. IV. No. 124.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1927

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

Price 3 Cents

SOVIET UNION MINISTER TO POLAND MURDERED; BRITISH PROPAGANDA IN BORDER STATES BLAMED

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THERE is a good deal of confusion about the Chinese situation even among friends of the Chinese people. For instance, there are people that think Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow government are having a trifling spat which can be overcome or liquidated by the use of a little diplomacy. This is the ostrich's toe.

THE real difference between the Hankow government and the Nanking or Chiang Kai-shek organization is imperialism versus the right of the Chinese people to govern themselves. Hankow stands for the freedom of China. Chiang Kai-shek stands for Chiang Kai-shek. But in order to stand successfully for anything, one must have backing. So Chiang Kai-shek falls back on the imperialists.

THE imperialists are not fools. They invest their money, but they expect to get it back and more with it. They may lose. If so this is not unusual. But they expect Chiang Kai-shek to deliver the goods. And if he does not so much, the worse for him. Because he will get wrecked between two stools. Chiang, for reasons that need not be stressed here, decided that he could do the best thing by himself by joining the imperialists. He joined the imperialists and lost his head. The latter is still on his shoulders but if Hankow wins out in the near future and unless Chiang has more soldiers than we think he has, he will have to hike to Japan to save his neck.

JUGO-SLAVIA has broken off diplomatic relations with Albania, which means that Jugoslavia has broken off diplomatic relations with Italy. This has a more or less direct relationship with the conflict between Great Britain and the Soviet Union. Jugoslavia has been in the French circle of European powers as opposed to the British combination. So we must conclude in the absence of more conclusive evidence that Jugoslavia is taking a crack at Italy, an ally of England. Which proves that things are not as simple as they look in Europe, even though the world is divided into two classes.

FINLEY PETER DUNNE is one of the most fortunate humorists we know of. Payne Whitney left him half a million dollars. Why? Dunne was supposed to have torn a red streak thru the capitalist system some years ago and yet a millionaire left him a fortune. Did Dunne really hurt the system? Or did he merely tickle the funny bones of the bourgeoisie? A person can take liberties with the capitalist system provided he does not hurt. A humorist and a clown are two different animals.

SOMETIMES there is something in a name. Arthur Sapp is our man. And he hails from Huntington, Indiana, and he has been nominated for the presidency of the Rotary International. There is nothing between Sapp and success except a little opposition. Let's hope it shows up, just to give Sapp a little excitement.

"WING" Benjamin of the House of David continues to dynamite his way into the news. Benjamin got by for a long time with the proposition that he was the seventh messenger of some god or other. Thousands of people believed him and paid him for the privilege. But there is an end to most things and now poor Benjamin is on the threshold of a jail.

"FERTILIZER is necessary in order that flowers may grow," sings J. B.S.H. in The Advance, official organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Also political parties that require the artificial stimulus of improvised manure. Which reminds us that J.B.S.H. is a stockholder in the parentage of a new political party designed to shove the Workers (Communist) Party off the map. Methinks, (to use a style much affected by Shakespeare) fertilizers should stick to their hiles.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

WANTED

Five Hundred Comrades Paying One Dollar Each to Cover the Five Hundred Dollar Fine

With a smile of triumph the Professional Patriots listened to Judge Murphy as he pronounced the verdict of Five Hundred Dollars against The DAILY WORKER, thus invoking the full limit of the law in the case. These gentry realized fully what a fierce blow they are delivering to The DAILY WORKER by imposing such a heavy fine at this time, when our financial difficulties are so great.

But they reckoned without our comrades. They did not realize that the comrades feel that the sentence against The DAILY WORKER is really a sentence against them and they will stand their share of the sentence imposed upon them. We will show them what solidarity means. The closest fighters around The DAILY WORKER will meet the challenge of the capitalist court with a one dollar bill. We want five hundred such donations immediately to cover the amount of the fine. Let no one shirk his responsibility. Let us meet the blow shoulder to shoulder, in a collective and true Bolshevik spirit.

Subway Men Drive for Union

READY TO KICK COMPANY UNION TO SMITHEREENS

Untermyer Revelations Damn Bosses

Worth a million dollars to the subway workers.

This was the comment yesterday of an organizer prominent in the 1925 Interborough Rapid Transit strike on the vigorous assault on the I. R. T.'s company union by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the transit commission.

Whether Untermyer's recommendation that the I. R. T. bosses be forced to quit their vicious warfare against the Street Car Men's Union will be headed by the transit commission was another question, the organizer admitted. The commission during the 1925 strike did nothing to aid the strikers, when a word from its members might have swung the balance to the side of the strikers.

Company officials admitted yesterday that their so-called "Brotherhood of I. R. T. Employees" company union had been hard hit by Untermyer's statement to the commission reviewing the company's anti-union policy. Chances for a subway strike in the future have been increased, they complained.

Part of Terror Lifted.

Subway workers canvassed by a DAILY WORKER reporter expressed themselves as hopeful that a real organizing drive can be gotten under way soon. Terrorized by the I. R. T.'s blacklist and anti-union policies, (Continued on Page Five)

Carroll, Theatre Man, Headed for Atlanta

Atty. General Sargent yesterday ordered Earl K. Carroll removed immediately to Atlanta penitentiary to begin serving his term on conviction for perjury. The attorney general declared that there is nothing in the report of the medical commission which recently examined Carroll to show that his health would be injured by removal to the prison.

Anita Whitney Comes to Aid of The Daily Worker "To Save at All Hazard"

My brave comrades in The DAILY WORKER: The DAILY WORKER must be saved at all hazards. Its voice is needed now as never before. I am sending enclosed sum at once and hope to duplicate it in a few days. Fraternally, Charlotte Anita Whitney. (Continued on Page Two)

Party Membership Meet Scheduled for Saturday at Manhattan Lyceum

A very important special Workers (Communist) Party membership meeting will be held at Manhattan Lyceum on Saturday at 10 a. m.

This meeting is called for the purpose of taking up one of the most important problems of the Party and the District Executive Committee calls up on the entire Party membership to attend this meeting and to be on time.

Engdahl Addresses Health Department Convention of USSR

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (by mail).—Mine was the great privilege of extending the greetings of the Communist International and our American Workers (Communist) Party to the Sixth Convention of the Health Department Heads of the Soviet Union.

In responding to my greeting, N. A. Semashko, the people's commissar of health, declared:

"Allow me in the name of this convention to express my deep appreciation and thanks to the Communist International for the greetings extended here by Comrade Engdahl.

"Allow me to express our greetings to our fraternal Communist Party in America.

"Allow me to express our deep condolence for the death of its general secretary, Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg. "We are honored that the ashes of Comrade Ruthenberg have found their last resting place here in the Kremlin Wall, together with the ashes of other revolutionary leaders.

"Let me assure the Communist International, in the name of the Sixth Convention of Health Department Heads of the Soviet Union that we also are holding high the banner of Communism.

"It is in this spirit that we will continue to carry on and develop our work. Long live the social revolution."

1,000 Delegates. More than a thousand delegates, from every section of the Soviet Union, applauded Semashko's remarks. They were gathered here for many days discussing the health problems of the Soviet Union. The opening session was held in a great auditorium the walls of which were covered with huge posters picturing the development of the health of the masses within the borders of the (Continued on Page Two)

REPORT CHIANG ALLIANCE WITH CHANG TSO-LIN

U. S. Minister Refuses To Withdraw Legation

SHANGHAI, June 7.—It is persistently rumored here that Chiang Kai-shek, who has been expelled from the Kuomintang for betraying the Chinese revolution, will join hands with the northern war lords in their war against the Nationalists. It is reported that Chiang is actually carrying on negotiations with Chang Tso-lin, Manchurian war lord.

Chiang continues his reign of terror in Shanghai, Nanking and neighboring cities, executing Nationalist and labor leaders daily. It is estimated that forty Chinese left wing sympathizers are executed daily by Chiang Kai-shek.

Butler MacMurray Quarrel.

PEKING, June 7.—Difficulties between John V. A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, and Major General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China, continue. Minister MacMurray has refused to withdraw the U. S. legation from Peking, despite the advice of General Butler, who expects the Nationalist capture of Peking in the very near future.

Nationalists Push On.

HANKOW, June 7.—Nationalist troops, now in complete control of territory south of the Yellow River, are beginning to renew their drive against the Fengtien troops.

General Feng is reported to have predicted the capture of Peking by July.

Bellanca Plane Ends Trip at Berlin Field

BERLIN, June 7.—The airplane flight ended officially this afternoon at 5:53 p. m. central European time at the Tempelhof Field, when the Bellanca-Wright plane Columbia, with Clarence D. Chamberlin, pilot, and Charles A. Levine, financial backer, landed from Cottbus, Germany.

The Columbia thus completed its flight from Roosevelt Field, New York—a flight in which only two stops were made and these both on German soil.

Extra Holiday for Us As Bosses Greet Flyer

An extra week end holiday for workers, in which to escape the city's heat and smoke, may result from plans of bosses to close shops on Monday to greet Charles A. Lindbergh, the flyer.

BRITAIN CARRIES ON UNOFFICIAL WAR AGAINST SOVIET UNION THRU POLAND, LITHUANIA, RUMANIA; TORIES GLOATING OVER ASSASSINATION OF ENVOY

"Hell and Maria" Dawes Thinks Kellogg's Time Is Up; Jobs at His Men

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 7.—Without regard to the disrespect shown his Republican associate in Washington affairs, vice president Dawes here in a speech today stated that the United States was being beaten on the diplomatic field by most of the countries of Europe because of not sending its more intelligent men abroad as representatives.

"Diplomacy in Europe, because of the critical economic position in which these countries find themselves, is being evolved under continued contracts and the law of 'survival of the fittest,'" he said. "The United States must begin to put really able men in charge of its foreign affairs," was another statement.

FURRIERS SEEK TO TELL MAYOR OF BRUTALITIES

Joint Boards Plan to Send Delegation

An attempt will be made to have a committee representing the Furriers' Joint Board and the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board appear before Mayor Walker today and report to the city executive details of the excessive brutality of the Industrial Squad toward members of the two unions.

"If the appointment is made," said Ben Gold, manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, "Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board, C. S. Zimmerman, manager of the Dress Department of this Joint Board, and I will call upon the mayor with a group of workers who have been brutally beaten by the Industrial Squad during these past two days.

"These will include Lena Goodman, a dressmaker, who had her nose broken and received serious injuries this morning; Max Wallman, if he is able to leave Bellevue Hospital where he was removed after the detectives had beaten and arrested him yesterday; George Perdicaris, S. Commodakis and F. Kromotis all of whom were taken into a room at the 30th street police station, following their arrest on the picket line yesterday, and were terribly beaten so that their resulting injuries are (Continued on Page Five)

Prexy Throws Sop to Mississippi Sufferers By Call to Congress

WASHINGTON, June 7.—President Coolidge will call the 70th Congress into session next October or November, at least a month in advance of its regular convening, to consider the Mississippi flood problem and other matters of government, it was clearly indicated at the White House today.

Bellanca Cashing in on Columbia Flight

Giuseppe M. Bellanca, designer of the "Columbia" which has just completed a non-stop flight from New York to Germany is organizing a company to build multi-motored planes to carry 40 or more passengers to Europe on a commercial basis.

The big problem in the way of further trans-Atlantic air travel is financial, Bellanca said.

Wojkoff Walking With USSR Chargé Expelled From England When Shot by White Guardist

London News, Die-Hard Sheet, Lavishes Praise on Murder; Polish Workers Protest

WARSAW, Poland, June 7.—The Soviet Minister to Poland, M. Wojkoff, was assassinated at the Warsaw Central Station this morning by Boris Kowceda, a young Russian monarchist inflamed by British anti-Soviet propaganda. The brutal murder of the Soviet envoy is regarded as a direct result of the intensive anti-Soviet drive that Tory Britain has been carrying on in states bordering on the Soviet Union.

Following on the heels of the raids on the Soviet legation in Peking, the Arcos raids and the British rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the British-inspired assassination of the Soviet envoy may have far-reaching diplomatic consequences.

As the Soviet Minister was walking along the platform of the station with A. P. Rosengolz, former Charge d'Affaires in London, Kowceda fired eight shots at him. The minister fell to platform, wounded in the breast. He was rushed to a hospital where he died an hour later.

Workers Protest

Workers thruout Warsaw are protesting against Wojkoff's murder, which they regard as a British move to increase the difficulties between the Soviet Union and Poland. More basically, Britain's object is to goad the Soviet Union into a war, observers state.

Great Britain has been carrying on an intense propaganda campaign in Poland, Lithuania, and Rumania and has been welding these states into an anti-Soviet bloc.

Tories Express Pleasure

LONDON, June 7.—Gloating over the murder of M. Wojkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the London Evening News, which has been conducting an anti-Soviet campaign, says:

"By his assassination at the hand of a Royalist, retribution has come to one of the chief perpetrators of one of the foulest murders in history." "The foul murder" to which the Evening News refers is the execution of the Czar in 1919.

The London News substantially represents the views of the Tory Cabinet, and its expression of satisfaction over the murder of the Soviet envoy is regarded as semi-official encouragement to White Guardists thruout the world to commit similar murders.

(Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOLD BACK OF INTRIGUE AGAINST U. S. S. R.

General Pilsudski, the tyrant of Poland, is an English tool. He seized power thru a coup d'etat in which he had the backing and tacit support of Great Britain, and in which he unseated a parliamentary majority in the Polish Sjem which was bought and paid for by France.

The chief point in British policy in Poland has been, working thru Pilsudski, to build an anti-Soviet Union bloc from the Black Sea to the North Sea. This fact was not known to the Communist International, which, thru its press service, International Press Correspondence, has repeatedly exposed British intrigue. Thus "Imprecor" for March 3, states:

The seizure of power by Pilsudsky in May 1926, the Fascist coup d'etat in Volmar (Latvia), the destruction of the White Russian Hromada, which went hand in hand with an unprecedented terror against all the national minorities which are settled in Poland on the borders of the Soviet Union—all this is in the closest connection with the plans of intervention of British imperialism. The interventionists aim at the victory of Fascism in the Baltic border states and Poland, so that they may cover in the rear in case they undertake a campaign against the Soviet Union. And Again: Imprecor, March 19, 1927.

Fascist Ring.

Each concludes, in the same article: A survey of the Fascist movement to the west of the Soviet Union shows that a Fascist ring is being successfully welded around the Soviet Union, anti-Soviet bloc, with the (Continued on Page Two)

AVELLA MINERS DEMAND MASS PICKETING START

Order Officials to Defy Sheriff's Ukase

AVELLA, Pa., June 7.—Calling for mass violation of the arbitrary and illegal orders of the sheriff of Allegheny county prohibiting it, and demanding that greater activity be taken to raise relief for the miners locked out in the great bituminous coal fields of America, the local union here has passed resolutions and is circulating them about amongst the other unions of the United Mine Workers of America.

The letter sent with the two resolutions passed points out that:

"Providing relief for the striking miners, their wives and children must not be looked upon as charity. It is the duty of those miners who continue to work and the workers generally to make it possible for all the union men who are on strike to remain at their posts and to make it impossible for the coal operators to open their mines on the non-union basis. This can be achieved if some relief is rushed to the striking area.

"The question of picketing likewise (Continued on Page Two)

Organizational Problems

This is the first installment of a pamphlet on the problems of Party organization by Comrade Arne Swaback, district organizer of District 8. It deals purely with organizational problems and does not deal with the role of the Party. Hence its natural limitations. Publication of Comrade Swaback's contribution in pamphlet form is intended later on.—Ed.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NUCLEUS

THE nucleus is the basic unit of the Party. Its functioning determines the life and activity of the Party. The capacity of the nucleus for mobilization of all its members for active work is determined by its general understanding of Party objects and by the leadership given within the nucleus.

Our Party is built to fit the requirements of the class struggle. The strength of its inner structure is decisive. It must stand the test in action. Applied in organization practice this means that each nucleus must become one compact body, always active. It should be organized generally on the following basis.

The Leading Committee.

A nucleus must have an Executive Committee composed of the following members: chairman, secretary, financial secretary, industrial organizer, agitprop director, and literature and DAILY WORKER agent. (This may be increased or decreased according to the size of the nucleus.) Each member of the Executive Committee is to function as the head of each particular department named.

While the Executive Committee must give complete leadership to all the activities of the nucleus, it, however, does not mean that its members are to do all the work, but rather to give general direction, and see that work is properly distributed and decisions carried out. The active function of the nucleus will in the largest measure depend upon the ability of its Executive Committee to mobilize the members for active systematic Party work. It is therefore, important that the Executive Committee fully understand the qualifications of the various members for the various tasks. To this end it should from time to time conduct an examination of the membership in order to have work properly assigned and to make sure that each member attends to his respective duties. Those members who belong to mass organizations should participate actively in activities assigned to them within such organizations, while the small nuclei functions in many cases may be left to those who have no such connections.

Main Executive Duties.

The duties of the Nucleus Executive should be the following: 1. To work out an agenda for each nucleus meeting. 2. To introduce the proper spirit to the meeting and to watch its conduct. 3. To take care of all communications containing plans of work from higher bodies and make recommendations in accordance with the plans to the nucleus. It should decide which letters are to be read in full to the nucleus, if any. 4. To recommend measures for the conduct of current Party work or Party campaigns. 5. To assign work to the individual members.

The Executive Committee should meet prior to each nucleus meeting, work out its plans and select one of its members to make the complete report to the nucleus containing the various recommendations. The Executive Committee should also compile reports for higher bodies from time to time, such reports to contain standing of membership, number belonging to unions or mass organizations, general activities of the nucleus, participation in campaigns, leaflets distributed, paper and pamphlets circularized, etc. The report when compiled should be thoroughly discussed in the nucleus with a view to improving all future activities.

The Nucleus Agenda.

The nucleus agenda should gen-

erally consist of the following:

1. Reading of minutes.

2. Report and recommendations of Executive Committee with discussion and action on each particular point.

3. Current Business.—This should include assignment of work to individual members, distribution of circulars and literature, action on party press, recruiting of new members, finances, dues, stamp sales, ticket distribution, etc. (The two last items should be conducted so as not to interfere with the general conduct of the meeting.)

4. Current Party Campaigns.—Whether this be a campaign in connection with union activities, a campaign in connection with political activities, elections, labor party, protection of foreign-born, or building of the Party itself or Party press—under this heading specific measures and actions to be taken by the nucleus should be thrashed out and decided.

5. Political discussions.—Under this heading should be discussed the political significance of Party campaigns and most important current political events or strikes, based on reports in the Party press. Discussion should be conducted with a view to educating and training the membership.

A roll call of members present should be taken at each meeting and it is of vital importance to get into the habit of starting on time. If translations are necessary to members who do not understand English, such should be arranged for.

Membership Reports. SHOP talks on conditions, activities and experiences gained in shops, unions or other workers' organizations are great incentives in Party training. When time is set aside for such talks, one or two comrades should be selected as speakers and prepare their material. The nucleus should also require its members to make individual reports of their activities among non-Party workers. A good discussion with helpful criticism will generally serve to improve the methods and activities of the comrades.

The nucleus executive cannot consider itself as having measured up to requirements as long as some of the nucleus members remain inactive. It, therefore, follows that the first thing to do is to make nuclei meetings interesting so that all will want to attend. Next to get each comrade interested in each particular task and fully realize the possibilities available. Thirdly, to make assignments to the individual comrades in accordance with their capacities and with a view to ever more developing their responsibility and understanding. As soon as members become lax in attending meetings or in activities they should be visited and induced to take their part.

Shop nuclei naturally have additional tasks which will be dealt with in the following chapter.

British and American Gold Helps Assassin

(Continued from Page One) direct support of English imperialism, which is arming for intervention against the Soviet Union.

Not Successful Yet. As yet this bloc is not completed, nor is the ring round the Soviet Union closed. Up to the present, Germany has withheld its consent to English intervention. The bargaining continues in the foreign offices of the Great Powers. Germany is setting hopes which are not unfounded, on the support of England and demands that the frontiers laid down by the Treaty of Versailles be changed, above all that the Danzig corridor be removed. Poland, however, still remains inflexible and solemnly declares through the mouth of Zaleski; "not a hand's breadth of Polish soil; every man to the defence of the fatherland."

Wall Street In It. The United States is partially financing this bloc, as evidenced by the following from the New York Times, April 2, 1927: A credit from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York along the lines of the accommodation which the bank in the past has extended to Great Britain, Belgium, and other countries is also understood to be part of the financial plan for Poland. . . . The bank in the past has given credits to Poland, secured by the deposit of gold.

Philadelphia I. L. D. Has Conference for Bodies A. C. W. Bars

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Determined to help in the work of freeing Sacco and Vanzetti, even though barred from the conference called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers for this purpose, the Philadelphia local of the International Labor Defense has issued a call to all workers' organizations who for any reason could not get into this work otherwise. This conference meets every Thursday evening, at Free Letts Hall, 531 North 7th St., and urges all organizations, other than unions, which should affiliate with the Amalgamated conference, to send delegates to the I. L. D. conference.

Court Gives Patent to General Motors; Suit By Inventor Dismissed

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A decision of far reaching importance to the General Motors Corporation and to the automobile industry was handed down by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals today, ordering the dismissal of a suit by William P. Deppe and the Deppe Motors Corp., charging infringement of patents by General Motors.

Deppe is inventor of an internal combustion engine and also of a method for preparing explosive gas mixture for the superheating of fuel, charged General Motors had encroached on his rights in the production of the 1922 Buick passenger car and the 1922 General Motors Truck.

HAWAIIAN LAWYER JAILED, HOUNDED FOR STRIKE AID

Denied Parole; U. S. Sugar Kings Control Board

By LAURANCE TODD. (Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, June 7 (FP).—Pablo Manlapit, a Hawaiian lawyer of Filipino race, who encouraged many thousands of Filipino workers on sugar plantations in Hawaii to strike, in 1924, for a \$2 basic wage, and who has served two years in prison as a result, is the center of a fight between the sugar barons and their territorial government at Honolulu and the humanitarian element in the Hawaiian Islands. Manlapit's story has come to Washington. Efforts are about to be made by progressives to compel the territorial authorities to answer for their arbitrary and vindictive attitude, which seems to be due to the fact that these officials are in the sugar business. Manlapit is a victim of the class government which the sugar companies maintain for their private protection.

As the story has been told by Americans who have brought it to Washington, the Filipino plantation workers in Hawaii were brought there to supplant Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese labor which had in turn supplanted the native Hawaiian workers on the plantations. Native population had fallen in 50 years of hard toil on these plantations from a total of 300,000 to 21,000. Japan's government refused to permit Japanese peasants to come to Hawaii to work at \$20 a month and a company house, which was the rate paid Chinese and Portuguese on 2-year contracts. So the Japanese were paid more, and the Chinese secured better conditions, until some 15 years ago the Filipinos began coming, under a contract system. They accepted the offer of \$20 a month, with return passage guaranteed at the end of 2 years.

Manlapit became counsel for a union which was established among these Filipino plantation hands. Sympathizing with their misery in a country where the cost of living was rapidly rising, he inspired them with a hope that they could win better terms by striking. The stoppage of work that followed was joined by thousands who were not under contract. American owners of plantations, organized in the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Assn., became panic-stricken. They feared that the strikers would form a permanent union which would force them to pay wages far above the old level. Manlapit was denounced as a dangerous agitator. Police were sent out to cow the strikers. Many were arrested. Crowds of strikers were shot dead and a score left wounded. The strike was broken. The Filipinos went back to the fields. Manlapit was arrested on a conspiracy charge, and was convicted and sentenced to serve from 2 to 10 years in prison.

Refuse Him Parole. After two years he was entitled to a parole from the prison board, but when he applied for it, in January, 1927, the board ruled that unless he would submit to deportation to the Philippine Islands he would not be paroled. He had never lived in the Philippines. His wife is a white American citizen. He has four small children. The sugar planters' influence had been such that organized charity in Honolulu found pretexts for refusing aid to his family. His wife went to work in a laundry at \$8 a week, and she was induced to sign over the custody of her children to an orphan asylum. Under these circumstances, Manlapit refused to accept deportation to the Philippines unless his family were sent with him. The board refused to consider such a suggestion. Even after the state's attorney decided that the board could not order him deported, the board refused the parole. Two of the three members of the board are prominent in sugar companies, while the third is a former I. W. W., converted to Y. M. C. A. and Boy Scout work. He spoke sympathetically of Manlapit—and voted to hold him in prison.

Gov. Farrington, who could force the board to release this victim of sugar planters' vengeance, is a partner in a newspaper enterprise with one of the biggest men in the sugar planters' organization. He has evaded the issue, claiming that it was a matter for the board to handle.

New England Workers Face Worst Depression of All, Says State's Job Expert

BOSTON, June 7.—New England workers are facing a depression unparalleled in that center of unemployment.

This warning comes not from pessimistic economists or southern textile interests but from G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent of the Massachusetts state employment bureau. Speaking before the Boston Central Labor Union, Dunderdale declared that New England is now at the lowest level of depression in a quarter century and that workers must expect even worse conditions.

Textiles are the main contributors to the widespread unemployment, he declared, but boots and shoes are also "very spotty" with little work in some sections and virtual shutdowns in others.

More than 2,000 men and women apply at the Boston employment bureau every day, Dunderdale declared, but there is only one job for every 20 applicants.

Engdahl Talks at Health Conference in Moscow

(Continued from Page One)

workers' republics since the Bolshevik revolution.

It was not difficult to talk to this great assemblage, many of whom were highly skilled scientists and renowned specialists in their profession. They were all united in the common struggle, not only to combat disease in all its forms, but to eliminate the causes of disease as well, a struggle made possible by the building of a new social order that is crushing the profit system underfoot. I was presented to this audience by the first assistant people's commissar of health, Z. P. Soloviev, who was acting as chairman. I said in part:

Engdahl Speaks.

"Comrade chairman and comrades of the Sixth Convention of the Health Departments of the Soviet Union. In no country in the world outside the Soviet Union does there exist a people's commissariat of health as part of the government. This is so because in no country where the rule of profits exists, is the class in power interested in combatting and eliminating the causes of the diseases that ravage the working masses.

"In the United States we have a department of state that carries on an aggressive campaign in the interests of American imperialism. It is waging its fight today against Mexico, Nicaragua and China. In the cabinet of the American president there also sits a secretary of commerce, Herbert Hoover, to help protect profits wherever they are endangered, and to expand this robbery of the masses. But there is no secretary of health in the government of the American profiteers.

Unity For Health.

"Within the borders of the Soviet Union you have achieved the unity of the health departments. Through the Union one system of health protection is maintained that is centralized in the people's commissariat of health. You have already achieved tremendous progress in winning the participation of the masses in the health work of the Union, thru drawing the workers and peasants into co-operative activities with these health departments. You have developed the program, not only for curing the sick, but also for eliminating the causes of disease.

"You are to be congratulated on the able leadership of Comrade-Doctor Semashko in carrying on this work. Even in far off America we have heard of the able and constructive work directed by Comrade Semashko. The health authorities of America are forced to recognize his worth, and even the profit system that keeps workers enslaved under disease-breeding conditions in American industry makes it impossible for them to carry out in the United States the system you have established here. Comrade Semashko recently presented the health work in the Soviet Union to the international family of health departments at the health conference recently held in Paris. But not until the workers in other lands have also won their victory over the profit system will it be possible for them also to inaugurate the war against disease on the broad and effective scale that you are carrying it on here under the banners of an emancipated working class.

Workers Watch.

"Thus the workers the world over are turning their eyes toward your congress here, and it is with the earnest hope of world labor that your achievements will soon spread to all lands, that I greet you in the name of the Communist International and also of its American section, the Workers (Communist) Party of America."

Many of the remnants of czarist still persist among the so-called "professional" classes. This includes the doctors and physicians, some of whom chafe under the fact that they do not enjoy the best of conditions, while the Workers' Republic strives to do its utmost to lift the level of the masses, that was low indeed under the czarist tyranny. Thus I urged that the intellectuals, especially in the professions, must become the honest and devoted allies of the workers

Fascists Kicked Out of Sormenti Meeting After Raising Row

BOSTON, June 7.—Fascists were ejected from a meeting sponsored by the Anti-Fascist Alliance here when they attempted to howl down Enea Sormenti, a New York anti-fascist editor. Sormenti, soon to be deported because the government charges he entered the country illegally to escape certain death at the hands of Mussolini's agents in Italy, is editor of Il Lavoratore.

Sormenti is an Italian war veteran with four wounds to show for his service. He charges that his mother was murdered by Italian fascists because of his activities. The Civil Liberties' Union interested itself in his case and obtained the Department of Labor's consent that he be deported to some other country than Italy, where he fears he would meet certain death.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J., June 7.—The Window Cleaners' Unions which has been on strike here for past 2 weeks against the bosses who proceeded to hire scab help in violation of their agreement with the local are all out 100 per cent. The spirit of the workers is just as strong today as the day they went out on general strike.

Most of the bosses want to settle with the union and have made approaches to the local strike committee. However, the American Window Cleaning Co. and the N. Y. & N. J. Window Cleaning Co. are bitterly fighting the union and refuse to settle. These two firms want to maintain open shop conditions. The workers are determined to stay out on strike until all the bosses concede to their demands.

Big Meeting Tomorrow.

On Thursday evening in the New Montgomery Hall, Prince and Montgomery streets, a huge protest meeting has been arranged in behalf of the striking furriers of Local 25. Every worker is urged to attend to learn for himself of the frame-up against the local and its officers. Prominent speakers from Newark and New York will speak.

The attempts on the part of the International Fur Workers' Union and all the reactionary forces lined up with them to break the Rabbit Workers' Local Union 25 have thus far met with failure. The strike and the spirit of the men is high.

in their struggle to build the new social order.

Chinese Professor Killed.

I cited the heroic martyrdom of Lee Ta Chao, whose murder at the hands of Chang Tso-lin's assassins had just been reported that day from Peking. Lee Ta Chao was a professor in the law faculty of the Peking University. But this did not prevent his being a leader of the Chinese Communist Party, one of its organizers and a prominent member of its Central Committee. He was the son of a peasant. His immediate crime was the fact that he was caught in the provocation raid on the Soviet Embassy of Peking, for which he was strangled to death. He left a mother and widow, son and two daughters.

I argued that Lee Ta Chao's heroic martyrdom should inspire honest intellectuals to greater sacrifices in the class struggle everywhere.

I also cited the case of the Russian professor, Timiriasev, who gave of his precious intellectual forces, of his knowledge and vast experiences, to the Soviet task of reconstruction. He joined the forces of the workers and peasants, since the very beginning of the revolution, being denounced by the intelligentsia, who did not understand him, as "an old man who had lost his senses." He was denounced as insane because he worked with the "terrible Bolsheviks." Yet it was Lunacharsky, the Soviet commissar of education, who said it was Timiriasev who had saved the honor of the Russian intellectuals. I declared:

Intelligence For All.

"The best elements of the intelligentsia should not belong to the bourgeoisie, but should join forces with the working class. Instead of selling themselves to the capitalists, they should become the allies of the workers and peasants."

Then I told of the revolting health conditions, citing many statistics, that existed in capitalist industry in America, especially in those basic industries where the workers were unorganized and unable to protect their interests. I concluded by urging every possible support of the people's commissariat of health. My address was translated by George Askenduse, formerly of the American Communist Party.

Comrade Wolf extended the greetings of the doctors' fraction of the Communist Party of Germany. The people's commissariat of health, Dr. Turcomania, also spoke pointing out that the Soviet medical program was building up the health of the workers of the East. A greeting was also extended by a representative of the Young Communist League, who pointed out that the death rate of the youth was being lowered under Soviet rule. Workers' delegates from the factories and workshops also spoke. If time permits I will give you some of the details of the work of this congress in another article.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Coli Search Rescues 2 Fishermen Left to Die by Schooner Gloucester

HALIFAX, N. S., June 7.—Major F. Sidney Cotton, of New York, and the other members of the expedition which is to scour the wilds of Labrador for traces of the missing French fliers, Captains Nungesser and Coli, in the monoplane Jeanne D'Arc, arrived here today on the liner Silvia.

The Silvia reported rescuing two fishermen in a dory sixty miles southwest of Cape Sable. The fishermen, Howard Clayton and John Toab, were members of the crew of the American Schooner Gloucester and had been lost in the fog while following their ship.

U. S. Babbits in Rush For Top Hats Required In Gay Gambling Joint

OSTEND, Belgium, June 7.—A famine in top-hats exists here as a result of the sudden ambition of several hundred American Rotarians, here for the Rotary international convention, to be properly attired.

The tradition of the "Kursaal," famous gambling resort has always called for this formality. Besides the gambling, the chief attraction today for the Rotarians was the visit of Queen Elizabeth and Princess Marie Jose.

Avella Miners Demand Mass Picketing

(Continued from Page One)

is a very important one. The orders issued by the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties against large scale picketing is un-American. These orders were issued in order to protect the interests of the coal operators and is a blow at the striking miners and at labor generally. Every ounce of our energy must be mobilized in order to defeat these vicious anti-labor orders of the sheriffs."

The resolution in regard to picketing says:

"WHEREAS, the sheriffs of Allegheny and Washington counties of the state of Pennsylvania posted notices prohibiting mass meetings of union miners and picketing near the seam mines, and

"WHEREAS, such an order of the sheriffs is an arbitrary and unwarranted act aimed to help the coal operators to break the union, and

"WHEREAS, the present system of picketing, where the union men are prevented from coming together in large groups and to speak to the strike-breakers is ineffective, and

"WHEREAS, this makes it necessary to fight for our rights to picket lawfully in any way we may find it necessary, therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that we call upon our International and District Presidents to fight against this vicious order of the sheriffs by organizing mass picketing at a number of mines in violation of the sheriffs' orders and that our District and International Presidents shall lead this picketing in order to bring the attention of all workers to bring the question of the rights and the public at large."

The other resolution calling for more effective relief measures demands:

"1.—That we call upon the International officials of the UMWA to immediately place a 15% strike assessment during the period of the strike, upon all miners now at work in the anthracite and the union bituminous districts, the money so collected to be used entirely for strike relief.

"2.—That we request the International officials of the UMWA to immediately issue a call for financial assistance for the miners and to urge the American Federation of Labor to issue a similar appeal.

"3.—That we call upon the district officers of District No. 5 to stimulate the collection of relief from labor unions and sympathizing elements in Western Pennsylvania, and should urge other districts of the UMWA to do likewise.

"4.—That local unions of the UMWA shall take the initiative in forming local relief committees in all mining centers to be made up of representatives of miners' unions and friendly local unions of other trades, for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the miners on strike."

Workers' Aid Raising Relief.

The International Workers' Aid will do its share in this relief work in this district as long as the struggle between the miners and the coal operators continue. The International Workers' Aid of Western Pennsylvania will hold a huge picnic at the farm of Frank Guida, Cheswick, Pa., on Sunday, June 12. An elaborate program which includes dancing, speaking and sports was arranged by the arrangements committee, and the motion picture "Breaking Chains" will be shown free. The picnic can easily be reached by trains, street car and automobile.

Directions to the picnic grounds from Pittsburgh. Take car 50 at Smithfield and Sixth, go to end of line, transfer to car No. 94 then go to end of line to the Cheswick car. Trains 10:10, 11:25 a. m., 2:50 p. m. to Cheswick, Pa., or by auto—follow the Freeport Road.

Daylight Booze Hold-up.

Four automobile bandits held up a truck loaded with \$10,000 of pre-war whiskey at 11th Ave. and 44th St., yesterday, kidnaped the driver and his helper and took possession of the truck and its cargo.

Right Wing Labor In Norway Accepts Industrial Court

OSLO, June 7 (FP).—Norwegian labor, placed under a system of compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes by act of parliament, has accepted the first award made in the arbitration tribunal.

Passage of the new law was followed by the calling off, by Norwegian employers, of a lockout against 15,000 trade unionists which had been effective for 12 weeks, in an attempt to enforce a sharp cut in wages. It is this group that has accepted a compromise reduction in pay.

The new law provides that until Aug. 1, 1929, wherever the cabinet considers that important public interests are endangered, and when the state conciliator has failed to settle a dispute, the cabinet may, at the suggestion of its conciliator, issue a decree forbidding a stoppage of work and ordering the tribunal to decide the point at issue. No change in wages or conditions is permitted until this decision is made.

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KUOMINTANG DENOUNCES TREACHERY OF CHIANG IN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

The following is a statement issued to the Chinese people by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang enumerating Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary actions.

Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor to the Chinese Kuomintang, who is now commander-in-chief of the First Unit of the Nationalist Revolutionary Army, has long cherished a sinister design. His treachery and recalcitrance know no bound. Adhering to the liberal spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the party has adopted an attitude of tolerance in the hope that he would repent and make amends for his wrongful conduct.

Two-Fold Duty. The Kuomintang has to fulfill a two-fold duty: internally, to eradicate militarism and externally, to eliminate imperialism. Chiang's acts are not only perverse in the extreme but also mean the 'substitution of tyranny' for democracy!

1. Violation of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's instructions.—The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen held that the aim of the Nationalist revolution should be to secure freedom and equality for China. Hence, internally, we should eliminate militarism and externally, we should annihilate imperialism.

2. Ruination of the party school by way of disintegrating the revolutionary force. The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen entrusted the management of Whampoa Cadet School to Chiang with the expectation that he would train military men for the service of the party.

3. Destruction of the party military system with the consequent infringement of the power and authority of the Central Party and government.—On March 20, 1926, he wrongfully sent troops and effected the arrest of the party representatives of the 2nd Division, thereby destroying the party military system.

4. Oppressive control of the party and employment of scoundrels.—The comrades of the party were very much exasperated by the coup of March 20, 1926, and it was only the presence of the enemy that restrained them from adopting punitive measures against him.

5. Usurpation of governmental power in appointing army chief-commanders without authority.—The appointment and dismissal of civil military officials are rights reserved for the Nationalist government.

6. Violation of the resolutions adopted by the Central Party and opposition to the elevation of the party power.—The removal of the Central Party and government to Hupeh was decided upon at Canton.

7. Alliance with imperialists and compromise with militarists.—The bringing about of the downfall of the imperialists and the militarists is the fundamental policy of the party.

8. Persecution of farmers and laborers, and murder of common people.—It is in the interests of our people that our party has carried on this revolution—in fact the foundation of the party is laid on the interests of the masses.

9. Smothering of political work among troops.—Recently Chiang arbitrarily sealed up the offices of the General Political Department of the Military Council stationed in Shanghai.

10. The calling of an illegal conference against the Central Government.—The general regulations of the party stipulates that meetings of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Control Committee must be held at the place of the seat of the Central Government.

11. Interference with local administration and trampling down of peoples' rights.—Whenever he arrives at a new place Chiang would unlawfully appoint civil and military officials, not even attempting to discard rascals and unscrupulous sharks.

12. Suppression of public opinion and interference with newspapers.—Realizing that his crimes have reached a height that they could no longer be tolerated by public opinion, and fearing that the newspaper might publish news concerning his anti-revolutionary acts, thus exposing his crimes, Chiang gave orders, forbidding newspapers to publish articles against his interests, suppressing news

RIGHT AND CENTER LABOR POLITICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN



Upper portraits are of Arthur Henderson, left, and J. H. Thomas, right, Labor Party heads, whose anti-Communist activities made easier the Arcos raids by the government and aid the passage of the anti-strike bill now before the House of Commons. Below are, left, Ernest Bevin, and right, Arthur Purcell. These two are centrists, not so ruthless in their opposition to the left wing as Henderson and Thomas. Purcell headed the delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics which brot back a report, on the whole, favorable.

has sent Hsiang Chuan-yi and Lee Chao to Szechuen, where Liu Hsiang and Lai Hsing-hui were induced to murder the people of Chungking and to besiege Luchow.

Shanghai is the base of operations of imperialists and counter-revolutionaries. There the number of laborers is larger than in any other part of China. It is there that the severest of oppression against labor was experienced. Immediately upon his arrival at Shanghai, Chiang Kai-shek formed a seditious league with the imperialists, and began a campaign against the mass of the people as well as laborers.

Crushing Work. Smothering of political work among troops.—Recently Chiang arbitrarily sealed up the offices of the General Political Department of the Military Council stationed in Shanghai. Without authority he also arrested persons engaged in political training of troops.

Illegal Conference. The calling of an illegal conference against the Central Government.—The general regulations of the party stipulates that meetings of the Central Executive Committee and of the Central Control Committee must be held at the place of the seat of the Central Government.

Interference with local administration and trampling down of peoples' rights.—Whenever he arrives at a new place Chiang would unlawfully appoint civil and military officials, not even attempting to discard rascals and unscrupulous sharks.

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from Wuhan, and falsely accused our party of being 'red.' Be it noted that Chiang is also one of our members, and it is absurd to think that he could tell such a falsehood in the manner of Chang Tso-lin and Chang Chung-chang. He does this for no other purpose than offering the imperialists and militarists a demonstration that he is prepared, for his own selfish interest, to surrender to them under the false banner of anti-Bolshevism.

A New Crisis in the European Mining Industry

By F. R. We are experiencing the beginnings of a new crisis in the European mining industry. The struggle of the British miners last year and the consequent exclusion of Great Britain from among the coal-supplying countries of the world may somewhat have relieved the status of European coal production by making it possible for the constantly accumulating stocks at the pitheads to be cleared, but this amelioration was no more than transient.

Victory In Vain. The British coal magnates had carried off a complete victory over the British miners. Not only did they effect a prolongation of the working hours; they also made a cut in wages and began to put through their comprehensive programme of rationalization in regard to working methods by reducing the number of shifts in the face of a simultaneous increase of output.

In spite of all the desperate efforts of the British coal magnates, to regain the lost world markets and to penetrate into fresh pastures, the possibilities of exportation get smaller and smaller. Production is already being restricted, fewer shifts being worked, and further miners are being dismissed, notwithstanding which, the stocks at the pitheads are growing so large that there is again talk of a necessity of reducing the costs of production, which means the wages. The course of procedure is so clearly outlined in England, that the miners' leader Cook only the other day pointed out that a fresh struggle was impending at no very distant date, in which connection the miners would have to withstand the attacks of the mine-owners.

These proceedings in British mining naturally affect the mining industry of all Europe most sensibly. The prosperous business cycle called forth abroad by the British miners' struggle is over, and the competition of Great Britain has become far keener than it was before.

In the Ruhr district the situation has become so acute that miners have been discharged and idle shifts introduced. On this subject the Bochum correspondent of the "Berliner Borsen-Courier" states that "if the market crisis continues to obtain, further serious restrictions will be inevitable."

That the coal-mining districts outside Germany have also been affected by this crisis may be seen from a report of the Belgian Labor Ministry, according to which the position of the Belgian hard-coal market is getting more and more critical.

Polish Situation. The situation in Poland, meanwhile, is catastrophic. The pithead stocks in Upper Silesia, which have at all times been the most reliable barometer to record the position of coal-mining, reached a total of 1,021,000 tons on March 31st, a figure which has up to the present only occurred once, during the customs war with Germany.

The deterioration of the coal position is yet more drastically expressed in the sale returns. In February the home market absorbed 1,566,477 tons, but in March only 1,263,000 tons. The development of export trade is altogether disastrous. While in January coal exports from Eastern Upper Silesia alone still totalled practically a million (or to

HAVELOCK WILSON AND THE SAD CASE OF DAVID SCOTT

LONDON, June 7.—Havelock Wilson, renegade bureaucrat of the Seamen's Union, has joined hands with the Tory government of Birkenhead and Churchill, in attacking the Soviet Union for its alleged mistreatment of a British sailor named David Scott, who was deported from Russia for violating the criminal code.

Wilson has made political capital out of the sordid case in his efforts to help the Die-Hards break off relations with Soviet Russia. He has appealed to members of Parliament on Scott's behalf. A statement issued by the General Council of the Soviet trade union movement shows that Scott came to Russia in 1923 and remained there illegally. He does not deny this.

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be exact 995,499) tons, there was a drop in February to 766,691 and in March a further fall to 694,808 tons. In relation to January, exports have thus declined by about 30 per cent. Everything points to the probability that the giant struggle of the British miners was no more than a prelude to still greater struggles. The success of the British mine-owners and the keen British competition will also drive the Continental coal magnates to force through their "rationalization." Even now, workers are being discharged, idle shifts introduced, and pits closed down.

All the forces of the working class will have to be called up if the imminent attack of the employers is to be repelled. The fate of the British miners should have taught the international proletariat that it is only a fight on a united international basis that can avert defeat.

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The Assassination at Warsaw.

The assassination at Warsaw of M. Wojkoff, the Soviet minister to Poland, by a creature described as a young Russian student with monarchist tendencies, has a much deeper significance than appears on the surface. Despite the weak explanation of the Polish government that no police protection was furnished because the Soviet minister did not request it, the criminal neglect of the Pilsudski regime must be condemned in the strongest terms. Especially is this neglect more pronounced inasmuch as A. P. Rosengoltz, former Charge d'Affaires in London, expressly expelled by the Baldwin tory government, was with M. Wojkoff at the time, and such attacks, inspired by London, could be expected.

The facts at hand at this writing are too meagre definitely to place the blame, but we venture the opinion that this is also the handiwork of the dastardly British tory government of forgery and provocation that has been contriving by every low device to provoke a war against the workers' and peasants' government of Russia.

Credence is given to this interpretation by the malignant attack upon the dead ambassador by the semi-official London Evening News, which charges, without a scintilla of evidence, that M. Wojkoff gave the order that resulted in the execution of the family of the Czar. Says this reptile sheet:

"By this assassination at the hand of a royalist retribution has come to one of the chief perpetrators of one of the foulest murders in history."

This red-baiting and anti-Soviet publication expresses the sentiments of the Baldwin government and is contributory evidence that the tory criminals have now added assassination to their vile deeds against the Soviet Union. They hoped thereby to provoke the Soviets into a war against Poland, but the Pilsudski government has evidently been quick to disavow the deed. Britain's game in this case was loathsome as all tory practices. It hoped to provoke a war between Russia and Poland, then spur other European countries to a defense of Poland—the same old game of trying to use other nations as pawns in its imperialist game.

But the workers of Britain will know how to meet this latest move on the part of their hated rulers against the peace of the world and heavy and frightful as is the loss of its minister, the Soviet Union will not be maneuvered into war.

Nothing short of actual intervention of Soviet territory by the armed forces of Britain will evoke retaliation by Soviet armed forces, who will then defend the revolution with a determination that will smash the imperialist hordes to pieces and arouse the working class of Britain to another general strike and revolution.

War Clouds in the Balkans.

Diplomatic relations between Yugoslavia and Albania have been broken. British tory intrigue and Italian fascist rapacity are responsible for this move toward a Balkan war. Back of Albania stands fascist Italy, back of Mussolini threats to Yugoslavia is the secret diplomacy of Great Britain, striving to make vassal states of all the Balkan nations for the triple purpose of (1) strengthening its power in the Near East so it can weaken Turkish influence in the world of Islam, which has direct bearing upon its colonial policy in India, (2) strengthening its fight for control of the Balkan and Near East oil fields, (3) building a bloc against the Soviet Union.

Mussolini, although having designs of his own upon Yugoslavia, plays the game of agent of the British government. In his recent provocation against Yugoslavia, when that country threatened to appeal to the Council of the League of Nations, it was Britain that enabled the fascist brigand to bluff his way through and avoid defending his course before the league.

The actual break occurred over the arrest in Albania of a representative of the Yugoslav government who was accused of spying activities. Yugoslavia demanded the release of the prisoner. Backed by Italy the Albanian government, a vassal of Italy by the terms of the treaty of Tirana, (November 27, 1926) impudently refused to release the representative of Yugoslavia. A break in diplomatic relations followed, precipitating a situation reminiscent of the dark July days of 1914.

Italy has been carrying out a policy of most flagrant provocation against Yugoslavia since the rise to power of the black-guard government of Mussolini. After varied struggles it succeeded, through treachery of politicians in Albania, in putting through the treaty of Tirana, which signed away the independence of that nation and gave Italy exclusive rights to the exploitation of the Albanian oil fields. So Italy has her own special interests to serve, while at the same time playing the game of Britain.

It is noteworthy that Albania has laid the case before the League of Nations. This action would never have been taken without consent of Italy, that same fascist government that refused to consider the proposed league investigations of the Albanian situation a few months ago when Yugoslavia wanted a hearing on the question. Now that Italy, through provocation by including its vassal state to arrest a member of the Yugoslav legation, has contrived to manufacture a case, it is anxious to go before the league. But it would not want the question referred to the league were it not perfectly aware of the fact that Britain's representatives in the league council will back Albania.

In this crisis France is also involved, because of the struggle for spheres of influence with Italy and also because the French support the claims of Turkey against Greece, which is also backed by Britain, at the bottom of which there is the fight for oil.

Although apparently involving but two small nations, this break in diplomatic relations is one of the symptoms of the great clash of imperialist forces on the stage of world history. Every country in Europe is either directly or indirectly involved and regardless of how this particular event is disposed of the intrigues, the realignments, will go on until a point is reached where the adroit conspirators of the league of nations can no longer attain

The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

There exists a very great danger in the fact that the bourgeois world underestimates the forces of the national liberation movement, which is proceeding in China. . . This movement has such strength that it is hardly conceivable that it can be checked with armed divisions or whole armies. Therefore the obstinacy of the imperialists in continuing military intervention in China will inevitably lead to a great imperialist war. This war will be fought on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, for the hegemony of which several countries are fighting; hence the extreme probability of this war turning into a world war. (A. I. Rykov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, at the Fourth Congress of Soviets of the Soviet Union.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
Article IV.

THE question may be asked: "Does the British ruling class want to smash the unions completely, to wipe them out of existence now?" To this question we can answer that the Tories intend to turn the unions into instruments of imperialist government but in answering it we can and must make a few comparisons and draw a few lessons for ourselves. We have here in America in an embryonic form as compared with the sharp nationwide struggle in Great Britain, (as was remarked at the beginning of these articles) a like offensive against the trade unions.

TWO forms of crippling the unions here are to be noted:

1.) Simple "worker-employer cooperation" in which the unions abandon a strike policy and enter into efficiency agreements with the capitalists.

2.) The Watson-Parker railway act by which the government becomes openly an instrument for enforcing the policy of worker-employer cooperation—partial "governmentalization" of the unions.

As in other countries the measures taken here by the official leadership to emasculate the unions was preceded by a wave of strikes and left wing agitation and organization. It is enough to mention here the nationwide strikes of the coal miners and railway shopmen, the rise of the left wing in these organizations in 1922-23, the labor party movement, the development of a powerful Communist and left wing bloc in the needle trades and to recall that the campaign for efficiency unionism and the offensive against the left wing goes hand in hand, to establish the connection between these various phenomena.

SINCE as in other countries the official leadership has quit fighting for the interests of the workers, and since the program of the left wing represents both the immediate and class needs of the trade unions and the masses, the drive against the unions takes the form of direct struggle against the Communists and the left wing on the part of the government, the capitalists and the official labor leadership.

In Italy the rise of fascism came after powerful revolutionary manifestations had shattered the structure of capitalist "democracy."

IN France the bill militarizing the population (sponsored by Paul Boncour, right wing socialist and supported by all parties of the left wing with the exception of the Communists who conducted a campaign against it) the jailing of the most prominent Communist and militant trade union leaders now being carried out, has come after some important Communist parliamentary victories and a strong campaign against French imperialist policy.

We have already seen that in Great Britain the Trade Union bill follows a great swing of the masses to the left.

The first phase of the process of "rationalization"—placing the chief burden of rebuilding and maintaining capitalism on the workingclass and the lower sections of the middle class—which began with the establishment of the Dawes Plan, has about run its course.

It has not solved the important questions of markets and sources of raw materials—it has not been able to abolish the fierce struggle for fields in which to dispose of surplus commodities.

Neither has it toned down class contradictions to any marked degree—legislation like the British Trade bill and the recent Italian Fascist Trade Union bill recognize this latter fact by setting up new machinery for suppression of the ever sharpening class conflicts.

IN the United States the rulingclass meets increasingly keen competition in foreign markets (albeit this is not of major proportions as yet) and it knows that the reduction of the living standards of the European workers which will follow the extraordinary measures taken by the rulers of Great Britain and the continental countries will intensify this competition.

The official labor leadership in its drive on the left wing is expressing its own fears and serving very well the future interests of American imperialism.

their ends by subterranean diplomacy—then will flare forth another and more devastating war than the last one.

In all the world there is but one great power that pursues a policy of peace and that is the Soviet Union and but one great force that fights against the threat of another war and that is the revolutionary proletariat of the world. That is why the imperialist bandits are provoking attacks against Russia and against the working class of their own countries. They hope to weaken the anti-imperialist, anti-war forces so they may be free to again turn the world into a slaughter house.

Against these conspiracies the working class must hurl its battalions and smash the imperialist monsters.

THE reformist trade union leaders of Amsterdam and the Second International who in Italy surrendered to fascism, the socialist bureaucrats who foisted nationwide militarization upon the French masses and who join with the French imperialists in the denunciation of the Soviet Union and war on the Communists, the British Labor Party and Trade Union Congress officials which betrayed the general strike and the miners, and which now refuses to mobilize the workingclass for a struggle against the contemplated destruction of the unions, which denounces and expels Communists and left wingers instead, the socialist bureaucrats who support the capitalist rationalization plans and the new colonial demands of the German rulingclass in "the interests of the fatherland," the leaders of the American Federation of Labor who are destroying whole unions as in the needle trades in their frenzied efforts to crush all class consciousness out of the 1926 movement—all are seen to be playing the same game.

The scope of the various anti-labor programs and the extent to which the government itself appears as the main instrument of suppression approximates the degree of internal instability and the extent to which each country is affected by the unfavorable world situation.

(Pending imperialist conflicts, the Chinese liberation movement, other colonial and semi-colonial independence movements, the pressure arising by virtue of the existence of the Soviet Union and the construction of socialist economy within its borders.)

THE conclusions to be drawn from our analysis are:

1.—That the present period of capitalist stabilization has run its course and that new extraordinary measures to prevent additional demoralization and retain such benefits as have been derived from its past efforts are being taken by the capitalists and their governments.

2.—That the new measures have the purpose of reducing the workingclass to a status where it can no longer threaten effectively the equilibrium of the system.

3.—That the new offensive against the workingclass inevitably will produce gigantic new class conflicts.

4.—That the capitalist system has been able neither to solve the question of class relationships or of markets and sources of raw materials and that the instability of imperialist relationships makes the danger of war of first importance.

5.—That while the British Trade Union Bill and the Mussolini Trade Union Law show the extreme sharpness of the struggle in Europe, there are bound to be repercussions in the United States some of the effects of which are already apparent in the attack on the coal miners, the increasing number of conflicts in the hitherto stable building trades, etc.

We must consider also that recent supreme court decisions like that in the Bedford Cut Stone Company case, which outlaws ordinary trade union activities, and that in the Indianapolis Street-Carmen's case, (under which two union organizers are serving jail terms for trying to form a union) are of a fascist character similar to the British and Italian measures.

6.—That the new offensive against the Chinese liberation movement and the Soviet Union, and the drive on the workingclass and its organizations, are parts of the same campaign—trade union struggles and imperialist politics can not be separated, as the Second Internationalists try to convince workers should be the case. Where any considerable number of workers are involved in an important industry, there is no longer any such thing as a "purely industrial" struggle.

7.—That as in the past this new drive against the workingclass has been heralded by preliminary attacks on the Communists and the left wing by the official trade union leaders or the government or both. (Italy, France, England, the United States.)

a. That in view of this fact we are justified in concluding that consistent attack on a Communist Party in any given country, or in a group of countries, is practically an infal-

lible sign of the preparation for an offensive against the labor movement and the whole workingclass.

8.—That far from being a matter of concern only to the British workingclass, the Trade Union Bill is a signal to us in the United States that we must prepare for struggles in which our party and the left wing will have the task of organizing the masses for new battles to preserve their organizations and living standards, to increase the power of the unions, to build a labor party—and to defeat the official labor leadership which now leads the war on militant trade unionism and the offensive against the Soviet Union.

(The End.)

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Comrade I. Cohen, of Richmond, Va., sends along a postal money order for \$20.40 "from friends and sympathizers of The DAILY WORKER" to help keep the Daily alive.

At a farewell party given by Chicago comrades for Comrade A. Smaily, of Detroit, who is leaving for Russia with a Commune, a collection was taken up to aid The DAILY WORKER in its fight against the reactionaries, and a check for \$15.00 enclosed.

Comrade Chas. Kratochvil, of Chicago, sends a money order for \$10.00 for the defense and sustaining fund of The DAILY WORKER, and says: "I would like to donate a larger amount, but for the present time it is impossible for me to do it; but I will try my best to collect as much as possible amongst my fellow-workers and friends. Long live our Daily."

Comrade J. T. Crandall, of Evansville, Indiana, sends his personal donation of \$10.00 with a protest against the persecution by the powers that be, of The DAILY WORKER and its editors and business manager.

Comrade Joachim Katchmar, of Watervliet, N. Y., sends a personal contribution of \$6.00 and an additional \$6.00 collected from sympathizers and friends. "I shall send more as soon as I can collect it," says Comrade Katchmar. "Every member of our Party should be trained to understand that this is the time that money talks. Kick, comrades, kick; kick hard!"

\$5.00 from Columbus, Ohio, collected by a Chinese comrade, K. S. Huang, is accompanied by a note which says: "I feel very unhappy indeed when I find that I could not do much service for The DAILY WORKER at present as I wish and ought to; but be sure that The DAILY WORKER will always have sympathizers, and light shall banish darkness, sooner or later."

L. Obiller, \$5.00; Uolstein, 1.00; Stein, .50; F. Krakovsky, .50; Rosenthal, .50; Stoler, 1.00; Mysyn, 1.00; Walter Sweezy, 2.00; Josef Kropf, 1.00; Robert Mausser, 1.00; Alex. Pastowitz, 2.00; Anna Schackman, 1.00; Art Stein, 1.00; Ed. Epstein, 1.00; B. Rosenbergh, 1.00; Theodore Morance, 1.00; Max Epstein, 1.00; Saul Goodman, 1.00; David Marshak, 1.00; George Winsberg, 1.00; Frank C. Japich, 1.00; Thomas Snegur, .50; T. Cuckovich, 1.00; Becky Miller, 1.00; Chas. Kratochvil, 1.00; Marie Eratochir, 1.00; Stefan Sojick, 1.00; John Vabel, 1.00; Anton Mosovsky, 1.00; John Dendur, 1.00; Arthur Johnson, 1.00; Nick Carlson, 1.00; S. Zollinger, 1.00; Harry Greenwood, 1.00; Olaf Brown, 1.00; M. F. Rajkovich, 1.00; W. Rodgers, 1.00.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Li Po, Jr., Poet of Chinese Revolution. At "Red Poets' Nite"

Li Po, Jr., promising Chinese poet, will read from his unpublished writings at the "Red Poets' Nite" tomorrow at Labor Temple, 14th Street and Second Avenue.

Hailed as one of the best of the younger revolutionary poets, Li Po, Jr., has attained especial favor since the beginning of the Chinese nationalist revolution.

Others who have been announced to appear on the program are Mike Gold, Joe Freeman, Max Eastman, A. B. Magil, Floyd Dell, Genevieve Taggard, Adolph Wolff, Lola Ridge, Babette Deutsch, Langston Hughes, Countee P. Cullen, Abraham Rainsin, H. Laiveck, Simo. Felshin, Main Laib, and others.

DRAMA

A Shakespeare Needed For the Movies, Says Reinhardt

LEO CARRILLO



THE Russians are not the only ones who take the movies seriously—who consider that films are not a luxury but an absolute necessity, and therefore the best writers should not hesitate to consider the moving picture as an outlet for their sincere effort. Max Reinhardt, the noted German director, who is widely known as an authority on such matters, takes up the cudgels for the screen, and insists that the moving picture art is only in its infancy, and will develop further when the advanced writers take to the movies to express their views, and at the same time serve as an outlet for their talent.

"Why should not the screen become the instrument of a genius who will be able to write veritable masterpieces for an international audience?" says he. "Why should not a Shakespeare come for the movies? In their time Shakespeare and other great writers were, too, handicapped and had to write plays that were ordered. They had to please certain classes just as scenario writers and directors are doing now. The pinnacle of moving picture art will be attained, however, when a real genius is able to adopt the same subject at an opportune moment to all minds.

"It is not absolutely certain that the genius will be an American, the land where screen art has every advantage of great technical perfection, the most beautiful studios in the entire world and unlimited financial resources. But we must admit that each time that a film artist, no matter in what country, seems to promise to become a genius of the movies, America doesn't hesitate to invite him and to give him the means to achieve his career!"

Is back on Broadway in a revival of "Lombardi Ltd.," which opened at the Geo. M. Cohen Theatre Monday night.

AMUSEMENTS

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SCREEN NOTES.

"Carmen," the first on the list of Fox Films twelve specials, has Dolores Del Rio in the title role. This production, directed by Raoul Walsh is a new interpretation of the celebrated story. Escamillo, will be played by Victor McLaglen and Don Alvarado will have the role of Don Jose. Others in the cast are Fred Kohler, Ben Bard, Nancy Nash, Carmen Costello and Mathilde Comont.

Milton Sills' new stirring picture, "Framed," formerly called "Diamonds in the Rough," from a story by George A. Sutton, Jr., which Mary O'Hara adapted, will be released in June.

Josef von Sternberg, is now completing Ben Hecht's thriller, "Underworld" George Bancroft, Clive Brook, Evelyn Brent, Larry Semon and Fred Kohler play leading roles.

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HELPERS SEEK ADMISSION TO INTERNATIONAL

Ask Brooklyn Plumbers to Aid Efforts

Plumbers' Helpers organized in the American Association yesterday asked Brooklyn Plumbers' Local 1 to join in the request to the United Association of Plumbers and Gas Fitters to take the helpers into the union.

Brooklyn bosses are trying to use plumbers' helpers to break the plumbers' strike and have organized a dual union to further that purpose, the helpers declare through their president, C. E. Miller. The text of the letter reads:

"We have notified your Executive Board through mail and also through a delegation which met with your Strike Board on May 27th that the employers are doing everything in their power to hire plumbers' helpers to scab on you. We have also informed them on those occasions that we are doing everything in our power to stop the plumbers' helpers from scabbing on the journeymen. But you must understand that those plumbers' helpers are being hired as journeymen and that we cannot, without the active support of your local, do much to keep them from scabbing on the jobs.

"At the same time an attempt is being made to organize those scabs into another plumbers' union. The bosses are trying to induce the helpers to join this organization. This is OUR COMMON PROBLEM, which we must meet with decisive joint action.

"One of the arguments used to fool the men into scabbing is that the United Association will never recognize our plumbers' helpers' union and that the only way that they can ever better their conditions is to join this new plumbers' helpers' union. Of course, this argument is false. But it is up to the members of the United Association to prove it false.

"On several occasions in the past we have gotten promises for the future. But this is not sufficient. The result is that today both you and we are faced with a serious crisis: The plumbers' helpers are being organized through the initiative of the employers to scab on you. The time for promises is now passed. The way to stop this is by coming out and definitely stating that your local is in favor of organizing the plumbers' helpers into the United Association.

"Brothers: We, both the journeymen and the helpers, cannot win while there is scab work being done on the jobs. The need for immediate action is urgent and pressing. Let us join hands for common action for a speedy common victory.

"Please take it up at your local meeting. Invite a committee from our organization to present our case to your local. Elect a committee that will meet jointly with our committee and work out ways and means of joint action during the strike.

"Hoping that you will act upon this at once, we remain,
"Fraternally,
"C. E. MILLER,
"President,
"American Assn. Plumbers' Helpers."

Court Martial Hears Colorado Testimony

Expert testimony yesterday at the court martial of Captain Frank D. Karns, commander of the U. S. S. Dreadnaught Colorado when it grounded on Diamond Reef on the morning of April 30 while enroute from the Hudson River to Brooklyn Navy Yard, placed the damage to the vessel at \$44,000.

Clark Cottrell, civilian pilot on the warship when it grounded, testified that he did not know who issued the original orders that sent the ship through the dangerous Diamond Reef channel at a time when uncertain tides and currents made the passage most difficult.

Standard Oil Mixes Water in More Stock

The proposed increase from \$625,000,000 to \$750,000,000 in capital stock of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey was approved by stockholders of the company at the annual meeting yesterday.

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Mayor to be Told of Police Atrocities

(Continued from Page One) in some instances permanent. We will also taken Max Klausberg, who was beaten by members of the squad several weeks ago and has been in the country recuperating ever since.

Stop Brutality. "We are determined to stop the outrageous behavior of these officers. No matter what the offense of the workers arrested might be, there would be no excuse for such brutalities. Actually, in every case except one, the charge against the workers was merely disorderly conduct; and in some instances they were dismissed without even a fine. Every possible legal measure will be taken to put an end to this reign of terror for which the industrial squad is responsible."

Hundreds of striking furriers staged a tremendous demonstration last night when scabs working for Bloom and Gerber, 144 West 27th street were leaving to go home.

Cops Rush In. When the first of the scabs came out into the street they were met with jeers from the strikers. Returning into the corridor they warned their colleagues who telephoned for the police. Shortly after a delegation of police, mounted and on foot, together with members of the industrial squad arrived on the scene.

The strikebreakers left the building completely surrounded by police. Many workers in adjoining building hearing the noise came to the windows and when spying the scabs joined the chorus of condemnation. After protecting the scabs for several blocks, the police guard gave it up as a bad job and the pickets were able to get close to the right wingers and tell them plainly what they thought of strikebreakers.

Hundreds On Picket Line. Hundreds of fur pickets carried out a successful picketing demonstration yesterday morning in the fur market. Arriving early in the morning the workers marched peacefully until attacked by gangsters representing the right wing and the bosses. In spite of all the provocation only one furrier was arrested. Angelica Zorkorika who was fined \$10 by Magistrate McQuade in Jefferson Market Court.

The bosses' gangsters used many tricks to start disorder and in that way cause the beating and arrests of the striking workers. On 30th street near 7th avenue, several of the gangsters started a fake fight among themselves hoping to get the strikers mixed in it. Having faced similar problems in the past, the fur workers did not fall in to the trap set for them.

All of the gangsters carried black-jacks that they displayed conspicuously. The police did not object to this open violation of the Sullivan law but passed them by without saying anything.

Angelica Zorkorika, fur picket, was attacked by gangsters on 29th street, and then arrested. The right wingers who beat her up where ignored by the police only the left wing worker being arrested.

Proved Innocent. John Visaritis, sentenced several months ago to 90 days in the workhouse and recently released on a

TOUR OF COMRADE GARAI IN BEHALF OF THE DEFENSE OF THE DAILY WORKER

Comrades Ethel and Thomas Garai left New York on Saturday, May 21st, and reached Allentown about 4 p. m. at the house of Comrade Hoffman. After supper they went to the hall where Comrade Handlick presided at a very enthusiastic meeting. Although nine comrades were present the sum of \$100 was raised which money was immediately wired to help the present difficult situation The DAILY WORKER is in.

Having left Allentown late at night they drove as far as Harrisburg, but the weather was against them and Comrade Garai had to jump on the Pennsylvania train which brought him to Pittsburgh where he got in touch with Comrade Jakira, district organizer. Realizing the difficulties The DAILY WORKER is in, he made an immediate effort to call a sub-district membership meeting in Homestead, Pa. Due to the lack of time to get the comrades together only 11 responded to the call, however, they proved themselves capable of respond-

ing to the appeal because \$226 was turned over to Garai before he left town. Comrade Garai then proceeded to go to Buffalo. The comrades in Buffalo while under a heavy burden responded liberally to the appeal. The Finnish comrades headed by Laurie Johnson turned over \$50, Unit 103 headed by Comrade Cooper, pledged \$100 and Niagara Falls responded with \$56 on a moment's notice. From there Comrade Garai proceeded to Schenectady and reached Comrade Verhagen late in the evening. Four comrades in this town responded with \$100 in cash. From Schenectady, Albany and Troy was visited. The comrades although numerically small pledged \$125 part of which was already paid. Due to the imprisonment of Comrades Miller and Dunne, Garai was compelled to return to New York. He will visit several districts in the middle west next week and the week after.

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Nation Watching Plumbers Strike For 5-Day Week

Building trades workers of the nation are directly involved in the 10-week strike of 3,000 Brooklyn union plumbers for the five-day week and a \$14 scale, declares the Eastern Bureau of Federated Press in a release yesterday.

The issue involved is whether building trades wages have reached their crest, and employers the country over are following keenly the fight being directed by the New York Building Trades Employers' Association against the Brooklyn union. Efforts of the International union to settle the strike have been fruitless with the bosses refusing to arbitrate, unless the men first go back to work.

Contracts awarded in the New York district are nearly as high as last year, according to the official F. W. Dodge reports. The Brooklyn plumbers contend that higher wages may easily be paid, with the contractors making large profits and investors insisting that buildings they are sponsoring be erected practically without regard to cost.

The strike of plumbers in South Bergen, New Jersey, for \$13 involves a similar issue with the master plumbers receiving support from other contractors who declare that a victory for the plumbers means a higher scale in all parts of New Jersey.

Brooklyn plumbers are receiving the loyal support of their helpers, organized in the independent American Association of Plumbers' Helpers, who are seeking a \$9 scale and the five-day week. Their strike is city-wide, the helpers having gone out when all the plumbers of New York were locked out recently. The lock-out failed but the helpers are still out.

Other building trades workers who quit on two big Brooklyn jobs in support of the plumbers, have been ordered back to work by building trades council officials. Plasterers, carpenters, electricians, hoisting engineers, malle workers and other trades showed their solidarity in downing tools.

Garment Workers Fined for Picketing

Three garment workers were fined yesterday for picketing the Lion Costume Co. shop at 256 W. 38th St. They were Fannie Loeffel, fined \$15; Lillian Dunn, \$10; and Mina Roseman, \$10.

Lena Goodman suffered a broken nose when assaulted by gangsters. certificate of reasonable doubt, had the conviction against him dismissed yesterday when a higher court reversed the decision.

Information has reached The DAILY WORKER that the bosses of several associated shops that are trying to keep open are complaining that the scabs are not producing anything. They give as their answer that they are shivering in anticipation of what scabs get as their deserts.

Subway Workers Are Ready for Big Drive

(Continued from Page One) they have hardly dared to call their souls their own since last summer.

With support apparently promised in high quarters, they are ready for another big push against the I. R. T. and B. M. T. in an effort to lick over the bogus company union and get the real street car men's union functioning for them.

The injunction forbidding union officials from organizing the men herded into the "Brotherhood" is the main legal factor in the way of a big campaign, leaders of the recent strike admit. But there is a vigorous sentiment springing up for mass resistance to the injunction.

I. R. T. In Hole. The subway traction trust may have to abandon its vicious anti-union policy, if the transit commission accedes to Untermeyer's request. In hearings being conducted into the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.'s financial and labor policies, Untermeyer has uncovered an amazing story of strike-breaking, compulsory company unionism and grafting initiated by I. R. T. officials.

"The city is hovering on the edge of a volcano," Untermeyer warned the transit commission, "due to a policy . . . as cruel as it is short-sighted. The ultimate effect of the repressive tactics applied to labor that have temporarily prevailed in the Interborough company, with no pecuniary or other advantage and at great cost to the company, cannot be overlooked either in the interest of the city or the traveling public."

Since the subway strike last summer, the I. R. T. has compelled its 15,000 workers to belong to the so-called Brotherhood of I. R. T. Employees and has blacklisted scores of strikers affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway Employees, the regular A. F. of L. union, Untermeyer declares. He demands that the workers be allowed to join the street car men's union without fear of penalty.

Make Money Out of Strike. Frank Hedley, president and James L. Quackenbush, general counsel and advisor on labor problems for the I. R. T. are "self-constituted autocrats," according to Untermeyer. While restricting the personal liberty of the company's employes and imperiling the city's \$300,000,000 investment in the subways, they have profited handsomely from the 1926 strike.

Both Hedley and Quackenbush, with other "loyal employes" during the strike, received two weeks' extra salary as bonus. As Hedley and Quackenbush receive about \$150,000 a year, the bonus was a substantial gift to themselves.

The strike cost the I. R. T. nearly \$2,000,000, of which \$42,000 was spent for private detectives and labor spies and \$21,000 in payments to strike-breaking agencies. Railroad fare for the scabs totalled \$13,000.

Edward P. Lavin, a leader of the 1926 strike, charges that the I. R. T. in 1919 in collusion with its "Brotherhood" called a general strike in an effort to raise fares. Lavin, now an organizer for the street car men's union, declares that he is forbidden by an injunction from asking members of the company union to join bona fide trade union. The I. R. T. got the injunction late in 1926, and it is still operative.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

The lower Bronx section of the Workers (Communist) Party will hold an open air meeting Thursday evening at 138th St. and St. Ann's Ave. O. Ginsberg, H. Glauverman and Louis A. Baum will speak.

Friday evening a meeting will be held at 542 E. 145th St. to explain the reasons behind the Anglo-Soviet break. Prominent speakers will discuss the significance of the Tory government's decision in breaking off trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

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Joint Board Gives Strike Instructions for Furrier Pickets

A meeting of the general picket committee of the Furriers' Union will be held today at 2 p. m. All those on the committee must be present on time.

All unemployed furriers must report after picketing this morning to Manhattan Lyceum to receive their strike cards and special instructions.

Strikers from Associated shops should report to Webster Hall for strike cards and instruction today immediately after picketing.

The shop chairmen will meet after work Monday evening at Manhattan Lyceum. Large picketing demonstrations will be held this morning and tomorrow morning.

A mass meeting of all strikers will be held Friday, 2 p. m. at Webster Hall. Important problems will be discussed.

Globe Cafeteria Fails to Settle With Union; Place Unfair to Labor

The cafeteria branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers has been conferring with the management of the Globe Cafeteria, 14th St. and Irving Place for recognition of the union, the reinstatement of discharged workers and the withdrawal of the yellow dog contract, but without results so far.

Because of these negotiations, many labor organizations around Union Square were under the impression that a settlement had been reached. Negotiations have been cut off as the management insists on the yellow dog contract. The union, at the next meeting of the executive board, will consider further action against the Globe, and the picketing of the place as a struck job.

Furriers Strike is Subject Thursday in Jersey City Meeting

JERSEY CITY, June 7.—Striking members of Furriers' Local 25 will hold a mass meeting Thursday at 8 p. m. in the New Montgomery Hall, 103 Montgomery St. to explain the reasons behind their strike.

The meeting is held under the auspices of the Jewish Progressive Workers' Club and the Council of Workingclass Housewives. Workers are invited to hear the truth about the International's effort to disrupt the Rabbit Workers' Union and bring scabs into the northern New Jersey cities.

Furriers, Garment Workers Chairmen in Joint Meeting

Shop chairmen's council, of both the Cloak and Dress Makers and Furriers' Unions will hold a special meeting today after work at 5:30 p. m. at 16 W. 21st St. President Brauner and Secretary Kleinman called the meeting.

Paper Box Makers Not Officially Represented

Through a misapprehension, the name of the Paper Box Makers' Union was included as officially represented at The DAILY WORKER conference last week. Although members of that union were present, the union was not officially represented.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK Patronize Our Friend **SPIESS STUDIO** 54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St. Special Rates for Labor Organizations (Established 1887.)

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Flying Profiteer Wrote Lot of Letters to Self; All Addressed to Berlin

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A report of postoffice inspectors covering their inquiry into the handling at Hempstead, Long Island, of the mail carried across the Atlantic by Charles A. Levine in the Bellanca monoplane was placed before president Coolidge at today's Cabinet meeting.

Fred Sealy, postmaster at Hempstead, has been asked by the department why he released U. S. mail to Levine, who is an unauthorized carrier.

Levine, according to Post Office reports, carried 250 letters to Germany. Many of them were addressed to himself in Berlin, the department said.

Seek Certificate of Reasonable Doubt to Release W. F. Dunne

Whether William F. Dunne, editor of The DAILY WORKER, will be freed today on a certificate of reasonable doubt, will be decided when Joseph R. Brodsky, his counsel, appears in court this morning. If the certificate is granted, Dunne will be released pending a review of the evidence in the case against him. He is serving a 30-day sentence in the workhouse for publication of a poem which professional patriots used as an excuse to cripple The DAILY WORKER.

David Gordon, author of the poem, now held in the Tombs, will be sentenced Friday.

Klansmen in Court For Parade in Queens

Six members of the Ku Klux Klan, arrested in connection with disturbances during the Memorial Day parade in Jamaica, Queens, were arraigned before Magistrate Giorgio in Jamaica yesterday on the charges made against them by police, but George W. Herz, their attorney requested an adjournment until next Monday, and it was granted.

The courtroom was crowded when the cases were called. Paul M. Winters, field representative of the Klan in Queens announced that the accused klansmen had retained Herz as their attorney. Herz thereupon said he was not prepared to proceed at this time and asked the adjournment. Two of the men, John Marcy of West Philadelphia and John E. Kipp of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y., are accused of felonious assault and the four others are accused of disorderly conduct.

An affidavit containing sensational charges with regard to the alleged operation of an arson ring in Yonkers, was read before Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins here yesterday during hearing on a motion to set aside an agreement between the Yonkers Fur Dressing Co., Inc., and three large insurance companies.

Bonnaz Embroiderers' Union 7 E. 15th St. Tel. Stuy. 4379-3057 Executive Board Meets Every Tuesday. Membership Meetings—2nd and last Thursday of Each Month. **George Triestman** Z. L. Freedman Manager. **Harry Halebsky** Secretary-Treasurer.

ARBEITER BUND, Manhattan & Bronx; German Workers' Club. Meets every 4th Thursday in the month at Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. New members accepted at regular meetings. German and English library. Sunday lectures. Social entertainments. All German-speaking workers are welcome.

RED POETS' NITE

will be celebrated THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9 at the **LABOR TEMPLE (14th Street and 2nd Avenue)**

Among those present will be **Mike Gold** **Floyd Dell** **Langston Hughes** **Adolph Wolf** **Arturo Giovannitti** **Countee Cullen** **Simon Felshin** **Joseph Freeman** **Abr. Raisin** **Main Laib** **Russian Poets** **Chinese Poets** ADMISSION 50c. Benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Win Their Strike GRAND PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1927, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M. At PLEASANT BAY PARK UNIONPORT, BRONX, N. Y.

Music by Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band. Sports and Games for Young and Old.—Added Attraction: Baseball Game Featuring Plumbers' Helpers Team. Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS. Proceeds for the Striking and Locked-out Plumbers' Helpers. TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 166 University Place. DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 181st St., then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St., then 159th Crosstown to Unionport.

Professional Patriots

One of the most interesting things about professional patrioters in the United States is their profound ignorance of "radicalism." R. M. Whitney, an official of the American Defense Society, and author of "Reds in America," once wrote that "Upton Sinclair is the founder of the I. W. W. and the American Civil Liberties Union."

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS is edited by Norman Haggood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

(Continued from yesterday)

Acts of Violence.

A record of acts of violence by members of the American Legion acting as such, compiled from the press reports and verified by correspondence, was published by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1921. It listed 50 such acts up to the close of the year 1920. From that date the record of violence fell off, due to the criticism it caused and the resentment aroused even among its own membership. There have since been not more than ten cases, of which two were serious—at Wilkes-Barre in March, 1924, and at Great Bend, Kansas, March 21, 1921. At Great Bend, where a Farmers Non-Partisan League meeting was scheduled, four speakers on the way to it were beaten up, and two of them were tarred and feathered. The men who were beaten and tarred were J. O. Stevic, editor of the Nonpartisan Leader, Carl Parsons, a veteran of the World War, while ex-Senator Burton of Kansas and George Wilson of Oklahoma, who were together in a car, were forced to get out of the county.

At Wilkes-Barre a Lenin Memorial meeting conducted by the Workers Party was broken up at the point of rifles by a crowd of Legion men who marched from their hall for that purpose, and who forced the audience to leave the hall and to salute the American flag. The action of the local post was backed by others throughout the country who wired their approval. The following from Oklahoma is typical:

"Oklahoma City Post No. 35, American Legion, wishes to congratulate you on your recent stand in upholding Americanism, which is the basic principle of our organization. Dispersion of Bolshevik worship strikes a chord in the heart of all true Americans. The American flag is good enough for us. Stay with it."

"Oklahoma City Post, American Legion
By H. Lee Minton, Post Commander."

The Wilkes-Barre Daily Record of January 30, 1924, in a news account reported that:

"Those who entered the local Legion Hall last evening could hear a click of rifles on the indoor rifle range. A large group of Legionnaires exhibited eagerness to become proficient in this art for future emergencies. The rifle range was crowded last evening with ex-service men in quest of rifle practice. This is unusual and attracted the attention of all who entered the building."

Break Up Meetings.

The breaking up of meetings at the instance of the American Legion has been accomplished without violence, by pressure on local officials and hall-owners. The Legion specialized in stopping Socialist meetings addressed by Eugene V. Debs, concerts by Fritz Kreisler, and showings of a film depicting conditions in Russia, entitled "The Fifth Year."

Legion alarmists prevented peace signs being carried in an Armistice Day parade in Boston. A Legion official journal in Sioux City has made libelous attacks on the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on the basis of information which the local post admitted was furnished by the "General Staff of the United States Army." Loyal Legionnaires joined with the D. A. R., the Reserve Officers Association, the Better American Federation, the National Security League, and the Military Order of the World War in a loud outcry against Frederick J. Libby's appearance before the students of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

As noted above the Legion Chapter at Concord, Mass., attempted, in June 1926, to prevent the New England Fellowship of Youth for Peace from holding a conference there. Eggs, stones and stink bombs were reported among the missiles used without avail in this Legion-inspired attempt to intimidate college students interested in peace. Later the local Legion officials who had been most interested in breaking up the student gathering repudiated their participation in the violence. The Legion's propaganda material against the Fellowship of Youth for Peace was supplied by the Industrial Defense Association and the Massachusetts Public Interest League, "composed of a group of women who are jealous of the good name of their state." Mr. Marvin of the New York Commercial also contributed to the attack. According to Brent Dow Allinson, the chairman of the students' conference, the charges made by all the "patriots" were "unproved, unfair, untrue and a baseless slander."

Civil Liberties Union.

A. Leroy F. Smith of Los Angeles, writing in the American Legion Bulletin for September 22, 1923, under the title "A Nice Little Kitty—with Claws," indulged himself in a page of pleasantries about the American Civil Liberties Union, which has a branch in Los Angeles to combat police suppression of radical meetings and the numerous criminal syndicalist prosecutions. The article evidently had the approval of the Legion officials. It scored in picturesque language all the principles of free speech and assembly, characterizing the Civil Liberties Union thus:

"The local committee has a number of well-known figures on it, very well known; while the national committee numbers among its members such eminent patriots as William Z. Foster, Rose Schneiderman, Scott Nearing, James A. Duncan (former I.W.W. mayor of Butte), Felix Frankfurter (which means in English Merry Sausage)," etc.

The spectacle of the I.W.W., an anti-political organization, with a mayor, is enough to characterize Mr. Smith's ignorance of public affairs, even overlooking the fact that Mr. Duncan was secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council and not a resident of Butte.

The spirit behind these evidences of patriotic zeal is not far removed from the Italian Fascisti. Indeed the connection is not fanciful. The Legion invited Mussolini to address its San Francisco convention in 1923. He sent a cordial reply regretting that he was otherwise engaged. National Commander Alvin Owsley, in an interview with the Newspaper Enterprise Association published in various papers served by that agency in January 1923, said:

"If ever needed, the American Legion stands ready to protect our country's institutions and ideals as the Fascisti dealt with the destructionists who menaced Italy!"

"By taking over the government?" he was asked. "Exactly that," he replied. "The American Legion is fighting every element that threatens our democratic government—soviets, anarchists, I.W.W., revolutionary socialists and every other 'red.' . . . Do not forget that the Fascisti are to Italy what the American Legion is to the United States."

Mr. Owsley's reported statement was never repudiated by him or by other Legion officials.

(To be continued.)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



Hugh Gibson, United States minister to Belgium and head of the American delegation to the arms' conference in Geneva, Switzerland (left), together with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, and Rear Admiral Hilary P. Jones (right), are shown leaving the White House following a last-minute conference with President Coolidge. Admiral Jones is chief naval advisor to the delegation.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 7.—One very good reason why Secretary Kellogg will not go to Geneva to take the lead in the three-power naval limitation conference is that neither he nor President Coolidge is now giving much support to this Coolidge-Kellogg scheme.

The big thing before the administration, every member of it is made to feel, is the re-election of Calvin Coolidge, for the good of business and the country, this year. True, the balloting will not take place under the law until November, 1928, but the Coolidge organization proposes to devote the summer of 1927 to making Coolidge's third term inevitable.

And naval reduction or limitation, which looked like a good issue a few months ago, looks hopeless as a campaign slogan today. Except for some extraordinary break of luck, the Geneva parley will be a complete failure.

"He's Never Sick at Sea."

That is why, on the day the American naval and diplomatic delegates and their staffs were embarking at New York for the journey to Geneva to "put an end to naval expansion and naval threats," Calvin Coolidge donned his naval officer's uniform as commander of the fleets of the American nation, and sailed down to the Virginia capes to review 98 ships of war. The cameras were on hand. He tipped up his cap so that the pictures could betray his likeness to the commander of the "Pinafore." Then he walked among his guests, remarking

on the muddiness of the water of the Potomac. The Labor Party members of the Australian Industrial Delegation now studying industrial conditions and wages in this country after a long two months of being shown non-union factories and railroad shops, and being banqueted with the rest of their party by chambers of commerce, began to speak. It seemed that they were enthusiastic Labor Party members, keen for discussion of what Australian labor has done through social legislation, government ownership, elimination of private profit, and no end of heretical things. Miss May Matthews took the first occasion when she was invited to make a speech before working women, to declare that the United States needs a militant working class party and industrial unionism.

Won't Hear Him.

John Valentine, of the Locomotive Engineers of the state of Queensland, told of how the Labor Party in his state had ruled with brilliant success for the past 12 years, steadily improving the economic condition and the legislative safeguards of the workers while the general prosperity of the community forged ahead of that of any other state in the Commonwealth. He was ready to talk to any labor audience.

But these Australians found few interested auditors in the American capital. There was no general demand from trade union officials for descriptions of the triumphs of working class effort abroad.

Flour Gold

Panned by JIM SEYMOUR.

First Pan.

For the benefit of those proletarian readers who never see gold except in the minted discs of which they receive sackfuls every payday I announce that flour gold is gold in minute particles. The prospector, sometimes with a pan made for the purpose, but usually with some old fryingpan picked off a dump, washes the goldbearing gravel with infinite patience, removing the dirt from time to time until the bits of gold, being heavier, are collected on the bottom of the pan. He loses, as a rule, as much as he saves, but often—nowadays every year or so—he washes out some fairly heavy gold, and sometimes he gets a nugget.

In this column you can expect a little of everything, including some junk brass that I have to work off somehow. But after all, we are in the United States and brass is all wool and a yard wide. Aimee McPherson, for instance . . . This is a sad world, fellow kickers, and we need to laugh once in a while, so while I'm doing the panning I'll try to give you now and then something to laugh at. When I succeed that's a nugget, even though you are only laughing at my attempts to be funny. But don't hope for too many, for nowadays, in order to be really funny, a fellow has to find something more idiotic than the capitalist system, and that isn't easy. Besides, I don't know that I'm such a good searcher, for if I had much of a sense of humor I wouldn't be trying to conduct a column. However, hold the sack.

Till Sheep Do Us Part.

Heretofore the only movie I ever saw that was worth the wear and tear on the seat of my pants was The Last Laugh. But now that White Gold is playing the cheap houses I can add it to my scrawny list. It is a de Mille picture starring Jetta Goudal, who, unlike the brainless babyfaced calendertops that still have a fair monopoly of the business, can really act. And the photography is perfect. But I am more interested in the story. For the first time I have seen an American picture that does not end with the sickening moralistic "must" that attempts to convince us that things that are right because they are. The world always was this way and it always will be. Clutch. . . Hold it!

Reason For a Fence.

The Christians, having stolen a Jewish god, are now incensed because Jewish schoolchildren, heretofore considered undeviating adherents of the creed *Gescheft ist gescheft*, refuse to accept the stolen property.

Exodus I.

A cartoon shows California's new criminal code causing a stampede of crooks across the state line. This probably accounts for the multitude of abandoned real-estate offices in Los Angeles.

No Wonder They Are Unbalanced.

Roger Babson says: "We believe the two greatest losses that this country has thus far suffered are the present neglect of family prayers and Sunday observance. Thus far, the loss is only spiritual, but, unless rectified, will soon be economic and very real. Let us, therefore, hold fast all the more earnestly to the habit of church attendance as the one surviving leg of the stool on which America's greatness rests . . ."

English as She Maybe Come.

Do you wish to be classily interred? Quality and durability of our subterraneanization guaranteed. Non-expensive. We desire no remuneration other than an infinitesimal honorarium. Our one passion is to serve.

Dunham and Steele,
Stifficians to the Elite.

The General Membership Meeting

Duties of Party Members in Soviet Union Factories

By KARL REEVE.

MOSCOW.—Before examining the tasks of the various parts of the apparatus of the party organization in a Soviet factory, let us take up more definitely the tasks of the party nucleus in the factory as a whole and the general tasks of every member of the party. We may take some examples from the "Moscow River" Factory, a textile factory located in Moscow, which employs between 1400 and 1500 workers. This factory numbers 147 members and candidates in the party, 31 being candidates, and 180 members and candidates in the *Komsomols* (Young Communist League). Of the latter, all are full members excepting 15, who are candidates. Of the thirteen persons who joined the party in this nucleus recently twelve are workers, and one is an office clerk. The admission of new members is first approved by bureau of the factory nucleus, then at the general membership meeting of the nucleus, and is finally approved by the rayon (section or county) party committee. Members of the Young Communist League who are transferred to the party are received in the same manner.

The general membership meeting in this nucleus occurs once or twice a month, some meetings being "closed" when only party members and candidates are present, and others "open" when non-party workers are invited. In this factory there were approximately twenty meetings during the year, about half of them being open meetings. The attendance was good, in spite of the fact that the factory is working on two shifts, 70 per cent of the membership being present on the average. In addition to the matters touched on in the last article, the following questions were taken up, among others,—organization of important campaigns, discussion of the collective agreement to be entered into between the trade union and the administration, the work among the Young Pioneers, and in addition the usual reports from the bureau and the various committees. Political and educational questions are discussed. I was present at one meeting where the question of the international situation, the threat of war against the Soviet Union by the world imperialists was taken up and many questions were asked. Of course, in these discussions, after the report of a qualified comrade and after the questions, the members freely express themselves in short speeches. Then the reporter of the evening sums up and a suitable resolution is passed by the meeting.

In the Moscow River Factory, referred to above, during the months of March, April and May of this year, the following general membership meetings of the nucleus, among others, were held:—March 16th, subject, reduction of prices in the Soviet Union; April 13, Report of the party fraction in the Factory Committee of the trade union; April 20, (a) Report of the factory management (Red Director), (b) Results and Prospects of Work Among Women; May 18, report of the nucleus bureau, and re-election of a new bureau (taken from the 3 months plan of work carried out by the nucleus).

The bureau of the *Kamovniki* Rayon (section) in Moscow, last fall issued instructions on the duties of members and candidates of the C. P. of the Soviet Union which also gave direction as to the rational use of the time budget. This resolution points out the importance of economizing the time of the individual party member and of the organization. It directs the equal distribution of the party duties, as far as is possible, and declares that the work must be conducted planfully. "It is necessary to combat exaggerated plans, the tendency to discuss and solve in one month the greatest possible number of questions and hold the greatest possible number of meetings. The plans of the lower and the leading bodies must be co-ordinated in detail. The leading organizations must refrain from piling campaign upon campaign which should be distributed evenly throughout the year."

The work of the party must be strictly differentiated from the work of the trade union, co-operative and other non-party organizations, the resolution continues. "The party organizations must refrain from preparing and carrying out all the campaigns. . . While giving the general political line, the party organizations, (the rayon committees and the nuclei) must demand from the Communist fractions in the non-party organizations greater initiative and independence." As many active non-party workers must be drawn into the campaigns as possible. Those comrades failing to properly carry out their party work must be disciplined.

QUESTIONS should not be discussed at party meetings which may be discussed at non-party meetings. The agendas should be carefully planned in advance, but they must be worked out collectively, the preliminary preparation of the questions and the time budget must not suppress the initiative of the members. Wide discussion of the questions prepared must be allowed. The following suggestions are given for reducing the duration of the general membership meetings, and thus economizing the time of the workers:—to limit the agenda, to carefully prepare it, to allow reporters between 15 and 45 minutes, to limit the meetings to two or a maximum of three hours, to post agenda announcements beforehand, enabling the workers to prepare for the meetings, to open the meetings on time.

OTHER recommendations are that where one person can handle the work, committees should not be appointed. There should not be a number of bodies deciding one and the same question. Questions already decided in practice should not be dealt with again. Long, tedious reports must not be written. "The public opinion of the party organization must be focussed upon this question. Severe self-criticism, an exchange of opinions, a maximum of initiative, criticism in the press, exposure of defects, the popularization of achievements and the resolute carrying out of the decisions adopted—all this is necessary." (This resolution, quoted above, was adopted after a study of the manner in which the party nuclei of the *Kamovniki* rayon were carrying out the decision of the rayon convention on the question of economizing the worker's time and developing a rational time budget.) Note.—Article 3 will describe the structure and functions of the departmental nuclei.

RETRIBUTION.

A missionary in far Nanking his master disobeyed,
He pulled a gun upon a Chink who questioned why he stayed,
But that heathen Chink had quicker Finger on a christian trigger,
So the missionary went aloft to join the big parade.

P. R. O'SCRIBED.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

"We Build for Ourselves"

(Laying the foundation stone of the Spinning Factory in Moscow)

A tall textile worker with a very serious face holds the huge plan in his hand. Then a few carpenters skillfully attached it with boards to the posts of the wooden platform, and, like a banner, it is raised above the ground.

That is what our new factory will be like! What a contrast to the old stunted, two-storied brick shed of the old Danilovsk factory at the foot of the hills. How grand it all is, how light and airy is this new four-storied building of concrete and glass.

The ground is already cleared for the foundations. In a few days the work will begin. By the winter the building will be ready. In a year's time, equipped according to the latest technical pattern with the sanitary and hygienic requirements suitable to the demands of the Soviet country, the factory will increase its output of yarn 2½ fold.

This factory will be light and airy. It is reckoned to have a volume of 100,000 cubic metres. The ventilation will be exceptional. In the central buildings will be a huge dressing room, connected with all departments, and from here the worker will go straight to his bench without going through other departments or workshops. There will be sufficient douches, lifts and other contrivances to lighten the conditions of labor. This is how the workers build for themselves.

Future Owners.

The whole of the Soviet territory is covered with a network of new metallurgical works, textile factories, mines and petroleum towers. The country is enjoying a universal holiday—a building holiday! During the laying of the foundation stone of the new factory, the crowd was as gay as on May day or November 7. Huge masses of working men and women stood round the tribune. Children roamed through the crowds:

"Now, you future owners, keep quiet"—they were silenced.

But the "future owners" conducted themselves as owners, found their way through to the very Presidium table, and one of them, clinging to the table, became transfixed there, listening to the words of the orators.

Comrade Kuibyshev, President of the Supreme Council of People's Economy was on the platform. He said that every new workshop built in the U. S. S. R. gave evidence of the possibility of building Socialism in a technically backward country.

"Our country is moving towards that bright goal on behalf of which the October Revolution was accomplished. The workers of the whole world are watching our building work with intense interest. Every new factory increases their belief that socialism is greater than capitalism—that socialism will conquer the world."

On behalf of the CC of the Textile

Workers' Union, Comrade Melnichansky greets the workers of Danilovsk and the builders of the factory:

"We suffered a great deal through the old, worn out machines," he said. "But we showed that even on those machines we could push forward successfully until we could scrape together enough to build new factories. And if the proletariat was able to conquer in the arduous conditions possible, with what speed will it now be able to advance, equipped as it is, according to the last word in technique."

This dynamic growth was indicated in the figures given at the beginning of the speech of Comrade Deitch, director of cotton trust:

"In 1921, in all the factories belonging to the trust there were working 3,000 workers; that means that 30% of the trade was working. Today 17,000 workers are employed with 72,000 spindles, which means that the trade is working 100%. During the coming years, according to the plan of development of the factory, 29,000 workers will be engaged in the undertakings, with 230,000 spindles."

Comrade Ulanova, a working woman said:

"The merchants also built factories, comrades, but they did not give us joy. They were built by our sweat, the bricks were strengthened by our blood. New we build for ourselves, we build for our children."

And she called to mind those dark days, when the factories stood deserted.

"They left us broken throughs, we collected rotten potatoes. But though we fed on potatoes, we did not relinquish our hold on the factories, we held on to them for ourselves. Let the bourgeois gnash its teeth when it looks at our successes; we are not afraid. We shall continue to build factories in order to improve our conditions of life."

Soviet Start.

A square of red brick is laid down on the ground. Inside this square, a five-pointed star had been made out of bricks. The bricklayers in aprons and with smiling faces, gaze with satisfaction on their work. It is excellent.

According to the builders' custom, Comrade Kuibyshev holds in his hand a piece of green bottle glass. He carefully "cements" it in the liquid cement.

"Go on, cement it, Kuibyshev; cement it more carefully," shout the workers, smiling.

Comrade Melnichansky lays the brick, the working men and women following.

The foundation is finished.

And from the factory yard there comes the loud "three cheers" of a huge crowd of workers, "We build for ourselves."

—LEON.

An Example of Achievement in the Ruthenberg Drive

By JACK STACHEL, Acting General Secretary District 2, W. C. P.

Last week in one of the reports on the Ruthenberg Drive printed in THE DAILY WORKER I stated that Comrade Alfred Loseff had secured 10 new members for the Party in the course of the drive. A few days ago I received the following letter from Comrade Isidore Brodowsky, the secretary of one of the branches in the Bronx.

"Dear Comrade:

A few weeks ago you mentioned about a comrade who brot 10 new members into the Party. It is good work, but I want to report to you that I brot into the Party 30 new members in 3 weeks time and also 80 members into the International Labor Defense. I am not telling these things because I want credit, for what I did is my duty and the duty of every Party member. I report this because I want the other comrades to know about it so that they can make a real effort to do the same. I want this printed as an example of what every comrade can do. I want to tell you that the Ruthenberg Drive will be for me forever, and not only until the 9th of July. Comradely yours—Isidore Brodowsky.

Here is an achievement that not only comrade Brodowsky can feel proud of, but of which the entire Party can be proud of. Comrade Brodowsky is correct. What he did every comrade can do. Not every one can be so successful, but surely every Party member if he makes a real effort can bring new members into the Party in large numbers. And this is further proven by the fact that we have already taken in hundreds of new members in the course of the Ruthenberg Drive. At the same time the great bulk of the membership has not yet made good. Every Party member must secure at least one new member by the 9th of July, the birthday of Comrade Ruthenberg. If every comrade gets on the job now, this will be accomplished, and we will have doubled the Party membership.

The example of Comrade Brodowsky is an example worthy to be strived for by every member of our Party.

Let us have more of such examples I am sure that there will be many who will try to excel this. But Comrade Brodowsky will not be sorry if they do. And besides Comrade Brodowsky is still on the job.

Bostonians Attention.

A whole Boston truck party is arranged for Sunday, June 12, 1927, to Franklin, Mass., Camp Nitgedaguet. Trucks leave 9:30 A. M. from New International hall, 42 Whemona Rox, Ma and the party office 36 Causeway Street. Tickets are \$1. We have arranged special sports games. Every body come. Everybody welcome.

Aspises of truck party Industrial department of the League and the party.—Winokur.