

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! ALL NEW YORK WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

JULY 7 AT 4 P. M.

DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

U. S. DELEGATION AT GENEVA READY WITH ULTIMATUM

Conference Probably to Break Down Soon

GENEVA, July 4.—The American delegation to the "disarmament" conference is utilizing the holidays in preparation of what in plain language would be called an ultimatum to England, that unless the latter's cruiser program is modified immediately, the United States will embark on an armament race, with unlimited building of cruisers and probably of battleships also.

Many, including the highly skeptical French "observers" see this as the real reason for the existence of the conference. That is, impossible conditions will be laid down to the British and Japanese, and when the conference breaks up in disagreement, the way will be clear for the Coolidge administration to go before the American voters with the argument: "We offered to limit navies, and Britain and Japan will not consent, therefore national security demands that we build immediately and extensively." Then, as the more or less mysterious "Admiral B" who tells in the French papers all the secrets of the supposedly confidential causes held among the delegates, says, "there will be joyful activity among munitions makers and shipyard owners."

Small Ships Advantage.

The British held a conference a few days ago and formulated in highest secrecy a program for \$600,000 tons of cruisers for both United States and England, all of them to displace under 7,500 tons apiece. This being duly reported by "Admiral B" has been unaccountably little notice in the British press. The joker, as all can see, is that the large number of small size cruisers asked for, gives England, with her abundance of fueling and naval stations, an enormous advantage, since neither the United States nor Japan can send such small ships far enough to do much damage to the widespread British empire.

U. S. For Big Ones.

On the other hand, the American proposal for only 300,000 tons of cruisers with an upper limit of 10,000 tons will enable the United States to compete equally with England anywhere in the beginning of the war, and give time for the superior economic power of the Americans to out-build England during the early months of the conflict.

Both these proposals are, for home consumption, disguised as economy. Britain says, "Why build large cruisers—you don't need big ships to crush colonial rebellions."

Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation says, "Great Britain is playing a dangerous game—proposing to build twice as many ships as the United States desires" and his experts will present the British with a threat to declare all limits off and build in open rivalry to England. Tomorrow will probably bring the conclusive clash.

U. of P. Raises Cash.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Over \$9,000,000 already has been obtained by the University of the \$45,000,000 endowment fund which the University of Pennsylvania expects to raise by 1940, it has just been announced.

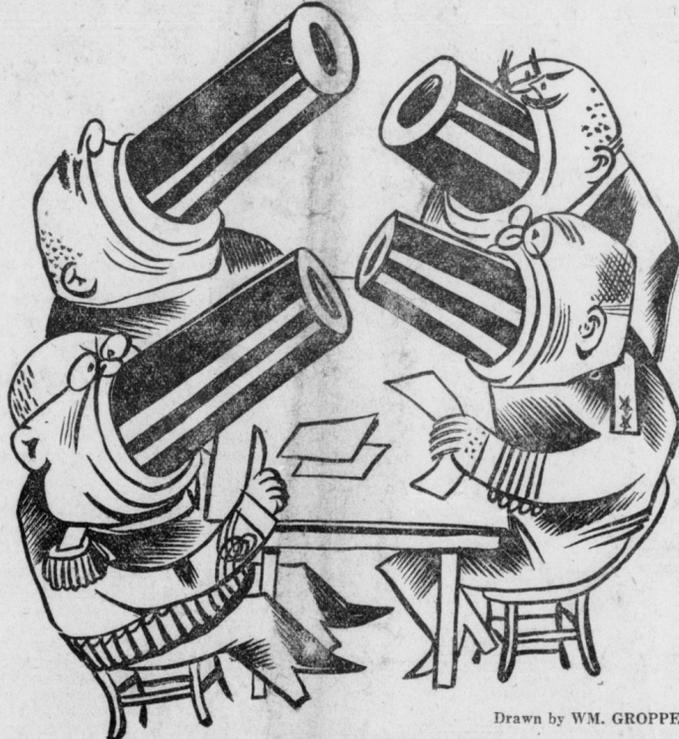
SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI!

Riffians Fight Spain On Continuous Battle Front Across Morocco

MADRID, July 4.—In spite of the severe censorship that stops all news out of Morocco, which Primo Di Rivera has several times recently declared, "completely subdued," a war office dispatch just issued betrays that the country is so far from submission that a battle line stretches across the country thru Yebals and Gomara regions. The communique was a boastful statement that "three Spanish columns had stormed and captured Bab Taza (which previous statements had always treated as already in Spanish hands) and that the Riffians had lost a hundred prisoners and fifty dead. Spanish losses were heavy, but not enumerated, and the declaration is then made, "Spanish forces in Yebala and Gomara have effected a junction and the front now constitutes a continuous line."

THE new dry chief for the New York district promises to use a retrained and discreet mop. He will (Continued on Page Three)

THE CONFERENCE AT GENEVA



Drawn by W.M. GROPPER.

Nothing will come of it but an armament race.

Needle Workers On Street!

PICKET CALL BY JOINT BOARD OF I.L.G.W. ISSUED

All active members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union are urged to be on the picket line this morning in a statement issued by the Organization Department, Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union.

Pointing out the open alliance of the bosses, right wing and the police, the call urges the workers to sacrifice to the extreme to make victory possible for the workers.

It reads as follows: "To all active cloak and dressmakers:

"The occurrences of the past week have revealed again the perplexed condition of the right wing bureaucracy. At the behest of the 'The Forward' and the corrupt officialdom of the A. F. of L., more than 300 innocent workers were sent to prison to serve terms ranging from ten days to eight months.

Open Alliance. "An open alliance has been effected between the right wing, the bosses, Mayor Walker, Governor Smith, the city magistrates and others in an effort to crush the present strike.

"This fight will end only when an overwhelming victory is achieved. Be ready to sacrifice yourself, if necessary, for the existence of the labor movement. Early Tuesday morning a huge picket demonstration will be arranged before the shops where members of the Joint Board are now on strike.

"Workers will meet at 16 West 21st Street at 7 o'clock."—Organization Department.

USSR Textile Output increasing Rapidly; Tops Pre-War Level

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Textile production in the Soviet Union is considerably above pre-war level, according to the Soviet Union Information Bureau.

Textile production in various lines for first six months of the current fiscal year (October 1 to March 31) shows an increase of from 18.6 to 34.1 per cent. The building of new factories and the use of new equipment is responsible for the increase.

For the same period the output of cotton cloth amounted to 1,198,900 meters, while the output of woolen cloth reached the total of 42,288 meters.

Four Hurt As Ferry Crashes Into Pier

Pandemonium reigned among the two thousand passengers on the Staten Island ferryboat American Legion Sunday night when the ferryboat, swept on by a flood tide and a wind, crashed into the floating bridge on the end of its slip. Twenty feet of the floating bridge were crumpled.

Failure on the part of its captain, John Bauman, to reverse his engines in time was assigned by ferry officials as the cause of the crash. Alarmed by the shrieks and screams of the 2,000 passengers, police, fearing that the accident might be a serious catastrophe, assaulted reporters in an endeavor to suppress news of the accident.

EXPECT BEN GOLD TO LEAD FURRIER LINE HERE TODAY

Ben Gold is expected to lead this morning's picket line in the fur district when thousands of workers will hold one of the largest demonstrations since the beginning of the strike.

The furriers will show by their mass power that all the terrorism of the police and the right wing gangsters can not break their fighting spirit in the struggle to advance wages and working conditions.

"After Tuesday's demonstration the Matthew Wolls, McGrady and the rest of the crowd will realize that they cannot break the furriers union in spite of all the forces they have at their disposal," stated an active striker yesterday.

To Be Released Today.

It is hoped that today will see the release on bail of many of the strikers who are serving sentences ranging from five days to six months. The attorney for the Joint Board furriers' union in his appeal will point out the open hostility displayed by the magistrates in Jefferson Market Court when they meted out the sentences.

He will show how the attorney for the right wing, Samuel Markowich, at one occasion appeared as counsel for the right wing and later told the court that he was the lawyer for the bosses. He said the latter when he questioned the arrested pickets, trying to make them say things that would result in their sentences being more severe.

Twenty-eight fur pickets now (Continued on Page Two)

POLAND, TORY PUPPET, PREPARES NEW ATTACK ON USSR; COMMANDS TROOPS, "BE READY FOR ACTION"

Soviet Boycott Hits Britain; Obtain German Credit; Moscow Celebrates Defense Week

MOSCOW, July 4.—The danger of a British attack on the Soviet Union thru its puppet, Poland, looms closer than ever with the receipt of a manifesto from the Communist faction of the Polish Chamber of Deputies describing feverish war preparations in Poland.

Officers of the Polish Reserve, the manifesto states, have been ordered to complete their equipment and be ready for an urgent call to action. "The sharpshooters" and other fascist organizations, with a total membership of 250,000, have been ordered to prepare for an "immediate emergency." Arms and munitions factories are working at feverish speed, often on two or three shifts, the manifesto states.

Recent evidence submitted at the trials of captured white guard bandits proved that monarchists and British spies have long used Polish territory as a base for action against the Soviet Union. The Pilsudski regime has openly encouraged Ukrainian white guard bandits, according to a statement recently issued by a prominent member of the Polish Chamber of Deputies.

The leniency with which the Polish authorities dealt with Kowceda, the murderer of Volkoff, Soviet minister to Poland, is also regarded as evidence of the openly anti-USSR policy pursued by the Pilsudski regime.

USSR Boycotts Britain.

BERLIN, July 4.—Anglo-Soviet trade will come to a complete stop in the very near future, according to statements from the Trade Commissary appearing in the Moscow press.

The stoppage of Anglo-Soviet trade conforms with the declaration of the Soviet Union that it would boycott Britain after the tory government had smashed the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement and broken diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Although Premier Baldwin expressed the pious hope that trade between the USSR and Great Britain would continue after the break, the Soviet Union expressed its intention of boycotting Britain. The Aros raids proved to Soviet officials that trade with tory Britain was not a very safe business.

Better Credits In U. S. A.

The Soviet Union can trade on better terms and receive better credits in the United States than in Great Britain, according to statement in the USSR. The Soviet Union has already received a 300,000,000 mark credit from Germany.

Exports from the Soviet Union during the first eight months of the current fiscal year are officially reported as totalling 516,000,000 rubles, while imports for the same period last year amounted to only 421,000,000 rubles. Imports dropped from 516,000,000 rubles for the same months last year to 411,000,000 rubles.

Celebrate Defence Week.

MOSCOW, July 4.—"Defence Week," which began in Moscow yesterday, was featured by the graduation of several hundred officers from the Soviet War College.

"Defence Week" will be celebrated thruout the rest of the Soviet Union from July 10th to July 17th.

Outlining the object of Defence Week, M. Rykoff, chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars, declared that the Soviet Union was not safe unless "our probable enemies, brought to realize that the Red Army, backed 100 per cent by the worker and peasant masses, is fully alive to the danger and fully prepared to meet it, shall shrink at the last moment from odds too formidable to tackle."

Consider Moscow to Tokio Air Line in Journey of 4 Days

MOSCOW, July 4.—An air line, connecting Moscow and Tokio, which are 7,000 miles apart is being contemplated here.

Three Zeppelins, capable of carrying thirty passengers and four tons of mail and perishable freight, are being constructed by the Soviet Union and may be used for journey. The Zeppelins will be luxuriously equipped.

The air journey, with stops, will take four days, it is calculated. The trip by train across Siberia and Manchuria takes fifteen days.

\$7,200,000 LEVY IS OPPOSED BY MANY ENGINEERS

Demand For Special Convention Made

(Special to the Daily Worker).

CLEVELAND, July 4.—A flood of telegrams from members protesting the unparalleled assessment of \$7,200,000 placed upon them in a desperate attempt to rescue the sinking business enterprises of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has served to show the Inquiry Committee of Ten and the convention itself that there exists a strong feeling in the organization against throwing good money after bad.

Arithmetical Exercises.

The membership quite evidently has been doing some rapid exercises in division and multiplication. It has been discovered in cabs and round-houses that the assessment means that each engineer, figuring on the basis of some 70,000 effectives (with allowance for overhead of collection, etc.) will be required to kick in with about \$120.

This would not be so bad if it were not for the fact that the membership has been led to believe that as a result of the activities of the self-styled financial wizards at the head of the union, it would receive dividends instead of having to pay assessments.

Want Special Convention.

The opposition to the assessment and the deep suspicion which prevails among the membership since the carefully censored disclosures have been made, is expressing itself in the demand for a special convention.

It is felt that the membership which is called upon to pay the bills is entitled to a much more detailed report than has as yet been given as to the real status of the far-flung "investments" made under the Stone-Prenter leadership and which range from an \$8,000,000 venture in permanently moist Florida real estate (called Ven-

(Continued on Page Two)

HIT BRITISH TAX BOOST BY STRIKE; TIE UP SHANGHAI

Right Wing Continues Terror in Canton

(Special Cable to Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, July 4.—The Chinese taxpayers' strike has virtually closed all of the shops in the International Settlement. Although the strike has not been extended to industrial enterprises, a large number of mills are idle.

The strike was called to protest against the order of the Municipal Council which increased municipal taxes from 14 to 16 per cent. The Chinese, who pay most of the taxes of the International Settlement, object to being taxed by a British-controlled Council.

The Association of Chinese Taxpayers has decided that if a compulsory tax raise occurs again, a strike will be called pending the settlement of the question thru negotiation.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—Reports from Canton state that the execution of left wing labor and student leaders continues. Armed troops are patrolling the streets.

The anti-Japanese and anti-British boycotts that have been organized to protest against the landing of imperialist troops at Tientsin are spreading rapidly along the Yangtze valley.

We Are Fighting With Our Backs to the Wall

The new attack upon The DAILY WORKER with all the force and power of the federal government, is by far the most serious threat against the existence of our paper. The indictment by the Federal Grand Jury backed by the Dollar Patriots opens up the perspective of a long hard battle, in which The DAILY WORKER will have to enlist the ablest legal talent obtainable. The proceedings in the Federal courts are expensive in the extreme, requiring the printing of voluminous records and data. The bail alone for our comrades, before any sessions of the grand jury begin, will run into many thousands of dollars. The cost of the case at this time is estimated to be at least \$25,000.

Comrades, we have two courses open to us. We can put up little or no defense. We can allow ourselves to be meekly crushed, after the splendid fight we have waged for more than three years. We can allow our leading comrades to go to jail, and suffer an irreparable loss to our movement, if we do not meet the powerful attack which is being launched against us. Or on the contrary we can capitalize this attack to arouse new sympathy and loyalty to our DAILY WORKER. On the basis of this attack, we can draw in new readers and new supporters for The DAILY WORKER. Which shall it be? The support which you give our case, the resources which you give for the defense, the energy and speed with which you respond to the appeal of your DAILY WORKER, will determine whether this new attack of the capitalist class will be successful or whether we shall instead turn it into a new triumph for The DAILY WORKER.

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STRIKE OF 1,000 CAPMAKERS TODAY TO ENFORCE PACT

Bosses Repudiate 40-Hr. Week; Plan Offensive

Challenged by the refusal of the bosses to put into force the 40-hour week agreed upon July, 1926, over 1,000 capmakers employed in contracting shops will strike this morning.

At the time the agreement was signed it was stipulated that the new working schedule was to go into effect no later than July 1st of this year. This concession was put thru by the right wing of the union which insisted that a period of 12 months was necessary in order to permit the bosses to "adjust themselves" to the new arrangement.

The recent formation of a national association to fight the 40-hour week promises to result in a general lock-out of capmakers in many cities in the East as part of the offensive of the employers.

40 Dead, 75 Injured In Yangtze Explosion

SHANGHAI, July 4.—Forty persons were dead today and 75 others were seriously injured, of whom 25 are not expected to recover, as the result of a terrific explosion which destroyed two Chinese junks lying alongside the railroad wharf at Hsiakwan on Saturday, according to a news dispatch from Nanking.

Great property damage was done by the explosion, the powder junks having been moored in the midst of the harbor area which was congested with other shipping.

The cause of the explosion was not definitely determined, but it was believed to have been due entirely to carelessness on the part of some Chinese coolies.

Girl Deserts Drab Home

Declaring in a note to her mother that she was "tired of life in the gas house district," Jennie Moris, 13, of 1961 First Ave., left her home. The Missing Persons bureau has been requested to look for her.

ABC OF COMMUNISM

By BUCHARIN and PREOBRAZHENSKY

IN A NEW CLOTH-BOUND AND COMPLETE EDITION



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The authors were commissioned by the Russian Communist Party to write a complete and simple explanation of Communism. The student will find this book a gem of Communist teachings.

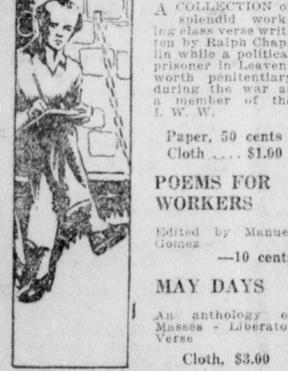
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BARS and SHADOWS

The Prison Poems of Ralph Chaplin



The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First Street New York, N. Y.

Cal Names Colonial Czar to "Supervise" Nicaragua Elections

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A professional soldier, Gen. Frank R. McCoy, was yesterday named by Coolidge to "supervise" the Nicaraguan elections in 1928.

McCoy has a long record of active service on behalf of American imperialists. He has helped in the subjugation of Cuba, Santiago and the Philippines, serving at various times, under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood and under William Howard Taft when the latter was governor of the island.

With the constitutional president, Sacasa, driven from the country by U. S. marines, the "election" of Diaz under the supervision of American bayonets is now a foregone conclusion.

\$7,200,000 Levy Opposed By Engineers

(Continued from Page One)

ice with what now appears as cynical humor and to which the Locomotive Engineers' Journal paid many glowing tributes in the boom days) to scab coal mines in West Virginia and Kentucky.

Private Business Scandal.

As one curious delegate puts it in speaking of the Venice enterprise: "I don't know whether they threw our money away like water or not, but I do know that they threw a lot of it into the water. My lodge would like to at least know how many millions were spent for gondolas."

The revelations made here would show that the late Warren S. Stone, former president of the union, had used the machinery of the union to promote a number of private enterprises of a doubtful character and in which many members had invested, has served to create a current of stern determination among many delegates close to the rank and file to probe to the bottom of the tangled heap of financial wreckage which has been barely uncovered. Underneath the humorous comments heard there is a definite feeling that the Brotherhood insurance fund, with liabilities totaling some \$186,000,000, has perhaps not escaped manipulation at the hands of officials intrigued by the possibilities of high finance.

Huge Building Half Empty.

Even the modern office building which houses the headquarters of the Brotherhood here is financially in a bad way. From 50 to 60 per cent of its office space is vacant and Cleveland is overbuilt in this field.

W. P. Futch, former head of the insurance department, who was removed in 1924 because he opposed the financial policies of Stone, will probably be reinstated by the convention. By this act alone the convention will respond to some extent to the tremendous discontent which cannot find full expression here.

It is believed that the convention will be in session for at least ten days more. The important Advisory Committee has yet to be elected.

Report German Plea For Change in Dawes Plan at N. Y. Confab

BERLIN, July 4.—While the New York banking conference revived the periodical rumors that Reichsbank President Schacht would move for the revision of the Dawes plan, the Germans themselves are less optimistic in view of the week's continued business improvement.

Production, wages and employment increased, accompanied by slow but sure recovery on the bourse, and only the persistence of a passive foreign trade balance remained to give backing to a demand for lightening the reparations burden.

The recent black Friday on the stock exchange is proving to have little serious effect on general business. The public is unwilling to sell, and speculative purchases by professionals is shoving the general level up.

A "society of black Friday victims," was formed for the purpose of suing the banks for damages sustained when a sudden credit restriction precipitated the panic, but has small chance of getting the money back, according to Berlin legal experts.

One of the most important signs of Germany's economic health appears in the report of the production of raw iron, showing that this product reached a record in the month of May.

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TOMSKY REPORT SCORES BRITISH RIGHT WINGERS

Reformists Hit Anglo-Soviet Labor Unity

MOSCOW, July 4.—The report of Tomsky (head of the All Union Federation of Trade Unions) to the plenary session of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions has just been published. The AUCCTU attached exceptional significance to the meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee because of the danger of the disruption of the Committee thru the tactics of the right wing leaders of the General Council, Tomsky said.

The Berlin meeting Tomsky said, was very short. It opened with an attempt on the part of the right wing representatives of the British General Council to limit the discussion to the interview which Tomsky had given to the press on the subject of the British Trade Union bill.

Reformist Tactics.

Tomsky declared that nobody had a right to limit his freedom of speech and that he did not consider himself bound in his personal activities to any resolutions of the Anglo-Russian Committee. He said that he had a right to his own opinions on the international labor movement and deemed it his duty to express them.

(Special Cable to THE DAILY WORKER)

Representatives of the AUCCTU protested against deferring the meeting of the Anglo-Russian Committee and demanded the reason for the failure of Anglo-Russian Committee to meet, considering it time that the workers of the Soviet Union and Great Britain know the problems that it must face in its struggle against the danger of war.

Delay, Harmful.

The workers must know where they stand: Does or does not the Anglo-Russian Committee exist? Why is it inactive? Who is responsible at this moment for the delay in the calling of the Anglo-Russian Committee—a delay that is more harmful than the actual refusal to call it.

The representative of the AUCCTU did not receive an honest reply to these questions. Representatives of the British General Council "doubted" whether they could immediately call the Anglo-Russian Committee. The AUCCTU pointed out that this would be the greatest mistake, that this would be regarded as a desire to abandon the workers of the Soviet Union in an hour of danger.

The further postponement of the Anglo-Russian Committee meeting on the part of the British workers cannot be estimated otherwise than the direct intention to smash the Anglo-Russian Committee and an attempt to curry favor with Conservative government and bourgeois public opinion.

After this brief exchange of views followed the brief communication from Citrine (British labor leader) that the question of the General Council's attitude towards the Anglo-Russian Committee would be referred to the International Committee of the General Council.

U.S.S.R. Wants Unity.

In conclusion Tomsky declared that Anglo-Russian Committee had been created for the purpose of realizing the fraternal union of the workers of the Soviet Union with the workers of Great Britain and that even if the leaders of the General Council were very bad leaders and were unequal to the task of dealing with the question of war the AUCCTU does not assume the initiative in breaking up the Anglo-Russian Committee and appeals to the working masses of the Soviet Union and England to watch against the threat to the Anglo-Russian Committee thru the tactics of the General Council.

Let the masses fairly estimate the policies of the AUCCTU and those of the General Council.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Women Call Coolidge's Attention to Equality

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The demand for equal rights will be taken directly to President Coolidge by a special committee of the National Woman's Party, following the organization's convention in Colorado Springs on July 7-10th, it was announced here today.

A conference of workers' organizations to support the striking furriers was held in Boston on June 26th. It was decided to raise at least \$5,000 to assist the furriers in their struggle. Rose Wortis of New York was present at the conference.

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Needle Trade Defense 3 Boys Drown Near

Nation-Wide Rally to Fur Workers' Defense; Boston Pledges \$5000

The Coney Island Stadium Concert, to be held July 16th, at 8 P. M., must be a smashing expression of solidarity with the striking furriers. Brother Gossack forwarded his dollar to the Defense Office for a ticket, although he will not be able to attend; this is a fine example to follow if you find it impossible to come; but we want you not only to buy tickets, but to come to the Concert. A packed Stadium will be another blow against the "Forward," Sigman, McGrady and the rest of the gang. All workers must come to this demonstration.

In case of rain the concert will be held on Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m. Tickets are \$1.00 for general admission and \$2.00 for reserved seats. They can be bought at the following stations: Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714; Joseph Lidsky Book Store, 202 East Broadway; Sazer's Restaurant, 78 Second Ave.; Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant, 1600 Madison Ave.; Solin's Restaurant, 222 East 14th St.; J. Goldstein's Book Store, 365 Sutter Ave., Brooklyn; London Vegetarian Restaurant, 239 So. 4th St., Williamsburg; Rapoport and Cutler Book Store, 1310 Southern Blvd.; Joint Board Cloakmakers' Union, 128 East 25th St.; Furriers' Joint Board, 22 East 22nd St.; Local 22, 16 West 21st St.

The vacation season has started. Thousands of workers and sympathizers are leaving the city with its noise and confusion and the resorts are filling up. Even there the workers do not forget the striking furriers and arrested cloakmakers, and are helping them in the struggle. Brother Joseph Ostoshever forwarded \$10 to the office of the Defense Committee collected among the guests at Mountain-side House, Sullivan County, after a left and right discussion on the present situation in the needle trades. Many people took part in the discussion and it was resolved that the demands of the furriers and cloakmakers are justified. A collection of \$10 was made.

The country hotels and vacation places are fine fields for propaganda and for the raising of ammunition for the striking furriers and arrested cloakmakers. We urge all workers to take advantage of their opportunities when on vacation.

Jewish workers are not the only ones active in the present struggle. Workers of other nationalities are rallying to the struggle. The Workers' Clubs realize that the furriers are fighting not alone for themselves but that the issue involves all other sections of the labor movement. The Finnish Workers' Club is doing its share. They have started by purchasing a \$100 bond and \$50 worth of tickets to the Coney Island Stadium Concert.

A group of hardware workers collected \$35 and pledge themselves to further support the struggling furriers. The money was collected by Benny Roller and Martin Rubinstein. The New York Journeymen Tailors' Local collected \$16 at its last meeting. This amount was forwarded to the defense. The Lithuanian Working Woman's Organization, Branch 28, donated \$10 to the Furriers' Defense. The money was brought in by Mrs. Sernaarskas. At a party in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Privats, \$20 was collected for the defense. The money was forwarded by Jack Semet and Jack Kriener.

Another Call For Flood Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A national disaster fund of \$10,000,000 established by congress to be expended by the president during emergencies such as the Mississippi flood, was urged today by Rep. Bloom (D.), New York.

The first duty of congress is to provide federal aid for flood victims, "whether it costs \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000," Bloom said. He predicted that congress would adopt a comprehensive flood control program.

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Another Call For Flood Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—A national disaster fund of \$10,000,000 established by congress to be expended by the president during emergencies such as the Mississippi flood, was urged today by Rep. Bloom (D.), New York.

The first duty of congress is to provide federal aid for flood victims, "whether it costs \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000," Bloom said. He predicted that congress would adopt a comprehensive flood control program.

3 Boys Drown Near Sing Sing As Six Guards Bar Rescue

Wards Lewis E. Lawes Heard of the Tragedy Too Late to be of Any Assistance

OSISING, N. Y., July 4.—A thousand prisoners and guards at Sing Sing looked on helplessly while three unidentified youths, off on a holiday excursion, drowned 300 feet from the walls of the prison today.

The prisoners begged to be allowed to rescue the boys, but the guards, acting under orders not to let them out in any emergency, held them at bay with rifles.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes heard of the tragedy too late to be of any assistance. He deplored the fact that ward had not reached him sooner so that he might have sent men to the rescue.

The prisoners were exercising in the big yard facing the Hudson River when they heard screams. Suddenly turning toward the cries, they saw the boys making desperate efforts to swim to shore after their frail little canoe had overturned.

They cried and begged to be allowed to go to the rescue. All that separated them from the boys was a picket fence, 12 feet high, and less than 200 feet of water which a good swimmer could easily have negotiated.

Two boys sank some distance from shore. The third had only 15 yards more to go when he gave his final cry and disappeared under the waters.

The six guards stood watch with guns, unwilling to rescue the boys themselves or to allow any of the prisoners to do so.

Expect Ben Gold Will Lead Furrier Pickets

(Continued from Page One)

jailed in Welfare Island have sent the following communication to their fellow workers:

"We, twenty-eight strikers who were sentenced to Welfare Island through the machinations of the Forward-Sigman-McGrady gang, with the active cooperation of the bosses and the police who have joined to smash our union, express our deep hatred for the contemptible campaign of our enemies.

"We await impatiently the time when we will again be free in order that we may once more be among our comrades in the front-line trenches who are fighting this battle against working-class treachery, and for a democratic, powerful union. We say: better to be in jail than in the scab union of the International.

"To our comrades we say: out on the mighty picket line on Tuesday!"

—(Signed)—Brafman, Berger and Gerstein, Committee.

Meeting Tomorrow.

All Brooklyn cloak and dressmakers are urged to be at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn, tomorrow evening when the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers Union will hold a meeting. Important questions will come up and all workers should attend.

The Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dress makers will hold an open forum at Cooper Union at 1 p. m. Thursday. Ben Gold and Louis Hyman will be among the speakers. Morris Sigman's "promise" of proportional representation will be taken up as well as the latest developments of the furriers' strike.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Despite the ever increasing agitation for a "safe and sane" Fourth and the outlawing of fireworks, the United States imported a million pounds more "shootin' crackers" the first four months of 1927, than in the same period last year, the Commerce Department announced today.

In the four months, when the bulk of the fireworks burned up on the Fourth are imported, 3,000,000 pounds of fireworks reached this country from abroad, while many times that amount were domestically produced. The value of the imports was given as \$590,000.

Imports of other varieties of fireworks reached a total of several million pounds.

Vesta Coal Evicting.

RICHEYVILLE, Pa., July 4.—The Vesta Coal Co. served notices early today to militant miners at Richeyville telling them they must vacate the company's houses within ten days. The miners intend to stay as they have just paid their rent and have nowhere to move to.

80 City "Pioneers" Leave for Workers' Co-operative Camp

Eighty youngsters, whooping it up and singing lustily, left the headquarters of the Young Pioneers Camp at 108 East 14th St., yesterday at noon headed for their camp at Wingsdale, N. Y.

Two large buses carried the happy campers off to the accompaniment of parental warnings about wearing sweaters on chilly nights, etc.

The party was in charge of Martin Gottfried and Dave Lyons who are in charge of the camp organization, both experienced boy's camp counselors.

The Wingsdale camp is adjacent to Unity Camp. The embryonic young rebels will sleep in tents and will have lots of opportunity for hiking, swimming and games.

The next batch will leave the city on July 15th and parents who want their children to benefit by the outdoors life would do well to register before that date.

Chicago Workers Run Children Summer Camp

CHICAGO, July 4 (FP).—Steps to run a summer camp for the children of Chicago trade union families were taken at a conference attended by delegates from many organizations. The metal polishers, the ladies auxiliary of the machinists, the women's organizations of the Finnish and Ukrainian workers, the German sick benefit society, the Russian co-operative society and Polish and Negro associations participated. The camp is to be called the Young Pioneers, as the conference is affiliated with the Young Pioneers of New York who have maintained summer camps for several years with trade union assistance.

The conference resolved to request the indorsement of the Chicago Federation of Labor and the use of time on WCFL, the federation radio station, to make the plans known to the world of labor.

Headquarters are in Room 803, 1553 W. Madison St. Anna Thompson is secretary.

Youthful Scofflaws Get Firecrackers for Fourth

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Ministers Who Seek Publicity Are Wise Says Rev. Straton

New York's newspapers were alternately spanked and patted on the head by Rev. John Roach Straton in a sermon Sunday night.

The revival of "Pentecostalism," the primitive hysterical rites which Straton established a few weeks ago and which resulted in the resignation of five deacons from his church has again provided the sensational pastor with the publicity which, in his sermon, he denied he is seeking.

Calls For Penance.

At the same time he said that any preacher would be simple-minded who did not avail himself of the opportunity of preaching to the millions thru the columns of the daily newspapers.

He ended by exhorting "the publishers, managing editors, city editors and reporters to come to penitence," and broke into a hymn.

20,000 in Baltimore Building Trades War Fight for 5-Day Week

BALTIMORE, July 4 (FP).—Union building trades workers didn't report on the job Saturday, July 2. Instead they stowed the kids in the back of the family bus and rolled away to beach and mountain for a glorious three-day holiday.

No strike at all. Just the 5-day week going into effect in another big American building center. Nearly 20,000 men share in the victory, gained by the Allied Building Trades Council.

Although the unions did not win a wage increase, there will be little loss in annual pay, officials assert. Building has been slow, many men have been unemployed and few have averaged five and a half days' work a week the year around.

Piano Player Needed.

The dancing class which meets at the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Sq., Tuesday evenings, 8:30 p. m. would like the assistance of some comrade who can improvise on the piano and help in preparing for The DAILY WORKER'S carnival and fair.

Bronze Statue of KARL MARX

A beautiful work, six inches high, is now ready. Selling at \$5.00 each.

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Saturday Night, July 16, 1927, at 8 p. m.

In case of rain, Sunday, July 17, at 8 p. m.

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WORKERS URGE END OF GOVERNMENT THAT THIRSTS FOR NEW WORLD WAR

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

(Continued from Last Issue.)
Exactly on the second of 4:30 o'clock the special train rolls slowly into the station as the Red Army Band plays the Proletarian Funeral March. There is a huge baggage car containing the casket and a passenger coach, both hung in red and black streamers, and also in evergreen and purple bibles, the latter blooming abundantly in Russia at this time of the year. A runway is pushed up against the baggage car and Red Army soldiers and proletarian students enter to take charge of the many wreaths, more than one hundred in all, most of them from the factories and the workshops of Warsaw. In the words of the writer for the Ivestia, central organ of the Soviet government:

Then the pall bearers enter, Kalinin and Rykoff, for the Soviet government; Bukharin and Molotov for the Party; Voroshilov, of the Red Army; Karakhan, Litvinov, Rosengolz, Aralov of the foreign office; Melnichansky of the trade unions; Ganetsko of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, and others. They carry the casket of their dead comrade on their shoulders, leading the way along the platform and thru the station to the gun carriage in the Square beyond waiting to receive it.

Another Red Army band takes up the Funeral March and the procession begins to move toward the Toverskaya. In the lead are eight Red Army cavalrymen of jet black horses. Then come the bearers of the wreaths, stretching out for more than a block. Next six restless horses find little difficulty in pulling the gun carriage upon which rests the casket. Immediately behind the gun carriage walk the mother and widow with other relatives of the murdered Voikoff. Next come the comrades of Voikoff from every activity of the Soviet Power.

We look back at the station and over its entrance there is a huge banner carrying the declaration:

Close the Ranks.
"CLOSE RANKS IN DEFENSE OF THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP."

As the head of the procession leaves the station the worker delegations fall in line with their banners. The miles along the entire length of the Toverskaya become living masses of humanity quietly looking on as the silent funeral procession passes. Mourning flags everywhere. Even the proud banner, blood red, that waves from the flag staff of the First House of the Moscow Soviets has its black border today. So we reach the Red Square before the Lenin Mausoleum. The whole square is already filled with workers and soldiers.

There the casket is placed on a huge red draped dais that in turn rests on a platform, on which an Honor Guard of workers, men and women, now take their places, changing frequently. The huge red banner, with its hammer and sickle emblem, that flies over the Kremlin Tower, alone has no border of mourning.

Speakers Pay Last Tribute.

We mount the Tribune of the Mausoleum. There are Rykoff, Kalinin, Bukharin, Molotov, Voroshilov, Ordjonikidze, Litvinov, Melnichansky, Kotov and others. Rykov speaks first for the Soviet government. As he finishes the Red Army band takes up a defiant strain from "The International." Then Bukharin speaks for the All-Union Communist Party. Stalin is not here. He is ill and cannot attend. Then I speak as the representative of the Communist International. Then Litvinov from the foreign office. Melnichansky for the trade unions and Volkoff for the Moscow Soviet. As the last address is finished all the Red Army bands join wreaths of field flowers woven by the hands of workers and peasants.

Young Officer to Get Drill Killing Chinese



Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Holcomb, above, of the U. S. Marine Corps, is enroute from Washington D. C. to Peking, China, where he has been assigned the command of the American Legation guard to succeed Colonel Louis McC. Little. Lieutenant Colonel Holcomb is the most junior officer, both in age and rank, to command the Marines in Peking.

in the thunder challenge of "The International."

We descend from The Tribune and lift the heavy metal casket upon our shoulders and carry it toward its last resting place beside the Red Kremlin Wall. I am just behind Rykoff. He is quite frail. The burden is too much for him. He relinquishes his place but walks with us. At the grave workmen take over the casket and place it beside the deep shaft, that has been cut in the earth. The cover has not yet been put in place. One look at Voikoff's face, quiet in death, reveals how peacefully he sleeps, how courageously he died. The mother crumples up beside the coffin. She clings to its side, weeping softly. She is dressed in black, with only a grey shawl for a head covering. A Mother of the Revolution weeping while these in the high places of the Soviet Power stand by, paying homage to her grief. At the Mother's side the Widow, biting her lips to hold back her sobs. In the dark days in Warsaw and the sad journey home to Moscow, her grief has composed itself. Gently the workmen take the coffin and begin lowering it into the grave; the Red Army Commandant who has been standing by with right hand raised high, brings it quickly down to his side. It is a signal to the two Red Army soldiers who have been standing not far away with telephones glued to their ears. They send on the orders and in another second guns begin to roar on the drill grounds within the Kremlin. Twelve guns are fired as a final tribute to Voikoff—the Red Soldier of the Revolution.

Then eight workmen fill in the grave that is very near to that of John Reed, and close to where the ashes of Ruthenberg were placed in the Kremlin Wall. We return to the tribune and review the procession of workers, students and Red Army soldiers as they pass before dispersing, the music now being that of "The International" in place of the Funeral March. Melnichansky translates the slogans upon the banners for me. The declaration that still remains foremost in my mind was that carried by a workers' delegation declaring:

Do Not Want War.
"We Do Not Want War! But We Are Ready for It!"

Today the "Rabotchaya Gazetta" issued a special edition, with most of the work contributed. The entire proceeds are to go to "The Answer to Chamberlain Fund," for which 150,000 roubles (\$75,000) have already been subscribed, to build battle airplanes commemorating the death of Voikoff.

Thus the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union show that they do not forget. The murder of Voikoff has stirred them deeply.
We learned of the assassination late Wednesday afternoon at the Comintern. Thursday morning the Soviet press was full of it. Tens of thousands of mourning flags appeared quickly in all sections of the city. Thursday afternoon, immediately after work, tens of thousands of workers marched thru the streets, demonstrating against this foul deed, passing thru the Red Square, before the Comintern Building, the First House of the Moscow Soviet, the Party Headquarters and other Soviet Institutions. One hundred thousand marched in Leningrad.

No Mistaking Workers' Spirit.
There was no mistaking the spirit of these workers. We called to them from the balcony of the Comintern: "Long Live the Proletariat of Moscow!" Back came the shout, "Long Live the Red Terror!" Upon one banner was inscribed: "Against the White Terror the Red Terror." The workers had been stirred by the slaying of Opansky, a high official of the "G. P. U." at Minsk, and the murderous attack on a party discussion meeting in Leningrad, during which two bombs were thrown, injuring scores.

No wonder that the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union feel that the new capitalist attack on their Power has actually begun.

Our Letter from Australia

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—During the hearing of a case in the Auckland police court in which a Communist was prosecuted for selling copies of a Communist pamphlet entitled "The Path to Power," the counsel for the defendants made the following telling point: "The workers are entitled to discuss strikes, lock-outs, etc., in the same way as they did before the war. If every temperately and well-expressed argument put forward by the Communist Party or the labor party is to be the subject of prosecution by the government, it will mean that the only vehicle for

expression and education left will be secret discussion." However, the reactionary judge was not convinced, and inflicted a heavy fine.
SYDNEY, Australia.—With a view to assisting farmers and preventing them getting into the grip of financial exploiters, the labor government of New South Wales has arranged to advance financial help to farmers at 6 per cent interest. The assistance is rendered in cases where crops have failed, or where farmers have been the victims of unforeseen circumstances.

BRITISH COAL INDUSTRY TOTTERING: EXPORTS DROP; TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MINERS JOBLESS

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press).
Coal, the basis of modern industrial civilization, is becoming a barometer forecasting the increasing storms which will mark the decay of capitalism. The intensity of the conflict between the great capitalist powers seeking an outlet for their surplus production is revealed in a U. S. Department of Commerce bulletin on the world coal trade with special reference to Europe.

World production of coal in 1925 and 1926, according to the bulletin, ran only slightly above pre-war. In 1925 it was 1,361,000,000 tons and in 1926, 1,355,000,000 tons, compared with 1,342,000,000 tons in 1913. But changes in production and export centers, and especially in consuming areas, are noteworthy.

Production Decline.
The British shaft of world production has declined from 21.4 per cent in 1913 to 18 per cent in 1925. The 1926 figures are not comparable because of the effect of the 7-month coal strike. The United States produced 38.5 per cent in 1913, 38 per cent in 1925 and 44.4 per cent in 1926. Germany, France, Poland, Japan and China are also among the countries with a slightly greater per cent of world coal production in 1926 than in 1913.

The coal trade has been important to England not only in itself but because it provided outgoing cargo making possible lower shipping rates on goods brought from other countries in British vessels. England is now fighting with its back to the wall to recover foreign markets for its coal.

Exports Drop.
The following U. S. Department of Commerce table shows the exports of British coal to various parts of the world in 1913, 1925 and 1926:

British coal exports to	1913 tons	1925 tons	1926 tons
North Europe	19,944,000	7,845,000	2,667,000
Germany	8,952,000	4,165,000	1,517,000
France	12,776,000	10,234,000	3,792,000
South & Central Europe	17,058,000	14,040,000	6,275,000
South America	6,893,000	4,215,000	1,859,000
British possessions	4,985,000	5,998,000	2,654,000
Other	2,792,000	4,320,000	1,832,000
Total	73,400,000	50,817,000	20,596,000

In 1913 Russia afforded a market for 5,998,434 tons of British coal. In 1926 Russia took only 11,587 tons.

Slash Wages.
The productive capacity of the British coal industry is greater than ever, due to improved equipment and to a large number of new deep mines. Reductions in cost of production ranging from 24 cents to 72 cents a ton

Are the Philippines A Chinese Problem?

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG.
EN ROUTE TO MANILA FROM HONOLULU, (By Mail), (FP). — This boat is a regular half-way house to the Philippines, most of its passengers are going there, and most of the conversation (except for bridge and shuffle-board tournaments), deals with the islands.

Yesterday the old-timers were teasing the newcomers. Telling the budding young teachers en-route for the first time to Manila just what had happened to the predecessors whose places they were called to fill. . . Much of it was exaggerated jest. But it's true that the white man can't live in the tropics, which means that Americans can't live in the Philippines. They don't grow old; they send their children home; they take vacations in Japan; and even so come down with tropical diseases. Just like the British in India.

Friction Grows.
The missionary at my table, a very moderate, intelligent man, says that every year the Filipinos are more anxious for independence, and every year the Americans in the island are less willing to grant it.

I have read several books on the ship about the Philippines. Pages of propaganda, chiefly, for holding the islands. White man's burden, train up good colonial rulers like the English—and all that sort of thing. The American business men on board are all for continued ownership, only they want it made definite in order to guarantee investments.

Useless Schools.
Our schools, widely hailed, have given an academic training—producing orators and lawyers, but no farmers or mechanics. The high school graduates seek careers of exploitation or politics.

"The trouble with the Filipinos is that they are now just like Americans," said a cynical Manila business man. "They are grafters and get-rich-quick schemers! Typically American! Every American wants special privilege and thinks he can speculate or bluff his way into wealth."

We have taught it to the Filipino; he wants to make 100 per cent on a sale where a Chinese merchant will take 2 per cent and be content. I realize, more than I ever did, what the new Russia has to offer to the east. If it had had the Philippines it would have organized the peasants, first of all into cooperatives and unions; it would next have intro-

Call Conference to Score Imperialism; Demand Free Speech

WASHINGTON (FP)—Suppression of civil rights to further American imperialism looms so large on the national horizon that the People's Reconstruction League is holding a two-day conference in Washington, July 6-7, to consider ways of meeting the menace.

As an aftermath of Nicaragua, Mexico, China, the Geneva naval conference, the export of \$13,000,000,000 of private American capital abroad and the growing belligerency of American foreign policy, imperialism is becoming the dominant issue in American politics, Director Benjamin C. Marsh declared June 30 in calling the conference.

U. S. Suppresses Criticism.
Morris L. Ernst and Charles E. Rowe of New York will discuss the suppression of free speech by radio at the morning session July 6. Arthur Garfield Hays, New York attorney and E. C. Davison, secretary of the International Association of Machinists will speak on free speech and its suppression in labor disputes while Esther Van Slyke of the Women's International Peace Union will trace the movement to outlaw war at the afternoon session. Efforts to suppress criticism of America's foreign policy and methods to insure freedom of the press will center the attention of the conference in the evening.

Joseph N. Bejarano, secretary of the Mexican Chamber of Commerce speaks on the Mexican situation at the morning session of July 7 with Dr. T. S. Vaca, representative of the Nicaraguan liberal government outlining the rape of independence in his country and Marsh speaking on recent developments in American imperialism.

Speak on China.
At the afternoon session the Rev. Mercer G. Johnston of Baltimore, chairman of the Progressive Party, will discuss the relation of the church to imperialism. C. Kuanson Young speaks on China and Dorothy Detzer, secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom on checking imperialism through legislative action.

At the concluding session Norman Thomas, director of the League for Industrial Democracy will answer the question, can America be saved from world domination and Dr. Albert H. Putney, of National University, will denounce the executive assumption of war-making powers.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
bar politics and politicians from his administration. He will eliminate graft. His name is Campbell, a good name for a dryer, and his record in the past leaves nothing missing by way of qualification. He was reporter, press agent, motion picture director and producer and a major in the United States army. With such a background, Mr. Campbell should be able to get his name in the papers frequently without having to resort to such vulgar methods as raids on speakasies. We almost forgot to say that what Campbell promises to do could be listed under the heading of garbage. He will neither bar politics nor eliminate graft. He would not if he could and he could not if he would.

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Cal Glum as Offensive Starts



Our Special Staff Correspondent at the Summer White House reports an air of gloom and dejection pervading the atmosphere of the presidential chambers. Various reasons are assigned to the wave of pessimism which has struck the president's headquarters. However, the leading political sharps are agreed that the presidential dumps are directly caused by the nation-wide offensive which the Reds have directed against the citadels of American capitalism in the drive for five thousand new readers for The DAILY WORKER.

The speed with which The DAILY WORKER General Staff has turned the attack of the Federal Grand Jury into an offensive for thousands of new readers has taken the enemy completely by surprise.

With the announcement of the splendid premiums which are being offered to readers of The DAILY WORKER in the present campaign, the feeling at Black Hills, even among the most optimistic of the president's advisers, is that the success of our offensive is assured.

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WHAT THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY DOESN'T LIKE



This cartoon of an American munitions manufacturer, one of the clique that profit on the blood of workers killed in war, is from the book of Red Cartoons, published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. This book was submitted as evidence before the grand jury recently, and the grand jury proceeded to indict The DAILY WORKER staff on a technical charge.

The Chinese Mass Liberation Movement Will Overcome the Present Crisis.

The efforts of the imperialists to crush the Chinese liberation movement meet resistance in a form which alone shows the mass roots of the movement.

This resistance can be compared best to the impact of waves upon the shore. No sooner has one spent itself, or had its strength shattered by piers and breakwaters, than another takes its place and the land is never allowed a moment's respite.

Imperialist propaganda attempts to make every temporary setback suffered by the Chinese liberation movement appear as a crushing and final defeat. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The briefest survey of the history of the movement since 1922 gives the lie to such statements.

Since the strike of the transport workers in Hongkong in 1922 the organization of the Chinese masses has proceeded in a curve which is decisively upward in direction altho broken here and there by defeats.

The organization of the reactionary merchants' association and the suppression of the labor unions in Canton by its armed mercenaries was hailed as the decisive defeat of the Canton government. But the labor movement continued to grow and the murder of workers and the smashing of unions ceased.

Then came the Shanghai massacre. This too was interpreted as the final blow which would drive the liberation movement into an ineffectual illegality. It had the opposite effect. The masses rallied to the banner of the Kuomintang.

The defeat and withdrawal of the army of General Feng from Peking, thru Nankow pass and his retirement back of Kalgan, before the militarist forces of Chang Tso-lin was said to mark the liquidation of the Nationalist movement in the north.

But the northward march of the Kuomintang armies from Canton began and soon they had reached the Yangtze river, captured the greatest center of heavy industry in China, (the three cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang) and established a new base in the heart of the nation, on its greatest waterway.

The Kuomintang armies began their drive toward Shanghai and first Sun Chuang-fang and then Chang Tsung-chang became the heroes who were to stop their advance. They would never reach Shanghai, the biggest port in China and one of the largest in the world.

The armies of national liberation entered Shanghai—aided by the strikes and armed insurrections organized by the labor unions.

American and British warships bombarded Nanking and killed hundreds of Chinese. This murderous attack also was supposed to put the finishing touches to the national liberation movement.

The Nanking bombardment was followed by the treason of General Chiang Kai-shek. Like all traitors he was and is more vicious toward his former comrades than the imperialists. Hundreds of Communist workers and labor unionists have been executed, unions and peasant organizations suppressed, a reign of terror inaugurated.

Chiang's defection was to encompass the downfall of the Wuhan (Hankow) government. The imperialist press was jubilant and the mass execution of workers was greeted with sadistic glee.

But the Wuhan government, expressing the aims of the workers and peasants and the honest sections of the middle class, continued to exist and win victories.

General Feng declared his allegiance to the Wuhan government and inflicted defeat after defeat on the northern militarists.

Now comes the alliance between Chiang and Feng against the Wuhan government and once more the imperialist press yelps triumphantly. The defeat of the Chinese liberation movement, so far as the aims of the workers and peasants are concerned, is certain, it says.

Of the greatest significance, however, is the fact that no sooner is the counter-revolutionary alliance between Feng and Chiang consummated than a great wave of strikes and boycotts breaks out in the principal seaports. Even large sections of the middle class are drawn into the movement as is the case in Shanghai where the Chinese property owners are fighting the proposed increase in taxation. So greedy and arrogant are the imperialist henchmen in Shanghai that they try to raise taxes and force the Chinese themselves to pay the cost of maintaining the imperialist occupation forces.

For effective support in their struggle against this cynical demand the merchants must depend upon the labor movement. It is to be noted in this connection that Chiang Kai-shek has sent a squad of executioners numbering some two hundred to Shanghai to terrorize the masses.

Chiang thus works for the imperialists and against both the masses and the middle class.

Wuhan has not yet fallen in spite of the predictions of the imperialists and the tremendous scope of the mass movement, in the face of the terroristic activities of Chiang and his generals, is a guarantee that the present crisis of the liberation movement is not decisive but that like those which have preceded it will be survived and the liberation movement will emerge with its base widened.

This much is sure that if Chiang and Feng continue to make concessions to the imperialists they will be overwhelmed by the tidal wave of the mass liberation movement.

Immediate future developments in the Chinese struggle are uncertain but we can say with the utmost conviction that the will to destroy imperialism and militarism was never stronger among the masses, that the liberation movement has never had a wider base and that this is a guarantee that its present military weakness will be overcome.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Educational Meeting.

An educational meeting of the new morning international branch, night workers section, will be held today, 10:30 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. D. Benjamin will lecture on the American revolution.

Camp Registration Continues Two More Weeks.

Registration for the Young Pioneers Camp will continue for two more weeks. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 50 more children. This will allow a few more to go in the first group which leaves New York Tuesday, July 5th. Registration at 108 East 14th St. daily between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., Room 41. The rate is \$10 a week.

Party Units, Attention!

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

Important Meeting of Subsection 3-C.

All members of Sub-section 3-C must attend the next meeting to be held tonight, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. A representative of the district office will be present. Strong measures will be taken against those who fail to be on time.

Labor Organizations

Amalgamated T. U. E. L. Meets Today.

An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held tonight, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Open Forum Thursday Afternoon.

An open forum arranged by the Unit Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers will be held Thursday 1 P. M. at Cooper Union. Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board will speak on Morris Sigman's latest gesture of proportional representation, while Ben Gold will discuss the latest developments of the furriers strike.

Women's Protest Meeting Saturday.

An open air meeting to protest against the gangsterism used against the striking furriers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m. at the corner of Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. It has been arranged by the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers Council 1.

Volunteers Wanted At Once!

Volunteers wanted to distribute Sacco and Vanzetti leaflets. Report at once to Room 422, 80 East 11th St.

I. L. D. Meeting Tuesday.

The Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a meeting this evening at 81 East 110th St. The question of Sacco-Vanzetti will be discussed.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting Tonight.

A very important general membership meeting of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives will be this evening, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park. Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

POSTERS AND LEAFLETS AS PART OF THE MILITARY EQUIPMENT OF THE KUOMINTANG ARMIES

HANKOW, May 30 (By Mail).—War with paper "bullets," 150,000,000 of them!

Fight in which 150,000,000 pamphlets, posters, handbills, books (paper "bullets,") have been fired in a year, these paper "bullets" more than doubling the amount of steel directed at the enemy.

A war with pen and pastepot, with bullets taking a secondary place, brought the Nationalist army to the Yangtze.

Before leaving Canton, the base of the revolution, the armies vowed that they would not halt in the northern march until "their steeds drank in the Yangtze."

AND now, when the horses stem the tide of the swift yellow stream, they find a strong flavor of ink, paste and paper in the waters.

Never before in China, never before in the world, perhaps, has the march of an army to victory been paved placarded with so much paper. Armed only with light hand rifles, the Cantonese army has faced and is facing, modern war equipment in the hands of northern armies; heavy guns, airplanes, bombs, trench mortars.

A fine, high spirit has spurred those men onward; each made his "will" before leaving home, each pledged that he would never speak of a fallen comrade as dead; that he would say "tai hwa," (he has won his flower.)

THIS spirit, then and the knowledge that 20,000 trained propagandists marched forward with them have given the Nationalist troops courage to walk into the devastating fire of smashing guns.

From the very beginning of the campaign, propagandists, men and women, have served as vanguards for the army, slipping ahead into districts and villages, braving death and torment at the hands of enemies.

At first the propagandists were regarded with suspicion by the people. The coming of troops meant one thing to the Chinese peasant—looting, pillage, rape, ruin. This wall of prejudice had to be battered down. The people had to be made to understand the Nationalist army was a different army.

SLOWLY, and by exemplary behavior on the part of the troops, the word spread through the countryside that indeed this was a "different army."

Gray clad, serious youths, the troops came quietly and marched on; eating their own simple food, greeting the peasants as "comrades" and "brothers."

The propagandists talked of "an army of the people; an army which would fight to free the oppressed; to wipe out militarists."

The people came to believe—and to help.

The march north became a triumphant procession, at times. Peasants

Workers Party Holding Important Membership Meet Wednesday Eve.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:
1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Union.
2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.
3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.
Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

greeted the troops as "saviors of the people;" brought them rice, tea, vegetables, chickens, everything that they had.

PEASANTS who had never before thought of soldiers as anything but enemies, wretched thieves and murderers, acted as "spies" for the Cantonese; gave them knowledge of enemy troops' location, of short cuts, of secret passes; and in some cases, took up rifles and aided in the fighting.

Sometimes the country people could not read the simple propaganda pamphlets; but they were always hungry for knowledge. When a district was especially illiterate, the propagandists had to summon the few men from the village who could read; drill them swiftly in propaganda work—and pass on.

Posters of the revolution are slashing, glaring things—"revolutionary art" after the western fashion.

Complete, sure escape from the sophistication, the delicacy of Chinese art! Art with a bang!

A NEIGHBORING warlord, hands dripping blood, dancing over the skulls of murdered peasants and laborers!

A local magistrate, bespectacled, fleeing in terror, before the army of the revolution.

A well-known militarist, trapped in a room, falling back in horror at bayonets plunging through the walls.

A stalwart youth, with a battering ram, smashing down the doors of feudalism.

Hundreds of them—magnificent in their simplicity.

The pamphlets extremely simple;—this was the army founded on the San Min Chi (three people's principles) of Dr. Sun Yat-sen—an army which would battle to bring about a "government of the people, for the people, by the people" of China.

THERE are 3,000 different kinds of propaganda addressed to six classes of people—women, soldiers, peasants, laborers, students, common people. It is estimated that an average of 50,000 copies of each type of propaganda has been disseminated in the year that it has taken the Cantonese army to reach the Yangtze.

All of the propaganda originates from the General Political Department of the Military Council of the Nationalist Government which is now located at Wuchang. One hundred and fifty people are employed in this central office, who paint, write, print, distribute material to 20,000 propagandists, who work with the army.

LISTEN to what Li Ho-lin, director of the Central Propaganda Bureau, has to say of his corps: "One propagandist is worth 20 armed soldiers. There could have been no northern expedition, had it not been for our propaganda corps. It was the propagandists who paved the way for the soldiers; who went among the laborers and peasants and explained the mission of our army.

"Do not think that I underrate the value of our army, that hardy group of men which has suffered untold hardship and suffering so that China may be free.

"Our soldiers have gone hungry; thirsty; unpaid, not for months, but in some cases, for an entire year.

"I am only trying to make clear that without our propaganda army—our small armed forces would have been wiped out. We have had to depend on the propagandists to get the support of the people.

"Our enemies could have well withstood our steel bullets; but they cannot hold against us with the entire population of a province roused against them; interfering with their food and water supply; aiding us."

THE way of the propagandist corps has not been easy. The intense provincial feeling that one finds in China is not rooted in superficial boundaries; the differences are far more fundamental.

The hardy Hunanese are a swift and noble people, stirred to revolution

DRAMA

Eisenstein Working on Oct. Revolution Film

Eisenstein, who was responsible for the remarkable filming of "Potemkin" and "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," has finished another Russian picture titled "The Central Line," and has started work upon his anniversary celebration film. It has been provisionally re-titled "October." With the aid of the Red Army and the Russian Workers' naval and aviation forces, he aims to present a comprehensive and pictorial history of the October Revolution.

To the list of anniversary films must be added a novelty achieved by Esther Busch, and called the "End of the Romanoffs." From a vast store of documents she has selected and arranged material in a manner that is said to be astonishing.

In Moscow and elsewhere a first showing has been made of Roon's latest production, "When One is Three." This young Communist has again set the critics a-buzzing by his simple workaday theme of the dominance of the male, treated in his own impressionist manner.

Other new productions now being screened in Soviet Russia include Ivanovsky's "The Decembrists," a version of Lermontov's "Bella," a new Ukrainian film, "Farass Chevtchenko."

JAMES RENNIE



The former star of "Crime" is making his vaudeville debut at the Palace Theatre in a new sketch by John V. S. Weaver.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.50. Court Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

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

B. S. Moss COLONY B'way at 53rd Continuous Noon to Midnight

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

B. S. MOSS THE FILM SENSATION OF EUROPE CAMEO 42d & B'way

"Streets of Sorrow" with GRETA GARBO & WERNER KRAUS

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built.

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party. Carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg. I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to The DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

ORGANIZE

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

ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED

Wm. Z. Foster —10

PASSAIC—The story of a struggle for the right to organize.

Albert Weisbord —15

STRIKE STRATEGY

Wm. Z. Foster —25

LABOR LIETENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

Jay Lovestone —10

All for 50 Cents

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

U.S.S.R. Grain Exports Rise; Wheat Exports 46% of World's Total

MOSCOW, July 4.—Grain export from the U. S. S. R. during the first 7 months of the current campaign (July, 1926 to January, 1927) breaks the record since all the post-war years.

During this period 2,150,000 tons (more than 131,000,000 peods) were exported.

Last year the export for same period amounted to 1,600,000 tons, and in 1923-24 to 1,700,000 tons. This rise in export was chiefly due to increased export of food products, particularly wheat.

Simultaneously, the relative importance of Soviet grain on the world market also increased. U. S. S. R. wheat exports constituted this year 9 per cent as against 6 per cent of last year of the total world export of wheat to Europe. The export of rye, likewise, increased from 29 per cent of the total world export last year to 46 per cent this year. U. S. S. R. exports of barley increased to 24 per cent of the total world exports during the past 7 months.

The U.S.S.R. exports grain this year to 17 different countries, thus the number of creditor countries and firms has considerably increased.

As a result of the stability of the conditions of the internal market, and the successful process of the grain preparations, the grain export this year of the majority of agricultural products is very profitable.

Curtis Sheet Spreads 'Prosperity' Bunk; but Farmers Know Better

WASHINGTON (FP).—The few progressive farm congressmen and organization chiefs remaining in Washington this summer snort angrily at claims made by a Curtis farm paper that the "farmer is getting more and spending more."

The magazine, which claims 1,500,000 circulation among "country gentlemen," quoted the higher level of grain prices on the Chicago market as proof that the farmer is better off now. "Yes, but those are the prices the gamblers are getting," they pointed out. "The wheat farmers sold their crops last fall at distress prices."

With last year's crops mostly in the possession of speculators, wheat prices have advanced 19 cents a bushel in the last two months. Cotton, sold by growers at 9 cents a pound last fall, is now quoted at 17 cents.

'New Negro' Editor to Study African Slavery

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 4.—Dr. Alain Locke, professor of philosophy at Howard University and editor of "The New Negro," is leaving for Geneva to study the work of the League of Nations in African reconstruction, with particular reference to the administration of African mandates. He will center his attention on reports of slavery in Abyssinia and Central Africa and will report back to the Foreign Policy Association on his findings.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

TRADE UNION COMMITTEES WILL DRAFT NATIONAL SAFETY CODES TO PREVENT LABOR ACCIDENTS

By ART SHIELDS.

Employment Shark Gets Worker Job at Empty Lot; Won't Return Fee

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

The employment agencies are still at their old tricks. Their latest stunt was to send a worker out as a cook, to a vacant lot.

The employment sharks are full of tricks. They do anything to get the worker's money. There is an employment office who called an Italian cook into the office to take a job as order cook. The fee was ten dollars. The cook gave five dollars and promised to give the other five after working a week. The shark said, "All right," and so he issued the working card to the cook. They sent the cook down on Greenwich street. When he arrived all he could find was a vacant lot.

Looking For A Job.

He walked a block each way from the vacant lot, thinking that the shark might have made a mistake on the location, one block one way or the other. The number still remained the vacant lot. The cook asked a policeman where the place was. The policeman said, "What is this place supposed to be anyway?" The cook said, "A cafeteria. I was sent down from an employment office to take an order cook job." The policeman looked around and discovered that the number really was the vacant lot. So the policeman told the cook to go back to the employment office and get his money back. When he returned the shark said, "Well, how's the job?" The cook answered, "There's no cafeteria at that number and no such place in that neighborhood." The shark said, "Oh, the job is there all right, go back down there and go to work and shut up about it."

How To Get Right.

Hotel and restaurant workers who are seeking employment in the hotel and restaurants of New York and vicinity, should come over to the office of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union, 133 W. 51st street, New York City.

Washington Residents Hit at Power Trust

WASHINGTON, July 4 (FP).—This city's voteless citizens have voted by an overwhelming majority against the power trust's ambition to grab the Great Falls of the Potomac, near Washington, for private exploitation.

Acting through the Federation of Citizens' Associations, the nearest approach in the District of Columbia to a city council, they not only asked the federal power commission to keep the Byllesby utilities interests out of the Great Falls but demanded that the Potomac Electric Power Co., another power trust subsidiary, cut down its exorbitant rates. Although steam plants manufacture electricity for 1/2 cent a kilowatt hour, the Potomac firm is charging 6 1/4 cents.

Organized labor has set out to prepare its own health and safety standards for the dangerous trades. Following the National Labor Health Conference at Cleveland, committees have already been organized in the building, shop trades and mines, and the Workers' Health Bureau here announces. Safety committees for the other trades will be organized soon.

The National Trade Union Safety Standards Committee, as they are called, will demand drastic safety codes. Thirty-five thousand workers are now killed every year on American jobs, and 2,500,000 others are injured. The lives of millions more are shortened.

Study Industrial Mishaps.

The trade union safety campaign will be directed first to a thorough study of industrial accidents and diseases, and next to enforcement of safety requirements by federal and state laws and trade union agreements. The labor committees are expected to go much further in behalf of the workers than the Engineering Standards Committee, which is a federation of employers' organizations, engineering societies, insurance companies and government officials. This body is entrusted by the U. S. bureau of standards with the task of preparing safety codes. To date it has prepared 10, which only 3 states have put into law.

Aim to Prevent Deaths.

The miners' section also discussed a set of tentative regulations prepared by the bureau, which the dele-

SOCIAL EDUCATION FOR SCHOOL TEACHERS FIRST NECESSITY OF UNION, SAYS PRESIDENT

CHICAGO, (FP) July 4.—Social education for school teachers is an important function of the American Federation of Teachers, Pres. Mary C. Barker told the 11th convention of this union of classroom educators at its opening session in Chicago June 28.

"Not the least in need of stimulation in the field of social intelligence have been the teachers themselves, and the American teacher, whether in the federation or out of it, has felt the quickening power of the new emphasis which the American Federation of Teachers has given to these ideas," said Miss Barker in reviewing the year's work.

"The effect of this growing social interest of the teacher means that new power is entering the schoolroom," she continued. "A new personality will meet the boys and girls as they gather there."

A sinister omen in American education, she suggested to the delegates, is the fact that most of the attacks on freedom of teaching and freedom of speech come from people who have had 12 to 16 or more years of schooling themselves.

"Surely we teachers and the curriculum have been at fault," she frankly admitted. "As we deplore

these recurring displays of the non-thinking or the uninformed or the anti-social mind in the present generation let us lay the foundation to make a more creditable showing in the training of the next."

Delegates representing locals from every quarter of the country are at work on the problems of education and of strengthening the union's position. Its less than 4,000 members, though an increase of 10 per cent since 1926, are but a minute fraction of the more than 800,000 teachers in the United States. Many of the most progressive teachers are enrolled in the federation, making it the vanguard of the profession.

Secretary-Treasurer Florence Curtis Hanson reports 6 new locals and considerable gains in membership in the old locals. The union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Membership Increases.

Bertaud to Fly to Rome.

Lloyd W. Bertaud, U. S. mail pilot, who was originally scheduled to make the flight to Paris in the Belanca plane has just signed a contract to fly to Rome and back. The contract calls for the take-off between July 15 and 25.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 4.—Over 80 workers of the L. Candee Rubber Footwear Co. are on strike against a reduction in wages amounting to 28 cents on 100 pairs of rubber shoes. The L. Candee Co. is one of the richest subsidiaries of the U. S. Rubber Co. which employs in New Haven about 3,500 workers in all departments. The arctic department is affected by the strike and is practically crippled. It employs mostly skilled, experienced workers who cannot be easily replaced.

The wages and hours of the Candee workers are incomparably worse than those in Boston or other New England rubber shops. The mill room workers average about 25 dollars a week, frame workers \$16 to \$17, calendar dept. \$16, cutting \$20, arctic dept. \$20 to \$25, fitting \$9 to \$15. Gum shoe workers average \$10 to \$12 a week.

The workers are on a piece work basis, and work from 50 hours a week up. They never know when they will leave the factory. Work starts at 7 in the morning, and very often they don't leave until 7 or 8 at night. The treatment by superintendents and foremen is miserable. The workers lose hours of their own time waiting to be supplied with materials.

The management has refused to deal with the representative of the workers elected by the strikers. In a circular letter mailed to all the strikers, the business manager, Robinson states that he will deal only with the shop council which is the name for the company union in the factory. The workers have no faith in the shop council, as it is the bosses' union. This the workers see from the fact that the representative of the council is scabbing. They are bitter against the continuous policy of cutting their wages. Many who have worked for 20 years or over in the factory earn as low as \$20 a week, on which they must support large families. When some workers complained that their wages were too low, and their children were going hungry and without shoes Mr. Robinson shouted that \$20 a week is more than enough. The company, however, is not satisfied with 20 dollars a week, and while it made 18 million dollars last year, instituted wage reductions amounting to between two and three dollars a week.

Patronize Our Advertisers

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

3000 New York Painters Charge Graft in Council 9 and Ask Suspension

At a big mass meeting of painters held June 25th, 5th Avenue and 110th St., a resolution was passed unanimously demanding from our General Executive Board the reinstatement of Thomas Wright, legally elected secretary, the suspension of the District Council for a period of 18 months and the reorganization of an entirely new District Council.

Members who were present at this mass meeting also signed individual cards demanding from the G. E. B. immediate action on the above proposals.

The mass meeting was called by five of the biggest local unions of New York City, namely, 261, 499, 848, 995 and 1011. Representatives from each local union brought out facts of robbery, graft, corruption, favoritism, sell-outs on the jobs to the bosses and the betrayal of the five day week by the majority of the council controlled by the holy "Socialists' Saunzer and Silverman."

Bills of expenses in hundreds and thousands of dollars were submitted to the council for any little thing and work voted by the Silverman machine to be paid out.

Out of the pile of facts which were brought out at the meeting I will just mention a few.

The council ordered to arrest the thieves. At the next meeting the Silverman majority in the council passed a motion that the council pays the expenses for their defense; of course to hire one of the best lawyers in the city to defend them.

The same council which prosecutes them for their robbery of \$50,000 should also defend them.

A check was found of \$1,500 dollars with which our officials gambled on Wall Street. The check had to be paid out to a Wall Street firm.

Brother Thomas Wright, the suspended secretary, who was legally elected by a majority of 4,000 members, expressed his doubts of the willingness of our G. E. B. to clean out the corruption and thieves.

He stated: "This fight is no local issue. Our G. E. B. is mixed up in this crime; they are a party to the robbery."

The G. E. B. was invited to the meeting but they didn't show up. Mr. Kelly, representative of the G. E. B. in New York City, did not show up either.

The New York painters are determined to clear all the betrayers and thieves out of the union. The rank and file is awakening!

Candee Rubber Workers On Strike Against Cut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 4.—Over 80 workers of the L. Candee Rubber Footwear Co. are on strike against a reduction in wages amounting to 28 cents on 100 pairs of rubber shoes. The L. Candee Co. is one of the richest subsidiaries of the U. S. Rubber Co. which employs in New Haven about 3,500 workers in all departments. The arctic department is affected by the strike and is practically crippled. It employs mostly skilled, experienced workers who cannot be easily replaced.

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Patronize Our Advertisers

Organizations and Individuals Rally to Help The DAILY WORKER Carnival

The office of The DAILY WORKER is having a hard time to handle the rush of offers of assistance for the Midsummer Carnival and Fair, to be held on July 23-24 at Pleasant Bay Park. In addition to the offers previously published in these columns we have just received reports on the following:

The Cooperative Unit will furnish a cake, candy and ice cream booth. Factory District 2, 1-D will supply an Art Booth.

Sub-section 1-B will give a miscellaneous booth. Section 7, Branch 1 and 2 will supply a shooting gallery and a number of prize games. Branch 3 will give a punching board, while the Coney Island comrades will furnish a Nail Driving Contest.

Sub-section 3-B promises a cartoonist who will sketch the visitors to the Carnival and also a pyrographic

expert who will burn out magnificent designs on souvenirs at the affair. Carpenters' Local 2090, which promises to give us enough men to do all the construction work. The carpenters living in the Cooperative have also promised their aid.

Comrade Norman Silber is giving us free engineering service and we are thus assured that the grounds will be completely transformed on a magnificent scale.

Tickets for the Midsummer Carnival and Fair will be 50 cents each and 75 cents for a combination ticket good for two days. On Saturday the feature will be a Moonlight Flower Dance. On Sunday there will be an open air Chauve Souris and vaudeville with many noted stars. Tickets will be on sale at 108 East 14th St., Jimmie Higgins Book Shop and 33 First St.

FEWER STRIKES IN UNITED STATES IN 1927 THAN IN 1926, LABOR DEPARTMENT INQUIRY REVEALS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press).

The industrial truce between labor and capital in the United States continued through 1926, as indicated in a U. S. department of labor review of strikes and lockouts in that year. The department reports fewer strikes and fewer workers involved than in any year since the record began in 1916.

The record shows 1035 strikes or lockouts in 1926 compared with 1301 in 1925. For the last 5 years strikes and lockouts have averaged 1250 a year.

Fewer Strikes.

The department has reports covering the number of workers involved in 783 of the strikes occurring in 1926. The total for the year was 329,592, compared with 428,416 workers in 1012 strikes in 1925. The disputes in which the workers involved were reported and the number of workers year by year since 1916 were:

Strikes and lockouts	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Average per strike
1916	2,667	1,599,917	600
1917	2,325	1,227,254	528
1918	2,151	1,239,989	576
1919	2,665	4,160,348	1,561
1920	2,226	1,463,054	657
1921	1,785	1,099,247	616
1922	899	1,612,562	1,794
1923	1,199	756,584	631
1924	898	654,441	729
1925	1,012	428,416	423
1926	783	329,592	421

Wage disputes were the most important cause of strikes in 1926, being chiefly responsible for 477. Union recognition was an issue in 106 strikes. Other important issues were discharge of employes, employment of non-union men and open vs. closed shop operation.

The building trades staged the most strikes in 1926, being responsible for 272. There were 194 strikes in the clothing industry, 90 in the textile industry, 78 in coal mining and 75 in the metal trades. There were only 8 strikes in the entire transportation industry including both electric and steam railroads.

The department's figures suggest that the bulk of union activity is in the region north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. Here occurred 869 of the 1035 strikes and lockouts compared with 69 south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi, 89 west of the Mississippi and 8 which were interstate in character. More than half of all the strikes took place in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Five Railroad Workers Are Killed Down South

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 4.—Five railroad workers were killed here yesterday when a freight train jumped the tracks near Golkey, Rutherford County.

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

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Housing Revolution in the USSR



How Workers and Peasants Lived in the Days of the Tsar.



The New Houses of Workers and Peasants, Built After the Revolution.

By YU LARIN.

According to the census of December 16, 1923, there are about 25,000,000 inhabitants in all the town settlements of the U.S.S.R. About half of this population belongs to the proletariat (including workers and their families) and the remainder are office workers, petty and other bourgeois and de-classed elements. The town population was approximately the same prior to the revolution and about half of it also consisted of proletarian men and women and their families. This being so, a comparison between the distribution of housing accommodation at present, and prior to the revolution, is particularly instructive.

Give Homes to Workers. Already in the first days of the October Revolution, I drew up a decree (which was immediately endorsed and issued by the Soviet Government) which gave the power to the Soviets of Workers' Deputies of all towns to transfer workers to bourgeois flats and to evacuate bourgeois and other non-working elements or restrict their housing accommodation and also to confiscate privately owned houses.

Local soviets began to transfer on a very large scale, workers and their families from damp and semi-dark flats to better premises. In nine months' time, on August 20th, 1918, the decree was issued re the confiscation in all towns of the U.S.S.R. of all houses valued at not less than 10,000 roubles which were to be handed over to Soviet administrative organs.

More than half of the confiscated housing accommodation was put under the cooperative administration of the householder themselves ("Cooperative Leasehold"). Moreover, the oldest and most unsanitary houses which were accommodating over one million people were pulled down and replaced by new housing accommodation put up mainly in 1924-1925 (part of it has been built by workers on the principle of "cooperative ownership" and with the help of long-term State loans).

Thus the features of the housing revolution in the U.S.S.R. are: (1) compulsory restriction of housing accommodation by fixing a special norm with respect to the dwellings formerly occupied by the non-proletarian population; (2) moving working class families from the worst dwellings to better ones; (3) pulling down the worst premises and building new houses; (4) confiscation of big houses and making them Soviet property. The main result of the housing revolution (together with other measures for the improvement of workers' position) was: A very much diminished death rate (about one half of the former death rate) in U.S.S.R. towns, taking the year 1926 for comparison with the usual pre-revolution death rate in the towns of Czarist Russia. For instance the yearly death rate decreased in Moscow to 13 per thousand, whereas it was 30 per thousand before the revolution.

One Family Houses. One third of the entire proletarian and half of the entire non-proletarian urban population of the U.S.S.R. live at present in their own little houses built for one family. The remaining 60 per cent of our urban population live in flats which they rent, three-quarters of these living in Soviet houses and one-quarter in private cooperative houses. There are at present about 4 million flats in the towns of the U.S.S.R. of which 70 per cent are occupied by one family, 10 per cent by one family and some single lodgers, only 20 per cent being occupied by several families (the bigger bourgeois flats divided now among several families). Half of the housing accommodation belongs to the State and half to private people and cooperatives.

As a result of the revolutionary redistribution of the housing accommodation the working population has now at its disposal double the pre-war housing accommodation (average per head calculation). This is accompanied by a one-third decrease of the housing accommodation at the disposal of the non-working population prior to the revolution (hence the ever increasing complaints of the better-

to-do intelligentsia and bourgeoisie about overcrowding as compared with the pre-war epoch).

Healthier Conditions. The larger and much larger housing accommodation now at the disposal of the workers does not cost them more than the insufficient and insanitary accommodation at their disposal prior to the revolution. Lighting, water, removal of refuse and the flat itself cost U.S.S.R. workers at present not more than their insanitary and far too small flats cost them before the revolution (moreover the present real average earnings are, generally speaking, equal to pre-war earnings, and in some cases, they even exceed them). Anyhow, workers and their families live now in much healthier conditions than before. This has been achieved firstly, by doing away with house-owners' profit, and secondly, by fixing rent according to earnings.

Czarist Legacy. On January 1st 1927, the per capita housing accommodation, exclusive of kitchens, passages, bathrooms, etc., was about 6 square metres per head in U.S.S.R. towns. Such is the accursed legacy of the Tsarist-bourgeois order when the general inadequacy of housing accommodation in towns was aggravated by a very generous allotment of housing accommodation to the bourgeoisie and aristocracy. In accordance with credits for new buildings endorsed by the organs of the Soviet power, and taking into consideration increase of population, the aforesaid per capita housing accommodation will be increased in four years time by one square metre (i.e. by 20 per cent of the present clear average per capita housing accommodation in U.S.S.R. towns). We do not consider it prudent to promise a bigger increase in 1931, as it is essential to spend in the coming years as much as can be spared from the revenue of industry, agriculture and transport. A further extension of the aforesaid plan for improved cultural and housing conditions must for the time being remain in abeyance.



The Doctors Are Busy in the Kings County Hospital, But Not With the Patients.

Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, testifying at the Walker hearing which is delving into the charges of religious and racial discrimination which three Jewish internes claim is rampant at the Kings County Hospital, stated that the Brooklyn hospital is understaffed.

Jones, who is the superintendent of the hospital under fire of the Tammany chiefs, declared that in some wards there was only one member of the staff on duty for every 70 patients.

Last Friday, two of the "hazed" internes testified that several deaths were caused by criminal negligence on the part of gentle internes who ignored the pleas of dying Jewish patients for medical aid.

Rabbi Louis Gross, who heads a rabbinical investigating committee, submitted to the mayor over 100 sworn affidavits in which the internes' statements are substantiated.

Nathan Sweedler, counsel for the Jewish internes, says that all but one of the six expelled "hazers" come from Klan states.

Scabs Assault Striking Miners Under Eyes of Pennsylvania Cossacks

Valley Camp's strikebreakers can't stay idle. If they don't want to dig coal, they must go out and beat union miners up.

A striker, Thomas Flater, of Kinlock, was beaten up by a strikebreaker, right in the heart of New Kensington's business district, where several dozen state troopers and deputy sheriffs guard the streets, not saying anything about the local police. The injured striker was taken to Citizen's General Hospital. The strikebreaker fled, and police were not able to find him, or rather didn't want to.

In the meantime another strikebreaker by name George Johnston attacked some strikers, and aimed to hit a miner in the head with a stick, but didn't succeed; instead he hit the window of G. C. Murphy Co. and broke it. City Police placed him under arrest and fined him \$10.00 cost, and \$5.00 for the broken glass. That's because he didn't have a good aim. Now if he would have broken a striker's head instead of a glass!

The Northwest Railroad Chaos Leads to Demand for Dictator

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press)

The dilemma of private railroad operation with the separate carriers competing for traffic again comes to the fore in a discussion of the rate situation in the northwest by F. J. Lisman, New York dealer in railroad securities. Lisman suggests that only a "czar" dealing with the problem as a whole can help the roads in the northwest to the abundant prosperity enjoyed by railroads in other regions.

"While the bankruptcy of the St. Paul may be due to a variety of reasons," says Lisman, "the low rate structure of the northwest was unquestionably the largest factor. Railroads all over the country are doing better than they did almost at any previous period, except the roads of the northwest. The great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern are all paying smaller dividends than they did previously; the Soo Line, formerly prosperous and conservatively capitalized, has stopped payment of dividends on its preferred as well as on its common stock, while the St. Paul and the Minneapolis & St. Louis are in bankruptcy."

Lisman points out that an advance in rates on agricultural products is probably out of the question partly because Congress has enjoined the commission from granting such increases and partly because this would involve similar advances in the west and southwest where the railroads are already making big profits. He charges, however, that the northwestern railroad companies have been far from doing all they could toward getting the maximum earnings out of the business handled and that there are many commodities moving to the northwest at abnormally low rates. The commission has repeatedly suggested a revision of these rates, but under individualist private management the railroad officials don't dare.

"On the bulk of commodities," Lisman explains, "the rate structure is not being fixed by the carriers, but by the various trade associations—the cement associations, the lumberman's association, agricultural implement association, packers association, etc. The officials of a railroad enjoying a large share of business in any given commodity lack the courage to join in a request for rate advances on such traffic, for fear of antagonizing their patrons. It is well known in railroad circles that whenever a meeting is held on the subject of ad-

vancing any given rate the interested shippers hear of such efforts within an hour and will, by the promise of a substantial volume of business, prevail on some carrier to withdraw from the request for a rate advance."

Lisman thinks that if owners instead of traffic managers were operating the railroads, steps to improve these conditions of the northwestern carriers would have been taken long ago. He continues:

"Ownership of the railroads is scattered and the stockholders, as a rule, are not assertive. Too many railroad directorates are quasi self-perpetuating and the directors are too often selected by the officials rather than by the inarticulate stockholders."

This condition is of importance to railroad labor because the unprofitable operation of carriers in the northwest is a leading argument against further advances in railroad wages. If the government had power to work out a scientific rate structure without regard to the immediate interests of any single carrier, the western conductors and trainmen would undoubtedly have won wage increases in the recent arbitration case instead of suffering a defeat.

News Campaign Against Labor Faker Thievery Praised by Painters

(By A Worker Correspondent)

Last Friday night at the regular union meeting of Local 905 which was the first local to begin an investigation of the D. C., much praise and credit was given to THE DAILY WORKER and "Freiheit" for exposing the thieves of the union. If not for these two workers' papers the charges might never have come before the great number of members and the public in general.

While the socialist "Forward" and "New Leader" branded these charges as "Communist forgery" and helped in every way to cover the truth with the "red" scare, for the last six months, THE DAILY WORKER and the "Freiheit" were militantly exposing every crook and thief who ruled our union. The new and sudden change of policy of the "Forward" and "New Leader" in coming out at last against their own Socialist Party members who are leading figures in this robbery game is another proof of their own betrayal and the close alliance between the socialist press and the thieves of the unions.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE N. Y. NEEDLE TRADES

THE POLICE AT WORK.

By I. JEROME.

A picket demonstration outside the shop of Ganz and Bransilber, dress manufacturers, 118 West 27th St. 7 a. m.

Fifty workers, men and girls, earnest, stalwart-spirited, file before the building back and forth.

The firm has locked out its workers for refusing to register with the right wing of the union, and the Joint Board has declared a strike.

7.15. Workers from other shops on their way to work swell the picket line. There is life. Comrade greets comrade. Steps are resolute. Eyes gleam defiance.

The court has issued an injunction against the strikers and the left wing Joint Board. And the workers have come to answer with a mass violation of the injunction.

The line grows bigger. Danger looms.

Surrounding the factories stand police — clubs emotional. Industrial squad men lurk in the doorways.

Pickets march. Back. Forth. An automobile draws up.

There are cries from the picket line:

"Scabs! They've brought scabs! Look, Sigman's guerillas! The right wingers—they want to see us—strike. Down with the strikebreakers! Down with the traitor Sigman!"

The automobile opens. A thin pale man emerges. A scab. His face is ashen with fright. The police clear a path for him. He runs. Runs the gauntlet of hoots and hisses. Into the building.

The work of making the world safe for strike-breaking begins. The cops let fly their clubs. The industrial squad spring from the hallways. Tigers pouncing from thickets. Men, women, bystanders, strikers, battered, felled, hanged. The street is a battle-field. The legions of the law and the right wing are routing the workers.

A ruffian stands on the running-board of the automobile. He is recognized. A notorious gangster, hireling of Sigman.

A girl picket passes him. He lifts his foot and kicks her square in the eye. The girl staggers. Falls. She is blinded.

There is a howl from the workers. Twenty police rush to the rescue and arrest—the girl.

A young worker leaps forward and seizes the gangster.

"Why don't you arrest him? He assaulted the girl!"

Fists of cops hail on his head, on his face. Blue-clad arms of the law jerk him, drag him into a hallway. Dark doorways tell no tales.

But the grip of the young worker is strong. He holds on to the gangster thru the beating and the dragging.

"Officer, I demand that you arrest me together with this man!"

"Shut yer mouth, or I'll shut it fer you, yer god damned Bolshevik!" And they drag him farther into the hallway.

"Officer No. — will you do your duty?"

"Officer No. — growls. Bad business. The Bolshevik has spotted his number!"

He arrests the three—the gangster, the worker and the girl. He lines them up in the passageway. They wait for the patrol wagon.

Two policemen arrive.

"Here you"—to the gangster—"get the hell outa here!"

Before the eyes of everybody the gangster is taken out into the street and tipped off to slip round the corner.

The patrol-wagon comes for the bruised young worker and the blinded girl.

The Editors have taken out of this article the names of the girl, of the worker, of the gangster who blinded the girl, and also the number of the policeman who arrested the three and then permitted the gangster to escape. They will furnish these names and the policeman's number for purposes of investigation by proper parties.

How the Proletariat Manages Houses

The October Revolution expropriated not only the works, factories and estates, but also houses. The expropriation affected those houses which served in the hands of the owners as a means of exploitation; the small houses in which the owners lived were not confiscated by the Soviets. Out of 2,200,000 urban houses throughout the U. S. S. R., only 300,000, i. e. 13% were municipalized.

But the houses confiscated constitute 50% of the entire housing capacity and 60% of the value of the houses, as the largest and most valuable houses were confiscated. On an average, every house confiscated is five times larger than the average house which remained in the hands of the owners.

The importance of the municipalized houses is enormous. The municipalized houses are concentrated primarily in the large industrial and administrative centres and from 50 to 90% of the population and also all State, trade union, co-operative and public institutions are located in those buildings. In view of the fact that all commercial enterprises are situated in those buildings, the rent which they pay gives considerable revenue—it constitutes about 10% of the entire municipal revenue.

How are the houses managed and exploited?

During the first years after the revolution, in the period of the civil war, when the success of the revolutionary struggle depended on the degree of centralization by the revolutionary government of all threads of state and economic administration, the administration of the buildings was directly in the hands of the municipal Soviets. This was especially necessary owing to the fact that it was essential to revolutionize the living conditions of the population, to confiscate the private mansions from the nobility, to provide as many people as possible with housing facilities in the luxurious rooms of the upper classes and to take the working population out of the basements, garrets, and dark "corners."

With the termination of the civil war, and the restoration of economic life, the policy of the Soviet Government in exploiting the municipalized houses, as in the exploitation of every other branch of national economy, is such as to encourage the toiling masses to take the administration of affairs into their own hands. The administration of the houses is from year to year given over to a greater extent into the hands of the population

inhabiting the houses, who are organized into associations of the people living in the given houses. The municipal organs retain in their hands the control of what is being done in the houses and they see to it that the inhabitants fulfill all the obligations they have taken upon themselves, such as to repair and keep the houses in good condition; they see to it that the houses are utilized properly without allowing them to become a means of commercial speculation, etc.

At the present time about 30% of the municipalized buildings are under the direct administration of the municipal organs, and 70% are in the hands of the housing co-operatives and partly in the hands of various institutions on leases.

The first housing co-operatives were organized in Moscow, Leningrad, and several towns in the Ukraine in 1923. But at the present time there are already housing co-operatives in all the gubernia and uyezd capitals; they are securing an ever greater section of the housing fund into their hands. About three-quarters of the municipal buildings in Moscow and Leningrad are in the hands of the housing co-operatives, and in the provincial towns they have not less than one-third of the houses in their hands. The number of co-operative houses is continually increasing.

In every municipalized building the toilers (i. e. those who have the rights of suffrage) have a right to organize their house co-operative. The house co-operative has, according to the law, priority rights in leasing the building from the municipal administration. The housing co-operatives have various privileges in leasing a house. They can lease it for a term of 6 to 12 years, they are free from construction and income taxes. Rent collected by the town administration is as a rule sufficient to cover the amortization of the building; the houses, the occupants of which belong to the poorer sections, having a very small income are entirely freed from rent. The expenditure for repair is considered as part of the rent. The municipal banks supply the housing co-operatives with loans on favorable terms for building repairs.

When a housing co-operative leases a building it has the right to manage it and is responsible to the municipal administration in keeping the building in good condition. The questions concerning the administration and utilization of the housing facilities are decided by the management of the co-operative, which is elected by a general meeting of the members of the given co-operative—more important

questions are decided by all affiliated to the central housing co-operative union, which consists of: housing co-operatives, building co-operatives, town and provincial unions of housing co-operatives, housing co-operative unions of entire republics, and the All-Union Alliance. The housing co-operative unions give their members support and assistance in carrying out organizational, technical and juridical tasks. Finally, what is of special importance, the unions supply the housing co-operatives with building material at reduced prices and advantageous terms. Such material is purchased by the unions and kept in store for the housing co-operatives.

This system of co-operative management by the workers covers now tens of thousands of the largest buildings, the value of which amounts to about four billion roubles. Such an extensive utilization of State property on a co-operative basis by the toiling masses is possible only in the Soviet State.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

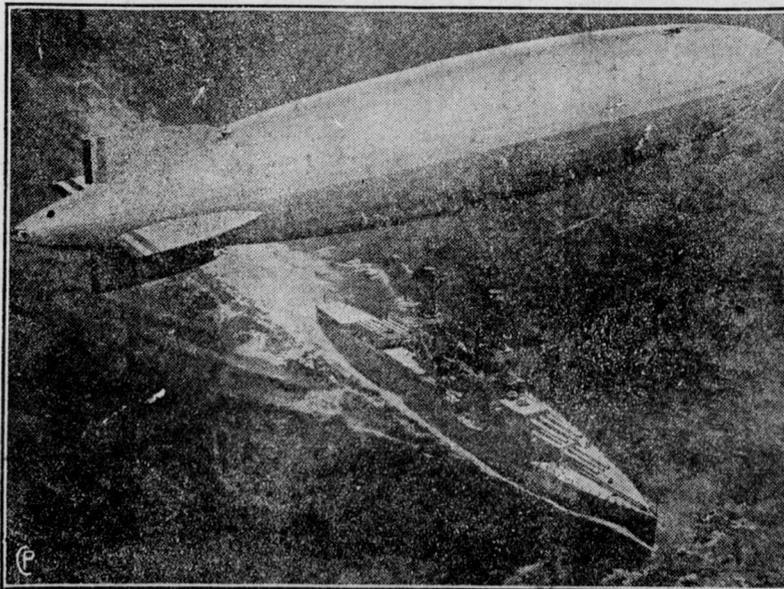
Standard Oil Appeals To Kellogg as Mexico Nullifies Land Steal

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The American government is expected in a few days to ask Mexico for a full explanation of its reported action in refusing an oil drilling permit to an American oil company because the company has refused to comply with the Mexican petroleum law.

The Transcontinental Oil company, a Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary, is the company affected. Officials of the firm have reported the action to the state department, inclosing a letter from the Mexican secretary of commerce, Luis N. Morones, by which the Transcontinental was refused a permit for drilling on the ground that the rights of the company were "considered as having been illegally granted by the Transcontinental, Morones charged.

Under the Mexican oil law foreign companies were to have their rights confirmed by the Mexican government by December 31st.

GOODYEAR RUBBER TRUST WILL BUILD NEXT SKY TERROR



This design for a huge dirigible has been awarded first prize of \$50,000 in the United States' navy's competition for a new airship of 6,500,000 cubic feet gas capacity—more than twice as large as the Los Angeles. The design was submitted by the Goodyear Zeppelin corporation, Akron, O. The above picture shows how the ship would look over a modern warship of the line. Note the guns and the absence of power cars on the hull. This new giant of the air will cost \$5,000,000, it is estimated, take three years to build, will carry five airplanes and a crew of 45 at a maximum speed of 80 miles an hour. Her length will be 780 feet and her diameter 135 feet, 15 percent longer and nearly 50 percent wider than the Los Angeles.