

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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.

These lines are written (Saturday) the revolt of the Vienna workers has assumed serious proportions. The meager reports coming from that city bear out the prediction recently made in THE DAILY WORKER that the official leaders of the socialist movement everywhere would be the most efficient policemen of the capitalists in holding the workers in check. The Vienna revolt has again proved the truth of this charge. Socialist leaders in uniform are reported to have tried to call off the demonstration and the socialist mayor is said to have ordered the police to fire on the workers just as August Chassans and other New York Socialists called on the police to club the militant workers at the Sacco-Vanzetti rally a week or so ago.

Things are moving all over the world with haldoscopic rapidity. The Chinese revolution quickly passes from one stage of development to another and the policy that was correct only a few months ago may be wrong today. Leaders who were fighting on the side of the revolution a few months ago are today fighting against it, the loudly protesting their devotion to the program and principles of Sun Yat Sen. On the other hand the social elements that will provide the man-power and the future leadership for the Chinese revolution, i.e. the workers and peasants, are developing their collective power rapidly.

We have been told many times recently that the workers of Western Europe would have nothing to do with Bolshevism or revolution. How perfectly beastly of the Austrian workers to kick this respectable and hoary old gag in the slats! While the blasted agents of imperialism are confabbing at Geneva in a fake naval limitation conference the serfs of the league of nations and the international bankers in Vienna gave sudden and violent proof that the spirit of revolution is not dead. The capitalist bandits may now decide that there are times when even thieves must get together.

The boasted stabilization of capitalism is very much of a false alarm. It is well not to underestimate it of course. But if there is any choice between those two errors, it is on the side of under-estimation. Some people are quite incapable of forming a conclusion based on realities for the reason that they ignore all facts that do not happen to jibe with their fancies. The truth is that capitalist stabilization, in so far as it went, since the war, has been at the expense of the workers. This in its turn makes for instability since it is only a question of time when this added exploitation of the workers produces revolts and revolution.

ALREADY the Vienna revolt is blamed on the Communist International and on the U. S. S. R. This is not surprising. There would not be any trouble if the Soviet Union could be wiped off the face of the earth! Indeed, it is true that there would be much less trouble for the imperialists for the time being, but even such a miracle would not eliminate strikers, and rebellions. Those will continue as long as capitalism exists.

IT IS too soon to predict with any degree of accuracy the development of the Vienna revolt. As we have already said, the workers are handicapped by the traitorous leadership of the socialists and because of the numerical weakness of the Communist Party. Unless the Viennese workers receive support from the proletariat in neighboring countries there is little likelihood that they will succeed in establishing a proletarian government. The fascist governments of Italy and Hungary are offering aid to the Austrian government and every imperialist government in Europe will be ready to jump at the throat of the Austrian workers. How vigorously will the European workers rally to their embattled comrades in Austria? How strong is the grip of the leaders of the socialist international on their followers? Those are two questions that will be answered within the present week.

FROM Europe to America is a long jump. Out in the wild and woolly state of Illinois, William Hale Thompson, is still waging war on King George and amusing himself by threatening to kick the King's superintendent of schools out of Chicago. We do not know whether the teachers are glad or sorry that the foyal tool is due for the bounce, but we know that the threat to reduce their salaries in the interests of economy and for the greater glory of

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Free State Government Denies Markiewicz Her Funeral; Fear Sympathy

DUBLIN, July 17.—The city commissioners of Dublin, fearful that the funeral of Countess Markiewicz will excite sympathy for the opposition and prevent the government from capitalizing the death of O'Higgins, has done everything possible to interfere with the obsequies. Their latest step is to refuse to allow the use of Dublin City Hall or the Mansion House for the lying in state of the body.

BIG PICKET LINE IN FUR DISTRICT STARTS 7TH WEEK

Negotiations With Right Wing Broken Off

The seventh week of the furriers' strike starts this morning with arrangements being made for a large picketing demonstration. It is believed that thousands of workers will crowd the market and give evidence to their determination to continue the struggle to preserve the Furriers' union.

The petition that will be presented to Governor Smith, urging him to take action on the mass arrests and police brutality towards the strikers, is eagerly being signed by thousands of workers throughout New York City. Many workers, when they see the petitions, ask for a quantity of them to take to their shops and obtain the signatures of all the workers.

Break Off Negotiations. Negotiations entered into between the New York Joint Board of the Furriers Union and the Woll-Frayne-McGrady committee appointed by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the request of the aforementioned committee, have been broken off as a result of the refusal of the committee to agree to the reinstatement of the expelled local unions which include 80 per cent of the total membership of the Furriers International Union.

Conference Result of Pressure. The conference, according to statements made in official labor circles, was the result of pressure upon the A. F. of L. executive council from various unions designed to establish unity in the needle trades organizations and liquidate a situation which, because of the use of gangsters, police, injunctions and prosecutions by the Woll-Frayne-McGrady committee and the right wing in the needle trades, is bringing great discredit upon the whole labor movement and making it possible for the bosses to safely violate agreements.

Minimum Proposals. In a number of sessions the members of the New York Joint Board, headed by Ben Gold, proposed that agreement be reached as follows:

1. Reinstatement of all expelled members and local unions.
2. An election to be held for the New York Joint Board under the supervision of an impartial committee on which the New York Central Labor Council and the Civil Liberties Union should be represented.

3. Following this election there should be called a convention of the International union to which delegates would be elected on the basis of local union membership.
4. Ben Gold and a number of other officials of the New York Joint Board, in the interest of the unity, providing the above program was accepted, would not run for paid positions in the union in the coming election.

5. An agreement on the part of all concerned to begin immediately 100 per cent enforcement of the agreement won in the strike of last year, including the 40-hour week.

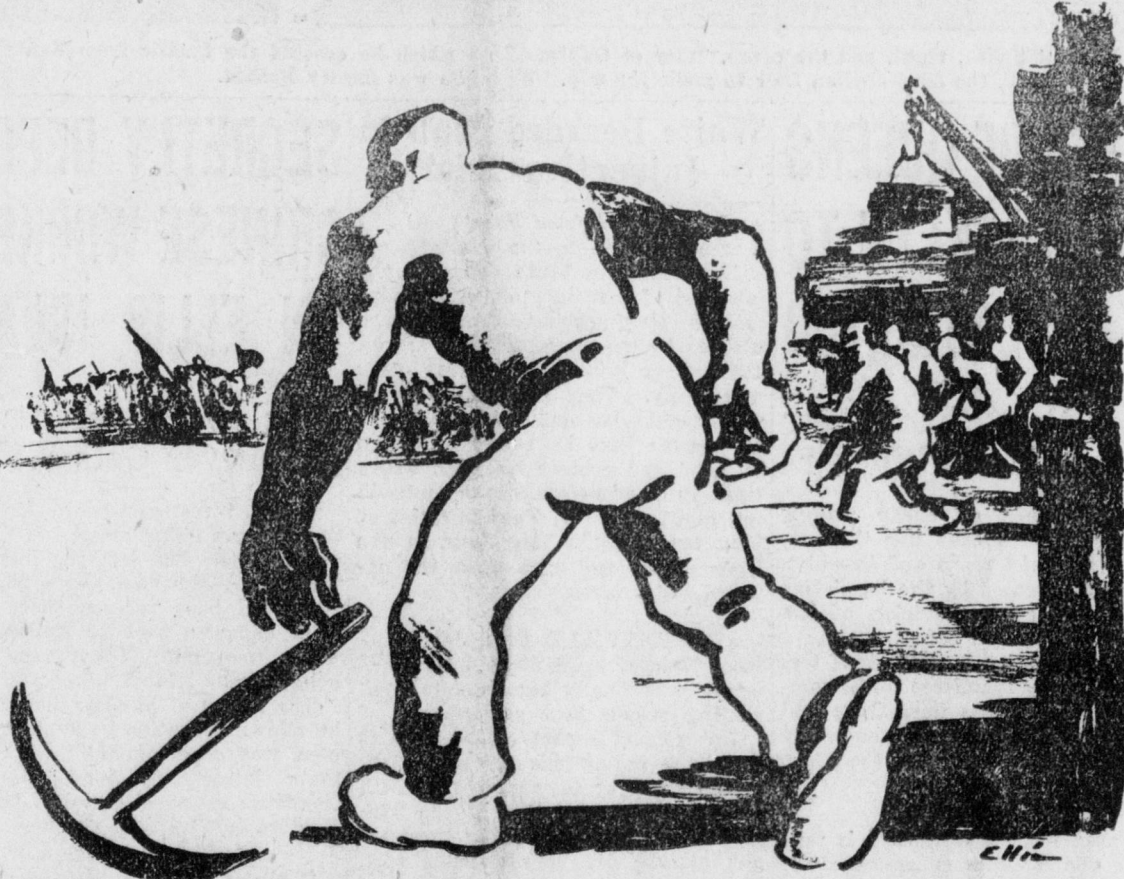
These proposals were rejected by the representatives of the right wing and since they constituted minimum guarantees for uniting the union to which the Woll-Frayne-McGrady committee would not agree, the New York Joint Board representatives could proceed with the negotiations only by endangering the interest of the membership.

Gold's Statement. "The Woll-Frayne-McGrady committee exhibited in the negotiations the same disregard for the welfare of the needle trades workers as has characterized their war upon the union membership," said Ben Gold.

"The New York Joint Board will continue to carry on the fight in the market for enforcement of the agreement and will continue to support the effort of the Unity Committee of the Furriers' International Union for solidarity against the bosses and the strengthening of the union."

AUSTRIAN REGIMENT JOINS WORKERS

THE MINERS ARE MARCHING



Pennsylvania Coal Miners have marched in great throngs to mines that have been non-union for years and have called the men out on strike and closed down the mines.

WORKERS FROM PROVINCES HURRY TO REINFORCE VIENNA FIGHTERS

Socialist Police Shoot Into Crowds; Bauer Bargains With Seipel

Moscow Pravda Calls for Leninism in New Revolutionary Opportunity

BUDAPEST, July 17.—The third Austrian infantry regiment, stationed in Vienna and recruited largely from the working classes, has refused service and is fraternizing with demonstrators according to reports received here.

The Ministry of Defense has ordered troops from the provinces to Vienna. The workers of outlying towns, also, are marching in columns to take part in the affair. The Hungarian ministry has offered Seipel its aid in suppressing the revolt of the workers.

Colleges Are Training More Naval Officers to Serve in Coming War

WASHINGTON, July 17 (F. P.).—Expansion of the naval reserve officers' training corps in universities is planned in a conference of naval officers meeting in Washington. The naval training system has been spreading quietly while the efforts of anti-war forces were centered on the army units of the R. O. T. C.

Within a few years the navy has persuaded the following colleges to institute naval training courses: Georgia School of Technology, Northwestern, Harvard, Yale, Washington and California.

Colleges Are Training More Naval Officers to Serve in Coming War

While social democratic workers were erecting barricades, the "left" Otto Bauer was striking a parliamentary bargain with the reactionary Seipel regarding a coalition cabinet. Instead of leading the revolutionary movement of the masses, social democracy is beholding it.

Socialists Shoot Workers. The social democratic "Schutzbund" or militia, is shooting workers.

The basis of the Vienna events is the class struggle which recently has become more acute. The pressure of European reaction gave fresh stimulus to fascism in Austria where hatred of fascism on the part of the working class has been steadily growing.

Events in Vienna are also important because of the "left" character of Austrian Marxism, which has now been tested actually by life, and in street fights.

Workers Turn Left. The result of the present events is that the authority of Austrian social democracy among the masses will be considerably weakened. It is most important that Austrian workers should not miss the opportune moment and fail to develop their mass shock actions. They should, by organizing soviets, put forward the question of power. The leadership of the Austrian social democracy is a formidable brake on the struggle of the workers. Only by following Lenin's path can the Austrian proletariat achieve victory.

VIENNA, July 17.—With the publication of a manifesto threatening that the social democratic militia will crush the revolutionary workers of Vienna unless they confine themselves to "a silent and dignified protest," the social democrat leaders have openly and definitely turned counter-revolutionary and espoused the cause of the Seipel government.

While the Seipel administration is summoning regiments of fascist troops from the border, the social democrats have issued an order demanding that there be "no demonstrations" and threatening a "collision between the workmen and the soldiers of the republican army."

The social democratic leaders headed by Karl Seitz are cringing on negotiations with Chancellor Seipel. The revolution, which is being fought in the streets, is being led by active Communists.

Police Are Ruthless. The number of persons killed in the street fighting already totals close to 300, it is estimated.

Vienna and outlying districts have been placed under martial law in a desperate attempt to crush the revolt of the workers. The police have been instructed to ruthlessly crush further "disturbances" and to stop at nothing.

Workers Marching On Vienna. Although Seipel has called in several fascist regiments, reports from reliable sources state that several regiments of troops have gone over to the Vienna workers and that thousands of workers from cities and towns near Vienna are marching into the city to the aid of their comrades.

Call General Strike. The general strike that is slated for midnight will be completely effective, it is predicted. Workers have already informed the Seipel government that no trains will be allowed to leave the country.

Many Republican Guards are said to have denounced the betrayal of the social democratic leaders and to have joined the workers.

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CONVICT POLICE CHIEF OF MURDER TO SAVE GRAFT

Lengel Gets Sentence of Life Imprisonment

CANTON, Ohio, July 17.—Chief of Police Seranus A. Lengel, deposed because of his misdeeds, now is convicted of murder and will have to serve life imprisonment unless his political connections save him.

Yesterday a verdict of guilty was reached in the trial of Lengel for conspiracy with denizens of the underworld to kill Don R. Mellett, an editor of a local newspaper which was exposing the graft connections between the vice-ring in Canton and the police department.

He Ought to Know. Lengel arose in court when the verdict was brought in and dramatically exclaimed, "There is no justice."

Mellett was killed in the rear of his home on July 16, 1926. Police authorities were very slow in finding anybody on which to attach suspicion, but private friends of the slain editor hunted up the murderers and forced their arrests. So far there have been convicted: Pat McDermot, a hired gunman; Ben Rudder, a hardware merchant; Louis Mazer, a professional gangster, who confessed and implicated various policemen; Floyd Streitenberger, a former Canton policeman, who also confessed and implicated Lengel, chief of police at the time of the killing, and now Lengel himself.

White Bearded Scab In Mine Injunction Trial, Company Plot

CENTERVILLE, Ia., July 17.—(FP) — No interference with strike-breakers in the Winifred Coal Co. mine in Appanoose county is permitted under an injunction obtained last week against the Iowa Mine Workers at Centerville. The Barrett Coal Co. obtained a similar writ about a month ago. Both companies are bringing a little coal to the surface. They are paying the 1917 scale, about 20 per cent under the Jacksonville scale that expired April 1.

Another Poul Blow. These injunctions mark another step in the determination of a group of Iowa coal operators, undoubtedly with eastern backing, to break the backbone of the United Mine Workers in the Iowa district. Appanoose county is the center of coal production in the state. The district union is concentrating its efforts against these scab mines and is having quite

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180,000 One Dollar Certificates for the Guard The Daily Worker Fund Have Been Mailed Out

The One Dollar Certificates which have been mailed out to all subscribers and readers of THE DAILY WORKER—these are our answer to the War Mongers and Dollar Patriots.

Some time ago, Minister Chamberlain issued a provocative statement to the Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic, a statement which openly attempted to incite the workers of England to war upon their Russian brothers. The Russian workers and peasants are now engaged in raising money for their "Answer to Chamberlain." This money will be used to build up the defenses of the Soviet Union against the danger of attack from the tory government of England, or its agents.

Today our paper is under the same attack from the Chamberlains of America, those interested in dragging the American workers into another world war. We must give our answer as the Russian workers are giving theirs by building up the fund for the defense of our daily paper, the workers' fighting weapon against capitalist wars and the Open Shoppers.

MASSES DEMAND ACTION AGAINST CHINA TRAITORS

Wuhan Rulers Abandon Revolution

HANKOW, July 17.—An energetic campaign for the organization of a military drive against Nanking has been rapidly developing through the mass organizations of the workers and peasants. The railwaymen, sailors and other transportation workers, the peasant unions and other organizations of labor are arranging sectional demonstrations and issuing defiant manifestos demanding that the Wuhan government immediately organize military expeditions against Chiang Kai-shek.

The mass demands for action against the traitors who are trying to arrest the revolution at a stage where it will be advantageous to the big capitalists and the imperialists has caused an internal crisis in the Koumintang which is daily growing more acute. Most representatives of the military group in the Koumintang who have been acting as the secret agents of the traitors, Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang, are determined to force a final rupture with the Communists. Many of the Communists in the army corps, most of whom are holding political posts, have already been excluded, other corps have ordered registration of Communists. However several corps have refused to indulge in the policy of excluding the Communists.

Persecution of Communists. In Hanyang, on the western bank of the river Han, opposite Hankow, soldiers are conducting systematic raids against Communists, arresting and torturing them. In Hankow itself similar raids have been going on

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Youth Demonstrate Thru Moscow Streets Against Chamberlain's Conspiracy

(Special To The Daily Worker.) MOSCOW, July 17.—Numerous demonstrations of the young workers are taking place in connection with the "Defence Week" now proceeding. Members of the Young Communist League are especially active. The demonstration yesterday began with a series of impromptu meetings at the mills and factories, which the Young Communists addressed and led into street parades, all centering on the Red Square and the Moscow Soviet.

While the columns marched thru the streets, automobiles with caricatures of Chamberlain lifted above them circulated about. Agitators in the autos shouted out slogans to the demonstrators marching past.

From the building of the Moscow Soviet the young workers were greeted by Uglanoff, secretary of the Moscow committee of the All-Union Communist Party, and by Ukhonoff, chairman of the Moscow Soviet, Chaplin, of the central committee of the Young Communist League, and others.

Caddy Killed When He Tried to Obtain Ball

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—While he was trying to retrieve a golf ball on the road near the Northfield Country Golf Club here, Walter Conklin, a 14-year-old caddy was struck by an automobile and instantly killed. The car was driven by Irwin Campbell, a local attorney. He was arrested on a technical manslaughter charge and released on \$5,000 bail.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

VANZETTI DEFIES FULLER; GOES ON HUNGER STRIKE

Condemned Worker Asks Open Hearings

BOSTON, July 17.—Bartolomeo Vanzetti has started on a hunger strike.

This information was released yesterday by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in a statement which said that Vanzetti preferred to die by starvation rather than by electrocution as a result of the false evidence which is being submitted to the so-called advisory committee appointed by Governor Fuller to inquire into the charges of prejudice and persecution which existed at the Thayer trial.

According to the Defense Committee Vanzetti intends to continue his strike until Governor Fuller and the advisory committee consent to place Vanzetti and Sacco with counsel in the presence of their accusers for a public hearing of the testimony.

Behind Closed Doors. It is pointed out that in a case of this magnitude, which has aroused protests from all corners of the world, this "hearing" is being held behind closed doors, and all witnesses who testify are sworn not to divulge the nature of their testimony after leaving the committee room.

It is well-known fact that former judge Robert Grant is an enemy of the accused workers and has made no effort in the past to conceal the fact.

Unofficial reports from Boston have it that Governor Fuller has made up his mind as to the guilt of the two condemned workers and denizens of the underworld as well as "respectable" brokerage houses are offering two to one against Sacco and Vanzetti.

Dry Agent Sentenced to Prison for Beating Cop and Being Intoxicated

COLLINGSWOOD, N. J., July 17.—For assaulting a local policeman, Joseph Murray, a prohibition agent, and his wife, Irene, have been sentenced to jail here.

Murray was given 60 days for being drunk and disorderly, resisting arrest and assaulting an officer, and his wife was fined \$300 and sentenced to 30 days in jail for similar offenses. As they were taken to jail Murray vowed vengeance.

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Passaic Mills Menace Health of Workers in Other Cities Nearby

NEWARK, July 17 (FP).—Mills on the Passaic River not only drain the health of their workers but endanger the well being of all communities on the stream, Dr. R. C. Smith, chief chemist of the Passaic Valley Sewage Commission, has announced. Smith reported his findings to the commission that the river is rapidly becoming an open sewer.

Samples of cloth dyed from the river after Paterson and Lodi dye mills emptied their waste into the water were shown by Smith. Almost 2,000,000 gallons of raw sewage is dumped into the stream daily now and the amount is increasing, Smith declared. Oxygen cannot be found at all in some parts of the river.

Ford Apologizes to Sapiro; Pays Cash to End Libel Case

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Counsel for Aaron Sapiro and Henry Ford signed a settlement out of court yesterday which ends the famous libel case of the "Cooperative King" against the "Auto King."

Ford apologizes for remarks against Sapiro in the Dearborn Independent, his weekly magazine, and a sum of money, the amount of which neither of the parties would make perfect, has been handed over by Ford to Sapiro.

Ford, in his apology declares the charges against Sapiro were false, but blames them on the writer of the articles. This is as serious a retraction as could be expected, inasmuch as Jim Reed, presidential candidate and senator, defending Ford in court, insisted that they were all true. So did all the Ford defense, and Ford himself did not object.

The suit brought out much evidence of enormous charges made upon the farmers whom Sapiro brought into his "cooperatives" and also of recklessness with the truth on the part of Ford's hired writers.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

When attempting to destroy a \$50,000 liquor distilling plant and 2,500 gallons of alcohol which they had seized in a raid upon a building

HEDLEY TO USE POLICE TERROR IN I. R. T. STRIKE

Yellow Dog Contract May Be Arbitrated

Frank Hedley, president and general manager of the Interboro Rapid Transit in a statement issued Saturday threatened the subway workers with police terrorism in the event of a strike when he said, "The men are employed for a definite period ending April 30 1929, if molested, I am sure they will be given adequate police protection, if not they will see to it that the public continues to receive regular service on the Interboro system."

Last year the subway strikers were set upon by a gang of police and detectives and severely beaten up as they were coming out of a meeting at the Manhattan Casino at 115th Street and Eight Avenue.

"Men are working seven days a week, twelve hours a day and for as low as 29 cents an hour," declared P. L. Shea of the Amalgamated Association commenting on the report that the State Industrial Survey Commission has expressed a desire to inquire into the situation on the I. R. T. with regard to yellow dog contracts and general working conditions.

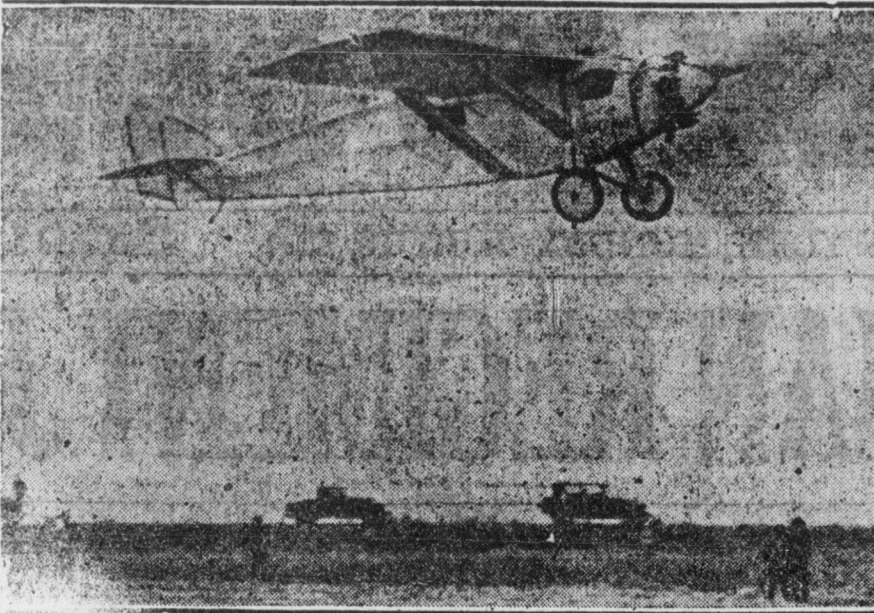
The commission, which is scheduled to reconvene today, is an official body which inquires into and reports on labor conditions in various industries.

J. H. Coleman, general organizer of the Amalgamated Association, said that the I. R. T. twice admitted in the last week that the yellow dog contract submitted to the subway workers was weak. Coleman was of the opinion that the Interboro's new method of having the "contracts" witnessed by notaries was an admission that the so-called agreement would not hold legal water.

"Lawyers are trying with every sully known to their craft to deprive subway workers of their rights as citizens," he said. "First, these workers were compelled to sign the contract without even being shown its contents. Our attorneys publicly cited the fraud and deception in this method. Now they are having the same contract signed over again. Can any one doubt that these are the tactics of men bent on deception and abuse of the workers?"

at Front and Thompson Streets, Stapleton, S. I., prohibition agents caused a fire which damaged the building to the extent of \$15,000.

CIVILIAN FLIES OVER PACIFIC TO HAWAII



Ernest Smith, right, and the plane, "City of Oakland," on which he crossed the Pacific from San Francisco to Hawaii, the first civilian flier to make the trip. With him was Emory Bronte.



SLUMS OF QUEENS AND BROOKLYN TO BE INVESTIGATED

Match-Box Shacks for Thousands of Workers

The thousands of cheap shingle match-box houses that line the outlying streets of Queens and Brooklyn will be investigated by the legislative commission for the revision of the Tenement House Act today.

The investigation is a result of testimony recently submitted to the committee regarding the unsanitary and hazardous conditions of the one-story frame houses that cross the East River.

Enormous Slum. The area to be investigated is taking the shape of an enormous slum, much vaster and much more dangerous than that on the east side, according to Thomas Adams, director of the Regional Plan for New York and environs. Cheap match-box houses, whose shingles are rotten and whose dank rooms are visible thru sagging and decaying walls will be investigated by the commission.

"We have potentially the greatest slum in New York in these tremendous areas of small one-family houses," declared Henry Wright, an architect testifying at a previous hearing.

Violate Building Codes. The lives of the thousands of workers who live in these houses are constantly endangered by the fire hazard. The solid area of clapboard and shingle houses violate such protection as is supposed to be afforded by the building codes, according to Mr. Wright.

All along the eastern parts of Queens, thruout the outskirts of Jamaica and the Rockaways and huge sections of southeast Brooklyn are dingy ramshackle huts, closely huddled together along dirty streets.

Realtors Get Rich. Large building operators made fortunes building these miserable shanties in the housing emergency of 1919 and 1920. Thousands of these shacks were erected overnight and rented or sold on the installment plan. Tenants in many of the houses have only half finished paying their installments on the houses.

Bright coats of paint covering the cheap wooden walls deluded workers into purchasing these match-box houses on the installment plan. Now the paint has worn off and the cheap rotting walls of houses are exposed in their dingy nakedness.

Record Fire Threatened. "There is absolutely no doubt," said Mr. Wright at one of the earlier hearings of the commission, "that if a fire broke out in the southern part of Queens and in the neighborhood of Rockaway Boulevard on some night when there was a strong wind blowing in from the sea, it would take in the entire section. The apparatus we have available would not possibly meet it. We would have, probably will have sooner or later the greatest fire ever in history. It will put New York on record as having one more of the greatest things in the world."

Austrian Regiment Aids Vienna Worker Rebels

BERLIN, July 17.—Italian troops are concentrating near Brenner in preparation for an attempt to crush the revolt of the workers of Vienna, according to reports received here by the Frankfurter Gazette.

ROME, July 17.—That fascist Italy is closely watching the Viennese revolt and may actually intervene is indicated in the following statement appearing in the Giornale d'Italia, semi-official fascist organ: "A small state as Austria now is, which has asked and obtained assistance of an international character, Italy taking a principal part in this, cannot indulge in riots, and must be watched in order to prevent their leading to unpleasant results."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

White Bearded Scab in Injunction Trial

(Continued from Page One) a measure of success at present. Not only the brute force of the law and of private gunmen but also more subtle psychological methods are utilized by the operators, who staged their first injunction hearing very effectively. They put on the stand a venerable, bearded fink who swore by heaven that he would take gun in hand and protect his aged wife's right to bread before any union could tell him to starve. That little bit of law acting got a big hand in the Iowa papers and even made the national press wires.

STUEBENVILLE, Ohio, July 17.—Paul Hainey, aged 33, a locked out miner, was finally started into committing suicide here yesterday. An ironical aspect of his case is that he served on four different fronts in the great world war, in the 134th Machine Gun Battalion of the 37th Division, and successfully resisted gas attacks of every possible sort. Now the cruelty of a coal company sends him to seek his death by gas.

Masses Demand Action Against China Traitors

(Continued from Page One) for some time. Grave apprehension is felt for the existence of labor organizations as the military spies and agents of the war lords have already taken action against many workers organizations.

The majority of the central committee of the Wuhan Koumintang are yielding to the demands of the militarists and are resorting to desperate measures in face of the threats on the part of the masses of workers and peasants that aim toward forcing decisive action against the traitors' government at Nanking. It is a matter of days only, perhaps hours, when the workers organizations will be destroyed and wholesale butchering of workers will set in Hankow and other cities under the Wuhan government.

Military Rule Looms. There is no question that as far as Wuhan is concerned that the wavering elements of the Koumintang have gone over to the military adventurers and are subservient to the enemies of the revolution. Tang Sheng-shi has returned from the Changsha, where he carried out frightful persecutions of the labor organizations and Communists. He held lengthy conferences with corps commanders and also actively participated in the work of the council and political bureau of the Koumintang.

Before leaving Changsha this war lord, who has been wavering between Feng and Wuhan issued orders to his troops to "prevent any troubles, even if such troubles start on orders of party (Koumintang) committees. All refusing to submit to order will be summarily dealt with," which means that they will be executed with the ferocity characteristic of the semi-feudal military leaders.

Tang Yen-Tai, chief of the political department of the Wuhan army has left for an unknown destination, leaving a statement in which he declares that he resigned his post because the leadership of the revolution (the Wuhan government) has abandoned the three demands of Sun Yat-Sen, and that he considers it impossible further to follow the path which the Koumintang follows under the pressure of the generals.

Will Carry On Fight. In conclusion Tang Yen-Tai asserts that he does not give up his revolutionary work and that he will carry on the fight under other forms against those who would deliver China into the hands of her enemies and exploiters. In taking this attitude the former chief of the political division of the army follows the path that is being followed by the masses of workers and peasants.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Striking at varied spots over a wide area, high winds last night left destruction in half a dozen communities. The death toll variously reported at from seven to ten.

LADY WANTED To do light office work in a Southern City. Write Box 1, c/o Daily Worker, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

SECRETLY DEPORT CHINESE WORKERS ON ELLIS ISLAND

Sent to Rotterdam As Lawyer Gets Writ

While investigations as to their status were going on, the 38 Chinese seamen who had left the liner Rotterdam at Hoboken, June 28, after they had been refused shore leave, were deported back to Holland Saturday morning. They were being held at Ellis Island.

The action of immigration officials in allowing the removal of the seamen was condemned by workers in their interest. Congressman LaGuardia announced he would take the incident to President Coolidge.

LaGuardia Protests. "This is not only outrageous and improper," said LaGuardia, "but it is an indecent, flagrant violation of the law by the steamship company. The Ellis Island officials virtually approved of the kidnapping of these sailors while our government officials were investigating their status. The fact that Secretary of Labor Davis was prosecuting an inquiry was well known to the officials at the island.

"I look to Secretary Davis to find out exactly what happened. I think that Ellis Island officials allowed themselves to be used as marionettes by a private steamship company is disgusting."

While the Chinese workers were being secretly deported, Hugo Pollock, their attorney, was preparing affidavits preliminary to asking for a writ of habeas corpus in their behalf, and telephoned to Deputy Commissioner of Immigration Uhle to inquire if the attitude of the government representatives had changed.

Uhle informed Pollock that the seamen had already been deported. When Uhle was asked if he did not think such action highhanded, he replied, "It cannot be helped."

Envoiled on Board. The 38 workers were part of the crew of the liner Rotterdam, who were hired at Rotterdam to serve in place of sailors who went on strike. They did not know until they reached mid-ocean that they were filling the places of strikers. They went on strike at Hoboken and 64 of them were jailed, many of them being severely beaten and held 72 hours without permission to see counsel. Sixteen of the men were recently returned to Rotterdam.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Fifty-three Chinese seamen, who refused to act as strike-breakers on a Holland-American line steamship, were held at Ellis Island without legal authority and in defiance of the immigration act of 1924. This was done by the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Labor as an "accommodation" to the steamship company, although bureau officials in Washington admit the entire procedure is "informal."

In the eyes of Washington immigration authorities, the Chinese seamen are plain mutineers, "likely to riot and endanger life," although there is no proof to that effect. In fact, officials here depended entirely on the say-so of steamship officers in reaching judgments on the entire case. Even if the Chinese are mutineers, and not indignant victims of an employer's trick in hiring them to take strikers' places without informing them of the use to which they were to be put, the law was violated on the interpretation of Washington officials themselves. The law requires mutineers to be taken back to the home port on the same vessel. Accommodate Company.

"But this is a very extraordinary case," declare bureau officials, who were pointed in their demands not to be quoted. "As an accommodation to the company, we held the seamen at Ellis Island. If they were allowed the freedom of the port for 60 days, as allowed by law, the company would have had to put up \$53,000 in bonds, or \$1,000 for each sailor.

"Both to protect ourselves against these men gaining illegal entry and to save the Holland-American line from forfeiting so much money, we held the Chinese at Ellis Island until the company could provide transportation back to Holland."

HORRIBLE LIFE IN NEGRO FLOOD CAMPS REVEALED

WASHINGTON, (FP) July 17.—Sharp criticism of the Red Cross Jim Crow colored camps for flood refugees in Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas has forced Secretary of Commerce Hoover, in charge of flood relief, to name a colored advisory commission. Dr. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, heads the commission with two other Negro college presidents.

Even Whites Object. Reports reaching Washington indicate incredible conditions in the Negro camps at Greenville, Miss., Crowley, La., and Sicily Island, La. At Greenville 3,000 refugees are crowded into a small camp whose hospital facilities drew the criticism even of white doctors. Forty thousand refugees on the levees up and down the river from Greenville are served from that camp.

Laborers at Greenville staged a revolt when white overseers with revolvers strapped to their sides introduced conscription. A Negro committee thought it better to avoid trouble by using the "war volunteer" system and advised their people to "offer" their services rather than be drafted. The guns were then removed.

Mostly Negro. Eighty per cent of the 600,000 flood refugees in these three southern states are Negro. Most of them have lost their homes, crops and much of their live stock. Many of the younger members of the families, after helping relocate their parents on the flood-washed lands, are leaving for northern cities.

The plantation system, which borders on peonage, the three months school term, the oppressive conditions under which they labor and the dominance of the "poor white" aristocracy which is more intolerant in its lynchings, mob terrorism and Jim Crowism even than the employers, are the underlying reasons for their decision to quit, for good and all, the flood-ridden country. Before only a miserable existence could be wrung from the soil but now, with no hopes for a crop this year, the colored population will scarcely live above the starvation level.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Contest in Angel City! Old and New Agents of Daily Worker Compete!

LOS ANGELES, July 17.—Nearly 500 pieces of "Mental Dynamite" have been distributed weekly on the streets and other public places in Los Angeles the last few weeks. The new DAILY WORKER representative, Comrade Susman, is hereby challenged to do the same. If he does that, the writer promises to continue the selling of 500 papers, etc.—thus making the total weekly distribution 1,000.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17.—By a decision of the state supreme court handed down yesterday, a wage scale ordinance recently passed by the Atlanta City Council is declared void. The ordinance would have put into effect scales of wages for skilled labor on public works here.

BOOKS

That Bosses Fear and EVERY BOOK REVIEWED OR ADVERTISED IN THE DAILY WORKER you will find at THE JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP 106 University Place NEW YORK.

Saturday, July 30 is PICNIC DAY

MORE THAN 15,000 WORKERS will gather at the Freiheit Picnic (Includ. 50 Workers' Organizations) 5 Workers Party Branches, 18 Workmen's Circle Branches, 19 Workers Clubs, 6 T. U. E. L. Sections, 2 Women's Councils

ULMER PARK 25th AVENUE, BROOKLYN

Dancing Workers' Sports Soccer Games Refreshments GENERAL MERRY-MAKING Organizations can still buy 500 tickets Value \$125.00 for \$20.00. Profit of \$105.00. Directions: B. M. T.—West End Line to 25th Ave. Station.

Buy YOUR CONVENTION STAMP Today!

IF your unit organizer has none—your unit organizer has not sold them—your unit organizer has not sent in the money for them—your unit organizer is not pushing the sale energetically—

NOTIFY THE NATIONAL OFFICE! It is the only way to finance the Convention and prevent you from losing your right to vote.

Money must be sent in today—50c to the National Office 50c to the District Office WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY OF AMERICA 1113 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SECRETARIES: Be sure to mention invoice number when making payment.

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These valuable premiums, worth \$2.50 each, can be secured FREE With Every Annual Subscription to The DAILY WORKER through payment of only \$1.50 with 20 Coupons clipped from the Newsstand Edition on 20 different days.

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MARXIAN CLASSICS Offer ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS No. 5 by N. Bukharin Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologies of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxist theorist of the day.

Offer LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION No. 6 by Leon Trotsky A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Offer MARX AND ENGELS No. 7 by D. Riazanov A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

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These Offers are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

"Storming of Perekop" Gigantic Ballet, Will Celebrate November 7

MOSCOW, July 17.—The Academy of Opera is conducting daily rehearsals of the enormous new ballet, "The Storming of Perekop," which will represent the final attack on Baron Wrangel's troops, the last white guard army to be driven from the territory of the U. S. S. R. Over 1,500 performers will take part. Among the characters represented will be Wrangel opposing the Soviet Union cavalry, General Budenny and Frunze, People's Commissar for War, who recently died. This opera is part of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, November 7th of this year.

Build Concrete Roads In the Soviet Union

MOSCOW, July 17.—Experimental concrete and macadam roads have been built in the Caucasus by the Commissary of Transport, in efforts to solve the Soviet Union's great internal need of passable highways. The severe frosts of winter make road-building in most parts of the Union particularly difficult. Most roads are now either soft dirt or cobblestone.

Identify Aviator's Plane.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, July 17.—Wreckage of the plane found some time ago by a fisherman off the coast of Brazil is tentatively identified by an engineer here as that of Saint Roman, Portuguese aviator, who left Senegal on May 5 to fly to Brazil. He never landed. The wreckage discovered was that of a Goliath plane, the type used on this flight.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!



LEFT WING UNIONISM

By DAVID J. SAPOSS of Brookwood Labor College

AMONG academic people writing about labor problems David J. Saposs has come closer than anyone else in the appreciation of the various forces that are at work in the labor movement at the present time. He has investigated the steel strike, stock yards, and has written extensively on outstanding labor events.

"Left Wing Unionism" represents a historical study of the origin and development of the Left Wing Movement among the trade unions. "Boring" from within, amalgamation, dual unionism, revolutionary and opportunistic radicalism, in their numerous manifestations among the Socialists, Anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Communists are the theme of this book. No worker active in the labor movement could afford to be without this book, which is full of documentary material and is therefore a very useful reference volume.

READ ALSO THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS By Margaret Larkin —10 WHAT'S WRONG IN THE CARPENTERS' UNION —10 WORLD LABOR UNITY By Scott Nearing —10 DAILY WORKER PUB. COMPANY 33 First Street, New York.

HUGE SUM READY IN SOVIET UNION FOR STEEL MILLS

American Technique, Machines at Stalingrad

\$300,000,000 will be spent in the development of the metal industry in Soviet Union within the next five years under plans now being drawn by the Metal Institute at Leningrad. Most of the budget is for new plans, says the announcement which is made by a visiting delegation of six Russian engineers, having their headquarters at the office of the Amtorg Trading Corp., 165 Broadway, New York, which handles exports of metals and machinery from the United States to the Soviet Union.

Visiting America. American engineering methods will be followed in the expansion program. The six Russian engineers are now visiting American steel and machinery plants and consulting American engineers. One or more of the American engineering firms may be engaged to serve as consultants in Russia under an arrangement similar to that made with Col. Hugh L. Cooper for the Dnieper-hydro-electric development, and with several American firms for the Soviet coal fields.

"Our executives and technicians realize fully that of all the countries in the world the United States has most to give us regarding the development of metal industries," said E. A. Rottenberg, spokesman for the delegation.

Construction of the new tractor plant at Stalingrad, to have a yearly output of 10,000 tractors, is under way, said Rottenberg. Machinery valued at \$6,000,000 may be purchased here for the plant.

The metal industry is said to be the only manufacturing industry in the Soviet Union with an output still below the pre-war level. During the first 6 months of the current Soviet fiscal year (October 1 to March 31) the output showed an increase of about 40 per cent over the same period last year, and was about 75 per cent of the figure for 1913. During the current year about \$120,000,000 will be spent on major construction in the industry.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

—By A Chicago Worker Correspondent.

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The Death of Kevin O'Higgins

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THOUSANDS of editorials have appeared in the American capitalist press on the death of Kevin O'Higgins, vice-president of the executive council of the Irish Free State, foreign minister and minister of justice, and practically all the editorial comment that I read was eulogistic of the dead official, condemnatory of the militant Republicans and appeared to be in the main, the product of one mind, with variations for each paper to create the appearance of originality.

O'Higgins was extolled as a "strong" man, and the practical application of this virtue that won the approval of the capitalist scribes was his brutal suppression of the Republican movement that sought to bring about the political separation of Ireland from Great Britain and the unity of the country under one government.

In crushing this movement O'Higgins did not hesitate to use the firing squad against his former intimate friends. The number of Republicans that he was directly responsible for murdering in this fashion is put at 77. Yet this is the monster who has been credited by the capitalist editorial hacks with having a kind heart. In proof of which they adduce his alleged collapse when he heard the sound of the gun shots that snuffed out the life of the rebel Rory O'Connor, his former bosom friend, who left all his possessions to the O'Higgins family by will.

THERE is no mystery surrounding the reason for the universal praise showered on O'Higgins by the imperialist press and their regret for his death. He was a defender of the capitalist system in Ireland and all over the world. Like many others in history and in the history of all oppressed countries he snatched at the opportunity afforded him by the treaty which created the Free State, to step in as England's chief jailer of the Irish workers and peasants.

"The Irish Question" has been a thorn in the side of every British government for centuries. Against the rebellious Irish people, England used every method known to the tyrant, from the most brutal and bloody suppression to an international campaign of slander which painted them as either clowns and buffoons whose only virtue was a facility for making the world laugh at their antics, or else savage and ferocious being whose normal activities were murder, arson and lying. The policy of blood and terror failed to quench the unconquerable spirit of the people, but the campaign of character assassination was more successful. In fact even today there are radicals with a fairly intelligent grasp of the class struggle whose knowledge of the Irish struggle is hardly on a higher plane than that possessed by the hacks who write imperialistic editorials on the Irish question for the capitalist press.

SINCE the militant socialist James Connolly and his comrades raised the flag of rebellion against the British empire in Dublin in 1916 until today the sewer pipes of capitalist journalism have been exuding their poisoned filth against the gallant men and women who risked their lives for the cause of Irish freedom from British rule. Those lickspittles could not find terms harsh enough to hurl at those brave souls. They were murderers, agitators, lunatics. The traitor, the stoolpigeon and the renegade were exalted and the gibbet and the firing squad were suggested as the proper reward of self-sacrifice. It was the policy of glorifying the scab as the highest type of citizen applied internationally.

THE execution of O'Higgins by unknown persons was seized on as an excuse by those scribblers to trot out the hoary hokum about Ireland and the alleged inability of the Irish people to conduct themselves except in a manner that brings joy only to the undertaker and the manufacturer of embalming fluid. The murders take place with such monotonous frequency in the United States that only a very unusual one stays on the front page more than a few hours. The capitalist editors adduced from the killing of O'Higgins that England was quite justified in withholding the right of self-government from Ireland. Before the creation of the Free State, there might be some excuse for a hot-headed patriot in popping off an obnoxious British oppressor or a grasping landlord, but now that the Irish are permitted to govern their own country, nothing but an insatiable thirst for gore could be the motive for the crime. So the anvil chorus hammered.

That O'Higgins was a tool of the British government in Ireland not a representative of the Irish producing classes, the worker and peasants, is clear to anybody who has made a study of the recent Irish history. O'Higgins was only one of such tools. The whole executive council of the Free State serves the same purpose. O'Higgins was the outstanding British servant, not because he was more willing than his associates, but because he possessed those qualities which are indispensable to the successful execution of a ruling class's decrees. That O'Higgins happened to be Irish instead of English only added to his usefulness. Here in America some of the most useful instruments of the employers in their perpetual war against labor are men who were trained for leadership in the trade union movement. Some of

Irish Republican Leader Dies



Countess Markievicz, a prominent figure in Irish republican activities, died last week, after two operations for appendicitis. The Countess was born in 1868 at Lissate, County Sligo. She is shown above as she appeared when she was sentenced to death, this sentence, was commuted to penal servitude for life by Sir John Maxwell. In June, 1917, she was released by the British government with other Sinn Fein prisoners.

those tools remain in the trade union movement in order to better serve their masters, while others become employers or foremen and presidents of corporations or organize detective agencies to spy on labor. The traitor is to be found in all countries and in all social groups fighting for freedom. O'Higgins was a political relative of the social revolutionaries and mensheviks of Russia who joined with the foreign powers in trying to drive their own people back under the Czarist yoke.

BECAUSE of the general confusion that prevails over the situation in Ireland and because of its importance in the imperialist epoch a brief sketch of what transpired in Ireland since James Connolly, Padraic Pearse, Sean MacDermott and several other revolutionary leaders were murdered by the British government because they tried to free Ireland from British rule and refused to accept as sincere the feigned indignation of the British government over the German invasion of "poor little Belgium," whose ruling class prostituted itself for Great Britain and France. (This is a good place to remind our readers that Arthur Henderson, the British right wing socialist who is now so exercised over the execution of several Czarist conspirators by the Soviet government, was a member of Asquith's coalition cabinet when James Connolly, a fellow socialist was murdered by orders of that cabinet. Needless to say Connolly was not an imperialist socialist louse, but a revolutionist.)

AFTER the reign of terror that followed the Easter Week uprising the spirit of the nationalist revolution seemed crushed. Thousands of suspected persons—suspected of being hostile to British rule—were in various prisons. The majority of the Irish capitalist papers were bitterly opposed to the revolutionists. So were the clergy of all denominations with the exception of a few young catholic priests. All avenues of expression were closed to the revolutionary movement. But ways and means were found and within a year as a result of the policy of murder pursued by the government, the great majority of the people were won over to the Republican cause.

WHEN the world war was brought to a close with the defeat of the central powers the Irish republicans took advantage of Woodrow Wilson's insincere speeches in behalf of the freedom of small nations and succeeded in making a lot of trouble for England. Here in the United States a gigantic propaganda campaign was launched which made the capitalist politicians sit up and take notice. They jumped on the bandwagon, hollered for Irish freedom and kept on shouting as long as there was a vote or a dollar to be gained thereby.

IN the elections that followed after the end of the war the Republicans won an overwhelming victory, wiping the old renegade Redmondite crew off the political map. The Redmond gang favored constitutional methods only, which in practice meant agreeing to the perpetuation of British rule in Ireland.

THE success of the Republicans frightened England and agents were dispatched to Ireland to try out the old method of political seduction. But the militant elements in the Republican movement held out for a Republic and complete independence. The established Republican Parliament, called Dail Eireann and proceeded to organize a government. The British declared the parliament illegal and sent a horde of the most accomplished scoundrels into Ireland that were ever loosed on an unfor-

tunate people. Those assassins were the Black and Tans, the offscourings of the slums and jails of England and the dives of her Oriental possessions. Against those human vermin the Irish Republican Army battled until the treaty which created the Free State was signed in the winter of 1921, between the British government and the representatives of Dail Eireann.

THE Dail split over the treaty, the pro-treatyites winning by a bare majority. DeValera, the leader of the opposition faction held out for an amended oath of allegiance, but most of his followers did not care so much about the wording of the oath as the fact that the treaty kept Ireland in the grip of the Empire and split the country in two political parts by granting autonomy to the tory North, thus giving the British a base of operations in Ireland against the nationalist revolutionists.

IN the elections that followed the split the pro-treatyites won a majority of the deputies for the treaty, the Labor Party accepting the pact as a step in advance.

The militant Republicans refused to accept the treaty and decided to maintain the military organizations that forced the British to make concessions. The Collins-Cosgrave-Mulcahy faction, the pro-treaty group, suddenly decided to fight the militants and civil war followed. Michael Collins, the leader of the treaty faction was killed in action and the Free State inaugurated a campaign of terror under the leadership of Kevin O'Higgins who took no part in the Easter Week Rebellion. Before O'Higgins halted the firing squad, 77 of his former comrades fell to rise no more.

WHEN the civil war ended and the military campaign of the Republicans was crushed for the time being, O'Higgins became one of the leading men in the Free State government. The British government liked him. He believed implicitly in imperialism and expressed his admiration for Mussolini. Ireland, which was hitherto a thorn in the side of British imperialism would now be a friend in peace and an ally in war. The Free State government thru its minister for external affairs pledged the manhood of the country to the defense of the empire. O'Higgins attended the last meeting of the imperial conference in London and only one week before his death attended the Geneva naval parley where he is said to have supplied the British naval experts with information on the co-operation that could be expected from the Free State in case of hostilities with another power or combination of powers.

IN the recent elections the anti-treaty Republicans made gains while the Free State supporters lost ground. Every sign pointed to a revival of the Republican spirit. The Free State government was considered for a while there was doubt that Cosgrave, O'Higgins and company would form a government. Had the Labor Party under the leadership of the reactionary Thomas Johnson, who is supported by William O'Brien, secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union and a former co-worker of James Connolly, adopted a militant policy, for labor and Republicanism, it would have taken the ground from under the feet of the quibbler DeValera whose policy is almost impossible to unravel or understand.

DeValera refused to take the oath of allegiance to the king. He had a formula of his own which meant practically the same thing. His group was not seated and the Labor delegation of 22 members now constitutes the opposition which is ruled and futile.

HAD the anti-treaty Republicans taken their seats and made an alliance with the Labor Party or at least made an attempt to do so, it would be possible, the Labor Party being willing for the opposition to vote the oath of allegiance out of existence, thus creating a situation that would compel the British to either consent to a reopening of negotiations or resume the policy of terrorism at a time when her attention is devoted to holding her own in several parts of the world simultaneously.

If the Labor and the Republican parties had genuine revolutionary leaders of the Connolly type, they would be able to unite on an anti-imperialist program that would hasten the day of complete freedom for the Irish workers and peasants from foreign rule and native exploitation and constitute a valuable contribution to the anti-imperialist forces everywhere.

Lack of Funds Prevents Civil Service for Dries

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The prohibition department will not be placed on a civil service basis October 1 as provided for by legislation passed by the last session of congress. Also examinations have been given most of the administrators by the civil service commission, no funds are available for compilation of a list of eligibles, both for these posts and the position of agents and investigators.

GREAT TRADE OF U. S. S. R. GOING TO NEW MARKETS

British "Die-Hards" in Considerable Worry

By TOM BARKER.

LONDON, (FP) July 17.—Despite the assurances of the British government that trade can still be carried on with Soviet institutions, it is obvious that the latter intend to eliminate the London merchants and agencies as far as possible. Instead of purchasing tea here as formerly, the Soviet buyers are making their purchases direct in India. Over 500,000 lbs of tea have been shipped from India to Vladivostok in the last two weeks.

A textile mission is leaving for Australia to purchase wool direct from the growers, instead of as formerly from the London wool sales. A similar scheme is under way. I understand, to purchase rubber on the same basis, and in this case the Dutch growers of Sumatra and Java will acquire an exceptional customer at London's expense.

Despite Home Secretary Joyson Hick's statement that he absolutely refuses to sacrifice legitimate Russian trade to satisfy the scare mongers, and that Russians who are in London for trading purposes will receive the same treatment as Germans or Frenchmen, it would seem that the Soviets are not going to forget the Arcos raid and the suspension of diplomatic relations quite so easily.

And despite the efforts of British diplomacy to prevent Russia from getting credits in Europe it is obvious that a far greater competitor for the financing of Soviet industry is looming in the United States.

Cloakmakers Face Furriers at Daily Worker's Carnival

The fur market is in a state of great excitement. Passersby are wondering why the picket lines are going on the job with such fervor. The usual buzz of activity has increased 100 per cent these last few days. Why is it? What is wrong? What are they preparing? Little groups are debating with each other. Some are saying, "Gold will win easily," others are saying, "Where do you get that stuff, it's a walkover for Goretzky."

A police sergeant decided to investigate. He put two of his best men on the job. After hours of hard work the Tammany stalwarts discovered the truth. The leading spirit in this new venture is M. L. Malkin, who has been canvassing the workers every minute of the day. His work has shown splendid results. Furriers Pull Against Cloakmakers. A tug of war match has been arranged for The DAILY WORKER Carnival to be held at Pleasant Bay Park on July 23rd and 24th, between teams of Furriers and Cloakmakers. The teams are as follows: Furriers—M. L. Malkin, Gold, Glantzman, Yaker, Kuchinsky, Intrator, Potash, Friedman, Liemer, A. Pappas, L. Yanowitz, P. Brownstein, J. Mailman, J. Schneider, Lenhart and Pesach. Cloakmakers—Roman, Goretzky, Kudrenetsky, Saifer, Koretz, M. Friedman, J. Korenberg, Moskowitz, Pollock, Gitzes, H. Cohen, M. Cohen, L. Friedman, M. Glantz, J. Scharf and O. Newman.

This is going to settle many arguments. The needle trades are going to come in their thousands. All other workers must be at the Carnival to watch this Olympian contest. Bring your friends.

Volunteer Censor Finds Old Postmaster General Staging Wicked Movies

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Canon Chase, superintendent of the National Reform Bureau, a private organization of volunteer censors, has asked President Coolidge in a letter sent yesterday to work to have passed a law giving federal control over motion picture companies similar to the radio control law.

Meanwhile, Canon takes advantage of the present suit against Famous Players to demand that large companies be broken up, so that "competition may restore some decency to the motion picture industry, which is a school for crime and immorality."

Chase includes in his denunciation the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., of which former Postmaster General Will H. Hays is the head, and points out in his letter that none of the attorney general's office can be trusted with the prosecution as they are all lined up with the defendants.

Volunteers Wanted To help with some important work at The DAILY WORKER office, 33 First Street.

Load up the Guns



With working class ammunition. Prime the Big Berthas with heavy charges to shatter the bulwarks of capitalism. Lead the powerful cannons of the class struggle with the destructive shells of revolutionary propaganda.

The Daily Worker is the heavy shot which must be poured into the strongholds of the enemy. Copies of the Daily Worker, whether carried from worker to worker through individual distribution, or through mass distribution in hundreds and thousands, have the same disintegrating force which the cannons of capitalism had upon the ancient walls of the feudal barons. They help to destroy the juggernaut of capitalism from within. They are like shrapnel fire, which explodes and sends its destructive messengers in every direction.

Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker are equal to five thousand heavy guns battering every day and every hour at the walls of capitalist society. Build the Daily Worker Army with Five Thousand New Readers. Load the guns of the Proletarian Army with the working class ammunition that will destroy capitalism.

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Social-Democratic Pacifism in the Service of Imperialism

by H. M. Wicks

PACIFISM is today the principal slogan of all imperialists. Under pacifist slogans the most intense preparations for war are carried on. By repeating seductive pacifist slogans the paid spokesmen of the ruling class divert attention from their conspiracies to again plunge mankind into the abyss of another world slaughter.

No more do we hear loud howls of derision from the camp of the imperialists when pacifists rise to air their views. Instead the very pacifists who opposed the last world war and were hounded by the agents of the government who were sworn to stamp out every vestige of criticism against the policies of the former eminent pacifist, Woodrow Wilson, are now quoted in the most approved fashion by the reptile press.

The experience of the war and its aftermath taught the ruling class how to utilize pacifism for its own aims. A sample of inept pacifism was furnished by Mr. Norman Thomas in a recent performance before a conference of the People's Reconstruction League in Washington, D. C.

THAT Mr. Thomas had a proper appreciation of the futility of his proposals cannot be doubted after a perusal of his speech to the assembled pacifists. According to Mr. Thomas the United States will probably continue the imperialist race until her navy and bankers dominate the world, but the "progressives" will play less than a man's part if we do not stake our lives and energies on the effort to make America first in service, rather than in empire.

Magnificently spoken! "Service!" That's the thing, so dear to the heart of every rosiarian who wants to glorify his own sordid penny grabbing.

EVEN in his presentation the eminent socialist and director of the league for industrial democracy repeats the insipid slogans of the bourgeoisie. Mr. Thomas failed to enlighten us as to precisely how he intends to proceed to seduce the imperialist masters of the United States into abandoning their policy of rapacity against other peoples and confining their activities to sweetness and light and beauty and joy and service. In order to avoid playing "less than a man's part," the former socialist candidate for governor of the state of New York proposes six measures that he hopes will aid in halting American's imperialist designs.

His proposals are as follows:
1—Congressional investigation of our relations in Latin America and China, and the extent of investments and concessions abroad.
2—Equitable international control and allocation of raw materials.
3—International banking laws and uniform currency.
4—Progressive lowering of tariff barriers.
5—Refusal to collect private debts by war or intervention.
6—Cultivation of friendly relations with backward peoples for their own good and ours.

THE first demand, that for a congressional investigation, has merit only inasmuch as it would shed the light of publicity upon the duplicity of the United States government whose task it is to defend Wall Street investments in the Latin American countries, but as far as China is concerned a mere congressional probe based upon investigation of relations arising out of the investments of Americans would prove that such investments are really trivial compared with Britain and Japan. Nothing would better please the imperialists than an investigation based upon actual investments today because they could then enlist the paci-

fists 100 per cent behind their "open door" policy since those naive fellows could not possibly perceive the fact that it is not to defend present investments that American imperialism is in China, but to blast open the road for unlimited investments with the objective of driving out every other power and securing for itself the exclusive right to exploit that vast territory. Like most congressional investigations nothing could possibly come of it beyond exposing the vicious role of the government and that could not be used effectively upon the basis of the balance of Mr. Thomas' pacifist program, the second point of which is utterly absurd, granting of course, the perpetuation of the capitalist system.

EQUITABLE international control and allocation of raw materials (the second point) presupposes a condition where there are no longer antagonisms between the great powers, where each would be content to share with the others a proper portion of raw materials. Obviously that implies one of two things—either a super-imperialism or the abolition of capitalism. The former is inconceivable to all who are capable of estimating the resources of the conflicting imperialist powers and their utter inability because of irreconcilable conflicts between them to unite upon a common program, and the latter can be achieved only through the forcible overthrow of capitalism, a thing that all pacifists shrink from contemplating.

THE third demand, which proposes international banking laws and uniform currency, is being worked out now under the pressure of the tremendous banking power of the United States, but the debtors nations are not enthusiastic about the Wall Street bankers determining the details of the currency by which their indebtedness is registered for the convenience of those identical Wall Street bankers. This very tendency is generating the fiercest resistance on the part of European nations and as long ago as the Locarno conference there was evidence of a strong tendency to create a bloc to resist the economic power of Wall Street.

AS to the progressive lowering of tariff barriers, which constituted the fourth demand of Mr. Thomas, those barriers will be lowered to the degree that Wall Street investors desire to import the products of their own foreign industries into the United States and to that degree alone. Since there is already a lowering of the tariff on many commodities this part of Mr. Thomas' program is also being partially realized, but with results not anticipated by the pacifists.

As to the point five demanding that this country refuse to collect private debts by war or intervention, does not Mr. Thomas know that the astute legal minds who devise wars always contrive to find some holy cause aside from investments as an excuse to go to war?

Furthermore such wars are not caused by a desire to collect private debts, but to dominate the government and make it subservient to Wall Street or seize territory under the pretext of bringing to "backward peoples" the blessings of civilization.

The sixth point is meaningless except inasmuch as it reveals the attitude of Mr. Thomas and his fellow socialists and pacifists toward the exploited peoples of the colonial and semi-colonial countries. He refers to them as "backward" with that air of superiority characteristic of the jingo invader who considers it his destiny to save them from themselves.

MR. Thomas' chief error arises from a fundamental theoretical defect,

the inability to understand the class character of the capitalist government. He still harbors the illusion that the capitalist state is something that stands apart from and above the struggle of classes and can be used against the capitalist class if only the "progressives", pacifists, socialists and "forward-looking people" generally decide to use it for their own purposes.

However, there is a much deeper significance to this wave of pacifist twaddle than most revolutionists perceive. The dirty sermonizing of the pacifists meets a response on the part of wide sections of the working class who sincerely dread the threat of a new war. Their hatred against militarism finds futile expression in pacifist indignation and finally dies away without leading to any struggle against the menace of imperialist wars. The social function of pacifism is precisely to weaken the working class, the only class capable of effectively fighting the threat of new wars.

We must never forget that it was the socialists, mouthing pacifist phrases in the United States; the Hillitists, the Oneals and other brainless self-appointed leaders of the workers who became completely enmeshed in the net of bourgeois pacifism and aided tremendously in facilitating this country's entrance into the world war, in spite of their feeble denunciation of it.

HE who preaches pacifism, he who declares for peace at any price and who abjures all war, he who assails all militarism without asking the question in whose interest military might is applied inevitably must, whether he is conscious of it or not, support the power of the ruling class.

Most menacing of all delusions of the working class is that of pacifism, because as long as imperialism lives, as long as there is a ruling capitalist class anywhere on earth the working class must recognize that it will have to defend itself against the depredation of that class with all the power at its command.

In our Communist anti-militarist campaigns we must always keep in mind the fact that we must teach the workers the difference between reactionary military force that stands in the path of history, tries to hold it back by imposing fetters upon it, and the revolutionary military force that has as its task the shattering of the forces of the bourgeoisie and clearing the path of history so that humanity can go forward to higher stages of development.

Only the proletarian revolution can finally free the world from the blight of imperialist wars. When the ruling class is finally crushed and the very ground upon which it thrives furrowed so deeply by the proletarian revolution that it can never again take root, then and then only can we seriously speak of abolishing all militarism.

ANOTHER most reprehensible social-democratic deception is the pacifist twaddle about war in the abstract; the inclusion of all wars—even revolutionary wars—as crimes against humanity. It is a social-democratic sophistry and a form of crawling before the bourgeoisie to speak today of war in the abstract. The threat of war today is not something that we must face in the distant future, but a reality that vitally affects the whole world right at this moment.

A concrete and not an abstract problem of war faces the world today. That is the predatory war being waged by the imperialist powers against China and the Soviet Union. Although this war must be combatted with the same tactics used to stifle any imperialist war it is at the same time not a mere repetition of 1914-1918, but a new, special kind of war,

What is Mr. Thomas or his cohorts in the socialist party doing to meet this new war against the Soviet Union and the Chinese revolution? He doesn't even mention it in his proposals to the People's Reconstruction League, but merely repeats in the most banal manner his sterile abstractions.

While Mr. Thomas mentions imperialism as a cause of wars, he does not propose a fight against the very foundation of imperialism, the governments of the various capitalist states, nor does he emphasize the only effective method ever devised of fighting against imperialist wars once they have started—the Leninist method of utilizing the political and economic crisis resulting from the war to foment revolution—to turn the imperialist war between nations into a civil war against capitalism.

But no one expects the socialist leaders to propose revolution, their historical role is that of the last line of defense of the capitalist class. Instead of following the Leninist slogan that the first duty of a revolutionist is to try to bring about in an imperialist struggle the defeat of the capitalist government of his own country in order to fan the flames of revolution, and striving to prepare the workers for such a struggle, Thomas and his "comrades" of the defunct S. P. leadership confine their opposition to war to devaluing pacifism, which is of the greatest service to the war-mongers.

DRAMA

The Jewish Theatre in Soviet Russia

LILLIAN WALKER



SOVIET RUSSIA, alone among nations, claims three state-endowed Jewish theatres. Nor is the reason hard to find, for it stems from the Soviet policy of National Cultural Autonomy. According to this doctrine every nationality represented in Russia not only has the right to use its own language and develop its own drama, but can also count on the State for active support in the exercise of this right. As the Jews are among the larger of minor nationalities in Russia, and as their activity in the fine arts has reached its greatest distinction in the theatre, it is natural that the Jewish State Theatre of White Russia, the Jewish State Theatre of the Ukraine and the Jewish Kamerny of Moscow should all find support. It is in the theatre that such men as Altman, Chagall, Yakulov and Rabinovitch, some of the most distinguished of the Russian artists, have worked, and it is to the theatre that such painters as M. Falk and S. B. Ryback have recently come.

Souhker Ber Ryback, widely known for his cubist paintings, continues Louis Lozowick, in the "Theatre Arts Monthly," has always taken a great interest in the backgrounds of his race. He has chronicled the small town Jew, and assembled a large collection of Jewish folk art. At times he has emulated in his work such phases of his racial heritage as he has found in synagogal decoration, tombstone inscription, book illustration and work in metal. In his settings and costumes for I. L. Perez' "On the Confessional Chain," as produced by the Jewish Theatre of White Russia, Ryback combines a controlled use of folk-lore with a modern formalism. In his play, as in "The Dybbuk," a student of sacred lore passes his days brooding over the subtleties of the Talmud in the Synagogue. He is in love with and loved by the daughter of the richest Jew in town, but the grasping parents of the girl betroth her to a wealthier young man, reprimanding the student for his boldness and punishing him by putting him on the confession chain in the synagogue. The girl, broken-hearted by the turn events have taken, drowns herself. As adapted for the theatre this theme is used to depict the struggle between the two worlds, the dying world of the superstitious Chassidim and capitalism, and the new world of the poor but rising young proletarians. Wavering between them is the introspective student, a sort of Jewish Hamlet who hates the old world and yet is unable to accept the new one, and who is, therefore, doomed to die with the old order. Ryback's settings summarize in their stylization the architecture of the synagogue and the narrow walls of the ghetto streets.

In the "Purim Play," as produced at the Jewish State Theatre of Ukraine, Ryback, with his strong interest in folk art, has had a chance to apply this method of stylization to his favorite material. The "Purim Play" is a true Jewish Commedia dell'Arte, dating back to about the sixteenth century. Though historically and technically related to its Italian forerunners, it has come to have a folk flavor that is as explicit as the Jewish speech itself. The performances are given annually at the festival of Purim to celebrate the events set forth in "The Book of Esther." A host of the most varied types are assembled around Haman the blackguard, Mordecai the emancipator, and the King and Queens. As the festival is secular, and encourages eating, drinking and merry-making, the carnival is sometimes carried to a point at which the revellers are no longer able to recognize the difference between "Cursed be Haman" and "Blessed be Mordecai." These performances have been very popular among the poorer classes.

In the stock personages of the play, the simple folk can pillory their oppressors, the cruel kings and the scheming emperors, cover the petty local officials with derision, thumb their noses at the "best society" and poke fun at their own racial foibles. At the present time, this festival, that has laughed itself down the centuries, is even more riotous than in the past and sparkles with sharp references to current affairs of the new Russia. Ryback, in his approach to this theme tries to retain the spontaneity of folk improvisation by using the properties that are closest at hand and succeeds admirably in achieving his aim.

M. Falk, who was one of the most accomplished followers of Cezanne in Russia, came to the theatre as a mature artist. His activity in the theatre, however, has not been in line with his earlier work. The change from the principles of Cezanne to independent principles of his own is clearly seen in his settings and costumes for "A Night in the Old Market Place" at the Jewish Kamerny Theatre in Moscow. This is a mystery play by I. L. Perez, with scarcely any plot, that gives a poignant picture of a decrepit world, accentuated a thousand-fold by the acting, the music and the scenery, until it becomes a veritable danse macabre. The old market in the centre of a small Jewish town is symbolic of the world itself, the world of priests, rabbis, traders and prostitutes, writhing in its last agonies and clipping desperately to its superstitions. The dead regu-

Heads the cast of players in the new Wm. A. Grew farce "The Mating Season," which opens tonight at the Selwyn Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

At the Selwyn theatre tonight William A. Grew will present his own play "The Mating Season," with Lillian Walker, the moving picture star, as one of the featured players. Others in the cast are: Gladys Feldman, Ethel Martin, Kenneth Mansion, Walter Paulter, Jack Coyle, Gwendolyn Pates, Edward T. Colebrook and William A. Grew.

Two other openings scheduled for this evening are: "The Manhatters," an intimate revue, at the Grove Street Theatre, and "Kiss Me" a musical at the Lyric theatre.

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late the custos of the living and the living are putrid with the germs of decay. The last judgment is upon them, and when the dead rise, the difference between the dead and the living disappears. In his settings Falk has sought for the most solemn and awe-inspiring details that the life around him held, using the hieratic rigidity of the church and synagogue on opposite sides of his stage, and heightening the funeral atmosphere of the play by ghastly masks and costumes. This production, like all the rest of the numerous plays staged by the Jewish theatre, bears the indelible marks of formal discipline in design. It may appear paradoxical that a theatre frankly committed to a definite social orientation should be so persistently preoccupied with an aesthetic formalism. But in its own view the two elements are inseparable. The Jewish theatre is unequivocally opposed to what is known as an "Agit" (propaganda) play, and insists on accomplished artistry in everything it undertakes, convinced that the spirit of revolution resides in, and is served by, the manner as much as the material.

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The Austrian Masses Shatter the Fiction of Capitalist "Stability."

Austria, chosen by the league of nations as a laboratory in which to conduct vivisection experiments in "stabilization" upon the working class, Austria, the classic and much advertised example of success in capitalist post-war reconstruction, by the revolutionary action of hundreds of thousands of workers, carried thru in defiance of their social-democratic leaders, has become a sign manual of the failure of the whole post-war capitalist program.

An important part of this program has consisted in using the social democrat leaders as buffers between the capitalist state and the millions of workers whose wages and working conditions, whose social and cultural status, in a word, whose whole standard of life has been sharply reduced to make possible the bolstering up of the capitalist system shattered by the world war.

Austria, stripped of most of her territory and population by the Versailles treaty, made dependent for foodstuffs upon neighboring countries carved out of her territory in order to set up a new balance of power in Central Europe, was regarded as a nation whose working class had been rendered impotent.

This feeling of security on the part of capitalist statesmen was all the greater since in Austria there was a powerful social-democratic party, well-organized and based on the trade unions, able to muster 1,500,000 votes out of a total of 3,200,000, skilled in the use of "left" phrases, and whose leaders not only accepted the necessity of "stabilization" but actually became the most efficient instrument of the league of nations in inducing the masses to accept its regulations.

Polling 43 per cent of the total vote cast in the last elections, the social-democrat leaders just before election day dropped their agitation for a majority vote for their candidates. The reason for this was clear. Since the possibility actually existed that their candidates might receive a majority of votes cast, and since these leaders had constantly stressed the possibility of capturing power by electoral processes, they were confronted with the "danger" of having to meet a demand by the workers that for the exercise of state power in behalf of the masses.

The truth is that the social-democratic leadership has been in an unofficial coalition with the capitalist parties for years.

It is evident from dispatches now that they are demanding an actual coalition. Instead of extending the struggle against the government of allied capital and creating a real base for a workers' and peasants' government, instead of calling for the immediate formation of a council of workers, soldiers and peasants and the arming of the masses, the social democrat leaders are negotiating for entry into the capitalist government.

In other words, they are using the revolutionary action of the masses in an attempt to legalize the coalition already in existence with the government.

The social democratic leaders are not demanding more power for the working class but more power over the working class.

Their maneuver is designed to strengthen the Austrian government, not to weaken it—to strengthen it against the working class.

If this treacherous scheme is carried thru it will be a severe blow to the revolutionary movement, but it will also serve to dispel the prevailing illusion that the leadership of the Austrian social-democracy is more revolutionary than that of other sections of the second international.

It is already apparent that the failure of the social-democrat leaders to prepare to utilize the tremendous indignation which the acquittal of the fascists (guilty of a whole series of murders of workers) would arouse their pacifist and apologetic attitude toward the great mass uprising, have shown their true role as defenders of the present order to wide sections of the Austrian working class.

The capitalist press correspondents are practically a unit in ascribing a leading role in the struggle to the Communists—especially in the factory districts.

There will be three immediate consequences of the Austrian revolutionary struggle. (A struggle whose immediate progress it is difficult to estimate due to lack of accurate information.)

First, the hollow mockery of capitalist stabilization brought into sharp relief in a country where American and British loans have been spent like water for "reconstruction," will be made apparent throughout the world.

Second, the demonstration of power by the masses formerly under the influence of the social-democratic leaders in a country which Germany hopes for unity with, will have great influence in preventing the immediate entry of Germany into the anti-Soviet Union bloc under the leadership of Great Britain.

Third, the labor movement of Germany especially, and of the whole of Europe, will receive a new impetus toward the left as a result of the great struggle of the Austrian working class which brings with it the exposure before the world's working class, the last symbol of revolutionary integrity remaining to the second international—the "left" leadership of the Austrian social democratic party—a leadership which today is seen by everyone to be using its influence to blow life into the putrid corpse of Austrian capitalism—a corpse which even the millions of allied capitalism could not revive.

Furthermore, it is of the utmost significance for us that the general strike and civil war in Austria come at a time when the British ruling class has, by the aid of the reformist leaders, scored a victory over the working class, when imperialism in China, thru treachery of Chiang Kai-shek and the weakness of middle class leaders, has obtained a breathing spell.

The working class of Austria, in spite of treason in their general staff, has been able to prove that world capitalism sits on a volcano whose crust is very thin and which is composed mostly of the bureaucracy of the second international.

An Answer to Mr. Muste's "Appeal to Youth"

By P. FRANKFELD.

A. J. MUSTE, liberal-laborite and progressive, has written an Appeal to Youth in the July number of Labor Age. The appeal is not so much directed to the youth as much as it is directed and intended for the labor movement to wake up to the possibilities and necessity of organizing the young workers and its subsequent benefits for the labor movement as a whole.

The very fact that another section of the labor movement is becoming aware of the fact that the young workers are not organized, is a real step forward. The fact that Mr. Muste, representing a progressive tendency, has awakened from the Rip Van Winkle sleep that has embraced the American labor movement on this question, and is attempting to rouse the rest of it is something to be congratulated. However, that which the left-wing has always recognized and made efforts to remedy, and has to an extent succeeded, may be responsible for the "sudden awakening" for as Mr. Muste himself admits, "The only semblance of a youth movement having any connection with American labor is in the extreme left wing."

There are something like 11 millions of youth and child workers in the U. S. today. The number of young workers has been steadily increasing in the last two decades, in America. With the growth and development and concentration of industry, and the subsequent simplification of the processes of production, it was inevitable that the youth should be more and more drawn into the industrial life. Also, with the development of the class struggle in the U. S., in the sense that class lines and divisions were becoming more sharply drawn and permanent, with the opportunities that existed in America of rising from the ranks of the working-class to that of the petty bourgeoisie having disappeared, that the youth should become a source of much needed revenue for his family, and a source of greater exploitation for the bosses. Especially now, with immigration practically shut off, with that source of unskilled, unorganized, and exploitable workers no longer obtainable, does the boss class turn to the American youth to reinforce the ranks of the unskilled and semi-skilled categories formerly filled by Italians, Russians, Poles, Hungarians, etc.

Another important factor making for the increase of youth labor in America is the springing up of new industries with a great division of labor. These industries become practically youth industries, employing mostly young workers. Radio is an example.

These facts are mentioned not only for general information, but for serious considerations to those really interested in organizing the unorganized young workers. For these different industries and categories of young workers, different methods will have to be employed in organizing them. This will be explained in some detail later on.

Now as to the article of Mr. Muste. He seems to realize these facts, but

in a general way. He realizes that the organization of the working youth is necessary—but that is, in too general a way. Mr. Muste correctly points out the necessity of infusing "new blood" in the trade unions. He speaks of church organizations and their youth auxiliaries, of Boy Scout movements and student movements. But these arguments are very superficial. The real substantial arguments to present in favor of organizing the unorganized young worker are: (1). For the self-preservation of the American trade union movement it is necessary to organize the youth. Otherwise the capitalist class will see to it that they continue to be organized in the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A.'s, military institutions, American Legion, and other strike-breaking and scab agencies. (2). For the preservation of the American standard of living. The working youth are being used to replace adult workers on the job for much less pay and (3). Because the interests of the young workers are identical with the interests of the adult worker.

This last point brings us to the proposal made by Muste for "labor youth leagues." Mr. Muste states: "It seems to me that we might profitably consider the possibility of developing something in the nature of a trade union or labor youth league. Religious, charitable and political organizations of all kinds have such auxiliary youth organizations and would not think of carrying on without them." This in brief is the solution offered by Mr. Muste, and this solution we have heard before. But what Mr. Muste fails to see or understand is exactly that last point brought out in the preceding paragraph. The interests of the youth and adult are the same.

The fact that the young workers are brought into industry, that they become concentrated in certain industries, brings them into the ranks of the working class and into the fold of the class struggle. The task of organizing them, not into labor youth leagues, but into actual bona-fide trade unions with equal rights and privileges with adult workers becomes much more simple as a result of this bringing the young workers into active participation in the class struggle, and can only result in the strengthening of the fighting power of the workers. This fact can be verified by the experiences of the Passaic workers when they conducted their great struggle, the youth tremendously strengthened the fighting power during the strike.

If the working youth is organized in its own youth league, the opposite will be the effect. The young workers will become something separate and apart from the general trade union movement. They will become sort of second class union men. The division will be one of age, and not one that is historically or practically necessary, and therefore only artificial. And when Mr. Muste gives religious, charitable and political organizations' youth auxiliaries as a comparison and justification for labor youth leagues, we say that he shows great confusion and misunderstanding between the former and the latter.

It was a similar confusion that made the German social-democrats propose the same solution for the same problem in Germany.

Mr. Muste correctly understands the bureaucrats' aversion for organizing the unorganized youth, but attempts to rationalize it by saying: "We are afraid of that thing in young people to which at the present time we usually apply the term Bolshevism. That is to say, afraid of their rebelliousness, their willingness to even smash what already exists in order to get at something that seems better. All of these difficulties are perfectly real." In the first place it is necessary to understand the forces at work that makes for this rebelliousness. They are the greater degree of exploitation of the youth. The low wages, and long hours of work. The fact that the young worker is left unprotected, and is at the mercy of the employer. The young workers are passive today, but already we see definite signs of movement in the direction of struggle towards bettering their conditions. The elemental forces of work will produce more Bellvilles, Bellafres, Plumbers' Helpers organizations, breaker-boy strikes, etc. The working youth in America, even today, when passive, are not an inert mass.

The direct and open sabotage by the trade union officialdom of this basic necessity for the labor movement, that of organizing the young workers, is objectively cloaked by Mr. Muste behind the slogan of "us old folks are afraid of the young." It is not exactly this kind of fear that makes the bureaucrats hesitate, but because of the new militancy that the youth will bring into the trade unions, the new trade unionism that will sweep out the old fogies who have been in office for decades and clean the Augean stables of the American labor movement. It is that fear which prevents the officialdom of the A. F. of L. from organizing the youth, and instead William Green, president of the A. F. of L. calls on the working youth to go to the C. M. T. C.'s. And they are correct, for witness the activities of Pat Toohy, Joe Angelo, and Tony Minerich in the Miners' Union, Passaic, Gold in the furriers, etc. Their fears are very well founded indeed.

To cap the article, the new Ten Commandments are handed down by Mr. Muste from the Mount. The ten don'ts for the youth, when in the labor youth leagues, we presume. They are:

- (1). Don't be a somebody who is going to do something to the labor movement. Be somebody who is going to do something in the labor movement. (2). Don't get the Messiah or Moses-lead-the-movement-out-of-the-wilderness complex; (3). Don't be in a hurry; (4). Don't be a cry baby; (5). Don't become a clever fellow who plays the game from the side lines; (6). Don't be a nut; (7). Don't play for the limelight all of the time; (8). Play for a chance to do work not a chance to exercise power; (9). Don't be afraid of being called names; (10). Don't become a cynic.

Some very good don'ts and some very bad ones. Again, however, Mr. Muste issues ten commandments in order to make the officials feel secure if ever they decide to organize the youth. Even when he advises fearlessness in facing a barrage of names—which paradoxically enuf he provides a long enuf list—he forewarns the youth to use their heads, not fall prey to words, deal with realities and not slogans. So even that bold, intrepid commandment is rendered innocuous by the new Moses of the suffering youth.

Instead of issuing ten commandments to the working youth that is not yet organized, nay, not even in the youth sections that Muste proposes, it would have been more profitable to have suggested ten ways of proceeding with organization. We will not go into great detail for that would require another article, but rather make some general suggestions and remarks.

In the first place, we must recognize the differences in degree of organization in the given industries. For instance, in the light metal and machinery, there is the I. A. of M., which is in a very weakened condition, today. However, an organization does exist, and in the two above mentioned there are many thousands of young workers employed. It is different in radio, which is something entirely new, and where the first semblances of an organization must be built. In the union, a special youth organization committee should be established. This committee should devise special youth ways and means of attracting the young workers. It should proceed to establish contacts with the young workers in the large shops and factories. It should even proceed to send someone from the union into the very factories to facilitate organization. The young workers in the shop should be encouraged to organize shop committees, either legal or illegal according to necessity. Usually at first the committee will have to function illegally. Special organization meetings can be called by the union in some special factories, and leaflets for the aims and purpose of the union not in a general way, but actually linked

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By LELAND OLDS.
(Federated Press)

The end of the era of private competition in the woolen industry is recognized in the organization of coordinating boards to control production and distribution for the industry as a whole in the interest of higher prices. The new order was initiated at a gathering of 300 executives and selling agents of woolen and worsted mills, in New York, following the suggestion of President A. D. Whiteside of the National Credit Office.

"Controlled Production"
"The century old law of unrestricted supply and spasmodic demand," said Whiteside, "has been superseded by controlled production and regulated distribution. I believe that you are the first industry to be seriously affected by this new economic order and that you will be the first to solve it. And in doing that you will make this industry the outstanding example of industrial efficiency in America, one that will show the way to all other industries in the new order of coordination."

The woolen industry is faced with the same trouble as most other industries. It can produce more than the country requires with present purchasing power. Current consumption, according to Whiteside, is about \$656,000,000, or about 77.3 per cent of the single shift capacity of the industry. Consequently if a majority of the mills figure prices on the expectation of operating fulltime they are unlikely to operate at a profit.

The over development of productive capacity has brought a situation

where competition no longer rages within industries, but between industries. The woolen manufacturers find that men are buying autos, radios and other amusements in place of clothes; that women are buying silks, furs, etc. in place of woolens. They are organizing to eliminate competition among themselves in order to compete more intensively for the profits going to other industries.

Fix Prices.
The coordinating boards will initiate a uniform method of figuring costs from the loom to the selling price and will recommend to the mills that they establish a price scale which will yield a reasonable profit. The selling agents, through which most of the smaller mills market their products, will be expected to maintain these prices.

Represented on the production committee are mills well known for their hostile attitude toward organized labor, among them American Woolen and Amoskeag. The committee on distribution is dominated by corporations which have always controlled the industry through handling the sales and financing of a multitude of semi-independent mills. These include Lawrence Co., Deering, Milliken & Co. and, of course, American Woolen.

As pointed out at the meeting, the country is passing into a new economic order. It will be characterized by capitalist coordination under the dominant financiers. From labor's standpoint it can be met only by a similar coordinating development in the trade union field.

Pullman Porters Up Before Board; Want Union Recognition

(CHICAGO, (FP) July 17.—As if to rub it in on the Pullman Co. and its newspaper retainers, particularly the Chicago Journal of Commerce, the railroad mediation board has opened hearings in Chicago on the application of the Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters to supplant the company union.

This is the case that was widely advertised through the papers last week as having been turned down by the board in Washington. The Journal of Commerce special writer sneered and jeered at the brotherhood. The intended effect of all this false propaganda was to discourage the colored porters and maids in Pullman employ from further increasing the majority held by the brotherhood over the company union, the so-called Employe Representation Plan.

Both Pullman and Brotherhood representatives appeared before Edwin Morrow of the mediation board and argued the rival merits and rights of bona-fide versus company-union representation for the men in disputes between the corporation and its employes. The hearing adjourned to July 18th.

Morrow for the mediation board deplored the false news sent out in the Pullman interest last week. Brotherhood officials state that porters have generally discounted the propaganda, as their long experience with the commercial press of the country has trained them to be cautious about believing any news appearing in it.

Has Majority.
The aim of the brotherhood, which now counts a majority of the eligible workers in its membership, is stated by organizer A. Philip Randolph as more wages, better hours, better working conditions, pay for overtime, pay for preparation time, abolition of doubling out, conductor pay for conductor work when in charge and, in general, manhood rights.

Cheap Ford Car Made By Overworking Labor, House Organ Warning

(DETROIT, July 17. (FP)—The new Ford model with gear shift and other improvements, scheduled for the fall, will cost much more to produce, but will sell at only a slightly increased price, if any, says The Ford Worker, the factory paper at the Ford plant.

"Ford may reduce the cost by cutting wages. This competition will force him to do unless the workers are organized," the paper declares.

Carbondale Mills Take Back Members Of Textile Union

CARBONDALE, Pa., July 17.—Several hundred striking girl workers at Klotz Throwing Silk Co. are back at work with those discharged for union activities reinstated to their places. The United Textile Workers is organizing the anthracite district silk workers.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Weavers at Haskell Silk Mills will continue to work only two looms though at 1 cent less per yard than formerly. The 125 workers struck when a 2 cent cut and the four-loom system were announced by the firm.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meeting Tonight.
Third Avenue and 54th Street. Speakers: De Kalb, Gusakoff, Chas. Mitchell and Jean Intrator.

Carpenters Attention!
All carpenters for THE DAILY WORKER Carnival and Fair must report without fail at the local office, 108 East 14th St. at 9 a. m. sharp on Monday to start on construction work.

Library Opens Tonight.
The Workers School Library, 108 East 14th St., will be open nightly beginning tonight.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meet Tonight.
A Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting will be held on the left side of Crotona Park, tonight, 8 p. m., by the Young Workers League. All workers should attend.

DAILY WORKER Agents.
A meeting of DAILY WORKER Agents of Section No. 3 will be held Monday July 18, 7: p. m. at Section headquarters, 100 W. 28th Street. Every unit must be represented.

Educational Meeting.
An educational meeting of subsection 2C will be held Monday July 18th, 6 p. m. at 100 W. 28th Street. Juliet Stuart Poyntz will lecture on the Communists in the election campaigns. Sympathizers welcome.

Help Wanted!
Volunteers wanted for THE DAILY WORKER to fold letters and seal envelopes. Report during the day at 33 First Street or evening at 108 East 14th Street. Help us mail THE GUARD THE DAILY WORKER CERTIFICATES.

George Krim, Attention!
George Krim will please get in touch with THE DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th St., at once.

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, DAILY WORKER.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

up with the specific conditions in the factory. That is one way. Another way, in those industries which have no unions at all and in which there are many young workers, some union operating in a general way in the same industry can be made to claim jurisdiction, and then proceed to organize. For instance, biscuit making is an industry by itself and employs thousands of workers. The bakers can be had to start an organization drive. Candy making, no union at all, the food workers should claim jurisdiction over them.

While on the one hand if the official union functioning the industry can be had to initiate the organization drive, very well and good. If not, the young workers in those industries must be encouraged and directed in the way of organizing themselves. Through factory committees, and factory clubs, through the utilization of the shop nuclei of the Workers Party or the Young Workers League if they exist in those factories, through developing the understanding and desire for organization among the young workers in the shop. In those places where no action can be obtained from the trade union bureaucrats, to actively proceed to organize the young workers into a union of their own—at the same time trying to get the A. F. of L. to recognize it. Cases have occurred where as a result of the activities of Young Workers League members and propaganda, a strong desire for organization was created, shop committees formed and then application to the bona-fide union failed to bring any results whatsoever. Therefore the necessity of following

Reconstruction League Tells Cal Clowing No Way to Stop Gas Gouge

(WASHINGTON, (FP) July 17.—Attorney General Sargent is asked to investigate the suspicious increases in the price of gasoline ordered by the leading companies in a letter from the People's Reconstruction League.

"While the President out in the Black Hills is indulging in political buffoonery more appropriate for a Black Prince trying to be King, than for a white president, the law breakers of the Standard Oil Co. and the other big gasoline gougers are by conscienceless, if not criminal conclusion running up the price of gasoline," writes Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary of the League. "Each increase in the profiteers' price is usually identical. This is not an accident. It is sufficient evidence for you to proceed at once, and effectively to break up this combine and secure the punishment of the multimillionaire Godless church leaders guilty of this law-breaking, with respect to a natural resource.

"If you do your duty in this matter, these men will be less urgent for intervention in Mexico and elsewhere. People who rob ruthlessly at home feel encouraged to do so abroad. Don't be afraid of Charles Evans Hughes nor the Anti-Saloon League."

Social Evening Tonight In Park.
Comrade Taft will hold a social gathering in Crotona Park, the Bronx, tonight between 8 and 9 p. m. All comrades are invited to attend.

Amalgamated Meeting Tomorrow.
An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section, Trade Union Educational League will be held tomorrow, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street. All Amalgamated workers including shirtmakers must attend.

this propaganda and activity with actual organization if the union does nothing, in order that this sentiment should not peter out and the young workers become discouraged and disillusioned.

The plumbers helpers union is an excellent example of the neglect and disdain with which the bureaucrats treat the youth. Neglected for a long time, left in the lurch in the past, these young workers finally decided to organize themselves which they did. They went out in a sympathy strike with the adult plumbers in Brooklyn, and stuck it out to the last. At the same time they took the necessary precaution of making demands of their own on the bosses, in order to better their own working conditions, and have succeeded admirably. Mr. Muste in this case should direct his appeal to the International officials, to admit these young workers who are clamouring at the door of the union.

Now is the time for the labor movement in America to wake up to the tremendous possibilities before it. It is doubly necessary and imperative in view of the attacks launched against it by the employers. The miners, building trades, and needle trades are faced with immediate attacks on the part of the bosses, and while in the building trades they may not succeed, they have succeeded in the needles trades, and unless the Lewis policy is defeated in the Miners, will succeed there too. The way to meet the offensive of the employers is to start a counter offensive against them by organizing the unorganized, and not to forget to include the youth, the young workers.

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WOMEN

POISONING OUR WOMEN WORKERS

By R. HOLTMAN.

In an address read by Dr. Alice Hamilton, Professor of Industrial Medicine in Harvard Industrial School, at the last Women's Industrial Conference held in Washington, she pointed out the great dangers that confront women workers from industrial poisoning.

New Danger Since War. According to Dr. Hamilton the danger has increased manifold since before and during the great war. There have been many changes in the type of solvents used in industry, creating a new danger in rubber factories, and in factories using varnish, lacquer, shellac, and other coatings. Before the war, lead and a limited number of explosives were considered the chief dangers.

The pottery industry carries with it great danger of lead poisoning for the great number of women and girls who are employed in it. American potteries are by no means model factories; in fact, they fall far below the standards maintained by many industries for which a strict factory hygiene is not nearly so necessary.

Printing and type foundries are other industries where women find employment and where the danger of lead poisoning is very serious. Even more complicated and much more dangerous is the work of producing litho-transfer paper, where women are employed in dusting finely ground lead colors on prepared paper. In such factories complete protection is almost impossible.

Benzol Causes Anemia. The most dangerous and difficult poison to control, tar-coal-benzol, has spread widely through industry, displacing the much safer petroleum solvents, naphtha and benzine. Benzol has proven especially poisonous to many women in these industries.

The National Safety Council has published a report of a study of benzol-using industries in which it is stated that during 1922-23, 15 deaths from benzol poisoning and 83 non-fatal cases occurred in 24 plants. During 1925 at least 7 more died of benzol poisoning. Of 54 cases of severe poisoning, 40 were women, and of 36 deaths, 28 were women.

It is probable that benzol is one of the poisons which is more dangerous for women than for men, and especially dangerous for young girls, as it destroys the elements of the blood, thus causing anemia. The blood loses its power to clot, and when a slight injury to a blood vessel occurs, the blood keeps oozing out. Victims of benzol poisoning have hemorrhages under the skin as well as from the nose, the gums, the stomach and intestines. Women suffer additional danger through excessive monthly hemorrhage.

Profits vs. Lives. Wood alcohol is another American poison. Grain alcohol could be substituted, but for many preparations, such as varnishes, wood alcohol dries more quickly. Quicker evaporation, however, means that the air of the workroom becomes more quickly poisoned, and the life and health of the workers are thus endangered solely in the interest of a greater profit for the boss.

New York State factory inspection in 1926, found that wood alcohol was used as a solvent for shellac applied to lead pencils, for shellac on picture frames and for the stiffening of hat frames and panama hats. Most of this work is done by women. Artificial flower manufacture is another well developed industry in New York State where wood alcohol is used as a solvent for dyes. The parts of the flowers are dipped into the dye and hung up to dry while the solvent evaporates. Women are employed in all these industries, and inspectors have found that inflammation of the skin of the eyelids is very common.

According to one authority it is not enough to provide ordinary ventilation in a workroom where wood alcohol is used. At least three times the usual airspace is required for safety where this solvent is used. The symptoms of wood alcohol poisoning, which may end in death or complete blindness, are familiar to all from the many cases which occurred soon after the passage of the prohibition amendment. Industrial poisoning is of exactly the same character.

Danger to Children. In dealing with the problem of women in poisonous trades, it is necessary to take into consideration, first, that women are more susceptible to poisons as compared with men, and second, the possibility of the transference of the poisoning from the mother to the offspring.

It is a striking evidence of the greed for profits of the American capitalist, and the indifference of the government to the health and welfare of the workers, that in this country, the wealthiest and most prosperous in the world, there is almost no effort to study and control the danger of industrial poisoning; while in Germany, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, extensive studies have been made and preventive measures undertaken.

A COMRADE'S FUNERAL (Written After the Death Of Chesick Of Philadelphia.)

By BERTHA KANTOR. A comrade died, a soldier of the revolutionary ranks of the United States. A plain, sincere worker one of those who remain in the background, doing their duty quietly, earnestly. He was one of the many who build our movement.

He had no relatives, but he was never lonesome. Relationship stronger than that of blood, forged in the struggles of the revolutionary proletariat bound him to his comrades. When he died he was brought to the Party headquarters. His comrades came to take a last look at him. They pledged themselves to continue the work he left, to fill his place with greater energy. Thus they expressed their sorrow.

Again at his open grave they gathered closely together and sang the International. The powerful melody reverberated across the cemetery grounds. Old ladies who came to weep over the graves of their loved ones were drawn to the scene, for never before had they witnessed such a funeral. Here in the Kingdom of Death, triumphant life broke in.

Bourgeois Travellers Also Blame "The Bolsheviks" for Many Passport Regulations

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl

OUR train begins picking up "Americans" returning to the United States as it passes thru Germany on its way from Berlin to Paris.

There doesn't seem to be much "American," for instance, about the young man sitting in the seat opposite, in the compartment that we occupied. European trains are divided into compartments that seat from six to ten passengers each.

A Roumanian From Detroit.

It developed, however, that he was returning to Detroit, Mich., and he was not going to waste any time in Paris on the way.

He had brought \$1,400 with him on his visit to Roumania. He had none of it left.

"All my relatives joined in begging it away from me," he said. "I couldn't refuse them, their conditions were so bad, and their needs were so great."

No Love for Queen Marie.

This Roumanian worker from Detroit, who had returned for a visit to the land of his birth, could not find words extreme enough to condemn the Roumanian government. He spoke, with a personal pride, of the fact that Queen Marie of Roumania had not come to Detroit during her recent visit to the United States. He said, "She didn't care." She had cut her trip short by leaving Detroit and Cleveland, and other cities with large Roumanian colonies off the list.

He took special delight in telling how he had cheated the customs officials on the Roumanian border. He had attempted to take a box of cigars in with him. The duty, however, was fixed at \$18. That was many times the amount he had paid for the cigars. He refused to pay and offered to give the cigars away. But the customs officials declared he must pay the duty of \$18 even before he could give the cigars away. Then he broke open the box, carefully tore into many fragments all the cigars that it contained and scattered the wreckage to the winds.

"Now there are no cigars left and you can't collect the duty," he told the officials, and they had to admit he was correct.

This is merely one instance of multitudes of a similar nature that travelers tell, testimony to the numerous tariff barriers that have been erected between all European countries, most of them in bankruptcy and in dire need of every lira, drachma or zloty they can get their hands on.

At Cologne, an elderly woman comes on the train and finds a seat in our compartment. She was born in Denmark and has been visiting that country with a sister. The husband was more interested in visiting Yellowstone Park and California, than the Scandinavian countries, and so he had not come along. The sister had had her fill of European travel and had taken a boat directly home to the "U. S. A." Our fellow-traveler had decided to see Germany and Paris.

She blamed all her troubles on the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks were responsible, in her eyes, for the existence of all passports and the demands for all visas. These restrictions had all been adopted, in her opinion, to act as checkmates against the Communists, concerning whom she had read at great length in the daily newspapers. She knew all about Russia, she said, from reading the capitalist press. She had found Communists in Denmark, but added her denunciation of the Stauning social-

A HERO OF THE DOUBLE CROSS.



He Hates The Bolsheviks.

democratic government in that country, fervently hoping that the Communists would get no stronger in the United States.

In fact, the passengers generally felt that all travelling restrictions were due to the dread of the Bolsheviks. This opinion was also accepted by a Frenchman who could talk some English. By the time the train reached the Ruhr district, of coal and iron, our discussions had attracted practically everyone in the car who could speak, or understand, the English language. Thus we passed thru Duisburg, and Essen, "the Pittsburgh of the Ruhr," and a host of other cities that have been the centers of titanic struggles of the German steel workers and coal miners for power, against the oppressors in Berlin, Paris and London, not to forget Washington and New York.

There must be some affinity between steel, coal and goats, for here, as along the banks of the Allegheny and the Monongahela, long bearded goats in large numbers graze quietly along the hillsides. But here in the Ruhr, the cottages with the countryside, including the goats, do not look so sooty and full of dirt as the environs of Pittsburgh or Bethlehem, in Pennsylvania, or any other American steel town or coal mining center.

We pass thru the Ruhr during the late afternoon and evening. Quite late at night we hit a corner of Belgium, with the names of stations familiarized by the world war. Everywhere, "Tours thru the Battlefields" were being advertised. The trenches have been carefully preserved thru the judicious use of concrete. Every possible inducement is given to the tourist trade that brings hundreds of millions of dollars annually to Belgium and France, the chief favorites, altho it is claimed there is a falling off of American visitors this year. It is planned to send tens of thousands of members of the American Legion to the gathering of this organization in Paris, in September, to make up for any deficiency.

At Liege, Belgium, a train of Belgian cars pulled alongside our own. With the Polish, German and French cars that made up our own train, we had quite a collection for a few moments in this station.

American Passports Get Recognition.

The Belgian officials, in brilliant uniforms, do not take the trouble to even open up American passports, they hold them in such respect. With others they are more careful.

It is after midnight when we cross over into France. Before seven o'clock in the morning we begin to touch the outskirts of Paris.

The last view of the open country was that of a French farmer swinging his scythe in a hayfield ripe for the cutting. Even here, therefore, backward methods are in use by an impoverished peasantry. In France, as in Germany and Poland, the Communist Party has a great influence among the farming population.

Of this I was to learn more later in the day on visiting the headquarters of the French Communist Party, here in Paris, and the offices of its central organ, the L'Humanite.

Against the War Danger

THE FUTURE WAR AND THE WORKING CLASS

By D. MARETSKY (Moscow).

III.

The reconstruction and development of imperialistic economy bear within them the premises and factors of a new war. During the post-war period, the competitive struggle among the powers has not slackened but became more intense. The problem of procuring raw material has become critical for a number of States, while the desperate fight for markets has grown extremely sharp. The coming to a climax of the main problem for capitalism, namely, the procuring of markets, is distinguished by the following features: the disproportion between the possibilities of extending the machinery of production and of the small basis of effective demand on the part of the masses; the dropping out of the Soviet Union as a free market from the sphere of capitalist world economy; the Versailles "peace" conditions, which laid a political ban upon the possibility of extending the economic territory of the vanquished countries; the progress made in the industrialism of the colonies and protectorates, their political awakening, etc.

The necessity for a redistribution of the world is peremptorily demanded by the inequality of capitalist development, which under imperialism becomes not, as some believe, modified but aggravated, a fact which has been demonstrated in a particularly striking manner during the post-war period. Inequality of capitalist development under imperialism disturbs the economic balance of the whole globe, a balance which can only be restored by a violent redistribution of the world. The imperialist States with their highly developed powers of production are thirsting for "supplementary" extension, for the supplanting of their "fellows," and striving for a "just" division of the places in the sun. On the other hand, those countries, in which no means can be found of carrying out "stabilization" successfully and which threaten continually to sink into chronic stagnation, show an inclination to save themselves by winning new spheres of influence and exploiting them thoroughly. Finally, the vanquished countries, as their convalescence progresses, begin to feel the revival of their dormant instincts, of their imperialistic appetite; colonial ideology and thoughts of just "revenge" are cropping up.

Imperialism Breeds Wars. In this manner the stimuli towards redistribution become more numerous and a new imperialist war becomes more likely. Imperialism without war is unthinkable; it is only through war that it can be restored. To do away with militarism without having destroyed imperialism would be as bad a beginning as to do away with the Pope while retaining Catholicism. Imperialism cannot exist for any length of time without war. On the other hand, every war that is waged by imperialist powers must of necessity be an imperialistic war, a predatory war.

It is also to be seen from the general sociological theses which Lenin took from Marx and developed. Politics are the "concentrated expression of economy" as Lenin said on several occasions. Imperialistic policy is consequently nothing but the "concentrated expression" of the economy of finance-capital. "War is merely the continuing of politics by other (violent) methods." This celebrated assertion of Clausewitz was taken up fully and completely by Lenin after Marx and Engels. From these two sentences which link "economy," "politics" and "war," it will be seen that the present-day war is the "continuation" of the policy of imperialism, in other words, it is thoroughly and completely the work of robbers and exploiters.

Puppets of Imperialism. The disproportion between the hugely inflated military budget and the general level of economy is very pronounced in countries adjoining Russia, for instance, Poland and Roumania. The secret of their excessive arming is that they play the role of Fascist Mamelukes for the great imperialistic sharks, such as England. While they parade their military power, they believe themselves like lackeys dressed in their masters' clothes. Naturally, the masses of the people in these countries must bear the heavy burden of their governments' military zeal.

Lenin did not only take a naked formula from Clausewitz, Lenin backed it up with the richest concrete contents of the epoch. Lenin welded it with the theory of imperialism into a complete whole. In Lenin's hands it took on that satisfying, militant, revolutionary character and at the same time illuminated the way of the fighting proletariat with a beam of the brightest rays.

"Just Aims" a Myth. It is one of Lenin's immortal achievements that he indicated of which policy the war of the modern "powers" is the "continuation." Lenin showed that only the regime of imperialist exploitation and nothing else can be "continued" with the bloody slaughter of war. This gave Lenin the possibility of attacking with the strength of a Prometheus the Social-Chauvinists, the Centrists and the Opportunists of all shades, to expose and scourge all the underhand accomplices of capital, from whose brains emanated the "just aims" of the war, which never had any existence, and who gave the workers the idea that shells from Krupp's and Schneider-Creuzot would promote the growth of democracy, who spread the vulgar legend "of the defence of Belgium's neutrality," who circulated the lie that the imperialistic slaughter had not a class origin.

Lenin's Mastery Analysis. Lenin's merit was that he proved why imperialism must inevitably lead to huge wars of destruction. He thereby exposed the nauseating talk of the preachers of pacifism who diverted the proletariat from the right path and who, like the "Pancuropa" gasbag, Calergi, gave the assurance that imperialism could "get along" without war. That it must not of necessity have its logical "continuation." Lenin proved masterfully and irrefutably that it is possible to fight against war only if one fights for the revolution and under the banner of the proletariat and in no other way.

The whole of Lenin's doctrine concerning war was not exhausted in exposing the nature of imperialistic warfare and its showing its predatory character. Sundry remarks, indications and articles of Marx, the creator of scientific Socialism were transformed by Lenin into a harmonious whole, into a doctrine of the social-historic types of wars.

Special Types of War. Wars, "the use of armed forces," occupations, "attacks," "defence," "irredentism" (the violent changing of State frontiers)—all these were experienced by humanity in the distant past, all these are ranged on the scroll of history, they are today being enacted and will be again in the future. From the standpoint of revolutionary Marxism, it would, however, be absolutely inadmissible and quite fruitless if we forgot the spe-

FARMERS

BIG BUSINESS IRKED BY BACKWARDNESS OF FARM PLANS WAYS TO MAKE FARMER INTO A SERF

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press.)

Big business is tackling the problem of the balance between farm and factory under capitalist industrialism. It may succeed either in making agriculture a coordinate branch of capitalist industry or in subordinating the independent farmer to an intensified capitalist dictatorship.

Chief economist Virgil Jordan of the national (employer) industrial conference board, addressing the national fertilizer association, says:

Prosperity Looks Diverse. "The agricultural situation today is not merely the result of the war. There is strong evidence that our agriculture has been increasingly lagging behind the rest of our economic life since the beginning of the century, which marked the beginning of our rapid industrial development.

"The prosperity of the past few years has not been so widely diffused as is sometimes imagined. Though the city worker and the city industries are profiting today by the cheap food they get at the farmers' expense, all economic experience shows that they cannot evade paying their board bill, though it may take another decade for the farmer to collect it.

Farm and Factory. "In the long run the farm and the factory are mutually dependent and there can be no permanent prosperity for either at the expense of the other. From the point of view of the national economic welfare we need the maximum production of both groups. The

great problem is how to prevent this maximum production, which is to the national advantage and to the advantage of the individual producer, from injuring the relative economic position of either the agricultural or industrial group as a whole.

This problem is insoluble in an economic order organized for the profit of a small but enormously wealthy minority rather than for the mutual interchange of the products of farm and factory workers.

"The time has come in the life of the American people," Jordan warns, "as it has come before in the history of all great nations, when we must deliberately and wisely formulate a national agricultural policy. We must make up our minds as a people whether we are going to continue to sacrifice our agricultural development to our temporary industrial growth, as we have been doing, or whether we are going to adopt the safer and wiser course of bringing our agricultural, industrial and commercial life into a well balanced and cooperative relationship.

Jordan sees this problem as a real test of democracy and in a sense he is right. The solution can be worked out only if American democracy is capable of extension into the newer field of economic government. Cooperation between farm and factory can be worked out under farmer-labor control of the economic forces of the nation. Otherwise these forces will be the playthings of great financial overlords now dreaming of world empire.

CO-OPERATIVES

Relations Between Agricultural and Consumers' Coöps

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—A report of the International Labor Office in Geneva to the preliminary committee of the World Economic Conference, gives some figures in regard to the extent of relations on an international scale of Agricultural and Consumers' Co-operatives.

The British Wholesale Society, as the most prominent importer among cooperative organizations, established already in 1881 in Denmark, a buying centre for dairy produce. Since then trade relations between the English Wholesale Society and the agricultural cooperative societies of Denmark have considerably developed. In 1925 the English Wholesale Society bought up 20 per cent of the entire Danish butter export. The English Wholesale Society buys dairy produce also from the dairy cooperatives of Finland amalgamated in the "Vello" Society. Similar relations exist with the Soviet cooperatives since 1922.

Up to 1925 these relations were kept up on the part of Soviet Russia by the Selskosoyuz through the Maslo centre (Society of Soviet Russian Dairy Cooperatives). In 1925 the English Wholesale Society imported

butter from the Soviet Union to the value of over 305,000 pounds before trade relations were broken. In 1921 the English Wholesale Society established with the dairy cooperatives of New Zealand a joint distributive organization which financed the distribution of New Zealand dairy produce in Great Britain. In 1924 imports from New Zealand amounted to \$250,000.

Danish Efforts. The Society of Swiss Consumers' Co-operatives has also direct relations with the Danish agricultural producers cooperatives. Last year it imported mainly butter from Denmark.

The Anglo-Russian Grain Export Company, was engaged in the Collection of Grain, before trade relations was broken. To this company belong on the Soviet Russian side, the Centrosoyuz, the Seiskosoyuz and the Vsekobank (All-Russian Cooperative Bank), and on the British side: the Wholesale Society and two private firms. Wheat export to Great Britain increased from 792,500 two-cwt. bags between the English Wholesale Society and the wheat-pools in Canada and Australia.

NEW CALIFORNIA PIONEERS

By NORMA BURLER.

Bright flames of the Northern California Pioneers' camp fire on the stony shores of Russian River attract to it the visiting league members in time to join in "Hold the Fort." The blaze lights up the faces of the crowd of more than a score of adults and about 80 Pioneers of many nationalities: Russian, Jewish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Finnish, American, Portuguese and Mexican.

From the group, a lad of about 6 years arises and says manfully: "A few years ago in Berkeley, a group of Finnish children were organized to learn to read and to write Finnish. We didn't like this so well and Mother Bloor came along and organized us into a Young Pioneer Group." He also tells of the development into the present Berkeley Pioneer groups with approximately 40 members. Another Pioneer steps from the crowd and plays a harmonica solo and is followed by a girl from Fort Bragg who tells a similar story of development from a Finnish study group into a large Pioneer group with its varied activities.

Always Music. Gone is the long ride through the hills and over the bridge spanning the Carquinez straits, the ride through the picturesque Sonoma Valley, the rattling Ford, and its burned out bearing. We league members listen.

A Pioneer takes his violin and the special historic characteristics of every war, if we allowed their distinguishing and special features to be lost in the colorless "lore" of war "in general," which takes its place outside of history and of class. The war which waged by Genghis Khan is not the same as that carried on by Napoleon, the historical significance of Garibaldi's campaign is very different from the war operations of Marshal Foch; the Red Army fought a war which was altogether different from that fought by the armies of imperialism. (To be continued.)

sad strains of the Song of the Volga Boatmen, with the rushing waters of the Russian River and the leaping flames keeping time, bring to mind thoughts of far away Russia where both the workers and their children are free. Young Communists turn to gaze into the river and the reflection of the stars overhead and wonder if these waters will ever touch the shores of the country for which the river is named, carrying with it the Pioneers' feelings of solidarity.

Good Discipline. One Pioneer tells of the camp and of the control commission which has decreed that there shall be no noise between 10 p. m. and 7 a. m., before which time Pioneers can be seen sitting quietly on the banks of the river fishing. The effectiveness of the control commission was demonstrated when some careless league members left watermelon rinds lying on the grass.

Around the fire, there is dancing, Finnish love songs, French songs, funny Chinese songs and poetry for the entertainment of those present.

Pioneer Director Florence Thompson tells of the work of the Pioneers and how the Northern California Sub-district Committee of the Young Workers League will help in this work and build up and unify not only the Pioneers but the Young Workers League.

Astronomy. The flames flare up brightly with the singing of the International after which Pioneers begin to creep away to their tents. As the flames down, some Pioneers remain to ask questions about the big dipper, the north star, and Venus which is hanging low in the heavens on the opposite side of the river.

In the morning the big baseball game between Berkeley and Fort Bragg ends with success for Berkeley. Pioneers from San Jose, Red Wood City, San Francisco, Oakland and Petaluma, together with others from Berkeley and Fort Bragg cheer their favorites.

THE FLYING SCHOOL TEACHER NEARS PACIFIC



Miss Mildred school teacher, of Flint, Mich., is ready to fly from California coast to Honolulu. Plane will be piloted by Angie Redner.