

PERLSTEIN'S ARTICLE OF 1922 RISES TO DAMN HIM AS SECRET UNION WRECKER AND INTRIGUER

NEW YORK CITY, June 25.—Yesterday the DAILY WORKER published the letter written by Meyer Perlstein to the Jewish daily paper "Freiheit" in 1922. With his letter he sent an article, mentioned yesterday, which he suggested to be published, but not in his name, in the "Freiheit."

At that time, Perlstein was manager of the Cleveland, Ohio, joint board, and wished to attain the presidency of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Kept away from power by Schlessinger, he planned to split the International in order to become president of the western locals.

Because of these plans and Perlstein's defense of the standards of production, the "Freiheit" refused to print Perlstein's article. It has made the article public now to expose Perlstein to the membership for what he is, an unscrupulous pretender capable of any shady intrigue to gain personal power.

AS WE SEE IT. By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

SOVIET Russia bought 30 per cent more cotton in the United States this year than last. \$36,340,000 is the sum of money the workers' republic left in this country in return for 242,028 bales of old emperor cotton. Strange how the inefficient, crazy, godless, Russian government can dig up so much money? And stranger still that an efficient, sane and godly people like the American business men would exchange their cotton for the rubles of the Russian Bolsheviks? Very queer indeed.

AS a matter of fact it is very doubtful if the Christian god is on the job these days. The preachers told us that Soviet Russia would go to the howl because its leaders did not believe in the Christian religion or the rights of property or anything else that we have been so accustomed to. A drought of unusual severity came along as if to bear out the predictions of the prophets and in addition to the capitalist blockade and the civil war, it was sufficient to bring about the death of thousands thru famine. But Soviet Russia got over that hurdle.

NOW, actual prosperity exists in Russia. Not that the government's content. The Soviet government is not the kind to place a limit to the onward march of the working class. The workers of Russia know that prosperity in their own country does not mean plenty for one class and a bare existence for another, the producing class. So they work and plan to produce more, knowing that the more they produce the more they will have to consume. This is not the case in countries governed by the capitalists.

HERE, we are told to speed up and increase production and if we do this, business will boom and everybody will have plenty. But it does not work that way. If a factory employs 200 workers and the boss succeeds in convincing the workers that they should increase their efficiency ten per cent, he can turn around and lay off twenty men and without paying the remaining 180 another nickel more than they had been receiving, he can produce just as much as formerly. Who gains by the speeding up of production? Not the workers but the boss.

WHAT would happen in Russia if a similar number of workers increased their average output ten per cent? The shop chairman would call the workers together and discuss whether they should reduce their working hours or take ten per cent more in salary. They might decide to work one hour and twenty minutes less per day or they might decide to take the profits and start a fund to add a new battleship to their Red Navy or purchase a few machines for the Red Flying Fleet. The point is that they can do very much more than they damn please. That is the difference between slavery under capitalism and freedom under Soviet rule.

IN the early days of the Soviet government, when the lying press (Continued on page 6.)

T. U. E. L. LEADS STRUGGLE FOR AMALGAMATION OF SHOE UNIONS AMONG RANK AND FILE IN N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY, June 25.—For months past the Trade Union Educational League has been conducting in New York City a militant drive to amalgamate the two principal organizations in the shoe industry, the Protective Shoe Workers' Union and the American Protective Shoe Workers' Union, Inc.

So successful has this movement become that it developed such a widespread demand for unity between the organizations that negotiations were opened up between the officials of both organizations. Two informal conferences between the officials of the respective organizations were held and a (Continued on page 2)

SKVIRSKY HEADS THE WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE SOVIET UNION



Boris E. Skvirsky, formerly president of the Far Eastern Soviet Republic, is in charge of the Russian Information Bureau, located at 2819 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Russian Information Bureau, publishes the Russian Review, a semi-monthly magazine giving the latest news and statistics of the Soviet Union.

Pamphlets are also published which give authoritative information as to various phases of the work of the Soviet government. (Continued on page 3)

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS AID WAR ON MOROCCO

Spain Soon to Break Off Negotiations

PARIS, France, June 25.—The Spanish government has refused to allow French troops to cross the Spanish Moroccan boundary line and invade the Rif territory, fearing that if the French succeed in defeating Abd-el-Krim, Moroccan leader, they will extend their colonial possessions in North Africa at the expense of Spain. Despite optimistic announcements of the French government that "an accord will soon be reached," it is learned here that negotiations between the French and Spanish government are about to be broken off. The Algeiras convention of 1912, signed by Great Britain, France and Spain may be violated by France.

The Spanish government refuses to allow "foreign troops" to enter Spanish Morocco, it is learned. The French, as a last alternative, declared that a new treaty regarding control of Northern Africa may be asked for. If this is done, Italy, which is demanding a slice of African territory, will demand to enter the negotiations, and Great Britain and the United States will also keep in close touch with de (Continued on page 6.)

American Profiteers Urge Armed Intervention By United States in China

SHANGHAI, China, June 25.—The American Association of China, an organization representing the American business interests of all kinds engaged in profit getting in China, yesterday cabled to the United States state department at Washington urging armed intervention by America in China to stop the liberation movement of the Chinese people.

Deciding that the sympathetic and truthful statements by an occasional American missionary were having too much effect on American opinion, the "agents-on-the-ground" of American imperialism used no circumlocution in openly advocating intervention by American arms to suppress the movement of 443,000,000 Chinese people to be masters in their own house.

The United States should energetically co-operate with other powers and adopt the strongest attitude in order to suppress the present state of lawlessness directed against foreigners," the cablegram recited. The Association urged that China be held "strictly responsible" for loss of life (foreigners' lives), property (foreign owned property), and business (foreigners' business). Would Force China to Her Knees. The Association counseled the American government to force China to the absolute obedience of the unjust treaties forced upon her in the past, until at least the present upheaval can be suppressed, and in the absence of any resistance on the part of China, things can be "modified by strictly orderly processes," as before the end of foreign bayonets. Shanghai is still strictly guarded, a search of all persons and vehicles entering the foreign settlement being made by foreign troops. An armed ring was placed around the settlement. Festival Passes Quietly. The Dragon Boat festival passed quietly, the strike continues to tie up shipping completely. The Chinese chamber of commerce decided to open shops tomorrow, and the workers in the mills owned by Chinese capital have gone to work, but those of the British and Japanese are still firmly on strike. Martial law, declared by Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian troops and their threat to execute all agitators for Chinese liberation, has caused a temporary lull in the meetings and demonstrations, but hard work is being done to convince the troops that they are playing the part of traitors to the national cause and rally them, too, to the strike movement. Paraders Peaceful in Peking. Peking, China, June 25.—Despite the immense crowds on the streets today, at the time of sending this message no disturbance has occurred, the paraders marching peacefully to the presidential palace and presenting their demands to Tuan Chijui, provisional president and a weak tool of the Anfu reactionary clique. (Continued on page 6)

CONFERENCE OF SHOE WORKERS AT BOSTON SUNDAY, JUNE 28TH, TO RALLY FIGHT ON WAGE CUTS

BOSTON, Mass., June 25.—The National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League has raised the slogan of "Fight Against Wage Cuts!" in the boot and shoe industry at a most opportune time. The manufacturers have initiated a campaign of wage cutting similar to that in the textile industry last fall. In every shoe town in New England wages have been reduced. Factories have been shut down on the pretext that labor costs are too high to make it profitable for the manufacturer to continue production. The workers are being asked to accept (Continued on page 2)

GREEK OFFICERS SET UP MILITARY DICTATORSHIP UNDER PANGALOS

LONDON, June 25.—All Greece is in the throes of a revolution, a dispatch from Salonika via Paris said today.

The revolutionaries, headed by army officers, the Salonika dispatch added, were in complete control. Officers of the garrison under General Pangalos established a military government and occupied all civil and military institutions.

The Greek navy, the dispatch further stated, joined in the revolt. No reports of fighting was given in the dispatch, giving rise to the belief that the coup was bloodless. Military leaders of the revolt issued a communique in which it was announced that the revolutionists control the situation throughout Greece and that no resistance is being encountered.

The navy contingent, which joined the movement, was led by Admiral Hadjikiakos. The Admiral addressed the following telegram to the president of the republic: "We proclaim that your government has fallen. We consider the council of ministers responsible for the spilling of fraternal blood."

Pangalos New President. PARIS, June 25.—The Michalakopoulos government was deposed and General Pangalos, leader of the revolutionists, was proclaimed the new president of the Greek republic, the newspaper "Independent of Salonika" announced today, according to advice to La Liberté.

The army and navy co-operated in overthrowing the government, the dispatch added. Washington Legation Not Advised. WASHINGTON, D. D., June 25.—The Greek legation here had not been advised today of the fall of the Athens government.

The minister, Charalambos Simopoulos, was said to be in Buena Vista, Pennsylvania.

Defense Lawyers Confer at Dayton on Scopes Trial. DAYTON, Tenn., June 25.—Bainbridge Colby, politician and lawyer, conferred here with attorney Clarence Darrow on plans for defending John T. Scopes, charged with violating the recently passed Tennessee law prohibiting the teaching of evolution in the public schools. The two lawyers were given honorary degrees at the graduating exercises of the John R. Neal College of law at Knoxville, Tennessee. Neal is also attorney for Scopes.

Calles Embraces Wall Street. President Calles has an article, "Mexico Today," in the July 1 sixtieth anniversary issue of The Nation. Calles says: "At present Mexico needs and welcomes the entry of foreign capital. It will fully protect all capital that is willing to obey the nation's laws. These laws are not drastic and confiscatory."

Rush that Sub-Campaign July 1!

FARCICAL TRIAL OF I. L. G. W. U., LOCAL No. 2 EXECUTIVE BEGINS; CARDS ARE STACKED BY MACHINE

NEW YORK CITY, June 25.—Trial of the suspended officials of Local 2, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union, opened this morning at the Hotel Cadillac.

The defense is turning it into a trial of the official Sigman-Perlstein machine. The defense demanded an open trial so that all the world to which charges had been broadcasted by the official machine should also know details of the trial.

The defense also demanded their own stenographer to record proceedings and challenged the right of Feinberg to present charges as the constitution provides that general officers cannot make charges against members.

All demands were refused by the Sigman-Feinberg-Perlstein machine, except the right to have a defense stenographer. The trial began at noon with the reading of the charges.

CONFERENCE FOR DEFENSE O. K.'ED BY A. F. OF T. O.

MINNEAPOLIS Painters to Send Delegate

BIDDEFORD, Maine, June 25.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives passed a motion endorsing the move of the Labor Defense Council to create a general national defense organization for the defense of all class war prisoners.

The convention instructed its incoming executive committee to co-operate with the organization that will be formed at the conference for Labor Defense to be held in Chicago on June 28.

The action followed a speech by Tom Bell, representative of the Labor Defense Council, who asked the convention to co-operate with the Labor Defense Council in its effort to unite all sections of the labor movement behind a great national organization for labor defense.

The closeness of the defense conference prevented the sending of a delegate from the Textile Federation, but the organization assures its closest co-operation with whatever decision the conference takes. The wage cut drive in the textile industry and (Continued on page 2)

BUILDING DISPUTE NOT TO BE SETTLED BY A. F. OF L.; WORKERS SUFFER

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Settlement of the jurisdictional war between the Operative Plasterers' International Union and the Bricklayers, Masons' and Plasterers' International Union will not be attempted by the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor.

"We shall keep hands off," said Secretary Tracy. "This trouble is one which may prove costly, but we cannot settle it. Nor can we see how it can fail eventually to involve other trades when construction work is held up. But the building trades are a militant group, and they will keep going in spite of such disagreements."

Beginning in May, 1924, and continuing steadily since, the abnormal rainfall experienced in this country has already had three serious consequences:

- (1) A ruined harvest; (2) No turf supply; and (3) Heavy losses of cattle and sheep thru the ravages of fluke and other diseases attributable to the flooded condition of the land.

These misfortunes fell with additional severity upon a people who from various causes inherent in the unfavorable conditions of the last three or four years had tasted little of prosperity for a long period.

Rain Continued During May. May, 1925, has been as wet as any month for the last twelve, and much worse than many of them. The result is that the soil is now in a sodden condition. While this is not immediately serious so far as most of the crops are concerned, it has had (Continued on page 2)

HANDS OFF CHINA! MEETING GETS A FINE RECEPTION

Chicago Workers and Chinese Join Hands

The crowd of Chicago workers who filled the Northwest Hall Wednesday evening, to voice their protest against the imperialist oppression of the Chinese people and to demand that American armed forces be withdrawn from Chinese territory, was one of the most enthusiastic meetings held recently.

Continued rounds of applause greeted the speakers, especially the three Chinese speakers, who told in simple and forceful language the facts of the present upheaval in their great country of the east, and expressed eloquently the desire of their 443,000,000 countrymen to be the rulers in their own country and of their own destiny.

Negro Chairman. H. V. Phillips, organizer for the American Negro Labor Congress, officiated as chairman and after his opening speech, introduced S. P. Wong and Gin Wong, two Chinese students, the latter speaking briefly in Chinese for the benefit of the group of his countrymen in the audience. (Continued on page 2)

NEW YORK WILL HAVE TAG DAYS TO HELP IRISH

HARVEST RUINED; NO TURF AND CATTLE DYING

NEW YORK, June 25.—The New York section of the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee affiliated with the Workers International Relief, has arranged for a tag day on next Saturday and Sunday, the 27th and 28th of the month, in aid of the starving workers and peasants of the west of Ireland.

Despite official denials of famine conditions, by the Free State government, even the Irish American press that supports the present regime in Ireland is obliged to take cognizance of the seriousness of the situation.

The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Gaelic-American, official organ of the Clan-Na-Gael, of which Judge Cohan is a prominent member. The Gaelic-American is edited by John Devoy, an ardent supporter of the Free State:

DUBLIN, May 30.—Thirteen months of wet weather and the absence even now of any sign of improvement compel attention to the grave prospect which confronts our people, especially the farming population.

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JAPAN MOVES TO DODGE CHINESE BOYCOTT; MAY LEAVE BRITAIN ALONE

SHANGHAI, June 25.—With the Japanese attempting to make a separate agreement in order to stave off the crushing burden of a nation-wide boycott, the Chinese are now focusing their major strength in a determined effort to drive out British industry and commerce from China.

Under an agreement finally reached between the students and merchants, the banks and shops are reopening Friday, but definite boycott steps have been taken including a ban on British and Japanese banknotes, imports, shipping and education.

ANNOUNCES PLAN TO ORGANIZE CALUMET STEEL MILL WORKERS

GARY, Ind., June 25.—Unionization of the 65,000 steel workers in the Calumet district of northern Indiana—this was the plan announced today by the Lake County Central Labor Union as a part of a nation-wide campaign reported to be launched thruout the country by the American Federation of Labor in September.

Fred Detrick, president of the Lake County Central Labor Union, estimated today that approximately fifty thousand steel employees are working in Gary, Indiana Harbor and East Chicago.

Only about five hundred of the thirty thousand men employed at the local plants of the United States Steel corporation belong to the union, it was said

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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LABOR PROTESTS AGAINST RULE OF IMPERIALISM

Workers Demand End to Reign of Bayonet

The Workers (Communist) Party of America during anti-imperialist week, June 27 to July 4, has called upon all working class organizations to join in a united front to demand freedom of the oppressed peoples from American capitalism.

The demands of the Workers Party include: the unconditional independence for the Philippines, Hawaii and Porto Rico; withdrawal of American troops and warships from China; withdrawal of U. S. forces from Latin America; Hands off Mexico; the abolition of the Dawes plan, Wall Street's scheme for enslaving American and European workers alike; equal rights for Negroes and whites; and the demand for a labor party.

Meetings Arranged
Special articles will be carried in the Saturday, anti-imperialist issue of the DAILY WORKER, exposing the manner in which Wall Street, and its tool, the Coolidge government, exploits the oppressed foreign peoples.

A special anti-imperialist number of the Workers Monthly will be issued, carrying articles from the pen of world renowned working class writers against American imperialism.

Meetings and demonstrations have been arranged by the Workers Party in various sections of the country, in which trade unions, the socialist party, the I. W. W., the proletarian party, and all farmer-labor parties have been invited to take part. All members of the Chinese Kuo Min Tang party and Filipinos and Latin-Americans residing in the United States have also been asked to join the united front against American capitalism.

Bosses Force Workers To March

The bosses, who are speeding up mobilization of the American workers to act as cannon-fodder for them during the coming capitalist war, are forcing the workers to take part in the July 4, "mobilization" military demonstration or lose their jobs.

In Illinois, as in the other states, scores of the large business concerns have ordered their employes to march in a Chicago parade to be held July 4. The bosses are getting some free advertisement out of the parade by forcing their slaves to march, and at the same time are attempting to prepare them to enter a new world war to protect their property and extend their markets.

Trade Unions Protest

Gov. Len Small, who is now before the state supreme court on charges of stealing millions of dollars from the state treasury, has issued an appeal on behalf of the exploiters, calling on the workers to support Coolidge in his "national defense test."

Many trade unions have already passed resolutions condemning the militaristic move of the Coolidge government, and calling upon the workers to fight the war propaganda of the American imperialists.

Labor organizations throughout the country have ordered bundles of the DAILY WORKER for distribution during anti-imperialist week.

The workers of Pullman will protest against American exploitation of oppressed foreign workers, at a picnic to be held on July 5, at which C. E. Ruthenberg, executive secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party, will speak.

Give this copy to your shop-mate.

WORKERS! RALLY AGAINST REACTION!

Unite against criminal syndicalism laws, against deportation of foreign-born workers, prison sentences for labor leaders on trumped up "sedition" charges, frame-ups of strike leaders, and all other phases of the American capitalist terror.

Come in masses to the great

Protest Demonstration

TEMPLE HALL,
Van Buren St. and Marshfield Ave.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 28, 8 P. M.

Prominent representatives to the National Labor Defense Conference, and former political prisoners, will speak. This includes, thus far:

Bishop William Montgomery Brown
Alexander Howat C. E. Ruthenberg
William Z. Foster
and a member of the I. W. W.

WORKERS PARTY ROUTS SOCIALISTS WHO HIDE AFTER WORCESTER DEBATE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WORCESTER, Mass., June 25.—Before leaving Foresters Hall Friday night, the chairman, Tom Conroy, secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union, took a vote of the large audience that filled the hall at the debate between Comrade Max Lerner, for the Workers Party, and Alfred B. Lewis for the socialist party, on the subject: "Is the policy and program of the socialist party better adapted to secure the end of capitalism than that of the Workers Party?"

When Conroy asked, "All those in favor of the S. P. raise your hands," a few socialists exclaimed in unison: "here is a Communist!" One would really believe this after the more than five minutes of thunderous applause that greeted the last words of Comrade Lerner's rebuttal.

All For Communists.
Only a baker's dozen raised their hands for the S. P. But when the question was put, "Those in favor of the Workers Party," a forest of hands went up; so many, that no efforts were made to count what could be interpreted as an army of proletarians raising the multitude of fists against the betrayers of the working class.

Not one statement, taken from the mouths and the press of the socialists did their spokesman attempt to refute. Volley after volley of hand clapping and cries of "Step on him, Max!", "Go to him, Max, he's a traitor!" punctuated every point that Comrade Lerner drove home with sledge hammer blows.

The few socialists went home quarreling amongst themselves, while the united wrath of the yellows was heap-

ed upon the head of their organizer, Lewis, for accepting a debate with a Communist.

Fail to Show Up.
This debate was the result of the Communist challenge to the socialists after being vilified by the latter on the local common where both, the socialists and Communists hold regular Sunday afternoon meetings. As a result of the defeat suffered at the debate the socialist party failed to show up at the usual meeting place on the common last Sunday.

Seeing that the time allotted the Workers Party was up and no socialist speaker in sight, Comrade Bloomfield continued with his talk last Sunday, and made good use of the time usually taken by the socialists.

The many copies of the DAILY WORKER sold, the interesting question period and good collection was ample evidence that the Workers Party has won the hearts and hands of the workers of Worcester.

The Struggle in the Shoe Unions

(Continued from page 1)
basis for the merging of the organizations discussed.

T. U. E. L. in Struggle for Unity

The results of these conferences were referred back to the local unions of the Protective and to the joint council of the American Protective Shoe Workers' Union, Inc. All those who follow the lead of the T. U. E. L. in the organizations fought consistently to continue the negotiations and to place them upon as broad a basis as possible.

On June 13 and 14, a conference was held at the McAlpin Hotel composed of the officials and delegates of the Protective and American union. In addition the independent local cutters was represented and a delegate from the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of Lynn, Mass., who announced that he was present as an observer on account of the fact that most of the members of his organization in Lynn had decided to join the Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

This conference was the most important yet held, it was the largest both because it was official, and because a number of rank and file delegates were present from both principal organizations.

Few Difficulties

The discussion on Saturday took place upon a document submitted by the Protective Shoe Workers Union. Much of it had already been accepted in the previous negotiations. The points in the proposed agreement which furnished the main obstacles to merging the organizations were: the autonomy of the New York district; the question of per capita tax; the manner in which the locals should be merged; the jurisdiction over new members; and the question of a convention.

The conference opened with a friendly feeling between the delegates but a distinct aspect of restraint and little enthusiasm. At the outset of the discussion, it was plain that most of it was merely fencing. However, as time wore on the points of disagreement as enumerated were discussed and finally referred to a sub-committee which was to report back the next morning. After the "observer" delegate from the Amalgamated at Lynn, reported on the situation in Lynn, the

conference adjourned to meet again on the following morning.

Too Much Artificial "Agreement"—Lack of Desire

The session opened on the next morning with a surface appearance of agreement on the points in question. The sub-committee had an agreement upon the matter of per capita tax which apportioned two-fifths from the New York district to the international—in this case the Protective Shoe Workers Union.

To an onlooker there appeared to be too much of an artificial attempt at "agreement" without any real body to it based upon a mutual desire to really amalgamate. Events are proving that this impression was well founded.

When complete and apparent agreement appeared to be arrived at the conference adjourned with the understanding that the entire matter would be referred to the local unions, especially those of the American union.

Concealed Objections—Mostly Trivial
Now it appears that many of the objections which should have been freely made in the conference were not made there but were reserved for the local unions. It is being claimed by some in the American union that the document submitted by the Protective Union was not in accord with the points agreed upon at the conference, and with this and other inconsequential arguments the actual merging of both organizations may be delayed for some time longer.

To lay the blame for the failure to immediately merge upon one or the other organization would not be correct nor could it be borne out by the facts. Real concessions must be made by both sides before complete amalgamation will take place.

For A Movement of Members

The task of the T. U. E. L. in this situation, is to make of the movement one of mass dimensions so that the pressure from the rank and file becomes so overwhelming that apparent difficulties can easily be overcome.

Wage cuts are not at present threatened in the New York district, however, the T. U. E. L. with its campaign against wage cuts in the Shoe Industry of New England is linking up all phases of the left wing movement among the shoe workers generally.

The rank and file of the shoe workers are coming to recognize that the T. U. E. L. is the real leader of the movement for amalgamation and a militant struggle against the employers.

MacMillan Accepts Navy Radio; Will Proceed to North

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., June 25.—Donald MacMillan having acceded to the demand of secretary of the navy Wilbur for installation of regulation navy radio equipment on the ships of his arctic expedition, the work of placing the navy apparatus aboard the Tender Peary was started.

The destroyer Putnam brought the equipment from Wiscasset, Me.

Secretary Wilbur's preemptory order was flashed by radio to the MacMillan expedition after the schooner Bowdoin and the Peary had left Wiscasset. It was backed with a threat to withdraw navy men and airplanes from the expedition unless standard radio equipment was installed as well as the "short wave" sets which were presented to MacMillan.

It was believed the installation would be completed tomorrow, permitting the ships to sail on schedule to Battle Harbor, Labrador, the next stop on the course into the frozen North Seas.

Commander MacMillan said he was ready to comply in every way with the wishes of the navy department.

Another new Sub makes another Communist

CAL'S SPEECH GOOD BUT TOO LONG FOR BOSS

Poor Fish Floats Around and Hears Things

By THE POOR FISH
(Special to The Daily Worker)
SWAMPSCOTT, June 25.—Every-body around here is talking of the great speech delivered by the president yesterday in reply to the address of welcome presented to him by the local babbity. Here is it: "I am happy to be back in New England. I am grateful to the welcome the people have given me."

Some say it is a better speech than what Pershing delivered in France when he said "LaFayette we are here." Only William M. Butler criticized it. He said it was too long. "Cal" he advised "don't get in the habit of making long speeches. It is a dangerous pastime. You might say something you might be sorry for. The only people who can afford to make long speeches are those who have nothing to say. If you were not president and supported by able advisers like myself you could wear out your vocal cords, for all we would care. But you might remember some of my instructions and spill the beans."

Hints on Economy

Cal felt a bit sore. "Why, I'd make a longer speech than that if I was asking for the change of a nickel to tip my caddy" he said. Sure you would, said Butler "but that would be good politics, as the principal plank in your platform is economy. And you could make a long speech to the caddy, after you gave him the penny, telling him that it is by saving his money John D. Rockefeller and others like him got rich. It's a different proposition however when you get talking about the 'people' Charley Dawes might get sore and raise hell with the senate when the next congress opens."

Prefers Grass To Gym

Cal nodded sagely, pulled out a stick of chewing gum, looked at it longingly, replaced it in his pocket and then plucked a blade of grass which he began to chew. "Much cheaper than gum," he said, "and keeps the jaws busy." "That's all right" said Butler, "but you must be careful that Bill Wrigley does not get wind of it. Not that he cares whether you chew his stuff or not, but it would never do if it got into the papers that the president prefers grass to gum. Bill is one of our best fellows. Remember what he did to Hiram Johnson last year."

The faintest indication of a smile glimmered on the president's face, as he inwardly gloated on the way Wrigley gummed up the Johnson political works.

"When did you see J. P.?" Cal suddenly asked Butler.
Butler started with surprise and asked: "What? For christ's sake did you hear anything?" Then followed the most amazing conversation, that I have ever heard since I first began to cover presidents.
(To be continued in our next issue)

Four Air Travelers Killed

BOURGET, France, June 25.—Four aeroplane passengers including pilot Klunder were killed today when the royal dutch lines aeroplane, leaving Rotterdam for Paris crashed at Preux Au Bois near Cattiau, officials were endeavoring to identify the passengers.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

Tonight! Tonight! Tonight!

NEW YORK.—You have an appointment to go to the affair of the Bronx library committee. We will meet you at the door, hand you a cap and a balloon, and bid you welcome to our fair city; after you have been initiated, you will feel more than at home. The Bronx library committee is out to show you a good time, and we will do it, by gum. Music, dancing games—everything free of charge; plenty of ice water and breezes to keep cool. Don't think we want anything from you; we don't. We are simply doing this to celebrate the opening of the Bronx Workers Library. Come and bring your friends along, and don't forget your best beau or gal. 1347 Boston Road. TONIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY WORKER CORRESPONDENTS WILL MEET TUESDAY NIGHTS

NEW YORK, June 25.—The next meeting of the Worker Correspondents' class in Communist Journalism has been changed from Saturday to Tuesday, June 30, at 108 East 14th street. Start promptly at eight o'clock. Beginners still accepted.

Scratch Off Veneer and You Will See Hideous Face of Rockefellerism

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

TODAY, Rockefeller inspired wisdom tells the world that the general practitioner of medicine must turn more and more to preventive medicine. This would mean that disease should be prevented, rather than a cure sought after it had developed. That sounds good on the surface.

But scrape aside the hypocritical veneer that smears over every Rockefeller philanthropic effort and one finds the hideous contradictions in the "hell holes" of industry wherever Standard Oil establishes itself.

It is only necessary to mention the terrible suffering and agonizing deaths visited upon workers in the New Jersey plants of the Standard Oil Company thru tetra-ethyl lead poisoning. Great profits pour from gasoline receiving this special treatment so why should the church-going Rockefellers, father and son, worry about workers going to early graves, dead from the effects of the so-called "looney gas."

Rockefeller's oil trust isn't worried about its murder of these workers, no more than it troubles itself about the long, enervating workday, the poor health conditions, the crowded housing conditions—all breeders of disease—that exist everywhere thruout the oil fields it controls and in and about the refineries it operates.

Instead the "Rockefeller Foundation," subsidized with profits taken out of the oil industry, goes abroad looking for the hookworm in the South, yellow fever in South America and the ailments of the peoples of the Orient. The "Rockefeller Foundation" has funds for these charity purposes, but there is no Rockefeller money to lift the average standard of living forced upon the American wage worker.

At the same time Rockefeller gold and Rockefeller methods are great mainstays of American capitalism that oppresses the unorganized workers of the South, eager supporters of U. S. imperialist rule thruout Mexico, Central and South America, while applauding the brutal exploitation of the peoples of the Orient.

While U. S. marines, with the usual Rockefeller blessing, are pumping steel jacketed bullets into the Chinese workers at Shanghai, Canton and elsewhere, the "Rockefeller Foundation" boasts of its "college, three schools and 17 hospitals in China."

At the head of this Rockefeller "Foundation" sits Dr. George E. Vincent, typical goose-stepper of the American educational system, schooled in the oily University of Chicago, and for a time head of the University of Minnesota, known as the "Steel Trust" University. This is the Dr. Vincent who issues the "Foundation's" statement about "the effects upon health of diet, exercise, mental attitudes, recreation and family and social life."

But perhaps Dr. Vincent had the same persons in mind that President Cal Coolidge was thinking about when he urged the reading of John Greenleaf Whittier's poem, "Snow-bound," as an antidote for the heat. It was not intended as advice to the steel worker before the flaming furnaces, the workers in the open under the sun's hot rays, the stokers who feed the fires under boilers that must generate steam the year around, in fact, to any of those who really labor.

The interests of the working masses, their health and general well-being, will not be the subject of sincere attention until the profit system of the Rockefellers, the Coolidges and the Vincents has been swept away. Only the social system of the workers—Communism—will safeguard and promote the interests of the broad producing masses.

NEW YORK WILL HAVE TAG DAYS TO HELP IRISH

Harvest Ruined; No Turf and Cattle Dying

(Continued from page 1)
a most baneful effect on turnip-sowing and turf-saving, two operations largely engaged upon in May.

Without an early improvement in the weather, the outlook for the farmers certainly cannot be regarded as rosy.

Mr. W. F. Simpson, an American now farming in a small way at Coolaney, Co. Sligo, clearly illustrates in a letter to the press the exceptional difficulties the farmers have to face.

Climate Against Farmers

When (he says) I get advice from high places, as I did recently from the minister for posts and telegraphs—"to till the soil"—I would like to take it, if possible. Given a New Zealand, French, Canadian, Australian, or an American climate, although I am not conceded, I believe I could hold my end up against any man, but the Irish climate is like none of these.

I wonder if people occupying handsome offices and receiving large salaries in the metropolises have any idea of the real condition of agriculture in Ireland at present? In my district the crops are mostly in a sort of way that the average man would have been ashamed of a few years ago; but it could not be helped on account of the excessive moisture.

The fields have not dried out since last July... Hardly any turf is cut so far, because the spread grounds are covered with last year's crop or flooded with water.

Father Wants Son to Come Home
OSCAR SALKIND, come home at once, as there is nothing to fear. (Friends of Oscar Salkind will do him a favor by bringing this to his attention.)—Jacob Salkind, 885 Fox St., Bronx, N. Y.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

Sorlie May Enter Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Examination of the North Dakota statutes since the death of Sen. Ladd shows that the governor is authorized to appoint Ladd's successor, to serve until March, 1927. Walter Maddock, a veteran non-partisan leaguer, is lieutenant governor. It is anticipated that Sorlie, likewise a leaguer, may resign and that Maddock will then appoint Sorlie to the senate vacancy. Sorlie would then announce himself a candidate for the republican senatorial nomination next year. His opponent will probably be L. B. Hanna, an ex-governor who managed the Coolidge fight in the state last year.

CONFERENCE FOR DEFENSE O. K'ED BY A. F. OF T. O.

(Continued from page 1)
the infamous record of labor persecution in New England contributed to the ready welcome which the move for united labor defense met in the convention.

Minneapolis Painters Send Delegates
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 25.—Painters' Union No. 186 at their regular meeting Tuesday, June 28, endorsed the national conference of the Labor Defense Council and elected Dan W. Stevens, president, to represent the local union at the national conference in Chicago, June 28.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

NEW HAMPSHIRE TEXTILE MILLS CLOSE DOWN; THOUSANDS JOBLESS

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 25.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Co., running big textile mills, is closing down its gingham manufacturing department, throwing many cotton goods workers out of employment. The great part of Amoskeag's production is gingham so that several thousand workers are affected by the shut-down. The Amoskeag department will be closed three weeks.

The York Manufacturing Co. of Saco, Me., is closing its mills for two weeks. Since April, when most of the New England mills were operating near capacity, there has been a steady decline of work and output. Massachusetts mills ran at 67 per cent during May on a 47-hour full week basis.

HANDS OFF CHINA MEETING GETS A FINE RECEPTION

Chicago Workers and Chinese Join Hands

(Continued from page 1)
ence, and S. P. Wong giving in detail the account of the present uprising and its beginning in the Shanghai strike of cotton mill workers against the Japanese imperialists.

These mill workers are driven at top speed for 14 hours or more a day, for a pay of about 50 cents a day. The strike movement, so brutally attacked by the British police troops, grew out of this, and the speaker appealed to the American workers sense of class justice that the strike movement was fully justified. The wanton murders of the student demonstrators which followed, were explained in detail and the battle at Canton given a different view than that which is given in the capitalist press of America.

Soviet Russia—A Friend.

The only foreign government which treated China as an equal and as a friend, was Soviet Russia, declared S. P. Wong, and to the American workers he wished to give the appeal of the Chinese people, not to permit American collaboration with the hated British and Japanese in the present attacks on the Chinese liberation movement and possible intervention to prevent this great movement of all the people of China to rule their own land.

William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, gave a comprehensive history of imperialist oppression of China. Britain had forced the opium trade upon China, and dooped and disarmed, the Chinese nation had become the prey of foreign robbers plundering its resources and enslaving its population.

Comrade Dunne dwelt at length upon the national liberation movement headed by the Kuo Min Tang and its recently deceased founder, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. The liberation movement is profoundly important to the proletarian movement of class liberation.

The cutting off of western imperialism from its feeding grounds by the success of a movement for national liberation, would alone rock world capitalism to its foundation.

Identity of Interest.

Asserting the identity of interest between the oppressed nationalities of the Orient and the exploited proletariat of the western nations, Comrade Dunne declared his belief that the masses of China and the far east generally, would shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary proletariat under the banner of the Communist International, march together toward a new society, the first outpost of which is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

The third Chinese speaker, C. T. Chi, speaking for the Chinese student club of the University of Chicago, brot the greetings and appreciation of his fellows to those American workers who are striving to awaken their class to the bond which should unite them with the bitterly oppressed people of China. Only upon the workers, and upon such friendly powers as Soviet Russia, the great nation ruled by workers and peasants, could China depend in its fight for liberation, for self-determination.

Spirited Conclusion.

Brief addresses were made by Barney Mass, secretary of the Young Workers' League and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. The meeting closed with a spirited singing of the Internationale, after adopting a resolution by unanimous vote, demanding that the United States government withdraw all armed forces from China, abolish the hated extra-territorial law indemnity the families of the murdered students and workers already slain by foreign troops, punishment of those guilty of their murder, abolish the robber treaties of violence and recognize the complete independence of China as a sovereign nation.

HOLD RUSSIAN PICNIC JUNE 28 AT RIMACK'S GROVE, LYONS, ILLINOIS

A picnic will be given by the Workers House and the Russian Children's schools of Chicago and vicinity on Sunday, June 28, at Rimack's Grove, Lyons, Illinois.

There will be games, prizes, and Russian and American dancing. Admission with special free tickets will cost 35 cents, and at the Grove 50 cents.

Free tickets may be obtained at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division.

COAL MINERS WORK AT REDUCED WAGES

Speed Up System Does Away With Union Pay

By TONY SHRAGAL.
(Worker Correspondent.)

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill., June 25.—The Illinois coal miners are supposed to be 100 per cent organized, but if we investigate, we find that some of the big Illinois mines are running at reduced wages in spite of all the talk of Frank Farrington and John L. Lewis about "no reduction in wages" and "no backward step."

I am living out on a farm, and there is a mine within a quarter of a mile from the farm working six days per week. Two men are loading from 35 to 40 tons of coal per day for \$3.94 each per day. If these miners were loading by the ton at 33 1/2 cents per ton they would make from \$28.00 to \$32.00 per day.

Real Prisoners.
Any blind man can figure out that these miners are working at a 50 per cent reduction in wages. This is only one example.

There is the New Orient, at West Frankfort, where the men work for the same wages. There is another mine near Mt. Vernon and if you want to get a job at that mine you have to buy a lot. Then when you go to work the company has 40 bosses over you in that one mine.

This mine also has a tunnel from the wash house to the shaft, and when the men get down into the mine the company locks the wash house and you don't go out until quitting time. You are a real prisoner.

Three Enemies
I know all that the men are not satisfied with such conditions, but there are three enemies to face. One is starvation, the second is the coal operator and the third is the Lewis and Farrington machine, threatening to remove the charters of militant miners locals.

Lewis has many times spoken about the differences in wages in the union and non-union mines. But when a man loads 30 tons of coal for \$3.94 a day, that means only 1 1/4 cents per ton, and that is as bad as the non-union pay in Kentucky, or W. Va.

Slaves Will Wake Up.
The time will come when these slaves will wake up and drive Lewis and company out of the unions, and get down to bettering their working conditions and wages.

Soviets Enter Pacific Research.
MOSCOW.—A permanent commission has been organized by the Academy of Science in connection with the participation of the U. S. S. R. in the work of the international congresses for exploration of the Pacific and its coasts. The commission has already begun to collect materials for the second International Pacific Congress, which is going to meet in the end of the current year.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF CHINA ON THE EVE OF REVOLT GIVEN BY DAILY WORKER CORRESPONDENT

The DAILY WORKER publishes below a most graphic pen picture of Chinese masses in motion seeking liberation for their oppressed country from the iron tyranny of foreign imperialist domination and its corruption of servile Chinese government officials, especially those of the Anfu clique heading the present Peking government. The letter published today was written two weeks before the massacre of students by British troops at Shanghai, and the anger of the masses it portrays intensified and widened by that event.

By SINBAD.
PEKING, China, May 15.—(By Mail.)—Not many days ago the anniversary of the presentation of the 21 demands arrived and a national humiliation day was the result. There had been planned a general protest meeting of the students of Peking but by an order of the new minister of education the meeting would apparently not take place.

In spite of this order about four hundred students from sundry schools including Christian schools came out and determined to hold the protest meeting. They attempted to gather and proceed with the meeting in Central Park, but were stopped by the police. Having been forbidden the use of the park they marched off to Coal Hill.

On Hunt For Traitorous Official.
There they passed resolutions of protest and proceeded to state them in person to the Minister Chang Shih-chao. They went to his office and were told that he was at home. At his home they were told that he was at his office.

Enraged, they were proceeding to enter the house when a squad of police arrived and one of the students was killed. The police arrested eighteen of the alleged leaders and the mob of righteously indignant students was for the time dispersed.

Masses Like a Living River.
The next day, Saturday, in the afternoon all the students of the east, west and south cities joined in the forces, and as the Far Eastern Times states: "The combined forces poured like a living river alongside the canal. Making their way due north for the government university, which lies under the lee of Coal Hill, masses of police defected them, causing them to pour north, after wrecking a motor car which got in their way."

"As far as could be estimated the columns were a mile long and numbered about 3,000 in all, groups of women students being among them. As the men marched they uttered short, sharp cries, demanding punishment for those who had ill-treated their comrades on humiliation day. The effect of this massed shouting was extremely dramatic and awe-inspiring and great crowds soon lined every yard of their advance."

According to a report made by the committee representing the students there were forty educational institutions represented.

Still More—And a Speech.
On May 9 another demonstration was held at which even more students attended than at the others. Handbills were passed out and the following is a rough translation of one of them.

"Countrymen! Do you know what kind of a government we have? It is one which serves and obeys the orders of the imperialists. It is one which tries as hard as possible

FARMERS DEMAND RELEASE OF TWO RED SOLDIERS

Western Organization Condemns Child Labor

ANACORTES, Washington, June 25.—The Western Progressive Farmers of the state of Washington closed a very interesting and important convention here. Among the resolutions the association passed was a protest against the illegal sentencing of Walter Trumbull and Paul Crouch by the military court of Schofield barracks, Honolulu. The immediate release of these Communist soldiers was demanded.

A New Treason.
"When he recently took up the chief executivehip, he flattered and tried to please the French government by presumably settling the Gold Franc case, to the cost of more than a hundred million dollars to our national treasury. He is also planning to betray his country in other ways for the sake of fattening himself."

A resolution to the effect that all land should be owned by the state and held by the user was passed. An emphatic condemnation of governor Hartley's stand for child labor was carried, the resolution stating that such ideas were a menace to our civilization.

A resolution condemning the squelching of proceedings against Fall and Sinclair in the Teapot Dome Scandal was passed. Norman Tallentire, district organizer of the Workers (Communist) Party, was granted the floor for thirty minutes, and was well received.

The name of the organization was changed to Western Progressive Farmers and Producers.

Curlee Strikers Are Arrested and Passing Sympathizers Beaten

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—The Curlee clothing strikers are standing firm in spite of intense and brutal persecution from the St. Louis police.

There have been so many arrests lately that it is almost impossible to keep count of all of them. A number of sympathizers also have been beaten up and arrested for merely expressing their sympathy with the strikers while passing by the shops.

The T. U. E. L. invited all the strikers to a lawn party and dance held recently. A fair number of them attended and enjoyed the program. Special attention was given to the speaking, in order that all might go away with a better knowledge of militant unionism.

to oppress the people, the masses, and endeavor to deprive the citizens of every right and privilege.

"When Thuan Chi-jui was in power before, he committed many treacherous deeds, and did many things in betrayal of our country. We hope that all of you remember."

A New Treason.
"When he recently took up the chief executivehip, he flattered and tried to please the French government by presumably settling the Gold Franc case, to the cost of more than a hundred million dollars to our national treasury. He is also planning to betray his country in other ways for the sake of fattening himself."

"The 7th of May marked the day when the Japanese government forced us to sign the 21 Demands. It is an unequal treaty and signed under duress. It should be considered the greatest shame on our country to submit to that government."

"Thus it is quite reasonable for thousands and thousands of our citizens to hold a meeting at the Tien An Men to impress on our minds the great humiliation inflicted on us by Japan."

Two Traitors to China.
"Unfortunately, Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Shih-chao, Chu Shen and several other officials, for the sole purpose of pleasing the Japanese, ordered armed policemen to guard the Tien An Men where we planned to hold the meeting."

"The youth, the patriotic generation of our country, seeing their smallest liberty—that of holding meetings and organizing parties—prevented by the authorities, were greatly agitated."

"Moreover, if no demonstration be held, even on the National Humiliation Day, how can we call ourselves Chinese citizens?"

"If we don't overthrow this kind of government, we can expect that it will carry out still more bitter and cruel acts against us..." and so on, concluding with the demand for severe punishment of "the murderers, Chang Shih-chao and Chu Shen, a boycott of Japanese goods, and the overthrow of the Pro-Japanese party, the Anfu clique."

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

WRANGEL WHITE GUARDS, CARED FOR BY LEAGUE OF NATIONS, ARE NOT WANTED BY PARAGUAY WORKERS

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The plan to bring the anti-Soviet Russian refugees who fought the workers and peasants government in the army of "General" Wrangel, to Paraguay, has been opposed by the newspapers of Asuncion.

The league of nations has set up a special mission to care for these white guard refugees, headed by Col. James Proctor. Proctor traveled thru Paraguay for a month, and favored the plan to take the Wrangel troops there.

PROVE BRITISH DELIBERATELY MASSACRED CHINESE FOR MANY DAYS, THUS STARTING REVOLT

PEKING, China, June 25.—Facts about China! The DAILY WORKER gives herewith a declaration issued by the professors of the government University of Peking, China. In view of the growing menace of armed intervention on a scale of war upon the Chinese people by foreign imperialist powers in which the American imperialist government is assisting in the massacre and oppression for their race and country, the workers of America would do well to read this damning document of facts. It follows:

Peking Professors' Manifesto.
"The tragedy which has taken place in the international settlement of Shanghai has filled the Chinese nation with horror and indignation. However, facts have been invariably distorted by different agencies for different purposes."

"Seeing that misrepresentations would not only aggravate the injustice done to the dead and the living but may also tend to ferment other grave conflicts between the Chinese and foreigners, we feel it our duty to give the facts for the information of the world at large. Those who think with us that international harmony and justice are desirable will not fail, we trust, to pay due attention to the matter."

Facts Are Clear.
"The facts are clear enough. Strikes of Chinese workers, demanding increase of wages, had been going on for some time in the Japanese cotton factories at Tsingtao and Shanghai, and a striker was shot and killed by the Japanese without any justifiable cause. Against this brutal act some Chinese students, who were merely young boys and girls, paraded as a manifestation of protest in the streets of Shanghai on May 30 last. They were armed with nothing more than pamphlets and handbills."

"The police of the international settlement, which are practically under the complete control of British officials and consul, not only saw fit to prohibit the demonstration but also arrested a number of the students taking part in it. Then the rest of the students went to the police station demanding the release of their fellow students."

"Shoot to Kill" Was British Order.
"The police ordered them to disperse. As they refused to go, a British police inspector ordered, 'Shoot to kill.' Six of the boys were killed on the spot and over forty were seriously wounded. This did not, however, prevent the defenseless students from repeating their demonstration, so the firing of rifles and machine guns continued by the British-controlled police for at least six days."

"The exact number of casualties is still unascertainable, but most reports show that at least 50 were killed and 300 wounded. They were all Chinese and not a single British or any other national appears on the casualty list."

Deliberate Murder Lasted Six Days.
"Would any right-minded people regard these boys and girls as rioters and treat them to rounds of machine-gun bullets? Could their manifestation be reasonably interpreted as 'anti-foreign' or 'Bolshevized,' as some foreign-owned news agencies suggested? Were not the acts of the authorities deliberately committed, considering the fact that they did not cease for a period of six days? Why did not the British and Japanese ministers in Peking, give instructions to stop the killing immediately if they

WORKERS PARTY ATTACKS BILL TO GAG WORKERS

Rochester Bosses Would End Street Meetings

By SOL HOROWITZ.

ROCHESTER, New York, June 25.—An ordinance in essence forbidding the Workers (Communist) Party and other radical organizations from holding street corner meetings was introduced in the common council chamber here, and a public hearing was held, with many liberal and labor union representatives registering their protest against this "iniquitous" measure.

The protests were many but of a bourgeois character. The bill was termed unconstitutional, unjust, and so on. Even one of the proletarian party representatives, Carl Schwegel, protested only on the ground that the ordinance was "unreasonable, unconstitutional, and unjust."

The air became tense when Comrade Samuel Essman took the floor. He announced to the bosses' tools that he represented the Workers (Communist) Party. "We are at all times opposed to this capitalist system," Comrade Essman said. "We are opposed to the system which engenders unemployment, wars, and suffering to the working class."

"We are opposed to the despatching of American troops to China, to safeguard the interests of the American imperialists. We use the street corners and other means, to carry our message to the working class. If you take this means away from us, we shall carry our message to the workers in spite of you. You may jail some of us, but you cannot prevent us from exposing this rotten system before the workers."

The commissioner of public safety, in attempting to defend the bill, charged that a proletarian party speaker had called Calvin Coolidge a thief.

PROFESSOR OF "U. OF C." GIVES POINTERS ON HOW TO INCREASE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANT CITIZENS

Dr. Harold F. Gosnell of the University of Chicago has made a study of non-naturalization. He has made a survey of more than a thousand foreign-born persons to learn the cause of unsuccessful attempts at naturalization.

Take Out First Papers.
He reports that most aliens make an attempt to become citizens of the United States. He proves this by a list of figures showing how many aliens have declared their intentions, but failed to complete naturalization because of ignorance of the language and of the requirements for taking out their second papers.

The report also carries recommendations. They are the recommendations that only a professor of a capitalist institution of learning can be capable of. They do not recommend the reduction of hours of labor by law so that immigrants may have more leisure to learn the language of the country they have adopted, so that they may acquaint themselves with the form of government whose laws they must obey. The professor undoubtedly believes that in ignorance of workers there is bliss for the exploiters.

London Times Lies.
PEKING (By Mail.)—The "Dantrick" correspondent of the notoriously anti-Soviet London Times reports in a message circulated by Reuter that an uprising has taken place in White Russia, giving the phantasmic figure of an insurgent army of 60,000 men, allegedly headed by some non-existent general.

Rosta is authorized to state that the correspondent of the Times has published a piece of news which is a gross fabrication.

PERLSTEIN'S ARTICLE OF 1922 RISES TO DAMN HIM NOW

(Continued from Page 1)

is not done. The only ones who use the present unemployment are the capitalist papers, together with the capitalist owners. They naturally have proposed one way of solving the problem of unemployment, and that is that the worker should receive smaller wages and work longer hours. The union leaders differentiate themselves from the bosses in the solution of the question of unemployment. And they have another means—and that is to eliminate the lefts of the unions. With that the whole problem is solved for them.

The Yellow Press.
"From the wide masses so far, we have not heard what they have to say on this question. But it is possible to hope that they will have a different point of view. If the authors of the articles who have undertaken to deal with the question of unemployment in the Jewish yellow press would have considered seriously the problem, then we would have nothing else to do but support them in their work. But because their main point is to eliminate the lefts from the union, it is worth while that we should talk over this matter, so that we clearly understand this affair."

"What, for instance, do the lefts want? They say that the union can only be powerful when the wide masses of the organization are drawn into the work of the union, and when they will interest themselves in the problem. In order to carry that thru they propose one union of the many split-up locals. Secondly, the shop delegate system. Third, an unemployment fund. Before we consider what these three points would mean to the working masses, let us consider the present organization form of the union, how it is now."

"For instance, the joint board of the cloakmakers consists of ten locals. Each local has its own appointees, its own bookkeeping, and carries thru its own policies. If you should ask any-

body in the union what are the functions of those different locals, not one will be able to give you a clear answer to the question. Because the work of organizing the shops belong to the joint board, the work of settling differences between the workers and the bosses is also the work of the joint board.

"The work of taking in new members, only God knows the truth, that the membership committees of the different locals are more occupied with keeping out members than taking them in. So you see that there is not one function which the local as such should have to carry thru. And naturally, therefore, there are no justifications for their existence."

The T. U. E. L. and Amalgamation.
"It is therefore, natural that because the locals have no important work to accomplish all that is accomplished there is the creation of a local patriotism. And also small politics. This brings it to, that every joint board meeting is continually occupied with the politics of the locals, instead of the interests of the workers in the shops. Therefore, the Educational League, which has taken for its objective the organization of the left elements in the unions, issued the slogan for the amalgamation of the different locals. It has been shown before that from such an amalgamation the union can save a quarter of a million dollars a year. This is a purely internal organizational work, and therefore reflects very strongly on the activity of the organization."

"Then comes the second point, the shop delegates system. The lefts show that in the present organizational form of the union only 10 per cent of the membership participate in the consideration of the different questions before the organization. Because in a local which consists of 15,000 members, at most a couple of hundred attend section meetings, and they even have no chance to discuss shop questions, because they have no possibility to carry thru their deci-

sions which they make at the sections, for the reason as above explained, that shop questions can only be carried thru by the joint board as a whole.

"The membership therefore finds itself in a position that whatever they should say at the section meetings they know beforehand that it is of no use."

Shop Delegate System.
"We therefore propose that instead of this, the union should be rebuilt on other foundations, where the worker will feel that his considerations and dealings with questions in which he has a vital interest will have a chance to be carried thru, or at least will be taken into consideration. We therefore, put before you that the shop delegate system should become a legal institution, which should be able to make decisions for the workers in their shops where they have a chance to be acquainted with the shop questions of their fellow workers."

"And if we should take into consideration that only the shop delegates themselves would be a bigger mass than all of the present membership of the locals who attend the meetings, you can immediately see what kind of achievement it would be for the organization. At the same time the shop delegate would be directly responsible to his fellow workers in the shop and at every shop meeting the workers could judge if he represents their interests or not. The result of that would be that the tens of thousands of union men would be directly interested in the problems of the trade as well as the problems of the shop. And it would also

abolish the suspicion existing between the masses and their representatives. This would also give the shop delegate more responsibility. It would create in the union thousands of members who would be interested in the general union work."

Officials Hated.
"It is no secret for anybody that the present institution of business agents is hated by the workers. Not only do the workers hate their officials, but officials also hate the workers of the shops. This does not come from the fact that the officials are good or bad. It only comes from the fact that the workers do not understand the officials, and the officials have no possibility to understand the workers. This is because the workers in the shop are hurt by many small incidents that happen from day to day and which he considers of great importance, but the official, being out of the shop, cannot feel the conceptions of the workers on all these questions. And from that comes a division of the forces, instead of unity for the general work."

Unemployment Insurance.
"The left elements have also proposed unemployment insurance fund. That means taking into consideration that most of the needle trades, and especially the cloak trade, are seasonal industries which work only about six months per year, and the rest of the year the workers go around hungry, so the left elements propose that there should be created an unemployment insurance fund which should make possible for the worker to make a living in the industry which uses his work when it needs him."

just as the manufacturer who makes cloaks six months a year, prepares himself that he should have rent to pay the whole year, he should also have for all his other necessities, for the designer and all other employees, who he employs the whole year, so the cloakmaker cannot see why there is not created a way in which he should be able to live in the industry the whole year.

Sin of Being Farsighted.
"The above mentioned questions, the lefts proposed, not when the knife was at the throat, but quite a while back. They have agitated among the membership for these propositions and all the attacks which are at present made on the lefts is only because they had the courage to take up problems of the membership, before the officials of the union that about it. And for the sin of being farsighted and proposing certain reforms in our organization, about which the right did not interest themselves, the hatred against the lefts is now so strong. And they, the right, are justified in being so angry, because the masses can truthfully ask what has the organization with their leadership done in order to meet the present crisis?"

"But in order to confuse the minds of the mass of the workers, who do not account to themselves on many questions within the organization, the rights show them the victories of the union and want them to believe that the left elements desire to destroy these accomplishments. The truth is that many of the fundamental accomplishments of the union, such as week work and other improvements, were established in the cloak industry in

spite of their leaders.

Two Birds.
"In the articles which were written lately in another Jewish paper on this question, they recount among the great accomplishments of the union a few things which the union has not accomplished, things which according to them would bring harm to the cloakmakers. That is, that the cloakmakers' union has not established any standards of production. Naturally, this question has little to do with the problems under consideration. Only since the president of the cloakmakers had to kill two birds with one stone, that is Perlstein from Cleveland on the one hand and the Amalgamated officials who are for the standards of production on the other, so they therefore drew in the question of standard of production into the same discussion."

"It is not our purpose to defend the standard or any other method of production. But it is necessary, once and for all, to put the question in a proper light and eliminate the whole part therefrom, which is being demagogically used by many elements. Among them many lefts can be figured in."

Standards of Production.
"It is asserted that the standard of production would be a greater misfortune for the workers than week-work without a standard. 'Because,' says the author of the articles, 'the Cleveland cloakmaker has a standard and also has no work.' So it would be possible to turn around and say that New York has no standard and also has no work, and in such a demagogic way dispose of the question."

"But the story runs this way: That not everywhere where there is a standard is it bad, and not everywhere where there is week work it is good. Take for instance steel workers who work week work and complain very much about their hours. It is said by the way that they work seven days a week, twelve hours a day, and get very pitiful wages. Here you have one form of week work for which we

cannot be very enthusiastic.

Fancy Arguments.
"Now we will take a form of standards: Jewish linotypers, for instance, have a standard. That means every man in the linotypers' union must be able to set up a certain number of lines in order to get the scale of wages. The linotypers work six hours per day and their wages are not so bad. In comparison with the workers in the other trades they cannot complain. How does a cloakmaker say: 'We can only wish the other workers were as well off as they!' And so we have a standard here which it would not harm for all workers to have."

"And so you see the question of standard or week work has nothing to do with the question. That means you can work week work and be bad off, and it is possible to have a standard and have a good union and wages should not be bad."

"They also praise themselves that in New York there is no standard. In one particular that is true. That is, they have no standard as to how much they must make, but there is a standard how little one dare not make. Perlstein 'Makes It Clearer.'"

"Let us make it a little clearer: When a worker works by week in an industry where there is no standard established, works as easily as possible when he feels assured about his job. But when there are ten waiting for his job, when he knows that the boss can get his work cheaper, if he will not make as much as the boss thinks he should make, then it is no question how easy he should work because he is confronted with the question how hard he must work in order to satisfy the boss so that he should be kept on the job."

BE SURE TO READ IN THE JULY ISSUE OF
NATIVE SINS OF THE GOLDEN WEST THE WORKERS MONTHLY
By MIRIAM ALLAN DE FORD OUT ABOUT JUNE 25

OUR PUBLICATIONS

THE FINE TOLD AT BOSTON MEETING

Speakers Score British Imperialist Rule

By GEORGE KRASKA.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, June 25.—One thousand workers gathered around the Parkman Bandstand at Boston common last Sunday to hear the story of the famine in Ireland, at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the local section of the Irish Workers' and Peasants' Famine Relief Committee. The principal speakers were John R. McCarthy, who was in Ireland recently and Tom Bell, acting district organizer of the Workers' Party in New England.

McCarthy told of the failure of the potato crop owing to the heavy rains and in addition to this the peat bogs were flooded making it impossible to dig or dry the peat which is the main source of fuel supply on the west coast of Ireland.

Tom Bell gave a very stirring and constructive talk on the reasons for the existing conditions in Ireland in particular, and the rest of the workers in the world in general. Bell in his speech quoted Lloyd George, "that Ireland is a dagger pointed at the heart of England," he appealed to the audience of over a thousand that were present, to help put that dagger into the heart of English imperialism by helping these Irish workers and peasants in this great hour of need. "The great applause from the mass of listeners in answer to Bell's appeal showed the approval of the audience, that British imperialism must be crushed."

Support the Famine Victims

Winfield Dwyer, who ran for secretary of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in the last election on the Workers Party ticket and polled over 25,000 votes, urged American workers, whether men or women, brain or brawn workers to rally to the support of the famine stricken workers in Ireland and also to the workers of the world, for solidarity.

Dr. H. A. Gibbs, as chairman of the meeting, stated that it was the duty of the Irish workers to remain loyal to the revolutionary traditions, and unite with the rest of the workers of the world against the common enemy, the exploiters, thus helping others by helping themselves. He also announced that the permit for the Parkman Bandstand on the common was issued, with the understanding that no collection was permitted, that being the rule, he informed the audience that a committee will distribute a small pay envelope and for them to put in their contributions as they feel able to, and then pass them up to the committee on the bandstand. One of the features of this appeal was a single donation of \$100 from Miss Harriet G. Flagg who was on the platform as an invited guest of the committee in Boston.

To Overthrow British Rule

Michael Moore, financial secretary of the local Irish relief committee, also spoke and made a very urgent appeal to the Irish workers, and also all workers no matter of what nationality to help Ireland free itself from British imperialism. Citing the American revolution in 1776 as an example of the revolt against British imperialism, and urged that Ireland will also be helped by the American workers to fight and throw off the yoke of Britain and establish a workers' and peasants' government.

Literature on the Irish famine was distributed freely and the meeting adjourned very hopeful as to the help the Boston workers will be able to give the Irish workers and peasants. A permit for a flower day will be applied for at once and also house to house collections will be undertaken to raise as much funds for the famine stricken in Ireland as possible.

Dr. H. A. Gibbs of 376 Boylston St., Boston, is secretary of the local committee for Irish relief.

Another new Sub makes another Communist.

OUR PUBLICATIONS

(CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY)

Extract from a letter sent by the Agitprop Department of the Executive Committee of the Communist International to the Central of the Communist Party of France:

The publication of the "Cahiers du Bolchevisme," of which five numbers lie before us, induces us to offer you a few hints which we think may be likely to aid you in the organization of your theoretical organ.

Some preliminary remarks: The "Cahiers du Bolchevisme" claim to be the "theoretical organ of the Communist Party of France (Section of the C. I.)." This imposes certain duties upon you, no less than your acknowledgement (see No. 3, page 129) of the truth of Lenin's words: "No revolutionary movement without revolutionary theory." This means that your periodical should form the mirror, theoretical but not abstract, of every problem confronting the C. P. of France today and in the immediate future.

In the introduction in No. 1: "To the reader," we find the following passage:

"We are no Communists unless we assimilate the teachings of that ideal thinker and incomparable leader Lenin, the sole real interpreter and successor of Marx, and unless we do this not merely literally but actually and completely. For this is the teaching whose sole aim is the attainment of one great goal: the completion of the social revolution and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, to the end that Communism may finally be realized."

The general trend of these ideas is right, but we miss a realization on the part of the editors that in France the struggle for Marxism and Leninism should be mainly concentrated on combating the theoretical backwardness of the French C. P., and that the Bolshevization of the Party depends above all a thorough revolutionary Marxist treatment of the problems facing the French proletariat and the French working peasantry.

This same editorial introduction, when speaking of the "Bulletin Communiste," mentions no other fault of this paper beyond its having published more articles by Trotsky than by Lenin. We read further:

"The 'Bulletin Communiste' of yesterday made an attempt at the scientific Marxist preparation of its readers. But it did this in an inadequate and fragmentary manner, almost verging on dilettantism. And above all it accorded Leninism a very subordinate position, to all appearances the corner reserved for poor relations."

We are of the opinion that the new "Cahiers du Bolchevisme" share at the present time in the error of providing inadequately for the "scientific Marxist preparation of their readers," for they deal little or not at all with French life and the tasks of the French proletariat in theory and practice. It must be said that your periodical gives the impression of tending to neglect French tasks and French questions. In this respect the "Cahiers du Bolchevisme" are no improvement on the last number of the "Bulletin Communiste," in which we find at most theses or brief reports on French questions.

It need not be emphasized that the struggle against opportunism is an international one, and that the theoretical organ of the French C. P. must keep the French proletariat informed with regard to its development and progress. But the success of the international fight against opportunism depends chiefly on a successful ideological combatting of opportunism within the individual section and in the camp of the working class of the individual country. Stated concretely, in the struggle against Trotskyism it does not suffice by any means if we convince the French proletariat that the French C. P. is carrying on this

*Numbers 1 to 5, 1924, are here dealt with. We may observe that later numbers show a distinct change in accordance with the suggestion made here. "Agitprop of the Executive Committee Communist International."

struggle brilliantly. The most important point? Is to show the working classes of France that the French C. P. is capable of carrying the struggle further, and of forcing a decisive combat against all adversaries, above all against the social patriotic traitors in the French section of the Second International.

Altho the French party acted unanimously and determinedly in repelling the Monatte, Rosmer Delagarde opposition, still your theoretical periodical should have made a detailed statement of the actual bases and fundamental roots of the differences between the party and Rosmer group. We must first understand the opportunism obtaining in our own country, and prove ourselves capable of forming a correct estimate of it and combatting it energetically, before we can understand for the party to reject the opportunism of the Rosmer group, however untidely. Opportunism must not only be rejected, it must be fought. And more than this: the whole party must take part in the fight, not merely the heads of the party or even merely the political bureau alone. We must go still further: the whole of the French proletariat, not omitting the syndicalist and social democratic workers, must learn the real nature of the struggle in the French C. P., the avowed vanguard of the French working class.

BOLSHEVISM has grown and become stronger in Russia itself chiefly in the course of a continuous struggle against every description of opportunism and every nuance of un-Marxist tendency. And how have the Bolsheviks conducted this struggle? Not merely by referring to Marx and Engels, but by the simultaneous, comprehensive, thoro, and concrete Marxist analysis of every contested Russian problem both in the sphere of theory and of practice. The Bolshevism of the French C. P. will only become a true Bolshevism after it has adopted the same methods for France and after the French bourgeoisie and their social democratic footmen have accustomed themselves to recognizing in the Bolshevism of the French party a revolutionary force and danger arising out of the depths of the French proletariat.

Another necessary factor for the realization of this aim is a firmer connection between the revolutionary fighting ideas of the Communist movement in France today with the glorious revolutionary struggles of former epochs of French history. Just as the Bolsheviks are proud of being the executors of Russia's champions of liberty, the French Communist worker should be proud to look back upon the great revolutionary movements which have been enacted by the exploited classes of France, and which are enshrined in the history of France from the times of H. bert and Babeuf to the times of the heroic champions of the Commune.

AN important point on the agenda of the coming party conference of the French C. P. is "The ideological struggle against pacifist idealism (Jauresism) in the C. P." This is an extremely important point. You are right in laying special emphasis upon combating Jauresism as one of the first necessities of the fight against opportunism, for Jauresism is a pacifist idealism.

But the struggle against Jauresism should not be confined to fighting political pacifism, but must extend to the philosophical idealism of Jaures, Proudhonism and Sorelism. The French proletariat should be given a clear idea of this struggle by means of a determined fight against every description of fashionable French idealism (Bergson, Duham, Renouvier, Poincare, etc.) The present is an eminently suitable moment for the wide dissemination of Paul Lafargue's excellent materialistic writings. You must demonstrate that Renaudel, Longuet, Frossard, and their like have no right to refer to Lafargue; you must show how they are not only political traitors, but are following theoretically in the footsteps of Eduard Bernstein, deserting to the camp of the reactionary idealistic, bourgeois French philosophy.

The fight for the dialectic materialism of Marx and Engels signifies the development in the proletariat of that revolutionary viewpoint and that revolutionary theory without which there can be no revolutionary Leninist vanguard. But again we repeat that on French soil the first necessity of the struggle is the fight against every variety of French materialism. (It need not be said that this does not exclude, but rather include, propaganda for materialist works already translated from the productions of other nations, or the undertaking of translations of materialist writings from other languages.)

WE make a brief summing up of what appear to us to be the main defects of your periodical:

1. A lack of articles characterizing the concrete tasks to be accomplished by the French C. P., economically, and ideologically.
2. Entire lack of collaboration on the part of leading French comrades. (With the exception of Comrade Treint.)
3. A complete lack of information for the readers with references to current French politics, the attitudes of the various parties, parliament, etc.
4. A lack of clear and precise delineation of the tasks involved by the Bolshevization of the French C. P. in view of French actuality and French tasks.
5. The lack of a bibliography of French literature, books and newspapers.

And now our advice:

1. The Cahiers du Bolchevisme

On the Periodical "Les Cahiers du Bolchevisme" (Communist Party of France)

must be made into a French theoretical fighting periodical, the contributions being predominantly French.

2. The periodical must carry on an intense and comprehensive propaganda for the Bolshevization of the party in the sphere of theory, the actual problems of the France of today being held in view. For this purpose the editors must secure as far as possible the services of French collaborators.

3. A theoretical Communist organ must accord a maximum of attention to Marxism (Leninism) in the sphere of philosophy (dialectic materialism), to political economy, to sociology, to history, and to the latest achievements of natural science. Belles letters and art should also be represented by Marxist criticism of the works of influential writers and artists.

4. The periodical must publish efficiently reasoned articles exposing the class character and class policy of Herriot's government, unmasking the policy of the French socialists, the imperialist colonial policy of France, its role in the league of nations, etc. This should not be done in a general form, but by a constant criticism of every actual step taken by our class enemies.

5. The periodical should carry on thoro propaganda for revolutionary parliamentarism. This should be done not only by reference to examples of revolutionary parliamentary politics in other countries (Bebel and Wilhelm Liebknecht 1870, Bolshevik Duma fraction 1914, Karl Liebknecht 1914, German C. P. parliamentary fraction 1924, Repossi in Italy, November 1924, Lanzucky and Vassiltchuk in Poland, December 1924, and so forth), but by throwing light upon all revolutionary tactical questions connected with revolutionary parliamentarism in France at the present time (methods of mass mobilization, line of conduct to be pursued by deputies outside of parliament, and so forth).

6. Bolshevism means relentless self-criticism and severest self-control.

THE periodical should therefore march at the head of every endeavor to expose the weaknesses and faults of the C. P. of France. Enthusiasm and propaganda for worthy slogans is not sufficient, the party must learn to lay its hand in every instance upon the weak spots hindering the realization of the slogans in every stage of development. Decided and candid self-criticism is the best antidote to Rosmerism.

7. Special attention must be devoted to the trade union question. Here too the specific problems of the French trade union struggle must be dealt with in concord with the general directions laid down by the C. I. and the R. I. L. U. The question of the standpoint and tactics of our trade union fractions should be dealt with in the periodical by comrades playing a leading role in the trade unions.

"HANDS OFF CHINA!" MEETING AT YOUNGSTOWN, O., HELPED CREATE SOLIDARITY AMONG THE WORKERS

The "Hands Off China" mass meeting held here, again demonstrated the growing solidarity of the workingclass. On the platform with the speaker, William F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER, and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, were four members of the Kuo Min Tang party, all young Chinese workers and followers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen.

William F. White of Girard, O. presided as chairman. The spokesman of the Kuo Min Tang party opened the meeting and pleaded for a square deal for the oppressed Chinese workers, peasants and students now battling the armed forces of the imperialist nations of the world. Wm. F. "Bill" Dunne greeted the Kuo Min Tang committee in behalf of the Workers (Communist) Party and pointed out the significance of the events now taking place in China. In the past such events would hardly be noticed by the capitalist press, but today they are featured on the front page. Russia under the czar was a bitter enemy of China, but today Soviet Russia occupying one-sixth of the earth's surface stands side by side with the oppressed workers and peasants of China and together they control the destiny of the entire world and if the Chinese workers and peasants throw off their imperialist yoke the downfall of the rule of imperialist nations is certain to occur.

Resolutions pledging solidarity with the oppressed Chinese workers, peasants and students were adopted by a rising vote. They were in part as follows:

Resolved, by this mass meeting of workers and citizens assembled in Youngstown, Ohio, at 525 1/2 West Rayen Ave., on Sunday, June 21, 1925, that we hereby unanimously protest against the use of American armed forces as strikebreakers against the Chinese workers, students and peasants, and that we demand the immediate withdrawal of all armed civilians, naval and military forces from Chinese territory thereby ending this present unwarranted interference with the legitimate aspirations of the struggling masses in China, and

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to Secretary of State, to the Chinese legation, to the Kuo Min Tang and to the labor press of the United States.

William F. White, Chairman of the Meeting.

Your neighbor would like to read this issue of the DAILY WORKER. Be neighborly—give it to him!

COMRADE BABY JOHN'S PARTY BRINGS TOTAL OF \$21 TO DAILY WORKER

ZEIGLER, Ill.—(By Mail)—Several of us comrades and sympathizers had gathered at Comrade Neraliches house when baby boy John was named. This was a happy occasion. Speeches were made, in regard to the Communist movement, and labor conditions in general. Along with all these things our great Daily was not forgotten, as it plays the great role in America's labor movement. The hat was passed and \$21 were collected. The following are the names of those who contributed in the collection:

- Comrade baby boy John gave his first help for our movement, which was \$2.50; Matt Neralich, \$2.50; V. Cennich, \$1.00; Marko Perak, \$1.00; Ivan Perak, \$1.00; D. Manovich, \$1.00; John Smolich, \$1.00; Chas. Pesko, \$1.00; John Harvoli, \$1.00; July Harvoli, \$1.00; Joe Shul, \$1.00; Mary Shul, \$1.00; L. Vuckovich, \$1.00; P. Jurasovich, \$1.00; Mary Jurasovich, \$1.00; S. Visnavich, \$1.00.—Fraternally yours, Victor Cernich.

Sullivan to Address Big Street Meeting in Utica Friday Eve.

UTICA, N. Y., June 25.—Comrade Sullivan of Buffalo, N. Y. will be the principle speaker at the open air meeting to be held here Friday evening, June 26th, at 8 p. m. just below Franklin Square. Every Utica comrade must be on hand to sell literature and help in every way to make this meeting as effective as we possibly can.

Announce Speakers for South Side Meetings

The South Side English branch will hold two street meetings on Saturday, June 27, at 8 p. m. Karl Reeve and George Meyler will be the speakers on the corner of 30th and State Sts., and J. Louis Engdahl, Chne, Zokaltis and others will speak on the corner of 32nd and State Sts.

Did You Lose Something? Chicago comrade who lost umbrella at Wednesday evening's "Hands Off China" meeting, may reclaim same at 19 South Lincoln street.

LIBERALS OF NEW YORK QUIT SOCIALIST FOLD

Pick Preacher, Society Worker and Labor Faker

By WILLIAM WEINSTONE.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, June 25.—The desertion of the socialists by the laborite progressives was revealed at the sham labor fusion conference Saturday night when the nominations of candidates were made to head the city ticket. Not a single member of the American laborite group was included among the standard bearers of the ticket. The candidates nominated: Norman, Thomas, Joseph Bearsley and Harriet Stanton Hatch are all members of the socialist party.

This action confirmed what appeared obvious at the opening of the convention when the appointment of committees on credentials and rules failed to include Jerome de Hunt who was formerly associated with the farmer-labor party which merged into the American labor party and one of the signers of the call for the fusion convention. De Hunt LaFontaine and similar "progressives" were not at all present at the convention. The socialist machine made every effort to cover up this desertion of the progressives by refusing to read the names and organizations present at the convention.

The desertion is an echo of the break between the socialists and the progressives at Chicago in February. The separation of the progressives and their formation into an independent political group headed in New York by Colonel Fisher, a prewar patriot and Hopkins of the committee of 48 fame has had its effect upon the socialist and progressive alliance which made up the American labor party.

Just as Yellow as Ever.

The break, however, has not made the socialists any less reformist. The nomination of the Reverend Doctor Thomas as standard bearer of a party claiming to stand upon the platform of the class struggle, of Harriet Stanton Hatch, a settlement worker for controller and Joseph Bearsley a labor bureaucrat bitterly fought by the workers of his union as a class collaborator for the office of Boio president indicates clearly that the socialists are completely in the morass of opportunism and seek every opportunity to make their party a good, innocuous middle class organization. The desertion of the progressives completes the picture of the desperate opportunistic folly of the socialists in the last election in abandoning their organization influence and socialist candidates for the "progressive" LaFollette and war patriot, Major La Guardia. The socialist party has lost even the faintest spark of class consciousness and no longer makes any pretext of disguising its desertion of revolutionary policy.

The socialist candidates will meet with as little enthusiasm as the convention showed in making its nominations. The Workers Party candidates are to be nominated within the next few weeks and the slogan of a labor party will be revived by the workers with corresponding enthusiasm.

Lighting Kills Five Women
PARIS, June 25.—Five women were killed and three seriously injured by lightning in Higuera de Vargas, Spain, according to a dispatch to Ultratransigent today.

Write the story about your shop—Order a bundle to distribute there.

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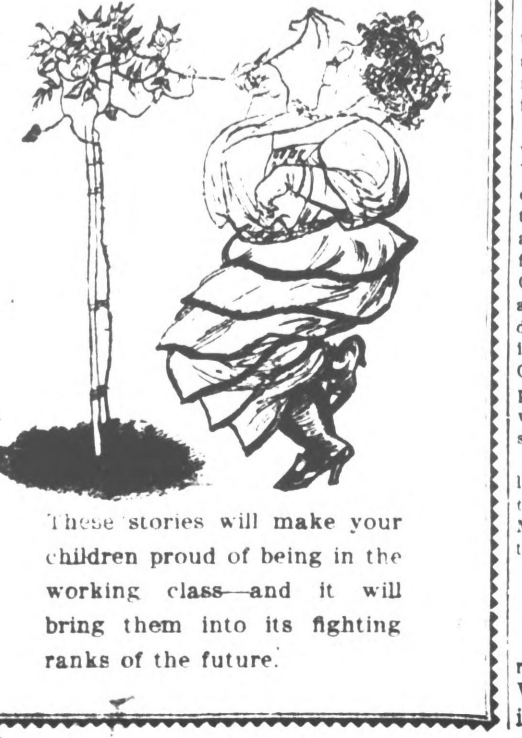
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PROGRESSIVES QUARREL OVER 'BOB'S' MANTLE

G.O.P. Machine Expects to Capture Wisconsin

WASHINGTON, June 25.—What is to become of the progressive bloc in congress, now that its leader, LaFollette, has passed away? This question is causing considerable speculation in the capitol and everywhere thruout the land.

There are some who believe that the triple big deal to what was known as the "LaFollette movement" the deaths of Warren S. Stone, LaFollette and Senator Ladd of North Dakota, puts that movement definitely under the sod politically. But there are others who hold that this is a superficial view and while not minimizing the great influence of personal factors, they point out that the social groups on whom LaFollette based his campaigns against the dominant wing of the republican party, must and will lead leaders to represent them.

Holding on by Faith.

That the loss of LaFollette is a serious one to the third parties is un-doubted. Stone was a cautious backer and Ladd a not too loyal supporter. The outstanding figures remaining in the senate are Senators Norris and Brookhart and the latter only holds his seat precariously.

While LaFollette was sometimes able to secure the support of Senators Borah, Coughens, Johnson of California and others of that type, since his last election, even some of "Bob's" most ardent supporters have been acting suspiciously. Senator Frazier is reported to be making overtures to the G. O. P. with a view to getting back into the fold.

Progressive Disharmony.

Rumors of serious disagreements in the ranks of the republicans are spreading. It is no secret that the G. O. P. wisards are looking on the liberal impregnable fortress of Wisconsin with a hungry eye. Governor Laine, like Barkis, is said to be willing to talk things over with the Coolidge machine. Blaine is a machine-man and much more conservative than LaFollette.

The first point now on the progressive agenda is to find somebody who will fill LaFollette's seat in the senate. Some suggest that Mrs. LaFollette be handed the vacancy. Others suggest "Bob's" son. It is generally agreed that Blaine holds the whip and. The socialist organization is complete wreck and nothing of it remains but Berger's personal following in Milwaukee.

Senator Ladd's death makes a G. O. P. gain in North Dakota possible. The leadership of the congress progressive bloc has passed for the moment to Senator Norris.

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SOVIET UNION PROTESTS AGAINST STEALING OF EASTERN RAILWAY LAND BY CHINESE GENERALS

PEKING.—(By Mail).—The following note was presented to the Chinese foreign minister by Soviet Ambassador Karakhan, with reference to the unwarranted arbitrary conduct of Chinese local authorities in the three eastern provinces in respect to the Chinese Eastern railway. The note states: "The Chinese Eastern railway, built as it was with the money of the Russian people, is actually an enterprise under Soviet-Chinese management. This latter circumstance should have served for a guarantee that all measures would be taken both on the Soviet and the Chinese side to consolidate and further an enterprise in which there are involved the interests of both states.

Cause Heavy Losses.

And yet the first few months' practice has shown, unfortunately, that far from doing anything to promote its further development and prosperity, the Chinese local authorities have been systematically encroaching upon the existing property of the railway, their actions causing the latter to suffer direct heavy losses.

"Now, the question of the future disposal of the lands belonging to railroad arose in the course of the Soviet-Chinese negotiations in 1924, when the statute of the Chinese Eastern Railway was dealt with. As an outcome of the said negotiations, the following provision was embodied in Article IX of the agreement signed at Peking on May 31.

Agreement Violated.

"The governments of the two contracting parties agree to settle at the aforementioned conference the question of the Chinese Eastern Railway in conformity with the principles as hereinafter provided:

"Landed property (with the exception of lands required by the said railway)—shall be administered by the Chinese authorities.

"Accordingly, the following things were required for putting into effect the provisions embodied in the first paragraph of Article IX of the Peking and the first paragraph of Article I of the Mukden agreements, in their parts, referring to the lands of the Chinese Eastern Railway:

"1.) An understanding between the parties as to exactly which categories of land, being required by the railway as a commercial enterprise, should be left with the railway. 2.) An understanding, too, as to various conditions and settling of accounts bound with the passing over to the Chinese government of the remaining lands. 3.) A practical delimitation of lands, this operation, as in accordance with the usual and natural practice, to be performed on the spot by mixed commissions, after the question has been settled on general lines.

"I had raised the question of calling a commission for these land affairs, but no reply was received to my proposition. Later at a sitting of the board of directors of the Chinese Eastern Railway, on January 12, with the participation of the Chinese and Soviet members of the board (Protocol No. 3,228), the following decision was adopted without a dissenting vote:

Commission Necessary.

"1.) To ask the president and vice-president to report to the government of the Republic of China and to the ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in China, respectively as to the necessity of instituting an official commission of representatives of China and the union, to effect the delimitation of lands which are to be alienated from the Chinese Eastern Railway and those which are to be left with the railway as required by the latter for its needs of technical and economic exploitation.

"The above decision is thoro evidence to the fact that the calling of a special commission was recognized as the sole possible modus of settling the land question not only by the Soviet membership of the board of directors of the railway, but by the Chinese government itself, in the persons of its official representatives on the board. As I fully shared this viewpoint, I immediately appointed Mr. Grandt, consul general of the U. S. S. R., at Harbin, to represent me on the said commission.

"It might have been expected that thereafter the settling of the question would proceed in a normal way, while

any arbitrary seizure of land by the Chinese authorities, who are absolutely not entitled thereto by the existing agreements, seemed to be out of the question.

Seize Lands Illegally.

"Unfortunately, however, the Chinese local authorities, ignoring my proposition and the decisions adopted by the board of the railway, chose to act in that illegal manner. The Chinese authorities under the office of the commander-in-chief of the special area of the Eastern provinces and the land department of the special area have, with the assistance of military and police institutions, been systematically undertaking raids on the lands of the Chinese Eastern Railway, threatening and forcing the leaseholders of the railway to pay rent not to the proper authorities, but to the cash officers of the land department of the special area of the Eastern provinces, destroying the experimental fields of the railway, and, in some places, seizing even station lands.

"Mr. Tsai Tuan-sheng's appointment had no effect in stopping the arbitrary conduct or the acts of violence of Chinese authorities in respect to the railway, on the contrary, even quite recently, these actions have assumed an outrageous character.

Karakhan Protests.

Tsai, feeling powerless against the military, has been declining to take any measures there against. The result is that the party of the Chinese Eastern Railway is now, as it was heretofore, subject to acts of violence and illegal conduct of the Chinese administrative powers. Incidents involving the seizure of such lands or other acts disorganizing the economic and normal run of affairs on the line being events of almost daily occurrence.

"Bringing the foregoing to your notice, I must protest in the most energetic manner against the unlawful acts of violence which are committed by Chinese authorities counter to the existing agreements, and insist on all attempts at an arbitrary solution of the question being stopped, pending its settlement by decision of the commission mentioned above.

(Signed) L. Karakhan."

CALL FOR MASS DEMONSTRATION ON JUNE 27-28

Canadian Communists Aid Nova Scotia

TORONTO, Ont. Canada, June 25.—The Communist Party of Canada, has issued a call to all working men and women of Canada to demonstrate throughout Canada on June 27th and 28th and demand the recall of the troops sent against the Nova Scotia miners who have been on strike against the British Empire Steel corporation. In part it is as follows:

The General Strike Against Military Coercion!

"If the miners are crushed, we are all crushed. The capitalists will do with us as they please. What are the means the workers have at their disposal to compel the evacuation of Nova Scotia? If the railroad workers had refused to transport the troops, the military would never have got as far as they have. If the Trades Congress were as much as to register its intention to call a one day general strike throughout the country, it would go a long way to forcing the government to back down.

"But Moore and Company are in office not to help the workers in a mighty crisis such as the present. They are there to sabotage all possible action. That is why Moore has announced that a general strike which in the eyes of every class conscious worker is the plainest necessity is in his eyes futile. Moore is afraid of the power of labor. Moore is president of the congress because he serves the capitalists in just such a crisis as this.

"Working men and women! Despite Moore's sabotage—demand through your union and trades council the immediate convocation of the Trades Congress to deal with this great emergency of the working class! Demand a general strike to compel the withdrawal of the government troops.

"Working men and women! Prepare for the nation-wide demonstration on Saturday and Sunday, June 27th and 28th to protest against the invasion of Nova Scotia by the military!

"Demonstrate for the withdrawal of the troops!

"Demonstrate for the right of the miners of Nova Scotia to a living wage!

"Demonstrate for the nationalization of the mines!

"Down with the capitalist government and Besco!"

Central Executive Committee, Communist Party of Canada.

In addition to the call for mass protest at the use of troops to break the strike of the coal miners of District 26, U. M. W. of A., the official organ of the Communist Party of Canada, the Worker, carries an appeal to these troops, as follows:

Explains the Issues.

"Soldiers and Comrades! You have been rushed down to Nova Scotia without perhaps understanding just why.

"The facts of the matter are quite simple. You are told that it is your duty to maintain "law and order."

"But the government and your officers don't tell you that this "law and order" they ask you to defend is the "law and order" of the capitalist system and capitalist state—that it is the "law and order" of a profit system, the "law and order" of the British Empire Steel Corporation, the "law and order" that gives the children of our class under-nourishment and under-education.

"In Nova Scotia thousands of mine workers have been fighting against just this kind of "law and order."

"The fight of the Nova Scotia miners is a fight against a ten per cent wage cut, against lock-outs and unemployment. It is a fight for a living wage. You will see the misery of the Nova Scotia miners for yourselves on the spot.

Demand Withdrawal.

"Great numbers of these miners themselves were soldiers in the world war. They will never fight in a capitalist war for markets and profits again no matter what lovely lies about "saving civilization" and "fighting for democracy" are woven about its imperialist aim. The only war they will willingly take part in is the class war of the workers to destroy capitalism.

"Therefore Comrades and soldiers, demand your immediate withdrawal from the Nova Scotia strike area! See to it that the miners are given the unhindered right to picket freely in the interests of the struggle for their daily bread.

Disobey Unjust Orders.

"Refuse to carry out any orders interfering with the miners' freedom to picket. Tell your officers that the government cannot use you to break strikes!

"Fraternize with the workers, the men and women of the working class—your class!

Up with the class union and solidarity of the workers and soldiers against capitalism and the capitalist government."

Tell other workers what happens in your shop. Write a story and send it in to the DAILY WORKER. Order a bundle to distribute there.



BUILDERS AT WORK

CAMPAIGN COMING TO A CLOSE

Only Five More Days Remain!

The second annual campaign is nearing to a close. Some thousands of new subs have been added to make the DAILY WORKER a greater weapon of the American working class.

Those Builders and those Communist locals who have made this splendid show of Communist activity will be fully spoken of and complete results tabulated for the special Anti-Imperialist number of July 4. But—

The Campaign Ends July 1

Only those subscriptions sent in by June 30 (inclusive) will be recorded. Rush in your subs now to fill your quota in the campaign. ONLY FIVE DAYS REMAIN.

IN THE SECOND ANNUAL SUB CAMPAIGN

- These Builders have sent in new subs on Wednesday, June 24:
- NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rand Book Store; C. O. Peterson; Gezi Szepesi (9); J. Gukowski (5); Gusakoff (2); Jimmie Higgins (2); James Bal-tzun; J. Verde; Katterfeld (2); L. Hirshman; Bernsdorfer; Bailias; Mrs. Spiro.
- ST. PAUL, MINN.—Gust Skanders.
- MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Julius Benstok (2).
- DETROIT, MICH.—A. E. Goetz (5).
- ALLSTON, MASS.—Jacob Task (2).
- SUPERIOR, WIS.—Tyomies (8).
- GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—Eugene Bechtold (5).
- SEATTLE, WASH.—J. Lawrie.
- CHICAGO, ILL.—J. Verd.
- WORCESTER MASS.—M. Zeiper.
- FRANKFORT HEIGHTS, ILL.—Wm. Schoeder.
- PITTSBURGH, PA.—Fred Merrick (3); A. Voytuk.
- CLEVELAND, O.—J. E. Takacs.
- PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Israel Minkoff (2); Frank Winkler; V. Lip-shitz.

SOVIET UNION TO AID PEASANTS INCREASE CROPS, KAMENEFF SAYS

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—In his report to the Third Congress of Soviets on the condition of agriculture in the U. S. S. R. Kameneff, Vice-President of the Council of People's Commissaries and Chairman of the Moscow Soviet, stated that the government's policy in this domain was to extend economic assistance to the poorer peasants through uniting them in co-operative societies and granting long-term cheap credits—with which object in view the government had increased up to a hundred million rubles the capital of Agricultural Bank of the U. S. S. R.

Further, the government had removed and was removing obstacles to the free economic development of the farming class of population, doing it with the object of increasing the goods turnover in the country a large. It had diminished the agricultural tax by a hundred million rubles at the same time raising the communal budget by a like amount—especially for cultural agricultural needs.

Peasants Get Forests.

The government had also handed over to the peasants' forests of local significance; granted facilities in the conditions of hiring agricultural laborers; lowered industrial prices, thus securing to the peasants the possibility of selling agricultural produce at such a remunerative price as to leave them supplementary means for strengthening their husbandry.

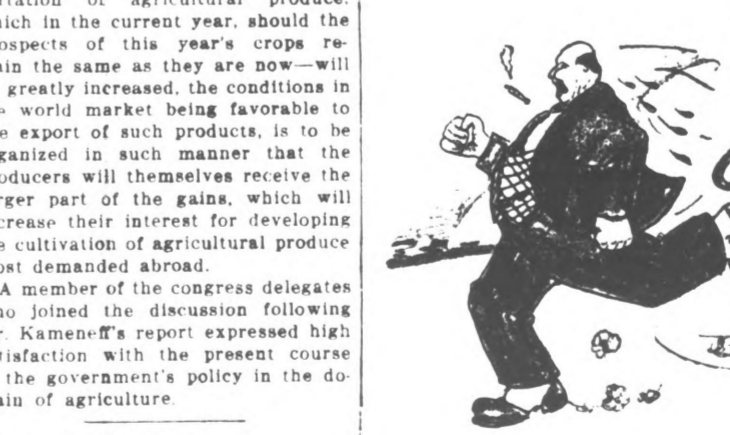
Export of Crops Increases.

The speaker declared that the exportation of agricultural produce, which in the current year, should the prospects of this year's crops remain the same as they are now—will be greatly increased, the conditions in the world market being favorable to the export of such products, is to be organized in such manner that the producers will themselves receive the larger part of the gains, which will increase their interest for developing the cultivation of agricultural produce most demanded abroad.

A member of the congress delegates who joined the discussion following Mr. Kameneff's report expressed high satisfaction with the present course of the government's policy in the domain of agriculture.

Build Soviet Stations on Pacific.

MOSCOW.—The Central Hydro-Meteorological Bureau of the Central Board of sea transport will be working this summer in the Azov, Black, Caspian and Baltic Seas, as well as in the Pacific, studying the littoral sea-currents and the river alluviums, as well as the littoral atmospheric currents. The problem of the observed rises and falls of the Caspian Sea level will also be studied on the spot. Four new hydro-meteorological stations will be built on the Pacific coast.



French Troops to Leave Ruhr by Aug. 5th Under Agreement

PARIS, France, June 25.—The council of ministers has approved the plans of Premier Painleve and foreign Minister Briand for evacuation of the Ruhr area by August 5, one year after the enactment of the Dawes plan, under the requirements of the plan.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

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SOVIET-LATVIAN PACT SIGNED ON EXPORT OF FLAX

MOSCOW. (By Mail).—An agreement has been concluded in Moscow between the representative of the Latvian government, Mr. Heimann, and the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the U. S. S. R. about joint work of Latvia and the Soviet Union for the realization of flax on the foreign markets.

The flax exporting organizations of the U. S. S. R. are intending to sell in the foreign markets during the next six months from 13,000 to 15,000 tons of flax, and the "Latvian Flax Monopoly" about 5,000 tons.

"The Latvian Flax Monopoly" intends to export flax through Riga and Revel, and the Soviet flax-exporting organizations through the Leningrad port; but these organizations wish first of all to sell the Soviet flax, which is already stored abroad.

The exported flax is sent to England, France, Czecho-Slovakia, Germany and to some other countries of Western Europe.

The foreign capital, English in particular, is financing the flax-export operations of the U. S. S. R. to the amount of 50—60 percent of the total sum of the exported flax.

Your Union Meeting

- Fourth Friday, June 26, 1935.
- | No. | Name of Local and Place of Meeting |
|------|--|
| 209 | Amalgamated Clothing Workers, 1564 No. Robey. |
| 122 | Blacksmiths, 64th and S. Ashland Avenues. |
| 429 | Boiler Makers, 109th and Avenue M. |
| 434 | Boiler Makers, 85th and Melrose. |
| 533 | Boiler Makers, 62nd and Halsted. |
| 9 | Electricians, 2501 W. Monroe St. Field Ave. |
| 182 | Electricians, 19 W. Adams St. |
| 683 | Engineers (Locomotive), Madison and Sacramento. |
| 845 | Engineers, 150 W. Washington St. |
| 874 | Firmen and Engineers, 8408 Wentworth Avenue. |
| 45 | Fur Workers. |
| 94 | Glass Workers, Emily and Marsh Field Ave. |
| 118 | Hod Carriers, 1850 Sherman Ave. Evanston. |
| | Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 328 W. Van Buren St. |
| 4 | Lithographers, 638 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 237 | Bakers and Confectioners, 3420 W. Roosevelt Road. |
| | Building Trades Council, 180 W. Washington Street. |
| | Carpenters' District Council, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 2200 | Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St. |
| 15 | Conductors (Sleeping Car), 912 Capitol Bldg., 10 S. W. |
| 3 | Electricians, 175 W. Washington Street. |
| 35 | Granite Cutters, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 113 | Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. |
| 199 | Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Ave. |
| 482 | Machinists, 55th and Halsted Streets. |
| 746 | Machinists, S. E. cor. Lexington and Western. |
| 225 | Machinists, 53rd Pl. and Halsted Street. |
| 5 | Metal Polishers, 119 S. Throop St. |
| 73 | Metal Workers, 119 S. Throop St. |
| 310 | Plasterers, 180 W. Washington St. |
| 569 | Plumbers, 5212 S. Halsted St. |
| 1268 | Railway Carmen, Blue Island, Ill. |
| 1807 | Railway Carmen, 52nd and Robey. |
| 863 | Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St. |
| 301 | Watchmen (Stock Yards), 3749 S. |
| 837 | Painters, School and Sheffield Ave. |
| 612 | Plumbers, 3251 S. Chicago Ave. |
| 1 | Piano and Organ Workers, 810 W. Harrison Street. |
| 988 | Railway Carmen, 11405 Michigan Avenue. |
| 306 | Railway Clerks, Atlantic Hotel. |
- Write the story about your shop—Order a "bundle" to distribute there.

Other Titles Issued:

No. 1
TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA
By Wm. Z. Foster, J. S. P. Cannon, Earl R. Browder.

No. 2
CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION
By Earl R. Browder.

No. 4
WORKER CORRESPONDENTS
By William F. Dunne.

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MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Get Out of China!

An American gunboat carries British troops who are to aid in suppressing the strikes of Chinese workers beginning in Japanese textile mills in Shanghai, and which has spread to every city in China which has a foreign population living under extra-territoriality laws.

Meanwhile the capitalist press of the United States, even those papers like the *Chicago Tribune*, which are lukewarm towards adventures in the Far East, in their news stories attempt to inflame the populace by distorted tales of the dangerous position of white women and children in the foreign districts of Chinese cities.

The American state department has said not one word on the Chinese situation, but by its silence it condones the part taken by American sailors and marines in the murder of Chinese workers and students.

This attitude of the American government is the more outrageous in that it has no excuse for such conduct. It has no leased territories as have Great Britain, France and Japan nor has the strike been directed against any but British and Japanese interests. The activity of American imperialism in China can be explained only by what must be its intention to take advantage of the present situation to establish itself more firmly there. By its support of the aggressions of Britain and Japan it forfeits any mistaken friendship the Chinese people might have had for America and it follows necessarily that it intends to fight its way to a position of domination over the bodies of Chinese workers and students who oppose the combined forces of British, Japanese and American imperialism.

The struggle for Cuban and Philippine independence gave American imperialism an opportunity to grab these islands. The Mexican revolutions were utilized to extend its control into Latin America. The world war was the period chosen to seize Haiti and it seems that the fight for freedom made by the Chinese masses with the resulting upheavals again gives American imperialism a chance to enter China as one of the conquering nations.

Great Britain has her hands full in China and now comes news of a revolt in Bengal along the northern frontier of India. France also has her troubles in China while the Moroccan war absorbs her energies in Europe and Africa. Japan, with the growing strength of the labor and anti-militarist movement at home, is in no position to act hastily in China.

The powerful and increasing influence of Soviet Russia in China is shown by the declaration of the executive committee of the Kuo Min Tang party which states categorically:

There is only one people who deal with China as an equal. This is the people of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. We must work together with the U. S. S. R. for the liberation of the Chinese people.

Here is a new reason for American intervention in China. This declaration by the Kuo Min Tang was undoubtedly adopted after consultation with the representative of Soviet Russia. It is a sign that the leaders of Soviet Russia, the Communists, are convinced that the time for such an open statement has arrived. Lenin advised against giving the national liberation movements a "Communist or quasi-Communist character" in their early stages and this statement, because the colonial policy of the Soviet Republics is the policy of Lenin, is proof that the Chinese liberation movement can now afford to appear as part of the movement for liberation of all the peoples of Asia which Soviet Russia leads.

Much has been said of the influence of Soviet Russia in China, but we doubt if even the imperialists realized before the tremendous power and confidence in its power that this declaration symbolizes. The declaration of the Kuo Min Tang is a challenge to world imperialism to do its worst.

The most uncompromising enemy of Soviet Russia in the imperialist camp, the United States, can no longer afford to be a passive spectator of the world shaking events that are taking place in China.

What the secret agreements with Great Britain and other powers are we do not know, but that they exist scarcely can be doubted. We know their concrete application in the transport of British troops by an American warship.

The American working class must do two things at the same time:

They must demand the publication of the results of the machinations of Secretary of State Kellogg while he was ambassador to Britain and they must also demand and enforce the withdrawal of all American forces from Chinese waters and Chinese soil.

These demands must be made to stop the murder of Chinese workers. They must be made also because four nations, even in the face of the need for a united front against the advance of the revolution in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, cannot operate in a field so rich as China without a world war arising out of the imperialist rivalries.

The Furriers' Union Speaks

The demonstration of unity by the Furriers' Union, described in our story yesterday, was a real working class answer to the deposed bureaucrats, the bosses and the traitorous socialist party crew that have been trying to wreck the union.

Seven thousand members of the union left their jobs at the hour specified, filled three huge halls, listened to speakers outline the plans for strengthening the union, pledged support to the program with enthusiastic cheers and showed by their numbers and unanimous approval of the fighting policy put forward that the membership of the union is solidly behind the left wing leadership.

The old days of machine control, bulwarked by hired gangsters, have passed. The old bureaucracy would never have dared to call such a meeting for such a purpose.

The strength of a union is in the rank and file. To make the membership conversant with all the affairs of the union, to have them recognize it as their instrument, to close the breach between officials and membership, to create a flexible but powerful weapon of offense and defense, to instill the spirit of class consciousness into every member, to make the union an instrument of class power, is the task of the left wing leadership and it looks like a long step in this direction has been taken in the Furriers' Union.

AMERICAN PROFITEERS URGE ARMED INTERVENTION BY UNITED STATES IN CHINA

(Continued from page 1)
Great throngs gathered at the inclosures where memorial services were held for the Shanghai dead.
But the important item of interest is yesterday's two notes from the Chinese foreign office addressed to foreign powers.

Hit at Old Treaties.
One, regarding treaty revision, was addressed to the ministers of the imperialist powers concerned in the Washington treaty, and the other, regarding the negotiations over the Shanghai massacre, was addressed to the ministers concerned in the negotiations.
The first note refers to the growing demand of the Chinese people for a revision of the treaties, contending that they are ancient, based on a different situation than exists, and were, when concluded, signed only by reason of force exercised upon China by imperialist powers, and without China being permitted to discuss them fully and freely.

"While these inequalities and privileges exist," the note argues, "they will remain causes of dissatisfaction and are apt to produce friction and distrust, which disturb cordial relations."
The note further declares that at the time China was "persuaded" to join the allies in the war against Germany, the Chinese people were told by the allies that they could expect an improvement in the status of their government in its relation with foreign powers.

Find Allied Promises Empty.
The Chinese government, similarly to the working class of the allied countries, has evidently found that the promises of the allied government of "democracy" and other fine things pledged to gain support for the imperialist war, were all empty promises, make deliberately to trick them into the struggle.
For the note of China sets out that China is "greatly disappointed because its status has not been improved as promised, while in some respects it is even inferior to that of the defeated nations."

Against Territorial Privileges.
Only by an abolition of the territorial privileges, declares the Chinese note, can better protection be provided for foreign interests upon the basis of more cordial relations.
Upon the Shanghai situation, the Chinese government asserts that justice cannot be done unless the imperialist powers at least discuss, and they refused to do at Shanghai, the thirteen provisions of the demands formulated there. The Chinese government reiterates them as follows:

1. Cancellation of the state of emergency in Shanghai.
2. Release of the arrested Chinese.
3. Suspension of punishment of the offenders pending investigation.
4. Compensation to the families of the dead and wounded and also for the damage sustained by laborers, merchants and students.
5. An apology.
6. "Restitution" by the mixed court.
7. Reinstatement of strikers.
8. Improvement of labor conditions.
9. Chinese participation in the municipal administration.
10. Retrocession of the municipally-built roads outside the foreign concession.
11. Chinese liberty of speech, publication and assembly.
12. Dismissal of the secretary of the municipal council.

Situation at Canton Tense.
CANTON, China, June 25.—The situation is tense following the slaying of 30 and the wounding of 70 Chinese students and workmen paraded by gunfire from foreign troops.

The civil governor, (Chinese) of Canton, in a note to Sir James Jamieson, British consul general, charges that British troops, followed by French marines and the French gunboat Altair, began the firing.
The note points out that all preparation for slaughter was made by the foreign troops, the Chinese remaining peaceful. Two gunboats, one English and one French had been posted at the bridges across the Pearl river separating Canton from the foreign settlement on Shameen Island. All approaches to the island were fortified with sand bags and machine guns. French sailors were placed in battle formation on the fortifications beside British troops. In addition, the British consul general had warned foreigners not to leave Shameen

yesterday and go into Canton, as firing was probable.
Marchers Were Unarmed.
Firing did begin, the note points out, when the parade of Chinese students and workers, unarmed and peaceful, appeared marching along the Bund. When the paraders reached a point opposite the Victoria hotel in the British concession, British and French marines began firing. The fact that so many Chinese were killed and wounded was sufficient proof that they had been shot down without warning and wantonly by foreign troops who were not endangered nor obliged from the circumstances to take such measures. That two foreigners were later killed was merely the result of the first provocation.

The foreign troops had been especially provocative against the Chinese who stood at the gates of Shameen picketing to prevent the entrance of any Chinese servants. But the pickets had ignored the provocation and all trouble followed the firing from the British concession upon an armed, peaceful parader.
Sir Jamieson replied to the note accusing the Chinese of firing first.

Workers Seize Post Office in Paris Strike

PARIS, June 25.—Striking postal clerks today seized the central post office in Paris, and barricading themselves within the building, refused entrance to the postal authorities. The postmaster called upon police reserves to disperse the strikers and reopen the building.

Without warning telephone service throughout Paris ceased functioning when eighteen hundred operators stopped work out of sympathy for the mail clerks who are striking for higher pay.

It was reported they later returned to work, but the report was not confirmed.

Judge Refuses Bail to Klan Raper in Ind.

NOBLESVILLE, Ind., June 25.—D. C. Stephenson, former klan leader in Indiana, Earl Kinnick and Earl Gentry must remain in jail until they go on trial for the alleged murder of Miss Madge Oberholtzer.
This became certain when Judge Fred Hines in Hamilton county circuit court this afternoon refused to admit the accused men to bail.

E. Liverpool Comrades Promise Good Time at Their Picnic Sunday

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., June 25.—All workers are invited to come to our picnic on Sunday, June 28, at Pritchard's Grove, near the Westfield stop, on the Y. and O. car line. We will have a good home talent program with speeches, music, sports and plenty to eat. The proceeds will go for the Irish Famine Relief and Labor Defense Council.

Amundsen Nears Oslo.
KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen, June 25.—Ronald Amundsen and his party of polar explorers are enroute to Oslo, Norway. They are taking with them the airplane in which they attempted to reach the north pole. Their second plane had to be abandoned.

Withdraw Darrow Invitation.
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 25.—Invitation to Clarence Darrow to address the Tennessee bar association was withdrawn by L. P. Miles, its president, on the grounds that the time was "inopportune."

Sikh Soldiers Taken from Shanghai

NEW YORK, June 25.—Sikh soldiers formerly stationed in Hongkong and Shanghai are not being trusted by the British authorities to shoot at the Chinese textile mill strikers and sympathizing students, according to information received by Sailendra N. Ghose, national director Friends of Freedom for India, who wired to the China Press and to a Sikh organization to urge Sikh troops not to shoot Chinese as the Sikhs were shot at Amritsar. "Representatives of the nationalist movement of India in China and Japan are in touch with Sikh regiments in Hongkong and Shanghai," the message to Ghose states. "In several cases Sikh soldiers refused to obey the order to fire on the strikers, and, as a consequence, their whole regiment has been transferred to unknown destination and new regiments are replacing them."

FRANCE TRIES DESPERATELY TO ADJUST FINANCE

Inflation Is one of Caillaux' Proposals

PARIS, France, June 25.—The cabinet with Premier Painleve presiding today voted unanimously to rush thru parliament with the least possible delay financial "reform laws," requested by Minister of Finance Caillaux.

The cabinet also adopted the general "reform principles" suggested by Caillaux but postponed adoption of the texts of the proposed financial reform measures until tomorrow when another meeting will be held at which President Doumergue will preside.

Caillaux recommended among other plans, a limited and temporary inflation of the currency for the purpose of anticipating revenues to be raised from taxes this year but as yet unaid. The inflated currency would be withdrawn as taxes are paid in.

As he left the cabinet meeting M. Caillaux refused to indicate which of the proposals had been approved by the cabinet.

After the approval of the definitive text of the proposed measures at the cabinet meeting to be held tomorrow the finance minister will lay the bills before the finance committee of the Chamber of deputies. It is expected they will be reported out to the chamber on Saturday with such recommendations as the committee may decide upon.

N. Y. JUNIORS ENLIST ADULT COMRADES' AID

NEW YORK, June 25.—The pressing problems that are facing the Junior Section of the Young Workers League at the outset of the summer cannot be met and faced by our Juniors unless they have the united support of all the militant workers of the city. We are sure that all the adult workers of this city are ready and willing to lend the greatest possible support to the movement of the working class children—but for this support to be effective it must be organized.

For this reason, the Young Workers League is calling a series of Section Meetings for parents and relatives of Juniors and for all adults interested in a real proletarian children's movement.
The meetings which will start at 8:00 p. m. sharp will discuss the many important problems facing the children's movement here—especially the question of a Junior Camp at Camp Nitgedayget for which we have succeeded in making arrangements. All parents and relatives of Juniors—all workers interested in the proletarian children's movement—should be there.

- Bronx—Saturday, July 3, 1347 Boston Road, N. Y. C.
- Lower Bronx—Saturday, June 27, 535 East 146 St., N. Y. C.
- Harlem—Saturday, June 27, 64 East 104 St., N. Y. C.
- Yorkville—Saturday, June 27, 350 East 81st St., N. Y. C.
- Downtown—Saturday, June 27, 103 Eldridge St., N. Y. C.
- Williamsburg—Saturday, June 27, 318 Grand St., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.
- Bath Beach—Tuesday, June 30, 1940 Bensus Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.
- Coney Island—Tuesday, June 30, 2969 West 24th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.
- Brownsville—Saturday, June 27—1814 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS AID WAR ON MOROCCO

(Continued from page one)
The American Red Cross has cabled a contribution of ten thousand dollars to the French red cross to be used to aid the wounded French soldiers. Thus an American semi-governmental agency is contributing toward the French invasion of the Rif country.

Major Hodges, American military attaché, has visited the Spanish military camps of Nador, Larache, and Arzila in Morocco, accompanied by General Riquelme, Pasha Driserriffa and Pasha Arzila.
Socialists Display Bankruptcy
The bankruptcy of the French socialists was again displayed in the French chamber when Premier Painleve challenged the socialists to offer a solution whereby peace could be restored in the Rif "without the dignity of France suffering." The socialists maintained silence, and voted for Painleve's Moroccan proposals.

For six hours, from five until eleven p. m., amid great uproar, the Communist deputies held the speakers rostrum, demanding the evacuation of Morocco by the French.

CONFERENCE OF SHOE WORKERS AT BOSTON SUNDAY, JUNE 28th, TO RALLY FIGHT ON WAGE CUTS

(Continued from page 1)
lower wages as a step toward "steady work."

B. and S. Allied With Bosses
The bosses have fine allies in the officialdom of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in this campaign. In Lawrence the local has been placed in "Local O," and the factories are shutting down. In Brockton every local of the B. and S. has been placed under "Local O" while unemployment has hundreds of workers in its grip, and the bosses use the situation to cut wages.

In Lynn the bosses brought in the Boot and Shoe as a preparatory step toward cutting wages. Altogether the Boot and Shoe officialdom is a fine weapon of the bosses against the workers.
All out to the June 28 Conference!
In this situation the great task is to gather the militants of the rank and file together to supply leadership to the workers against the wage cutting campaign. As a preliminary step in this direction a conference of militants in the boot and shoe industry has been called by the International Amalgamation committee of the Shoe and Leather industry for Sunday, June 28, at 2 p. m. at 93 Staniford St., Boston.

At this meeting the question of a conference of representatives of the rank and file of the shoe workers of New England will be taken up and plans drawn up for the holding of such a conference.
A Beginning of Campaign
Militant shoe workers from Lawrence, Peabody, Brockton, Chelsea and Boston will be present at the conference. The conference will be the starting point for a drive among the shoe workers on the issues of the fight against wage cuts and amalgamation.

The conference will lay the basis for a really representative conference of all New England shoe workers which will become the center of the fight against the bosses' offensive on the standard of living of the workers.

The following letter has been sent by the International Amalgamation committee of the Shoe and Leather industry of 14 Leverett street, Boston, to all local unions, shop committees, factory representatives and militant unionists:

"Dear brother:—The situation confronting the shoe workers is a serious one. The bosses have started a campaign to cut wages. The capitalist press, chambers of commerce, and other bosses' organizations are fighting on the side of the shoe manufacturers against the workers.
The shoe workers are divided into many unions fighting among themselves while great masses of shoe workers are unorganized. The officialdom of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is openly co-operating with the bosses to force cuts in wages. The local unions of the B. S. in many towns have been placed in "Local O" to keep the workers powerless.
The greatest need confronting the shoe workers today is amalgamation of all unions of shoe workers and the organization of the unorganized. A ready step in this direction has been taken in the negotiation between the American Shoe Union of New York and the Shoe Worker Protective Union. These negotiations will lead to amalgamation of these two independent unions because of the strong sentiment among the rank and file for amalgamation.
In New England it is necessary that the militants and progressive among the shoe workers organize their forces to give the shoe worker leadership in this situation. For this purpose a conference has been called for Sunday, June 28th at 2 p. m. at the Russian Club, 93 Staniford St., Boston, Mass. This conference is part of the campaign of the national committee of the Trade Union Educational League.
Local unions, shop committees and representatives of factories are invited to this conference. Our objective is to draw up a program to help the shoe workers to fight against wage cuts, and organize all militant and progressive elements among the shoe workers to supply leadership in this struggle against wage cuts and for amalgamation and organization of the unorganized.
Send your delegates and make the conference really representative of the rank and file shoe workers of New England.
Yours for Amalgamation.
International Amalgamation Committee of the Shoe and Leather Industry."

AS WE SEE IT -:- By T. J. O'Flaherty

(Continued from page 1)
wanted to prove that "Bolshevik gold" was being used to create disturbances in the capitalist countries, they had to show where the Bolsheviks got the money. They got it of course by selling the crown jewels and by robbing the poor nobles! But that "loot" has been spent long ago. Where do they get the money they are spending in China, Morocco, India, as well as the millions we are told comes into the coffers of the Workers Party? Can it be possible they are getting it out of the profits of business?

WHILE the capitalist nations are quarreling among each other for markets and the capitalist groups inside each nation are fighting for supremacy, the workers and peasants of Russia are increasing their efficiency and proving by action that the producers can ruin industry without the aid of the capitalist leeches. From all accounts industry in Russia is advancing by leaps and bounds. The oil industry has passed the pre-war production standard and the same is true to a more or less extent of the other industries. When a country with a low standard of industrial development like Russia can march forward in this fashion under the rule of the workers and peasants what could not be accomplished in countries like Germany, Britain, France and the United States?

BRITAIN is actually waging a war against Soviet Russia. Speaking in the house of commons, Chamberlain said he has proof that the disturbances in China were fomented by agents of another power. He was referring to Russia of course. London dispatches also tell us that the Soviet government is now running Afghanistan on the borders of India and is using that country as a headquarters for a revolutionary campaign in India. It is characteristic of a thief to fear that everybody is plotting to get the drop on him. This is the mental condition of that gang of pirates who run the British empire.

IT was not the activities of the agitation of Communists, either Russian or Chinese that caused the present revolt in China. It was caused by the brutal and inhuman treatment of the Chinese by the imperialist powers, chief of whom is Britain.

YES, John Bull, you thieving scoundrel, the Soviet Republic is your enemy and you know it. You have used all the tricks in your arsenal to bring about the downfall of the republic and you failed. You are now dealing with weak countries like Ireland and Egypt. The Soviet Union covers one-sixth of the earth's surface and is gradually expanding. It has a splendid army and millions of workers and peasants that will fight to the last drop of their blood to protect their freedom, which they have already paid dearly for.

BUT Mr. Bull, you cannot count on this loyalty from your exploited slaves at home in the factories, your bleeding subjects in India, Egypt or South Africa. If you declare war on Russia, not alone will you have to face the Red Army's front, but you will have to face an equally powerful army in the rear. To sum up, Mr. Bull, you are nearing the end of your rope, and our fondest hope is to see you dangle, the end of it. And when you go, the whole capitalist system will go with you. Here's hoping that we live in dance on your grave.

MEETING OF Y. W. L. AND PARTY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZERS SATURDAY

Branch industrial organizers of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League will meet next Saturday afternoon at 2 P. M. at 19 South Lincoln Street. The meeting is of the utmost importance and organizers are advised that excuses for non-attendance will not be welcome.