

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

THE LABOR DAILY

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PACIFIC LABOR CONFERENCE STARTS IN HANKOW

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

IN connection with the visit of the French president and foreign secretary to London it is not without significance that the British delegates at the Geneva economic conference had a united front with the French delegates against the Soviet representatives. Those things do not happen by accident. It means a definite policy, for the moment anyhow. And the developing conflict between the commercial interests of Great Britain and the United States was demonstrated by the support given to the Russian delegates on important points by the Americans.

THIS need not be taken by anybody as evidence that a united front of all the important imperialist powers against the Soviet Union is impossible. This danger always exists. Fortunately the pirates quarrel with each other and rob each other and this tendency is almost as much of a life saver for the young Workers' Republic as the might of her Red Army.

THE twenty-five year old American known as "The Flying Fool" established a new record in the air. The hop from New York to Paris is a great achievement. Thus human ingenuity and individual daring is gradually conquering the elements. Had this young man attempted a feat like this a few hundred years ago and had he actually managed to fly he would be burned at the stake by the ancestors of the type that now ban radical books and censor good plays.

A SO-CALLED Japanese observer rises to say that native tradition has ended "red" power in China. This talk of tradition as a decisive factor in social conflicts is a lot of bunk. The hard facts of life make short work of traditions that originally developed out of a different set of facts. What is decisive in China is not tradition but the economic pressure that is compelling over 400,000,000 workers and peasants to emancipate themselves from foreign imperialism and native capitalism.

THE British government did not find any "sensational documents" as a result of the raid on Arcos but much literature was seized. The government of forgers and burglars would be a great disappointment to us were it not able to find some justification for the unprecedented attack on the rights of the Russian Trade Delegation. Scotland Yard could take the files of the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain and make the hair of the British bourgeoisie stand on end with horrific quotations.

ALEXANDER Kerensky continues to tell his yarn about the early days of the Russian revolution, when he with other agents of the allied powers tried to keep the Russian workers and peasants loyal to the Allied cause. Kerensky failed, thanks to the Bolsheviks, and the masses of the Soviet Union are now certain that they will never again be called on to jeopardize their lives in a war waged in the interest of some capitalist power.

LAW against the free expression of opinion are further proof of class rule. In a classless society there would be no need for such laws because there would be no need for a government to suppress the people. All governments are organs of suppression. Here, somebody will rise to say that in this respect the government of the Soviet Union is no better than a capitalist government, it also suppresses its foes. Quite right but one cannot judge the morality of an act by the method but by the purpose.

THERE is no free speech in the Soviet Union for the class enemies of the workers. They are tolerated during the transition period from capitalism to socialism. "But while in the United States, England, France and in all capitalist countries it is the robber class that enjoys the sweets of power, in Russia it is the working and peasant classes that enjoy it. And while the capitalist system of society aims to perpetuate class rule with its inevitable repression of opinion, the Soviet system aims to abolish the need for the use of force.

Pittsburgh Coal Police War on Miners

BERWIND, FOE OF UNIONISM, WILL TESTIFY HERE

Called as Witness in Transit Inquiry

By TOM ROBERTS
E. J. Berwind—rapacious and aged—has been summoned to testify before the New York State Transit Commission this week.

Gossip already has it that Berwind will contemptuously ignore the summons. The octogenarian is one of the powerful figures in the American financial world through his control of the giant Berwind-White coal combine and his directorship in the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and in nearly a score of railroads, steamship lines and other public utilities.

The transit commission wants Berwind to answer some embarrassing questions. It is charged the Interborough is fattening the old man's treasury by purchasing Berwind-White coal at quotations above the market price.

Hard Boiled.
Berwind is cold, hard and haughty. He resents being haled before the bar of inquiry and rumor is active that he will find pretexts for remaining away in his magnificent Spring quarters. He remembers the disagreeable hours of the summer of 1922 when his company was put on the pan in a similar inquiry.

That was during the summer of 1922 when the United Mine Workers had shut down the Berwind-White mines in Somerset County, Pa. The company was evicting miners' families wholesale. President Brophy of the district union sent a committee of miners to New York to picket the fine New York residence of the old aristocrat.

Got Razzed.
What with the picketing before his gates and the city's probing into his profiteering the aged plutocrat received the worst razzing of his career. He does not want the experience repeated.

Berwind fought out the 1922 strike with an army of gunmen and sheriffs. One of the incidents of that struggle comes fresh to memory. It was the raping of the wife of a miner named Rakola.

Mrs. Rakola lived at Windber, the biggest Berwind-White coal town, a few miles south of Johnstown, Pa. Berwind is very vain. He seeks to perpetuate his name. So he named his coal town Wind-ber, a perversion of the two syllables of Berwind.

Drunken Gunman.
There were 40 gunmen in that town—drunken, lousy thugs fetched in by detective agencies from Chicago, Pittsburgh, Johnstown and West Virginia. One night the Rakola family was asleep—husband, wife, baby and brother-in-law. Ten gunmen crashed (Continued on Page Two)

Turn to Last Page For First Installment Of "Professional Patriots"

This issue of The DAILY WORKER carries the first installment of "Professional Patriots." This book, edited by Norman Hapgood from material gathered by Sidney Howard, co-author of "The Labor Spy," and John Hearley, contains spicy details about the 25-odd anti-labor organizations who operate in this country, under the guise of "patriotic" societies.

By far the most interesting facts deal with the manner in which the National Civic Federation, organized in 1900 to "reconcile capital and labor" took on its suppressive anti-radical activities immediately after the war. If you want to learn just where the National Civic Federation, National Security League, American Defense Society and minor organizations of the same variety get the cash necessary to finance their activities, turn to page six now and look for the succeeding installments which will appear daily.

Open Chinese Communist Youth Meet at Wuhan; 40,000 Are Represented

HANKOW, May 19 (Delayed).—The Fourth Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth opened at Wuhan today.

Delegates from the Communist Youth International, the Communist Youth of the Soviet Union, the British Communist Party, the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party welcomed the delegates to the congress.

Reports from the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Youth International, as well as the tasks of the Chinese youth in the workers' and peasants' unions are included in the agenda.

There are approximately forty thousand members of the Chinese Communist Youth represented at the congress. There were but two thousand young Communists in China two years ago.

President Sacasa Leaves Nicaragua; Marines Swarm In

PUERTO CABEZAS, Nicaragua, May 22.—Attended by a vast crowd of Nicaraguans who recognize him as their constitutional president, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa and staff left yesterday on the sloop Wawa for Port Limon, to spend a term as a political refugee in the friendly state of Guatemala.

Occupation of most of the country by U. S. marines, who are proceeding under orders of President Coolidge's direct representative Henry I. Stimson to disarm the constitutional, Liberal armies and to maintain in power the hireling of Wall Street, the puppet "president", Adolfo Diaz, has caused Sacasa to take this step.

Can Run Later.
After the United States, in the name of Diaz, has policed the country for two years more, American officered constabulary will allow Sacasa's group to run one of their number for president of the country against Diaz, but the voting places will be crowded with Diaz' armed mercenaries, and the entire election will be under the direct supervision of the American forces which have placed and maintain Diaz in office. Sacasa's plea to Stimson and U. S. Secretary of State Kellogg, that a couple of other American countries be allowed to act as joint supervisors of the election, was hypocritically refused by Kellogg, with the excuse that the United States could do nothing about that unless Diaz should ask for it too.

War Smoulders.
Part of Sacasa's army is expected to remain in the interior of the country, protected by the population which is almost a solid unit in opposition to the traitor Diaz and his rule. There will probably be guerrilla warfare and at any time the vigilance of the U. S. navy and the American officered constabulary relaxes, there will be a mass insurrection against Diaz. But the open warfare is considered by most to be ended for the time being. The independence of Nicaragua has been brutally crushed out, Nicaraguans agree, by the United States naval and marine forces, and one more conquest is added to the empire of American business.

Was Recognized.
Sacasa's government was recognized by Mexico and other countries, and the Diaz, conservative armies were on the point of complete defeat at the time the United States openly intervened.

The U. S. minister at Managua at one time threatened to expose instructions from Kellogg to do all possible to keep Diaz in power and destroy liberal sentiment at a time when the Coolidge administration was asserting its "neutrality" in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

Woman's Body in River.
The body of a woman about forty years old was found yesterday in the estuary at the foot of Catherine St. Three bank books, found in a pocket of her coat, bore the name Elmira Betts.

KNOCK OUT EYE OF ONE WORKER, SHOOT ANOTHER

Peonage Used in Drive Against Union

(By Worker Correspondent)

HILLS STATION, Pa., May 22.—James Moore, colored, did not want to work for the Pittsburgh Coal Co. and he is a scab in the lock-out the company maintains against its union members.

As a result he is lying in the hospital with a bullet thru his body, shot in the back by company police, and Walter Wales, of Cannonsburg, a coal and iron policeman employed by the Pittsburgh Coal Co. at Montour Mine No. 4, here, is out on bail, charged with felonious assault and battery for shooting him.

Crime Concealed.
No reports to the county authorities were made of the shooting, which took place several days ago, and nothing was done, until constant agitation and talk about it caused County Detective Dinsmore to investigate. Dinsmore was told by the coal and iron police that Moore was found in the mining village at Montour No. 4 mine, and "could give no reason for being there." The police stated that he was taken to the police barracks, but escaped thru the window, and fled, and was fired on, after he had opened fire on the police.

Dinsmore's investigation brought out the information that Moore did not have any weapon, and that he was a former employee of the company, and had come to town to take his wife away. He met the coal and iron policeman, was threatened and began to run. He was not arrested, but simply shot down as he fled, and an attempt made to keep the incident a secret.

Earl Starkey, one of the force of coal and iron police at the Crescent (Continued on Page Three)

Philadelphia Police Bar Harbor Allen's Play About Mr. God

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—The Philadelphia police department yesterday barred the one act play "Mr. God Is Not In" that was to be presented by the Workers' Theatre Alliance for the benefit of The DAILY WORKER.

Chief of detectives Gubarov entered the Machinists Temple, 13th and Spring Garden Streets and notified the committee in charge that it could not be produced as it is sacrilegious.

The play was written by Harbor Allen, former dramatic editor of The DAILY WORKER, and publicity director of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Suicide By Gas.
Louis Dennenberg, 68, a retired hardware merchant committed suicide in a clothes closet in his furnished room at 117 Hooper St., Brooklyn, today by inhaling gas, according to the police.

Joffe, Noted Russian Scientist, Speaks at Columbia Tonight

Prof. A. Joffe, famous Russian physicist, noted for his revolutionary theories on the electron and atom, will speak tonight at a joint meeting of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia and the American Physical Society tonight at the Physics Laboratories, Columbia University, 119th Street and Broadway.

Tonight's lecture by Dr. Joffe is part of the plan of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia to diffuse information on recent scientific developments in the Soviet Union.

SCAB COAL COMPANY PROPAGANDA

5 BIG REASONS
why wise miners prefer the Pittsburgh Coal Co.

Steady Work
Good working conditions
Square Deal
Friendly Bosses

A Strong and Reliable Company

WHERE CAN YOU DO BETTER?

Here are two of the posters of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, engaged now in trying to operate its mines non-union. These placards are lavishly scattered about the district, and are so utterly false and misleading that only to read them is to doubt them. Recent shootings and beatings by the company have brought out the fact that "Steady Work" means debt slavery; "Good Working Conditions" means innumerable accidents and wages so low that the miner can not live on them; "Square Deal" means being shot in the back when you try to leave the job; "Friendly Bosses" means having their coal and iron police invade your home and knock out your eye.

BE AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN— A FREE MAN— DOMINATED BY NO ONE

STAY ON THE JOB

The mines of the Pittsburgh Coal Company are going to continue to operate at full speed, and you will have steady, every-day work.

You have a good job now—stick to it—don't be misled by fly-by-night agitators—we will protect you.

Pittsburgh Coal Company Pittsburgh Pennsylvania

Lindbergh, N. Y.-Paris 4 German Communists Flier, Is Acclaimed For His Spectacular Feat Get Long Prison Terms For Political Activity

PARIS, May 22.—Capt. Charles Lindbergh, the 25-year old aviator from Missouri who completed the first New York-Paris non-stop flight in a little more than 33 hours, was resting today.

BERLIN, May 22.—Four active members of the Communist Party of Germany have just been sentenced to prison for radical activities. Charged with having "conspired against the Republic," Heinrich Evers, a member of the Central Committee of the German party was sentenced to serve three and a half years.

NO DANGER, SAYS SURVEY; FENG TO MOVE ON PEKING

Chen's Note Points to British Misdeeds

HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS

- 1.—SURVEY shows Hankow Nationalists in strong position; deny British reports about "imminent fall"; Yangtze valley normal, says German journalist.
- 2.—GENERAL FENG, allied with Nationalist, defeats Chang Tso-lin near Chengchow; Feng's main force joins other Hankow divisions in big drive on Peking.
- 3.—PAN-PACIFIC Labor Conference opens at Hankow; delegates from China, Java, Korea, the Soviet Union, Japan, France, the United States and England attend.
- 4.—TEXT of Eugene Chen's reply to British note; blames British imperialists for situation.

SHANGHAI, May 22.—In connection with the shortly expected arrival of the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, who, it is believed, is coming here to negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek, a vicious propaganda campaign is being directed by the imperialist press against the Hankow government.

All reports about "the imminent fall of Hankow" and the disorganization of the Nationalist forces are without any foundation, according to a German journalist who has just arrived from the Nationalist capital. The situation throughout the whole Yangtze valley is quite normal, he said.

Thirty-eight thousand jobless participants in the Hangkong strike are demanding doles from the Canton authorities, and threatening hostile action against the right-wing administration.

Nationalists Strong, Probe Shows. (By Nationalist News Agency)
HANKOW, May 22.—An investigation (Continued on Page Two)

LATINS RAP U. S. GUNBOAT POLICY AT GENEVA MEET

Soviet Union Demands Full Recognition

GENEVA, May 22.—Latin-American delegates severely denounced American gunboat diplomacy at the plenary session of the International Economic Conference yesterday.

Pointing out that financial investments by Wall Street bankers in Latin-America have invariably been followed by political intervention by the state department, and appealing for European investments, Senor Narvaez, delegate from Colombia declared:

"Although New York markets have been fully open the last few years and \$100,000 invested in Colombian securities, certain interventions by the state department into our internal affairs inspired apprehensions and brought a desire to have our securities listed concurrently on other markets."

"While Salvador needs capital," said Dr. Arcadia Ortiz, Salvador representative, "it would not welcome elements coming in which might afford pretext for unwelcome foreign intervention, a type with which painful experience has acquainted us."

USSR Demands Recognition.
Demanding recognition and the adoption of resolutions declaring that in order to re-establish world prosperity Communism and capitalism must work together, the Soviet Union delegation rejected the meaningless compromise preamble drawn up by Roland Boyden of the American delegation.

The "compromise" preamble reads, "Recognizing the importance of the renewal of world trade, but refraining absolutely from infringing on political questions, the conference regards participation by all members of the countries attending, irrespective of their economic systems, as a happy augury for pacific commercial cooperation of all nations"

Industrial Insurance Agents Gyped by Insurance Trust

This series of ten articles, of which this is the first, will deal with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

ARTICLE I.
By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

The machinery which the "Big Four" employ in perpetuating the exploitation of the forty million policyholders which are members of these "mutual" companies, consists of about one hundred thousand employees. The majority of these workers are known as the "field force," that is to say, they are the agents who collect and canvass in the field. That the field is productive goes without saying and is further attested to by the enormous amount of insurance in force as reported by these corporations.

It is commonly assumed by the policyholder of a weekly payment life insurance company that the agent is well-paid and lives, so to speak, on the fat of the land.

Nothing is further from the truth. The industrial insurance agent is overworked, has no definite hours, is underpaid by means of a cruel system of fines and "cuts" in his salary and is spied upon by an army of spies in the guise of assistant managers.

In common with workers in other industries and businesses, after years of hard work in building up this enormous system of swindle to which he is an unsuspecting party, he is cut loose with nothing to show for his years of labor unless under such conditions he cares to point with pride to the colossal assets which these companies have and say with Haley Fiske, "Not best because biggest, but biggest because best."

The "White Collar" Stuff.
It is safe to say that the average wage received by the industrial agent is considerably lower than those received by semi-skilled workers in factories or mills. To compensate him for his low wages, the agent is bolstered with phrases such as "you are in business for yourself" or "someday you, too, will be a manager" and tripe of a similar nature.

In this series of articles we intend to show that that which makes the agent an unwilling accomplice in the fraud of industrial life insurance is a vicious system of operation which places the agents' remunerative interests in direct opposition to the interests of the policyholder.

During the series of articles just concluded exposing the fraudulent methods used by the "Big Four" the recurring question was, "Why isn't the industrial agent shown up?"

Equally Swindled.
There is nothing to show up. The

agent is a worker who is equally swindled and exploited and suffers economic iniquities as well as does the policyholder.

The factors which contribute to his exploitation and which render the defrauding of the policyholder more facile are the following:

1. The system of lapse charges which operates in such a manner as to compel the agent to "dynamite" business which under existing circumstances will be compelled to lapse before it has accumulated a cash or non-forfeiture value.

2. The institution of competitive selling stunts which redound to the companies' benefit and leaves the ignorant public saddled with more insurance premiums than it can possibly pay.

3. The penalizing for lost business which compels the agent to work as late as nine and ten o'clock at night without payment for such work.

4. The creation of a system of payment of "special salaries" payable to agents and assistant managers which pits these workers one against the other and results in a hostility which prevents the organization of agents for protective purposes.

5. The uncertainty of the amount of wages which the industrial agent receives coupled with the present commission system makes his relationship with the policyholder an antagonistic one.

6. The "hounding" of agents for increased business production and the system of charges and fines which ultimately drive the agent out of his job. This results in large labor turnover which operates in the company's favor, as will be later shown.

Will Be Exposed.
Each of these points and others will be treated in this series and will, we believe, be of vital interest to every agent of the "Big Four."

We urge our readers to see that each of these articles finds its way into the hands of an industrial life insurance agent.

The purpose of publishing these articles is not merely to make known the facts upon which they are written but to create a sentiment among industrial insurance workers which will ultimately result in a concrete, organized opposition to the system under which they are enslaved.

Berwind, Foe of Unions, To Testify on Transit

(Continued from Page One)
into their house. Nine forced the two men to come down stairs—on the pretext of searching for liquor. The tenth did the job.

Early next morning when the news got out 40 gunmen might have been killed by infuriated young miners, had union officials not restrained them. The incident had the effect of intensifying the strike, which lasted more than a year till the sabotage of the international officials of the United Mine Workers finally broke the walkout.

Old Open Shopper.
Old Man Berwind had fought the U. M. W. of A. since 1894. At times, as in the strikes of 1906 and 1922 armed forces were used. The rest of the time the friendly neutrality of international presidents was useful.

John L. Lewis has always refused to encourage a strike against the Berwind-White Co. In 1922 the strike was led by District President John Brophy. Lewis refused aid, even in publicity. Readers of the U. M. W. of A. Journal would not have known that Somerset county was shut down, and Berwind's company and Rockefeller's Consolidation Coal Co. were being effectively attacked.

Repeated His Tales.
In early 1923 the Journal made a violent attack on the Somerset men. Lying charges were made that "reds" were dynamiting coal properties. In this Ellis Searles, Lewis' editor, was merely parroting the accusations of the Berwind-Rockefeller-Hillman gang themselves.

Berwind has again had another brush with the workers. Early last month a strike hit two of his Somerset county mines for several days. The workers forced the management to reinstate some of the strike leaders and the battle ended.

Celebrate Finish of Huge Electro Station

The Largest Electro Station in Georgia, Completed.

TIFLIS, U. S. S. R.—The first Transcaucasian hydro-electric station on the River Kura was completed. The station will have enormous importance for the economic development of Georgia. This station is one of the largest in the U. S. S. R. On the 1st of May the streets of Tiflis were lit up with electricity provided by this station.

Huerta Indicted



Adolfo de la Huerta, former provisional president of Mexico, has denied federal charges filed against him at Tucson, Ariz., charging him and four other defendants with conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws of the United States by shipping arms and ammunition to Tucson in furtherance of an alleged revolutionary plot against the Calles government of Mexico. He admitted, however, when surrendering for bail in Los Angeles, that revolutionary forces in Mexico are fighting under his banner.

HOT CAMPAIGN AGAINST ROUSE OF "BIG SIX" Milliken Slated to Head Printers

Wednesday is election day in "Big Six" the New York local of the International Typographical Union, and the largest local typographical union in the world.

The present incumbent of the presidential chair, Leon H. Rouse, a notorious reactionary, who has used every known trick of labor fakery to prevent the membership of the newspaper composing rooms obtaining shorter hours, is completing his twelfth year as president of "Big Six." He has two opponents, William M. A. Powers, and D'Arcy (Doc) Milliken.

Powers is the candidate of the odious "Administration" or Wahnetas outfit that for years dominated the International Typographical Union, and through a conspiracy with foremen of newspaper and job offices tried to starve out of the industry, through depriving them of jobs, all who refused to subscribe to its treacherous policies of playing the employers' game.

Milliken Deserves Support.
Of the three candidates, only Milliken has a program that deals with realities and that is based upon a decent trade union policy.

The Powers campaign committee is avowedly anti-labor and in favor of the most reactionary policies. The Rouse outfit has nothing to offer except lies and misrepresentation about the progress the union has made under his rule. As a matter of fact all intelligent members of the union recognize the fact that Rouse has been an impediment to progress and that the union would be much farther advanced if he had been kicked out of office years ago. As long ago as 1924 the newspaper printers had within their hands the six-hour day, but Rouse, with the aid of President Charles P. Howard, blackjacked the membership into accepting the publishers' demands.

Rouse Discredited.
This is the first time in the twelve years that he has been president that the Wahnetas machine has not supported Rouse. Although at International conventions, where he usually goes as a visitor, Rouse attends the so-called progressive caucuses, he is a low political trickster and has always been acceptable to the Wahnetas. There is but slight difference in principle between the two. However, his recent actions have been so violently anti-union that it is plain, even to the stupid Wahnetas that he is discredited among the membership, so they did not nominate him this time. Instead they nominated Powers, an utter ignoramus who is discredited among the membership, never having contributed anything to the union in the way of constructive thought or suggestion.

Only Milliken of the candidates has a clean record as a staunch fighter for unionism. He has been prominent in the labor movement for a quarter of a century and has never been known to be connected with shady transactions or to be on the employers' side of a controversy.

His campaign committee, composed of all the outstanding progressives in the union, are confident that he will be elected this Wednesday.

Gary Still Optimistic.
Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation issued his usual happy little blurb on business conditions in an address before the Iron and Steel Institute.

NEWS FROM NEW JERSEY

Weisbord Is Denied Hall by Order From Petty Politicians

PERTH AMBOY, May 22.—It has just been learned that the acting police commissioner of this city was the one who warned the owner of the Columbia hall here not to permit its use for a meeting last Thursday night at which Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic textile strike, was to have been the speaker.

Against Workers.
This experience presented to the workers a vivid example of small politicians, hall keepers and civil officers acting together in the interests of the bosses. A permit for Weisbord's meeting had been secured from the local police, and a deposit had been placed on the hall.

No Explanation Given.
When the committee appeared to make arrangements for the meeting, however, the owner refused to open the hall, curtly declining to give any explanation or reason for his action. He said, "I refuse to say anything and am thru with the meeting."

An unusually large crowd had appeared to hear Weisbord and a successful open air meeting was held opposite the hall.

Bishop Brown to Speak.
Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be the principal speaker at a meeting arranged by the local branch of the International Labor Defense at Washington Hall, Fayette St., near Madison Ave.

Open Air Meetings.
Every Saturday evening there will be an educational meeting at the corner of Smith and Elm Sts., as a part of a drive to organize the organized workers of Perth Amboy, and to acquaint them with the great danger of another imperialist war.

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER).
NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—Railroad workers all over the country are in revolt for higher wages, the B & O Plan and company union experiments notwithstanding.

Yesterday we read about the threat of the workers on the Pere Marquette threatening to strike unless they receive increased wages and better working conditions. The recent increase granted by the railroad arbitration boards to thousands of workers on many roads proves that the workers employed on the railroads resent the slave-like conditions they work under.

The employees of the Hudson and Manhattan Tubes are also in revolt for better wages. The men receive \$5.60 for an eight hour day. This wage is lower than received on the I. R. T. or B. M. T. which is \$6.90 per day. At the last meeting of the local affiliated with Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, many of the men were in favor of declaring a strike. This action was temporarily delayed until an official of the International arrives from Cleveland.

Hilfers Helps the Bosses.
NEWARK, N. J., May 22.—At the meeting of the Essex Trades Council it was reported by representatives of the Window Cleaners Local 22 that the bosses were violating the agreements with the union and hiring scabs.

The question was placed in the hands of the arbitration committee for investigation. Henry Hilfers, head of the arbitration committee, has visited some of the bosses but in vain. This gentleman instead of defending the union criticizes the local and informs them nothing can be done. The members of the local are indignant and are waiting impatiently for the agreements to run out, so they can deal with the bosses. This local has a fair agreement with its employers including certain holidays which meets with the displeasure of Hilfers. Instead of fighting aggressively to defend the interests of the union Hilfers is playing in the hands of the bosses and accuses the union members of being Bolsheviks because most of the members are Ukrainians.

Hilfers was dumped as state secretary of the N. J. Federation, and it is safe to say that in due time he will be compelled to retire from active participation in Union Labor work.

Austria Metal Workers Present Gift to Soviet Labor On Anniversary

MOSCOW.—As a mark of solidarity, the unemployed copper workers of Vienna sent a copper vase to the Metal Workers' Union of the USSR as a May 1st gift. In the letter accompanying the gift, the Vienna copper workers (a section of the Austrian Metal Workers' Union) write:

"We would like this small present to be a token of the fact that the free copper workers' organization of Vienna, proudly regards itself as the vanguard in the fight for international trade union unity. Long live unity. We extend our proletarian hands to you in fraternal solidarity."

Turkish Trains Collide.
LONDON, May 22.—Many persons are reported to have been killed and injured in a railroad collision near Adana, according to a central news dispatch from Constantinople.

Mayor Gives Bail



Mayor John L. Duvall, above, of Indianapolis, Indiana, and his brother-in-law, William C. Buser, city controller, have given bail after the filing of affidavits against them in the Marion County criminal court, charging conspiracy to commit a felony. The affidavits, filed by William H. Remy, prosecuting attorney, allege that Duvall and Buser had falsified sworn statements as to contributions to the Duvall campaign in 1925. The mayor is charged, also, with violating the corrupt practices act in promising offices in obtaining election support.

Pan-Pacific Conference Of Labor at Hankow

(Continued from Page One)

tion by a representative of the Nationalist News Agency discloses that the defenses along the Yuch-Han line are more than ample to cope with any possible danger that may arrive. Rumors here have had a large effect on the situation. Nationalist forces are advancing steadily northward and the planned attack against Chengchow is expected momentarily. General Yang Sen, the constitutionally unreliable warlord of Szechuan, is held completely in check upriver.

A subsidiary force of General Feng Yu-hsiang is cleaning up remnants of Wu Pei-fu's forces northwest of Hupieh while his main force is joining with Tang Shen-chi in the northward drive.

A big mass meeting was held here to welcome the delegates to the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference which opened sessions yesterday. The conference had delegates present from France, America, England, Java, Korea, the Soviet Union and Japan.

Delegates from Australia were unable to attend because they had been refused visas by their Government, while a number of Japanese delegates were placed under arrest and were prevented from leaving for the Conference.

The Conference was scheduled to have been held at Canton on May 1st, but was changed to Hankow because of right wing control of Canton.

Defeats Chang.
HANKOW, May 22.—The troops of General Feng Yuhsiang ("Christian General") who has allied himself with the Hankow Nationalists, decisively defeated the seventeenth corps of Chang Tso-lin's army. Chang's troops are retreating in disorder to Chengchow.

The Nationalist troops captured large quantities of military supplies and took a large number of prisoners.

The battle was perhaps the most stubborn one fought in Feng's southern drive along the Peking-Hankow railway. The Northern troops were better equipped, possessing armored cars, airplanes and heavy artillery. Heavy losses were sustained by both sides.

Correct Policy.
HANKOW, May 22.—In presenting its greetings to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, the Fifth Congress of the Chinese Communist Party declared that analysis of the revolution made at the Seventh Plenum of the International is correct and will serve as a guide for the Communist Party of China.

The establishment of a Government dictated by the working class, the peasantry and the small business men, traders and artisans corresponds to the present stage of the Chinese revolution, the statement said.

Score Imperialism In China In Front Of British Embassy

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Carrying placards demanding the withdrawal of British troops and warships from China, more than one hundred men and women staged a half-hour demonstration in front of the British embassy yesterday.

Huge crowds gathered in front of the embassy to watch the demonstration caused a traffic jam.

Among those participating were members of the Kuomintang, members of the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers League. The demonstration was organized under the direction of the Hands Off China Conference of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington.

"America is No Catspaw for British Imperialism," "China for the Chinese," "Down With British Imperialism" and "British Imperialism Must Not Plunge the United States Into a War With China or the Soviet Union," read some of the placards displayed.

Workers Party Statements.
In a statement issued after the demonstration, the Workers Party declared that British imperialism was attempting to goad the Soviet Union into a war.

"With startling rapidity there have taken place the shooting down of peaceful strikers, the concentration of thousands of troops in Shanghai, the horrible massacre of Nanking, the provocative raid on the Soviet embassy in Peking, the mass of warships around Hankow and finally the raid on the Russian trade delegation in London," says the statement.

Wuhan (Hankow).
"In disclaiming his Government's responsibility for the course of events indicated in the communication under reply, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has to emphasize the fact that however sincere may be the British Government's appreciation of the ideals of the Chinese people, it is only by statesmanship born of knowledge and vision that the British Government will be able to meet the aspirations which the minister has voiced and continues to voice on behalf of revolutionary and Nationalist China.

Scores British Militarist Stand.
"Had their policy and action been informed by such statesmanship, the British Government could not have failed to perceive the palpable contradiction between the policy of peace and conciliation as expressed in the Hankow agreement and the other policy of military intervention and political sabotage necessarily implied in the despatch to Shanghai of the greatest naval and land force which Britain has ever concentrated in the Far East since the Opium Wars. The menacing and warlike character of the entire British expeditionary force with its seamen and soldiers, its battle-cruisers, destroyers, and gunboats, its aeroplanes, its armored cars and tanks, its trenches, barbed wire and sandbags, is so glaring that the British explanation of the defensive and peaceful mission of the expedition savors of gross cynicism.

"It is any wonder then that the promise and possibilities of the Hankow agreement have been frustrated and the British proposals of January 27 have seemed a gesture of derision and mockery and conditions along the great line of the Yangtze have arisen which make it difficult to sustain economic stability which would mean employment for workers in England and in Nationalist China? Instead of fastening on the British engine of war at Shanghai as the signal cause of most of the extra-revolutionary activity in Nationalist territory the British Government dig into sand and pretend it is 'Communist influence' and not their own blunder that has agitated and inflamed Nationalist China since the conclusion of the Hankow Agreement.

Trust of Masses.
"While the Foreign Minister has indignantly repel the allegation that those for whom he speaks 'have failed to make good their claim to government in accordance with the standards of responsible government' as well as to protest against the representation of the Nationalist Government as a 'regime totally incapable of discharging the responsibilities of a civilized government,' he has to assign to British policy and action the responsibility for the present state of relations between Nationalist China and England. And these relations will never improve as long as British statesmanship fail to realize that the Nationalist Government at Wuhan are the sole depositary of the state power in Nationalist China and, because they have the confidence and trust of the revolutionary masses, are alone competent and able to reach an enduring settlement with the British Government and people."

Editor Speaks at W. P. Picnic at Verona, Pa.

VERONA, Pa., May 22.—Party members and sympathizers are making elaborate plans for the Decoration day picnic to be held next Monday at the farm of F. Gajda at Cheswick. S. Zidnich, editor of "Radnick" will be the principal speaker.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

A. F. L. Executives Ask Locals Oppose Indiana Injunction

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 22.—In the case of Indianapolis Street Railway Company vs. Robert B. Armstrong and John Parker, which establishes a precedent for the extension of the injunction power of judges and its use against the formation of labor unions, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has adopted a resolution of protest.

The resolution is, in part, as follows: "WHEREAS, In the case of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company vs. Robert Armstrong and John M. Parker (vice-presidents of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America) and others, it has been held that a court order restraining them from advising employees of the Indianapolis Street Railway Company to strike could be extended to apply to 'all persons having knowledge of this order,' which included certain employees of the company, and

"WHEREAS, This construction of the said provision of the said Clayton Act opens the way for any employer to obtain an injunction against his employees to prevent a strike, and

"WHEREAS, Under the precedent established by this decision any employer can apply for an injunction against outsiders, possibly even agents of his own, and then have the said injunction extended to cover his employees, who can then be enjoined without even the right of hearing, be it therefore

"RESOLVED, That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor calls upon all city central bodies, state federations of labor and local unions in the United States to take action, encouraging and approving this contest by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, and that the secretary be and he is hereby instructed to forward this resolution to these various affiliated bodies."

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

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

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

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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WORKERS OF SOVIET UNION NOT WORRIED BY BARRAGE OF LIES

By WM. F. KRUSE.
(Moscow Correspondent of the DAILY WORKER.)

THE recent hectic orgy of fake news stories and alarmist rumors that graced the pages of the capitalist press in America gave unmistakable proof of a fact as cheering to labor's vanguard as it is distasteful to the bosses—that among the working class there is a mounting interest in the affairs and progress of the first workers' and peasants' republic, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics. The big American dailies do not waste their ink on such subjects unless the workers are thinking about them—and thinking favorably. When this interest on the part of the relatively backward American workers reached the point of crystallizing into a trade union delegation to visit Soviet Russia—what else was to be expected than precipitate activity from the lie-factories of Riga, Bucharest and Chicago?

But this activity proves too much as well as too little. It does not prove its original assertions of discord and disintegration in the Soviet Union—these yarns are so improbable that even a considerable section of the American capitalist press was moved to remonstrate—it proves instead that the workers of America are beginning to stir along the same lines which their fellow-workers of Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium and many other countries have long since travelled, namely, to the interest in and the gathering of first hand information, through a workers' delegation, about what is actually taking place in Russia today. It is for the purpose of helping to meet this renewed interest that the following data is submitted.

Where is Russia Going.

Every worker, in Russia or elsewhere throughout the world, is vitally concerned with this question. What is the line of development—is it upward or downward, is it toward the increasing socialization of industry or is it objectively strengthening the position of the "new Soviet bourgeoisie"? Are the productive forces

growing, what is the tempo of growth and how will this affect the development in the years immediately before us?

The answers can be given immediately and unequivocally—the productive forces are growing, the socialist elements on all fields of activity are on the ascent, the position of the working class, absolutely and with respect to other social elements, is becoming increasingly predominant.

This does not mean that the millennium has arrived—nor that everything is to the complete satisfaction of those who bear on their shoulders this greatest achievement in all the life of the working class. The shortcomings and deficiencies are exposed with a frankness, a ruthlessness, that absolutely flabbergasts the American Babbit—accustomed as he is to a perpetual process of concealment of all weaknesses in his little individualistic peanut-stand enterprise, and inexplicable also to the trust managers who for self-preservation keep to themselves all information except that which they think is good (propaganda) for the workers to know. Only by this fearless exposure of shortcomings are remedies found and realistic programs mapped out in a workers' economy.

There has been a most encouraging raising of productive forces on all fields. In agriculture, for instance, with a total valuation of crops (on the basis of pre-war prices) of 10 billion rubles in 1925 we find this year a valuation of 10,700 million, or an increase of 7%. There has been, furthermore, an increase of 15.3% in village manucultivation of more and other technical cultures.

The Position of Industry.

In industry as a whole we find an increase of 15%—in the heavy

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Begin Machine Works in Armenian Soviet Republic

ERVIAN, Armenia.—Building has commenced on the Dzerzhinsky Machine Works. These works will provide machinery not only for Armenia, but also for the neighboring republic and will be one of the largest in Transcaucasia.

The Council of People's Commissaries of the Azerbadjan Republic has set up a committee to draw up a plan for industrialization of the Dashkesan district providing for the construction of large metallurgical works with an output capacity of 155,000 tons. Dashkesan will be linked up with the city of Gandjha by a railway line 170 versts long.

110 New Industrial Enterprises Planned By Georgian Republic

MOSCOW.—The Council of National Economy of Georgia has endorsed the five-year industrial development for the Republic. The plan provides for the construction of 110 new enterprises in Georgia including canning factories, oil mills, starch works, bacon factories, etc. The foundation of a number of these factories have been laid already and will be completed this year.

Big Internal Loan Is Floated by Soviets

MOSCOW.—The internal loan of 100,000,000 roubles recently floated by the government of the USSR has been entirely completed by the date fixed. The loan was subscribed by one and one half times. Applications for bonds amounting to over 50,000,000 roubles were turned down.

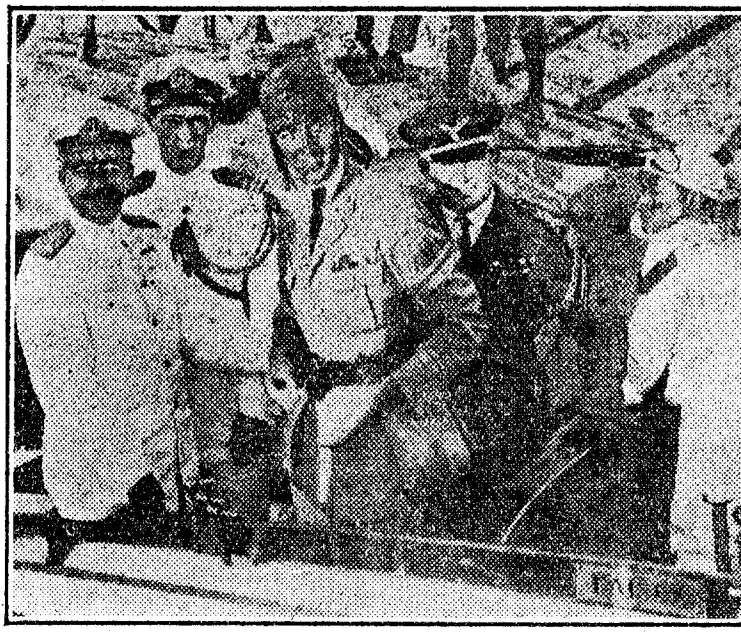
facture. Some increase in acreage devoted to hemp and cotton is shown, but this is offset by a decline in Ukrainian acreage of flax and sugarbeets. Great store is laid upon the development of the technical crops as an indispensable basis for the industrialization of the country, and extensive irrigation and colonization projects are under way to foster the branches 19.7%, in the light 12.3%. New capital sunk into industry this year will amount to 845 million rubles, as compared with 750 to 780 million actually so invested last year. Reckoning on basis of total commodity production at pre-war production costs we get the following comparison with the 1923 situation: 1926 agriculture shows an increase of 151%, and 1926 industry 237%. Under the state budget the Department for Planned Economy (Gosplan) will put into industry this year 380 million rubles, as compared with 193 million last year, an increase of 96.4%. Last year, however, an additional 140 million rubles was raised in loans for these same industries making the actual increase assured from the budget alone 47 million. Total money increased by 150 million rubles or 11%; total bank resources by 24%.

(To be continued)

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CROSSES THE SOUTH ATLANTIC



Major Sarmiento de Beires, noted Portuguese aviator, who flew from Boloma, Portuguese Guinea, off the African coast, across the south Atlantic to the Portuguese-speaking country of Brazil, South America, is shown in this photo being received by Brazilian naval officials at Rio de Janeiro.

CHARGE STIMSON PLAYED GAME OF BIG BUSINESS

Will Face Fire of Pres. Coolidge Critics

By A Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Coolidge's "peace" emissary to Nicaragua, Henry L. Stimson, may not have had much trouble in "persuading" the revolting Nicaraguan generals to disarm, but he will not have quite as easy a time of it disarming criticism in congress.

Mr. Stimson is going to have to explain quite a number of things to certain congressional quarters. It was authoritatively indicated by a source very close to Senator Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, and Senator Swanson, ranking democrat on the committee, that they propose hailing Mr. Stimson before the committee when congress convenes and giving him the opportunity of "persuading"

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Knock Out One Miner's Eye; Shoot Another

(Continued from Page One)

mine of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is under arrest for knocking out the eye of a miner named Joseph and Andrew.

Starkey heard children shouting in the house of Andrew, and not liking what they said, he invaded Andrew's home, met Andrew, who was standing at the foot of the stairs, calling to his sons to quiet down, and struck him a smashing blow on the left side of his head, crushing the eye socket, and so damaging the eye-ball that an operation to remove it was necessary.

State of Peonage.

Armed company guards hold any scab miners who come into town to their jobs at the Crescent Mine. Several miners who were enticed into the company's power thru misunderstandings, have been compelled at the point of rifles and pistols to go to work in the mine, and have been able to escape only at the risk of their lives, and in the dead of night.

Wages paid are very low, and men are in debt to the company, which practices, with the aid of Coal and Iron Police a sort of peonage.

In Company Jail.

Those owing money and attempting to leave town are arrested for "beating their bills" and thrown into the private jail of the Pittsburgh Co., which is a noisome cellar, in the basement of one of the buildings owned by the company. The cells are infested with vermin, and are damp, dark and unhealthy in every way.

The entire country around hates the Pittsburgh company for its brutalities and exactions. Recently a truck loaded with furniture for the use of scabs started for Red Hill. The truck was owned by the Detroit Rapid Transit Co.

The driver was misdirected all around the country by every one he met, and after being in Coal Center and Philipsburg, wound up on a railroad track on the bank of a river. A train came along and knocked it to pieces. The driver, who was slightly

Comintern Plenum Starts Sessions In Momentous Hour

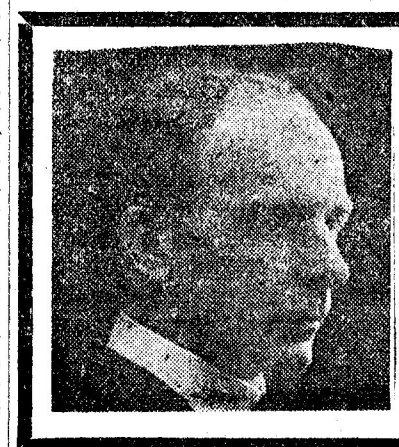
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 22.—The ordinary plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International was opened here Wednesday with the problems created by the threat of war, and the struggle against this danger. The plenum had before it also at its first session the problems of the Chinese revolution, and the convocation of the sixth world congress of the Communist International, as well as other questions.

Pravda Points Danger.

An article in Pravda on the opening of the plenum of the Communist International points out that it comes a most momentous and dangerous historical hour. The onslaughts against the workers of Europe, against revolutionary China and against the U. S. S. R. are three links in the chain of the struggle of imperialism against revolution. The danger of war, says Pravda, has immensely increased recently because of the sharpening of political and economic contradictions on a world wide scale and the more intense reaction, eager to drown revolution in streams of blood.

But the union of revolutionary republics gains strength and the Chinese revolution is growing. The rallying of the Bolsheviks all over the world is actually more necessary than ever, and the Communist International will know how to reply to the questions brought up by history and point out the right way to proletarian parties throughout the world.

Injured in the wreck, then produced a union card in the carpenters' union, and claimed he had never heard of the lockout in Red Hill. One of the problems of this struggle in the coal fields is the conspiracy of silence maintained by the newspapers of the vicinity, especially.



Capitalist Justice

HARRY F. SINCLAIR, millionaire oil operator, cited for contempt of court to serve three months in jail, is still at large, although more than five years have passed since the notorious lease was made, which robbed the people of the United States of millions of dollars worth of oil lands. Even the capitalist New York World is forced to admit that his progress toward the cell, in which he so rightly belongs, has not been swift, "or that his arrival is near or even certain."

The DAILY WORKER and its staff will not receive such polite or considerate treatment at the hands of the Court of Special Sessions, when it comes to trial on May 27th. It will require the most determined struggle to wrest even the slightest concession from the capitalist courts. It is evident that the reactionary forces seeking to secure the suspension of The DAILY WORKER will leave no stone unturned in order to secure the swiftest possible action against our paper. In fact the very elements which are protecting the hide of Harry F. Sinclair, the Martin W. Littletons and the like, will be the very ones to expedite the blow against our paper.

Only the most energetic efforts on the part of the supporters of The DAILY WORKER will enable us to secure the necessary resources for a vigorous and effective legal resistance against the onslaught of the American Black Hundreds. Contributions at this time are the vital keys to the situation. Our case is before you. Give us your verdict in dollars—and rush them along.

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The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference Rallies Millions for Common Struggle Against Imperialism

The convening of the Pan-Pacific Labor Congress, now in session in Hankow, means two things:

1. That the labor movements of the Pacific are preparing for common action against imperialism and colonial capitalism.
2. That the young Chinese labor movement by reason of its heroic struggle against both these forms of oppression, has been given the leadership of this great joint movement by common consent.

The Pan-Pacific Labor Conference, following closely upon the world conference of colonial peoples in Brussels to organize the struggle against imperialism, is of the greatest historic significance. Not only is it the first conference of this kind to be held (the only other effort in this direction being a conference of transport workers in Canton in 1924) but it convenes at a time when the Chinese labor movement is confronted with the task of organizing and leading the struggle for national liberation.

The hostility with which world imperialism regards this conference is shown by the arrest of the Japanese delegates and the refusal of visas by their government to the representatives of the Australian labor unions which sponsored the conference.

Planned for Canton originally the treason of Chiang-kai Shek and the armed aggression of imperialism in China made it necessary to remove the conference to Hankow—the industrial center of China and the stronghold of the revolutionary nationalist government.

The militant trade unionists of America, France and Great Britain are represented at the conference and its sessions will formulate plans for linking up the labor movements of both the imperialist and colonial nations in a common struggle against world imperialism.

For the American workingclass, whose rulers are rapidly becoming the dominant factor in the Pacific, the Conference in Hankow is a call to action, side by side with the millions of colonial workers and peasants of the Philippines, China, Japan, Java, India and Korea.

The Conference marks a turning point in the history of the world labor-movement because it brings into the ranks of world labor in organized form the colonial and semi-colonial labor movements which the reformist leaders of the Amsterdam and Second International and the reactionary officialdom of the American labor movement have so far considered as unimportant factors to which no attention need be paid.

The Achievement of Lindbergh.

A former United States mail airplane pilot, twenty-five years of age, is acclaimed by the whole world because of his intrepidity in conquering single-handed in a monoplane the 3,800 miles that separates New York from Paris. The feat was accomplished in thirty-three and a half hours—an average speed of more than a hundred miles an hour.

No one begrudges young Charles A. Lindbergh his acclaim. His modesty, that caused him to regard with something approaching indifference the plaudits that greeted his record-breaking flight with but one stop from San Diego, California, to New York, thence a continuous flight from New York to Paris, is in striking contrast to the gang of naval aviators that the United States government has been advertising in order to popularize the idea of military glory before the masses of this country. Such a person as Lindbergh is not to be mentioned in the same breath with the Italian, De Pinedo, the cheap, publicity seeking, contemptible fascist propagandist lickspittle of Mussolini, who has been cavorting around the United States the past few weeks.

What may become of Lindbergh now that he has achieved fame is problematical. The American ambassador to Paris, Herick, was on the job to welcome him and, although it was a private venture, the government will try to utilize him for jingo propaganda, especially in view of the fact that its own would-be trans-Atlantic flyers of the Byrd calibre have thus far failed even to get started to Paris.

Already young Lindbergh has received offers of hundreds of thousands of dollars from movie theatre magnates, always on the alert to capitalize fame or notoriety in any form. He may recover from his modesty and rest on his laurels and wealth that is flowing his way. What becomes of him is of importance only to himself and those closest to him.

This flight brings Paris nearer to New York by many hours and is one more indication of the development of the technique of transportation that erases distances and geographically welds together the nations of the earth.

While fully joining in the general acclaim of this achievement, we must at the same time remember that the stupendous publicity attached to the flight, possibly even against the desires of Lindbergh, all bears the stamp of militarism. And the thought that irresistably clutches the mind of all who are even slightly aware of the clash of imperialist interests throughout the world is that this and other air flights signalize a revolution in warfare. No longer will the actual combatants be the sufferers, but today, in 33 hours, heavily loaded planes can leave New York and bomb Paris or London or vice versa. It means that in the next war the fear so acutely felt when German dirigibles, easily detected and destroyed by anti-aircraft guns, hovered over the fog banks of England, will become a reality as the comparatively small, swift-travelling planes sweep over cities leaving death and destruction in their trail.

Every step in advance in the technique of industry or transportation is utilized by the war-mongers and young Lindbergh is hailed today and his heroic achievement connected with militarism and heralded to the world in order that all young men may come to regard war and everything connected with it as glorious. Such propaganda makes recruiting easier. The youth of the working class who are lured into the war machine in the hope of emulating Lindbergh must be taught that when masses of them go into the fray there is no individual records of heroism, and

ALL THE OLD EGGS ARE ROTTEN



The capitalist parties have no real issues—the points of difference between them are of minor importance, and largely such as can not be taken frankly to the voters. The republican and democratic campaigns therefore are fought over fake or obsolete issues—only the Workers Party gives the workers a chance to vote for something interesting to them.

Great Britain Meets Defeat at Geneva.

The debate which has taken place at the Geneva Economic Conference on the question of relations with the Soviet Union has shown clearly the sharpening antagonism between British and American imperialism.

The British representative, Sir Arthur Balfour, voted against the compromise resolution submitted by Henry M. Robinson, American representative, which had as its purpose the prevention of an open break with the Soviet Union representatives at the conference. This resolution declared that "participation of all nations irrespective of their economic systems is a happy augury for the pacific commercial relations of all countries."

Inasmuch as the raids on the Soviet Union embassy in Peking, in which Great Britain took a leading part, has been followed by the raid on the offices of the Soviet Union Trade Mission in London and the Tories are working openly for a break with the Soviet Union, the American resolution is a slap in the face given American imperialism's chief rival.

The Soviet Union representatives voted against the compromise, the Turkish delegation abstained from voting and both delegations thus stand committed to the original demand for a declaration by the conference of peaceful intentions toward and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

British imperialism has met defeat at Geneva. Not only has it been forced to watch the revolutionary diplomacy of the Soviet Union tear great gaps in the European front against the Soviet Union which it has been so busily engaged in building but it has been given a public rebuke formulated by its main imperialist enemy.

The resolution of course is meaningless insofar as it affords a guarantee of no further offensives against the Soviet Union but the conference has shown to the world's workingclass the desire of the Soviet Union for peace as well as the indisputable evidence of the fact that even a temporary solution of Europe's economic difficulties is impossible without trade relations with the population in a country comprising one-sixth of the earth's surface.

Wall Street at Work in Nicaragua.

Dr. Sacasa, head of the Liberal forces in Nicaragua, according to dispatches, has sailed for Guatemala with his staff but intends to return in 1928 to contest the elections against Wall Street's puppet Diaz.

In the meantime the Liberal troops are being disarmed by American marines in a most brutal manner. The two marines who were killed recently lost their lives when they went into action against Liberal forces who had made no attack upon them. Dispatches state that bullets flying over the camp of the marines were considered sufficient excuse for the attack on the Liberals. Diaz' army consists of American marines engaged in what the state department calls "pacification" of Nicaragua. This pacification, which is in reality war upon the Nicaraguan masses is designed to crush all opposition to Wall Street's candidate so that in 1928 Wall Street government can proclaim triumphantly that its candidate has been returned "with the support of the overwhelming majority of the Nicaraguan people."

This war upon the Nicaraguan people is being waged "without the advice and consent" of Congress. It is a bandit adventure of which the American masses do not approve but Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg government goes ahead with its plans for erecting a government subservient to its interests upon the wreckage of liberty and the bloody bodies of murdered Nicaraguans.

American imperialism is seen in action in Nicaragua. The fate of Nicaragua is the fate that Wall Street government has prophesied for all of Latin America.

It is the duty of our party and the American workingclass to form the closest possible alliance with the masses of Latin America—to set up a fighting front against American imperialism and defeat its murderous purposes by all possible means.

That no matter how brave and daring they are they will perish ignobly and unknown in an infamous cause—the cause of the imperialist bandits of Wall Street, London, Paris and other centers of bank capital; a cause in which no worker should risk a hair of his head.

Wicks to Give Economic Interpretation

The series of four lectures on China to be given by H. M. Wicks, at the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street, beginning this Friday evening, is the first attempt to depict the events in that country from a strictly economic standpoint. From every part of the world material for these lectures have been gathered and facts dug up about China that, if known heretofore, have never been co-ordinated so that they could be understood in relation to each other and to the events happening in China today.

Without understanding the economic factors involved in the great revolution in the Orient it is not possible to really know anything worth while of the conflict.

A Treat For Students. Those who have listened to Wicks' former lectures on international policy know that a treat is in store for them at these lectures. Careful outlines have been prepared and will be given to each student on attendance at the lectures. No one can obtain the outlines who does not attend. At each lecture the outline will be placed in the hands of the student before the start of the lecture, so that it can be followed point by point.

Many of those who heard Wicks lecture last year on "Locarno and the World Court" and his lectures this year on "China," have requested that this course be published, so arrangements have been made to take the lectures down in short-hand in order that they may be published serially in the Party publications and later issued as a book.

Iron and Bronze Union Hold Meeting Tomorrow

A very important general membership meeting of the Iron and Bronze Workers' union will be held on tomorrow evening, at the Rand School Building, 7 East 15th Street.

The first nomination for all officers of the union will be made and reports concerning the union's activities and the conditions in the trade will be given.

There are some recommendations of the Executive Board to be acted upon, also the rest of the recommendations of the unemployment benefit committee will be discussed and adopted.

Street Car Workers Ask Aid in Injunction Fight

WASHINGTON, (FP) May 22.—Support by all branches of organized labor—local, central and state—for the appeal made to the federal supreme court against the injunction secured against the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employees in Indianapolis, is asked by the executive council of the American Federation of labor.

The injunction aims to forbid workers to go on strike. International Branch 1 sub-section 6-A will hold a mass meeting tonight, 8 p. m., at 46 Ten Eyck St., Brooklyn as a part of the Ruthenberg Recruiting Drive for new members for the Workers (Communist) Party.

All workers are invited to attend and bring their friends.

AMUSEMENTS

"Ruddigore," or the Curse of Timely Satire

Reviewed By VERN SMITH
"All philosophical pessimists should see "Ruddigore." The fact that its burlesque is almost pointless to half the audience shows that the world makes progress. The novel and melodrama of the cursed noble family, the true heir living in disguise and concealment, the animated picture gallery of ancestors, the ruined mad maiden, which it is the principal task of "Ruddigore" to laugh out of existence, happily no longer exist. If Gilbert and Sullivan's quaint little opera continues to survive, however half heartily, it lives like Don Quixote, without what must have been the real salt and flavor its contemporaries tasted in it.

As for me, I got my kick out of watching the middle class ladies in the orchestra trying dutifully, in memory of Lucia and Ophelia, to feel sorry for poor mad Meg.

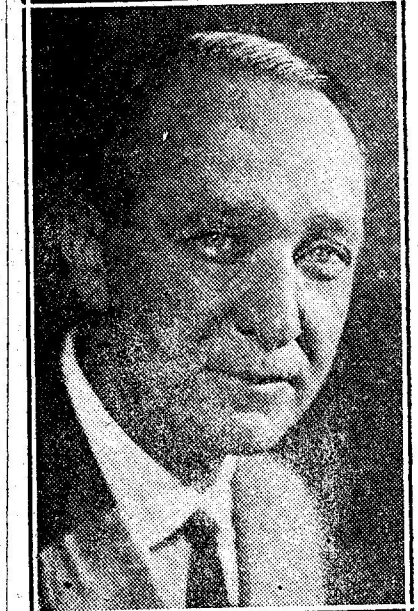
They do it well at the Cosmopolitan—well enough—the music is charming, the color scheme neatly worked out, the traditional costumes, and the acting equally so. Nothing is so eternally unchanging in its presentation and costuming as a Gilbert and Sullivan opera, and in this one there is little room for real genius. The original touch is something that could not have been foreseen by the authors, and consists in superimposing on the comfortably athletic lines of the modern chorus girl costumes invented for the wasp-waisted beauties of years gone by.

Violet Carlsson is an excellent May Rosebud; she tried to make understanding to an age of jass the burlesque of a character on which the peace that passeth understanding has rested for half a century and more. True, I doubt greatly whether any maiden ever managed her emotions by the book of etiquette, but in the days of Gilbert and Sullivan there were those, we are told, who thought did.

But if you're tired of jazz, there is no better way you can gather arguments for your heresy than from the good old tunes. They're pretty. Such things are rare today; do not let your radicalism interfere with their enjoyment. Gilbert and Sullivan may be ancient; they may be one of the duties of middle class society; but they are intrinsically enjoyable.

And if you're anyways radical, you can't help liking the sacrilege with which the fame of Britain, ruler of the union jack are handled. The claws of the villain pro-tem are about to clutch the throat of the lady in distress, and a sailor waves the flag above her—"Foiled, by a union jack!" Thirty hearts-of-oak cruise the seas in a little sloop, out of pure mag-

REGINALD MASON



Gives a realistic tone to his role of philosopher in "Right You Are If You Think You Are," the Pirandello comedy at the Garrick Theatre.

unanimity of heart springing every powerful French frigate they meet—"only a damned Monsoor." On such, say Gilbert and Sullivan, rests the fame of British fair play.

Beside the chorus of bridesmaids, there is a male chorus. Its only reason for existence is to provide support for the glowing hussar coats whose flapping sleeves bob thru the decorous melee that properly ends a comic opera act.

Herbert Waterous as twenty-first wicked baronet of the House of Murgatroyd, and Alexander Clark as Robin Oakapple are good actors and good singers.

"The Mikado" Will Be Ames' Next Production

Winthrop Ames is planning to present "The Mikado" early next season. This means that his plans for "The Gondoliers," which was originally announced, is laid aside for the time being. The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta will open in September at the Plymouth Theatre, where his last two productions "Iolanthe" and "The Pirates of Penzance," made such a success.

The Ames company, which has been touring the Eastern cities, and is now playing in Boston, will form the nucleus of "The Mikado." Performances of "Iolanthe" and "Pirates of Penzance" will probably be included at special matinees—for both of these operettas proved very very popular here. The production of "The Gondoliers," may also be done later in the season.

Broadway Briefs

The Bronx Opera House, beginning tonight will show "Fog," the work of John Willard, author of "Cat and Canary," the mystery play which has been playing at the National Theatre for many months, will have the following players in the cast: Ben Hendricks, Jay Adair, Margot Lester, Alexander Clarke, Jr., Wilfred Jessup and Fred Garland.

This week's vaudeville program at Moss' Broadway will include: Princess Wah-letka, in her psychic act; Ruby Norton; Billy Glason; Val Harris and Vera Griffin and Esmond and Grant.

The Theatre Guild has acquired for production next season Romain Rolland's "That's the Game of Love and Death." The play was announced for production by the Neighborhood Playhouse sometime ago.

"Abie's Irish Rose" begins its sixth year at the Republic Theatre tonight.

"Spread Eagle," the anti-war satirical play now running at the Martin Beck theatre, is reported to have been banned from the films because it is "unpatriotic."

Beginning with the first release for next season every picture coming from Warner Bros. studio will be accompanied by a Vitaphone musical score.

Bishop Brown to Speak Daily Worker Defence

Bishop William Montgomery Brown will be the principal speaker at THE DAILY WORKER Conference which has been arranged for Friday evening, June 3rd at 8 P. M. at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street. To this meeting, left wing organizations from all parts of the city are being invited including trade unions, Workers Party branches, left wing minorities, fraternal organizations, clubs, etc.

The purpose of the conference is to take up the question of the defense of THE DAILY WORKER, now the target of attack from a number of patriotic societies which are seeking to suppress the paper. Specifically it will take up the question of the Giant Midsummer Carnival and Fair which has been arranged for Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24.

A number of organizations have already promised to take a prominent part by pledging to take charge of one or more of the attractions which are being arranged. Invitations have been sent to all of the organizations mentioned above.

RIGHT YOU ARE

IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:40
31st. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Mr. Fin Fassus By

The SECOND MAN

GUILD THEATRE, W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Pygmalion

The SILVER CORD

John Golden Th. 55 E. of B'way. Circle
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Wk: Ned McComb's Daughter

TIMES SQ. CRIME

THEATRE, W. 42 St.
Evs. 8:30. Matinees
Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER

Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDRON 125 W. 47th St., East of
B'way. Mats. WED. and SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.

"FOG"

Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

SYD CHAPLIN

IN THE MISSING LINK

B. S. COLONY BROADWAY
MOSS' 31st. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40

Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices.

Sam HARRIS THEATRE, West 42nd St.
H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY

Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-\$1. Eves. 50c-\$2.

Meeting Tonight of Registered Furriers At Manhattan Lyceum

Registered members of the Furriers union working in shops of the Associated Fur Manufacturers will meet tonight after work at Manhattan Lyceum. A meeting of all shop chairmen will be held in the same hall, tomorrow night right after work.

Hyman Chesak, Active Worker, Dies in Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—Hyman Chesak, 30, active member of the Workers' (Communist) Party and the Freiheit Singing Society was buried today. Funeral services were held at the Workers Party headquarters, 521 York Ave.

Tonight marks the three hundredth performance of "2 Girls Wanted," the Gladys Unger play at the Little Theatre.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Question of Collaboration Between Producers and Consumers' Co-operatives

The world economic conference of the League of Nations, (May 1927, at Geneva) will also deal with the question of international collaboration between producers and consumers co-operative societies. (Point 2) "Agriculture" contains the following proposals:

1. The present position of agriculture compared with the pre-war period with respect to production, consumption, stocks of goods, prices and free exchange of agricultural produce.
2. Causes of the present difficulties.
3. Possibilities of international measures of help:
 - (a) Development and international collaboration between producers and consumers' co-operatives, INCLUDING THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS.
 - (b) Continuous exchange of all information on the general position of agriculture, scientific and technical investigations, agrarian credit, etc.
 - (c) Raising the purchasing capacity of farmers.

The Financial Position of Co-operatives in the Soviet Union

According to a report of the Trade Commissariat on the result of an investigation of the financial position of co-operatives, a change for the better has been registered in the CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVES which have been able to consolidate their position. The co-operatives' own funds amounted on 1.7.26 already to 27.5% of the total trade fund. According to the plan of the Central Executive about 34 million roubles out of clear profits are to be spent on re-embursements, whilst 3,800,000 roubles is to be granted for cultural and educational purposes. The trade Commissariat recommends smaller re-embursements and the formation of reserve funds to be invested in shares for a special inter-co-operative loan.

The PRODUCERS AND WORKERS' CO-OPERATIVES have also increased their own working capital. Whilst on 1.10.24 the latter amounted to only 21% of the total balance, it amounted already to 12.9% on 1.4.26.

Less favorable is the position of the AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS' CO-OPERATIVES most of which are still working with funds which are not their own. Therefore, the Trade Commissariat contemplates further support for the agricultural co-operatives by means of long-term state credits amounting to 14,750,000 roubles.

The Position of Consumers' Co-operatives in the Ukraine

According to the statistics of the State Planning Commission (Gesplan) of the Ukraine, consumers' co-operatives had on January 1st, 1927, 2,400,000 members, which represents a growth of 30% in one year. Membership increased particularly in the rural districts, viz., 40%. The number of shops and other enterprises of the consumers' co-operatives has increased from 10,800 to 13,600. Last year's turnover, exceeded 1,300,000 roubles.

Workers' Co-operatives and Unemployment

The Central Committee of the workers' co-operative (Tsarabsktsia) has drawn up a plan how the affiliated co-operatives are to help the unemployed. The proposed relief action is at the same time a new form of recruiting members. A special unemployed fund is to be established out of deductions from clear profit and at the expense of re-imbursements. This fund is to provide for the unemployed long-term credit on very favorable conditions. But these credits are to be granted only to members, who during their employment spent at least 50% of their income in the co-operatives, have paid up their share and have done active work in the co-operatives. The Central Committee also recommends to the consumers' co-operatives that when appointing workers preference should be given—conditions prevailing—to members of the co-operatives.

Co-operative Pioneer Work in the Rural Districts

In LIOHOSLAVL (Tver Gubernia) ten co-operatives amalgamated in 1925 into the first AGRICULTURAL COMBINE in order to carry out agricultural measures with respect to flax growing and to new forms of flax dressing. The new factory has a model farm of 40 dessiatins which grows high-quality flax seed for the benefit of the surrounding peasants.

Thanks to this combine, 33 villages have already been provided with electric light. This year 4,000 peasant farms are to be electrified and new seed, cattle-breeding and other agricultural enterprises are to be established. It is also contemplated to build this year work-shops for the fixing up of machinery and also an oil factory.

Boston Labor Body Probing Sweetser in Donovan Case

BOSTON, May 22.—Labor's fight on the state labor department and its violent labor-hating chief, "General" E. Leroy Sweetser is focussed now on the Sweetser that Sweetser reveal the names of the trade union officials who, he says, gave him their approval of the discharge of Mary Donovan.

Miss Donovan, labor department inspector, was fired recently because Sweetser did not like her activity in the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, of which she is a member. Later he declared prominent labor men had told him privately that he had done just right.

A special committee of the Boston Central Labor Union has just visited the "general", who won his spurs in the Lawrence textile strike by trying to prevent textile workers from sending their starving children out of the city, but was not given the names of the "labor men."

James F. Burke of the moving picture operators, Rose Sullivan of the telephone operators, Harry P. Grages of the C. L. U. and Roderick McKinnon of the engineers were named as a new committee to continue investigation of Sweetser.

Miss Donovan has brought grave charges against the state labor department for failing to prosecute employers violating the labor code. A separate committee of the Boston Central Labor Union is initiating the probe.

Little Laundry Owners Raise \$10,000 Fund to Influence Health Board

The Board of Health will have a chance soon to look at nearly \$10,000.

That sum is being raised by the New York Hand Laundry Association through a \$10 assessment on all its members in order to convince the board that it should relax measures of sanitary control.

Sanitary conditions in many of the little-hole-in-the-wall laundries are far from ideal, but the association feels that something can be done to make the board of health take a "reasonable" attitude, it is felt, through the raising of a \$10,000 fund.

How the money will be spent has not been disclosed by officials.

Chicago Grocers Form Co-op. Bakeries; Hit at Non-Union Bread Trust

CHICAGO—(FP)—May 22.—The nonunion baking trust will receive a severe check in Chicago when 300 grocery stores execute their plan for a cooperatively-owned bakery to supply them with bread and cake. Other grocers are ready to imitate the first group if the plan succeeds. The anti-union Ward Baking Co., will try to meet the loss by opening its own retail stations, the bakery workers' union is informed.

Efforts to switch labor bakery patronage from the nonunion Atlantic & Pacific chain stores to the union made bread of the National Tea Co., are seriously cutting A. & P. bread sales, the union asserts.

Cops Attack Pickets in Building Trades Strike at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., May 22.—Cops injected themselves into the building laborers' strike here yesterday, when they attacked a group of pickets near a big building job on which scabs were working.

FARMERS

Foresee Merger in Cotton Industry to Get Bigger Profits

The American Wool and Cotton Reporter, leading employer trade paper in textiles, hopes to see the competitive cotton manufacturing industry merge into one great trust. Its leading editorial in the May 19 issue is an argument for a national cotton goods monopoly.

The editorial hails the joint convention of cotton employers associations at Atlantic City as possibly the first steps towards such a combine. This convention brought together for the first time in ten years the National Cotton Manufacturers Association, representing New England mills, and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, the southern group.

The argument for monopoly is profits. The Cotton Reporter points to the 14% average profit on sales netted by the U. S. Steel Corporation and says the textile industry cannot hope for such earnings till it combines.

Effect on Labor.

Nothing is said of the effect of such a monopoly on labor and prices. But the history of the formation of the U. S. Steel Corporation shows more efficient warfare on labor unions and stiffer prices—steel rails alone jumping from \$17 to \$28 a ton almost immediately.

The significance of the American Wool and Cotton Reporter's editorial but reflects leading employer opinion. At the convention referred to President William B. MacColl of the New England association said: "The general trend, I believe, in the cotton industry, is toward consolidation, either through the selling houses or by the amalgamation of manufacturing units converting and selling their own products."

1 CHILD IN 4 HERE SUFFERS POOR EYESIGHT

26 Percent Half-Starved on East Side

One school child out of every four on the east side of New York City is suffering from defective eyesight according to a report presented yesterday to the executive committee of the Bellevue-Yorkville Health Demonstration by Godias J. Drolet, the consulting statistician of that organization.

Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Deputy Health Commissioner, presided at the meeting of the demonstration, when the results of a six months' investigation of the physical defects of school children in the third grades of 24 elementary schools, public and parochial, located between East 14th and 64th Streets, were presented. The medical records of the children during the school year 1925-26 were studied for the findings recorded by the physicians of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of the Department of Health.

Through the co-operation of the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Catholic Schools, these records were made accessible.

Defective Teeth

Sixty-four percent of these school children had defective teeth; 26 percent were under-nourished; 25 percent had diseased or enlarged tonsils; 15 percent had nasal defects interfering with normal breathing. More school girls were found to be suffering from heart disease and pulmonary defects than boys.

The large number of school children in the Bellevue-Yorkville section having impaired vision, defective nasal and oral conditions and a high incidence of cardiac disease may be accounted for by the daily strain caused by congested conditions in that part of the city, with insufficient sunlight, both in the tenements and in some of the older schools. These conditions place a greater burden upon their physical resistance than among children in other parts of the city. The physical defects found averaged 35 percent higher than those recorded by Dr. S. Josephine Baker, in 1921, among school children 8 to 10 years of age in the entire city.

13 Years of Tammany

Among those present at the meeting was Dr. Jules Blumenthal, Director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene, who pointed out that the Department of Health has, for its school work, the same number of medical inspectors as it had in 1914, although the number of children has increased about 200,000. In the New York City schools, for every 5,000 children only one nurse is available; and for every 11,000 children, one medical inspector.

The report on the physical condition of east side school children was referred to the Child Hygiene Committee of the Demonstration for the recommendation of remedial measures.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

Large Scale Farming Develops in the West

(By Federated Press).

The U. S. department of agriculture reports increasing use of the harvester-thresher machines known as combines in the great plains east of the Rocky Mountains. The advantages of this machine are given as the lower cost of cutting and threshing grain, less labor and a shortening of the harvesting and threshing periods.

These machines will undoubtedly hasten large scale farming. The department points out that the combines to be profitable must cover more acreage than the ordinary binder. It says: "There must be 150 or more acres available for cutting before costs with the combine fall below costs with a header and stationary thresher. This reckoning takes into account only the direct cash expenses ordinarily paid by the farmer, and the necessary replacement charges for the machines.

Cuts Labor.

"Eight-foot combines harvested 275 acres of grain on the average and 16-foot machines averaged 682 acres last season. The minimum crew operating a 15-foot or 16-foot combine is 2 men, not including grain haulers. Similar machines having a power drive from the tractor are sometimes operated by 1 man. It is estimated that the combine reduces the amount of labor necessary for harvesting and threshing in the great plains from about 3.6 man-hours per acre for cutting with a stationary machine to about 0.75 man-hours per acre."

This means a reduction of nearly 80 percent in the man-hours required for harvesting an acre of grain. It means a serious cut in the jobs available for the migratory workers accustomed to follow the harvest.

Cooperative Tobacco Growers Prosper

Due chiefly to their cooperative selling the producers of burley tobacco have increased their return since 1920 by \$111,477,433. This represents an average gain of 8c a pound over the price paid for burley tobacco in 1920 before the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Assn. was organized.

These are the striking statements of President J. C. Stone of the cooperative in a report accompanying payment to the growers in full for their 1926 crop. Emphasizing the advantage of cooperation Stone says:

Better Prices.

"Reports of sales throughout the burley tobacco district show that while the independent market averages \$12.55 a hundred pounds, our tobacco sold for \$13.25, or 70c a hundred pounds more than was paid the outsider, gross, for his tobacco."

The association handled and sold 118,359,923 pounds of tobacco in 1926. The total cost of handling this crop was \$1,659,795 or about \$1.40 per 100 pounds. This \$1.40 per 100 pounds is itemized as follows: executive officers, directors and warehouse managers, 4.9c; receiving house expense, 25c; pricing tobacco, 19.6c; grading department, 14.7c; sales house expenses, 16.4c; freight, 18.2c; warehouse expense, 15.9c; general office, 10.7c; community organization, 1.9c; legal, 2.4c; field service, 2.4c and official publication, 2.3c.

Stone tells the growers they have been over-producing and says that if they continue to grow more burley than is consumed "it simply means lower prices for burley tobacco."

Blames Cotton Farmers' Poverty on "Conservatism"

WASHINGTON (FP)—In a statement disclosing that small cotton farmers in the old cotton belt of the South are sunk to the lowest depths of poverty, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine makes the statement that "Traditional conservatism and lack of contact with other communities are considered the principal obstacles to the economic advancement of these people."

White small farmers in Georgia, Jardine discloses, are meeting the competition of the newer cotton regions of western Texas and western Oklahoma, where large-scale production methods and modern machinery have been adopted, by "accepting unusually low incomes and a notably restricted standard of living."

This record obtained from 288 white farm families in Gwinnet county, a typical Piedmont district, showed an average net cash income in 1924 of only \$424 per family. These families averaged 5 persons each.

Their cash income was supplemented by food, fuel and shelter from the farm, estimated to be worth \$396 per family. Their actual outlay for family living averaged only \$291. Most of them are tenants, and of the cropper families 34 per cent lived in houses with only one thickness of lumber! About 100,000 white tenant families in the old cotton belt east of the Mississippi River live at or below this standard.

Horsepower Gobbles the Worker's Job

By IELAND OLDS (Federated Press).

Substitution of mechanical power and technic for human labor features the U. S. Department of Commerce report on the increased output of manufactures per worker from 1899 to 1925. The department shows from census figures that the quantity produced per worker employed in manufacturing increased nearly 50% in the 26-year period, reflecting a growth of nearly 180% in the physical volume of production and of less than 90% in total persons engaged.

The figures also show an increase of about 256% in primary horsepower used in manufacturing. Analysis shows that while the horsepower per unit of output has increased 100% the manpower per unit has decreased 33%. Twice as much mechanical power is now used for the same amount of product but only 2/3 as much human labor power. That is the story of the last generation in industry.

Labor Saving.

"Growth in output per persons," says the report, "may be attributed to 2 sets of factors. The first set of changes includes the increasing utilization of machinery and power, the introduction of various sorts of labor-saving devices and methods, the growth of mass production of standardized articles, the elimination of waste and other economics resulting from improvements in methods and management.

For industry as a whole and for large groups of industries, however, a part of the increase in output per person is due to the shifting of production from industries dependent in a large degree upon labor to industries more susceptible of mechanization and of mass production."

Increases in productivity of industry, 1899-1925	Total output	No. of workers	Per capita output
Food products	119.6%	65.2%	33.0%
Textiles, clothing	95.5	68.3	20.3
Iron and steel	204.4	145.8	23.8
Lumber	6.8	7.7	-1.6 (decrease)
Leather products	33.8	38.5	-3.4 (decrease)
Paper, printing	317.5	156.6	62.7
Chemicals, oil	365.6	117.7	114.2
Stone, clay and glass	166.1	68.3	58.2
Non-ferrous metal	321.7	87.5	124.8
Tobacco products	168.7	7.7	149.4
Vehicles, autos	4666.0	326.4	1117.0
Ship building	22.2	18.4	7.7
All industries	178.4%	86.9%	49.0%

The extraordinary figures for the vehicle industry mark the development of the auto since 1899. Taking this industry back only to 1914 we find the total output increased 549%, the number of workers 97.3% and per capita productivity 229%. In the rubber industry the figures do not extend back to 1899. Since 1914 its output has increased 392%, its working force 92% and its output per worker 156%.

Fewer Jobs.

The increased mechanical power reduces the jobs available per unit of output. In the food industries there has been an increase of 7.3% in horsepower and a decrease of 24.7% in manpower per unit of output. In textiles horsepower per unit has increased 49.6% and manpower has decreased 16.9%. For iron and steel the figures are horsepower plus 33.8%, manpower minus 19.3%; chemicals, horsepower plus 44.3%, manpower minus 53.4%; and in nonferrous metals an increase of 36.5% in horsepower and a decrease of 55.5% in manpower per unit of output.

In the lumber and leather products industries we find very considerable increases in horsepower per unit of output coupled with slight increases in the number of workers per unit. On the other hand in the tobacco industry, due to the cigaret, the horsepower and manpower per unit of volume produced have both fallen sharply.

\$50,000 For U-Boat Design.

LONDON, May 22.—Twenty designs were submitted today for the navy's new \$5,000,000 super-dirigible. A special board of naval experts will select the design and award a prize of \$50,000 to the winner, which will be announced about the last of June.

Thackeray's Granddaughter Weds.

LONDON, May 22.—The Archbishop of Canterbury today issued a license for the marriage of Samuel Richard Fuller, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Hester Makepeace Thackeray Ritchie, granddaughter of William Makepeace Thackeray, the famous novelist.

WOMEN

WOMEN'S WORK

By KATE GITLOW (Sec. United Council of Workingclass Housewives).

In the United States, the married women are quickly undergoing a tremendous change—from being domestic, i. e., housewives, they are becoming working women. It does not matter whether they are office or factory workers. The fact is that the housewives of today can be the working women of tomorrow. Others are housewives by night and working women by day.

The high cost of living and especially the high rents are driving even the well paid union workers' wives to earn some money to help maintain the American standard of living, as it is called here. There is no question that the poorly paid un-unionized workers' wives must work in order to make both ends meet.

When the world war broke out the worker in America was promised a better life. After the world war, the workers expected a more comfortable, easier life, but on the contrary, they have been confronted with more hardships. This does not exclude the better paid unionized workers. Big business in America immediately after the world war, began a campaign for breaking up the unions in favor of the open shops. The cost of living has risen and the wages have either gone down or are the same as before the war when things were much cheaper.

Women Learn.

These changes are affecting the minds of the workers' wives. It is now much easier to organize them than it was before the war. It is true that there were uprisings of housewives against the high cost of living before the world war. They died down with the coming of the bourgeoisie which was engaged in time of war in organizing the great masses of workingclass women for the war, the women have been brought to social consciousness. Now when they are not so un-informed about organization, it is much simpler to talk organization to them.

Workers' Wives Organize.

The worker's wife, the housewife, knows that she has to fight for better conditions for her family at home, for better housing, for better schooling and for other things that vitally concern the workingclass housewives. In the meantime she is also learning that the most important struggle goes on on the industrial field, on the job where she or her husband works.

In the last three or four years, working women's organizations have been organized with distinctly workingclass character such as the United Council of Workingclass Housewives, an organization of trade unionists' wives and other workers' wives. The activities of this organization during the different strikes as the Passaic, the paper box makers and the cloak makers' and furriers' strikes have done away with the illusion that women's place is only in the home.

Aided Textile Strikers.

It was the United Council of Workingclass Housewives that came in time to the textile strike and it has not only carried on tremendous relief work, but it has also carried on organizational work by organizing the striking women, the strikers' wives and other working women and workers' wives. These women are now organized into working women's councils affiliated to the United Council of Workingclass Housewives where they are learning quickly the lesson of the class struggle. This proves that even housewives who were never thought much of, can understand the great advantage of organizing and combining the working men and women at home and in the shop.

The United Council of Workingclass Housewives is fighting on many fronts with the workers, men and women, carrying on relief, picketing and holding mass meetings, organizing the workers' wives in the different struggles that are going on for better conditions for the workers. Many of the women are being arrested.

In Industrial Field.

Most of the activities of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives are on the industrial field. The barricades against the women, especially against the housewives, that they cannot be organized and serve the working class, have been broken.

The task of this committee of 25 is now to organize trade unionists' wives and to unite them with the working women from the shops nationally for the defense of the imprisoned cloak makers and furriers for the left wing. The task of the committee is even greater. It has to establish permanent delegated conferences on a national scale where the women from the shops and homes and trade unions, can come together and discuss problems of the working-class as a whole and will act unitedly with the men workers and will be a standing army to rally at a moment's notice to defend their common interests.

Menaced By Fire.

Twenty families were hurried from their homes at the height of the rain storm yesterday when fire in the four story loft building at 42 Walter St., Brooklyn, threatened to spread to nearby residential buildings.

Test Radio Typewriter.

Senator Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless, has obtained the rights to an automatic radio typewriter from a young Italian inventor, which it is stated will be able to operate over great distances. Test of the machine will be made soon between here and Rome.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

- Learn About Class-Collaboration
- These booklets present, in simple language, the problem of a great danger facing American Labor. Whether in the trade union or out of it, every worker should read these interesting and important booklets—and then pass them on to another worker in the shop:
- CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION—By Earl R. Browder —10
 - CLASS COLLABORATION—How to Fight It—By Bertram D. Wolfe —10
 - LABOR LIQUENTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM—By Jay Lovestone —10
 - THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT—By William F. Dunne —15
 - COMPANY UNIONS—By Robert W. Dunn —25
- A total of 70 cents worth of books for

50 CENTS

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

Professional Patriots

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The DAILY WORKER begins today the publication in this space of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Haggood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

The present attack on this paper gives added interest to the sensational facts about the various brands of zealous "patriots" who are out to crush all groups fighting the forces of reaction in the United States.

In the case against The DAILY WORKER the principal witnesses for the state are George L. Darte, "adjutant general" of the Military Order of the World War and George Seitz, a "research worker" for the Keymen of America.

These are only two of the numerous societies that are doing the work of the open shop and labor-baiting interests in this country. Among the others who will be discussed in this series are the following: Allied Patriotic Societies, American Constitutional Association, American Citizenship Foundation, American Defense Society, Better America Federation, Civil Legion, Military Intelligence Association, National Security League, National Civic Federation, National Patriotic Council, National Association for Constitutional Government, National Clay Products Association, Constitutional Anniversary Association, Sentinels of the Republic, United States Builders of America, and several minor organizations.

Although the societies that carry on the work of reaction and suppression under the mask of patriotism are numerous, their total membership is relatively small. But they represent a large amount of money and a sensitive property nerve.

THE ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations which concern themselves with putting over a type of patriotism that stands for things as they are, defending the existing property and political system without change, and attacking all radicals, reformers, and free speech advocates as agents of revolution, are divided into two groups: first, the new crop which has arisen in the last ten years inspired by the war and the Russian Revolution and the older patriotic societies or those organized for other purposes which have taken on this job as a side-line.

The new type of professional patriotic enterprise is of three sorts: those which operate nationally, those confined to a section of the country, and those which are not really organizations at all, but represent some one patriot's enthusiasm, backed by a few friends or followers.

Of the organizations of some size operating nationally, there are three: the National Security League, the American Defense Society, and the National Civic Federation. The Security League came into existence in 1914 to put this country on a preparedness basis and into the war. The American Defense Society with similar objects began its career in 1915. The Civic Federation, organized in 1900 to reconcile capital and labor, took on its patriotic anti-radical activities chiefly after the war.

Fights Unionism.

There are several sectional organizations. The most active and highly organized is the Better America Federation of Los Angeles, which in reality represents the open shop interests of southern California. It has tried to extend its work outside the State and into northern California, but without much success. The American Constitutional Association with headquarters at Charleston, West Virginia, is also an employers' body, organized in 1920 to defend the interests of the coal operators and "to promote the open shop principle." The Massachusetts Public Interests League is another employers' organization, started in 1924 to defeat the child labor amendment in the State, where it was submitted to referendum vote. A different type is the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago, organized in 1924 by United States Reserve Officers. It expends most of its efforts in combating pacifism, especially among women. There is also the American Citizenship Foundation of Chicago organized in 1923 to promote Americanization among factory employees.

In Boston a little organization recently (1926) formed is the Industrial Defense Association, evidently destined for a very brief existence.

The organizations, which are virtually one-man affairs unlikely to continue beyond the individual's enthusiasm, are: The Allied Patriotic Societies, headed by Dwight D. Braham of New York City, a pretentious but ineffective federation, entirely on paper; the U. S. Patriotic Society, organized by Jacob Cash, New York City, in 1925, also mostly on paper; the United States Flag Association, and the Sentinels of the Republic with headquarters in Washington. The Government Club, New York, an organization of women, holding monthly patriotic luncheons at the Hotel Astor, broadcast by WEA, and presided over by Mrs. George E. Owens, is also of this type, as is the Women Builders of America.

Newspapers Help, Too.

In the same class with these, have been several publications.—The New York Commercial, a daily afternoon paper of 12,220 circulation, which ran a Searchlight Department under the editorship of Fred R. Marvin, whose sole enthusiasm is attacking all radical and reform movements, including organized labor; the Woman Patriot, a bi-weekly published in Washington, D. C., by J. S. Eichelberger; and the now defunct Progress in Industry (later called Industrial Progress), also published in Washington from 1920 to 1923 by Henry Harrison Lewis, now devoting his efforts to "Better Understanding Between Industry and Agriculture," backed by William H. Barr, President of the National Founders Association, which in turn publishes in cooperation with the National Metal Trades Association a monthly called The Open Shop Review, full of "red-peril" propaganda.

One enthusiast whose efforts have not yet been incorporated is a Philadelphia stock-broker, Francis Ralston Welsh, who has published anti-radical, anti-progressive, anti-labor pamphlets of his own, drawn chiefly from the Lusk Committee Report and R. M. Whitney's "Reds in America."

* Since this was prepared the New York Commercial has merged with the New York Journal of Commerce. Mr. Marvin is now associated with the National Republic but the Keymen of America continues its work as before, now at 120 W. 42nd St., New York City. Subscribers to the National Republic receive Mr. Marvin's "daily sheet service" both for \$5.00 per year.

(To be continued.)



A group-photograph taken immediately after the acquittal of Agustin Morales, Chicago, May 9.

Left to right, seated: Agustin Morales; Mary Belle Spencer, his attorney; C. A. Moseley. Standing: Carlos L. Pere and Manuel Prieto (two of the three interpreters who served the defense); Maximio E. Lira, editor of "Mexico."

Morales was in Cook County Jail for five months, having been framed by the police for the murder of Policeman Lyman J. Stahl, at Melrose Park, Ill., Dec. 7. His trial lasted from May 2nd to 9th, inclusive, and was a hard fought battle against perjury and every effort of the State's Attorney's office to hang an innocent man.

The jury went out at 5:13, Monday, May 9. It came in at 6:00, and gave

a verdict of not guilty, after only one ballot. Ten minutes later, Morales walked out of the jail and was received by his attorney and a group of Mexicans and Americans. Morales' case was regarded in Mexican consular and diplomatic circles as crucial, on its outcome depending the rights of Mexicans in this country to equal treatment under our laws.

If Morales had not had the backing of the Consulate, the services of an attorney who is a wonderful defender, and the support of a few friends who assisted by rounding up witnesses, he would have been railroaded to the gallows by the State's Attorney's office. The Mexican Consulate paid for the services of the court reporter, so that a transcript of evidence would have been available, if the case had to go up on appeal.

Report of John Brophy

To The Membership of District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America. Greeting:

The District Constitution provides that a Convention be held during the last month of the officers' term, in order that among other things there can be a review of the work before the officers retire.

Owing to the fact that a majority of the District Executive Board has seen fit to postpone the regular convention until after my term of office expires, I will not be able to submit my report to the convention. Because I believe that the membership should be familiar with the affairs of the union, particularly the major questions with which we have to deal, I feel it my duty to acquaint the rank and file with the facts which would have been contained in my report to a convention. For that reason I am sending to all local unions this resume of the past three years and set forth what I consider the steps necessary to maintain the integrity and to promote the strength of the union.

Following the last regular convention held in Altoona in March, 1924, the district scale committee met representatives of the operators' association in Philadelphia and on March 29th after several days' negotiations, consummated an agreement based on the Jacksonville settlement for the Central Competitive Field. This agreement continued the wages and conditions of the contract then in force, to run for a period of three years, terminating March 31, 1927. This agreement was approved by a referendum vote of the membership of the district.

The signing of this agreement was heralded with great acclaim and predictions of a three year period of peace in the industry were made and accepted throughout the entire country.

Operators' Propaganda. But hardly had the ink dried on the agreement before operators in many districts, including our own, began to attack it as the cause of depression and stagnation in the coal industry. In this district there was what seemed to be a well organized propaganda drive to prepare the public generally and the miners as well for a downward revision in the miners' wage scale. This propaganda consisted of articles in the daily press, speeches at Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, etc., all purporting to prove that this whole section of the state would be adversely affected by the maintenance of the high wage rates.

The prolonged shut-downs and the propaganda of the operators affected the small business men to such an extent that in the latter part of 1924 the Punsutawney Business Men's Association addressed an open letter to me using the operators' arguments that the depression in the coal industry in this district was due to the Jacksonville scale, arguing that a conference between the operators and miners should be held for the purpose of readjusting wage schedules, which would bring more business to the operators and add to the prosperity of the people of Central Pennsylvania generally. To illustrate just how this was met I give my reply to this letter from the Punsutawney Business Men.

A. G. Rosenthal, President
J. Boyd Hunger, Secretary
Punsutawney Business Men's Association,
Punsutawney, Pa.,
Gentlemen:

The position of the United Mine Workers on wage reduction has been stated at various times during the past few months. But in response to your letter of December 19, I will endeavor once again to show clearly and conclusively that lower wages is not the solution to the mining problem.

Chronic Malady.

Unemployment, or underemployment, is a chronic malady of the coal industry. This is due to the tremendous over-development of our coal resources. When business conditions in general are bad, as at present, unemployment is increased proportionately with the depression in business.

In New England, in whose manufacturing much of Central Pennsylvania's coal is consumed, mills and factories are shut down or are operating part time, with a result that their coal consumption is one third less this year than normal. The same thing is true to a greater or less extent in all manufacturing regions. This reduction in business reflects itself in coal, and both union and non-union fields are alike affected. This latter fact, however, the Central Pennsylvania Operators always carefully ignore.

Lower wages has always been the operators' cry during "hard times." But the miners in District 2 have tried it. Back in the 90's when the miners were unorganized and business was had all over the country, the operators cut wages again and again. This competition had two results—less money for the operators, less money for the miners with a consequently less amount of business for the business men and professional men and the community as a whole. The entire community suffered with the miners.

Periodically the operators offer us the same medicine for the same disease, even though its remedial qualities were proved nil way back in the 90's.

Operators' Statement.

In 1924, which was a poor business year, the operators issued statements to the press which, with the exception of the date are most identical with the ones they are sending out this year. They predicted at that time that the non-union fields were going to put the union fields out of business if the miners did not accept a 30 percent reduction. They made addresses to Rotary Clubs, Chambers of Commerce, wrote letters, issued statements in the newspapers—all showing that the coal business was going to destruction, all because of the miners' wage scale. This bombardment of words continued until March, 1922, when they endeavored to enforce the 30 percent reduction. The big strike settled the question.

But mark this—in January, 1923 after the poor year in 1921 and after four and a half months of strike in 1922—the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., paid a special dividend of 150 percent and the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Co., paid a dividend of 40 percent.

(To Be Continued)

NUT CLAIMS PEASANTS NEED LAND

(Peasants dissatisfied with the distribution of land are revolting under the leadership of Flor-Intrencherado, the so-called "Mad Emperor." Intrencherado will be confined in an insane-asylum—News Item).

Now Major General Leonard Wood
Is a man of great bravado;
He's captured for the country's good
The mad Intrencherado;
They'll beat him or beguile 'im
In a Philippine asylum
That lazy, hazy
Extremely crazy
Nut, Intrencherado.

He put a crown upon his head
He wore the robes he needed;
The natives clamored to be led
The Emperor acceded.
He cut some funny capers
(I read it in the papers;
And I'm a sedulous
Very credulous
Reader of the papers).

The Emperor, he promised land,
The Filipinos cheered him;
The plan they thought was very grand,
But General Wood, he queered him.
The papers say the peasant
Has no grievances at present,
The mere illusion
Of brain confusion
For all is well at present.

—J. F.

MEXICAN PRIESTS ADMIT TRAIN MASSACRE

By M. G. PRIETO
Acting Mexican Consul General

Using the service of the great press bureaus of the United States to accuse the government of Mexico of "the cruelest religious persecution of modern times," the leading members of the Roman Catholic Church Hierarchy of Mexico, banished from that country for defying the laws, have issued a statement in which they thus accuse the Mexican government without bringing forward a single fact to buttress up their accusations. As their statement has appeared generally in the most prominent places in the newspapers of the United States, as acting consul-general to this country I ask the use of the same columns to make answer.

There has been no persecution in Mexico for religious beliefs at any time or in any place under the present government. This is a matter of record. There has been in the past the most cruel persecution for religious beliefs, including burning at the stake, but these persecutions took place when the Roman Catholic Hierarchy was in full power in Mexico. There have never been any such persecutions since they were deprived of their absolute power and privileges. The people of the United States should know that as a matter of history the special privileges, was "Down With Tolerance!"

It is very significant that the Mexican prelates have shifted their ground from denying that priests were among the leaders in the sporadic revolts which have occurred in Mexico recently, and now admit in this very statement the presence of priests among the rebel bands, but say that "some priests offered to be chaplains for the forces of the national revolt."

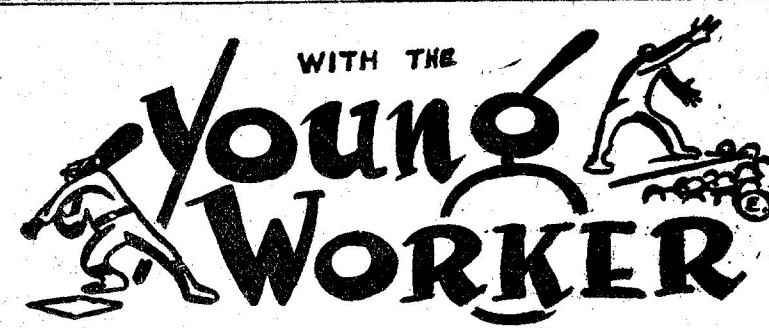
I have lived much longer among the people of this country than those prelates, and therefore know that the average reader will not be taken in by this Jesuitical excuse. But a few weeks ago these same prelates were denying the presence of priests entirely, and now that incontrovertible proof of their presence has been offered they hasten to put up such a foolish defense as this one.

It is only fair that the people of the United States should know why this change in position has been made by the Hierarchy. On the train from Guadalajara, where the recent horrible massacre took place, was Mr. Mestre, a prominent lawyer and well-known catholic, who was responsible for bringing about last year the meeting of the Catholic Hierarchy and President Calles in an attempt to settle the difficulties between the prelates, who refused to register as the law requires, and the government. In the statement which he has made to the Mexico City papers Mr. Mestre describes the cries of the wounded men, women and children, punctuated by the shouts of the attackers: "Viva the Virgin of Guadalupe!" and "Viva Christ the King!"

This devout catholic lawyer spoke of the horrible blasphemy of such cries in the midst of such horrible bloodshed. Mr. Mestre further stated that those acting as chiefs of the assailants boasted that they had among them some priests.

It was this statement of Mr. Mestre that doubtless caused the Hierarchy to engage in no more denials of the activity of the clergy.

The Hierarchy in their own statement have proved every charge that the Mexican government has brought against them. If these higher prelates had sufficient power to keep the clergy from ministering to the spiritual wants of the Mexican people by ordering them not to register as priests, then I submit to all reasonable men and women they certainly had the power to keep them from indulging in such fiendish activities as taking part in the massacre on the railroad between Guadalajara and Mexico City.



NOTES FROM THE SOVIET UNION

By Our Moscow Correspondent,
I. AMDUR.

The youth played a very important part in the recent Moscow election. Weeks before the elections began, meetings of the youth were called by the Communist youth nuclei in the factories, offices, schools and workers' colleges at which reports concerning the work of the Soviets were given. Entire issues of wall-newspapers were dedicated to the elections, and the importance of all youth working to strengthen the Soviets was emphasized. The slogan "100% youth participation in the elections" was issued by the Young Communist League, and it was carried out everywhere. Many youth representatives were elected to the Soviets, including 26 members of the Young Communist League.

At the last conference of the Leningrad district of the Komsomols, (Communist youth league), it was unanimously decided to become the patron of the Chinese Young Communist League. Leningrad has taken the Shanghai league under its patronage, and Moscow has done the same with the Canton and Hankow leagues. The Soviet Union league will do everything in its power to help the Chinese league, giving its advice from its own rich store of revolutionary experience, and whatever material aid it can. Money to advance the work of the Young Communist League of China is already being collected in Moscow and Leningrad.

The capture of Shanghai by the revolutionary armies was greeted with great joy throughout the Soviet Union. The Moscow and Leningrad organizations of the Communist Youth League sent the following telegram to the Shanghai youth:

"Working youth, revolutionary students and young Communists of Shanghai who, together with the Shanghai proletariat heroically rose against the reactionary Shanghai troops and government and led in the vanguard of the revolutionary Shanghai proletariat—joyful and brotherly greetings."

"The freeing of Shanghai is an effective blow against the united strength of Chinese reaction and international imperialism. We are highly confident that the toiling youth and revolutionary students of freed Shanghai will be the firm support of the Chinese revolution and the valued helper of the Chinese Communist Party. We call upon you to continue along the path of continued struggle with international imperialism. The workers' and peasants' youth of our country are with you."

NICARAGUA GETS A BAYONET PEACE

Peace has at last been declared in Nicaragua by the point of the bayonets of the United States marines. The liberals under Sacasa who are fighting the reactionary regime of Diaz, Sol of the houses of imperialism, Seligman and Brown and Co. are forced to give up their arms or to be led into submission. As the Louisville Courier-Journal puts it, "Peace in the form of a hawk rather than a dove, is hovering over Nicaragua." In this struggle innocent American young workers were butchered to help imperialist aggression. The basis of the agreement is the

establishment of a "protectorate" (a colony) out of what is supposed to be a free and independent country. The young workers of this country (the cannon fodder of imperialism) must rally their forces to struggle against imperialism, which goes hand in hand with militarism under the slogans:

Down with imperialist aggression and withdraw the troops from Nicaragua and China.

Fight against the danger of a new world war.

Boycott the citizens' military training camps.

MARCH FOR THE RED DEAD.

(By Whittaker Chambers)

For the dead who died fighting for us in arms, for the dead;

For the dead who died in prisons for the Revolution, for the imprisoned dead;

For those who died actively working in the factories or among the workers on the land, for these dead.

We march today, comrades, workers.

And for the living, for the living, for the living;

And for all lives freely given to the Revolution,

For all activity and thought transforming the world and the lives of the masses thru struggle.

We march today, comrades, workers.

But while we are living we take part in the process of change.

And when we die we are aware of nothing more;

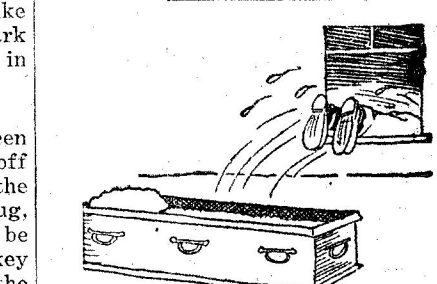
So, more than the living, today we honor the Revolution's martyrs, the dead;

For the dead, the dead, the dead, we march, comrades, workers.

School Kids Forced to See Battle Fleet

NEWPORT, R. I., May 22.—The battleship fleet steamed into Narragansett Bay this afternoon. All school children had been given a holiday. As far as the eye could see were cruisers, destroyers and other war craft.

Fifteen thousand sailors were given shore leave. The fleet had been taking part in the joint army-navy maneuver—the so-called "Battle of New England" which the defending Yankee forces claim to have won from the "British" Armada.



This picture of a dead man jumping out of his coffin has nothing to do with this story. We are speaking only to the live ones. To the young workers who must have it and all workers who should have it. Subscription rates to the Young Worker are only a dollar a year. Send it to the Y. W. Editorial Committee, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

HERE'S THE SPOT

Enclosed \$1 for a year's sub to the Young Worker.
Name
Street
City
State

The Bug

Criticize Nurses' School.

Because he is convinced the Ossining Hospital is not properly qualified to conduct its registered nurses' training school, Dr. August B. Downing, deputy state education commissioner, announced yesterday he would recommend to the board of regents at the June meeting that the school be stricken from the registered list.