

# 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

NATIONAL EDITION

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## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

**HARRY F. SINCLAIR** was sentenced to serve three months in jail for his refusal to answer questions asked by the senate. I am just looking at his picture taken with his attorney Martin Littleton, noted authority on patriotism. Littleton is one of those fellows that believe all radicals should be shot first and tried afterwards. He gurgles with love for his country and regrets that there are not more than about ten oil magnates who are willing to go to jail for it. Sinclair and Littleton are smiling and the story under the picture tells us that Sinclair has appealed the sentence.

**SINCLAIR** may spend a few months in jail. There is an election approaching and it may be politically inexpedient for the Coolidge administration to let the impression go out that the boon companions of Fall, Daugherty and Jess Smith are immune from punishment. But Sinclair will retain his respectability, even in jail and his dividends will continue to flow even as his oil. While the senate considers Sinclair more or less of a crook the capitalist system will see to it that his slaves stick to their jobs.

**MRS. COOLIDGE** is conducting an active propaganda to help return her husband to the White House. Mrs. Coolidge is not saying much. Like her husband, she has very little to say and does not say it. She appreciates the virtue of silence. She is shown in one picture visiting the headquarters of the Army Medical Corps in Washington. She tastes their food and observes: "Really, not so bad." Now, really, not so good even for Mrs. Coolidge.

**THE** day of spinach is nearing its eve according to Dr. Alvarez of the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. The fact is we never, that spinach would outlive figs, carrots and onions as a health-diet. Of course it may come back into its own again, on the heels of a new advertising campaign. Still, there is something to what Dr. Alvarez says. He assails the dieticians who stuff their victims with health-foods which their victims strongly resent. "The time will come," declares Dr. Alvarez, "when spinach will retire into the background, and milk toast, custard and calf's foot jelly will again appear on the tray of the invalid." Good for the doctor. He is probably all wrong but not more so than the rest of them. There is nothing more conducive to national apathy than to have a truth get by with murder any longer than a decade.

**THE** New York Evening Post states quite correctly that the most interesting place to observe war is on a painted canvas. This profound observation was inspired by looking at the "Pantheon de la Guerre" in Madison Square Garden. This picture was imported from Paris, no doubt for some commercial purpose. There are six thousand characters, with the statesmen and outstanding generals standing out in bold relief. The common soldiers who did the fighting are represented by a smudge. And in the section devoted to Russia's part in the war the Czar gets the laurel wreath and right in a corner is a picture of a peasant in the act of hurling a torch into the picture. When Napoleon said that history was a fable agreed on or words to that effect he knew what he was talking about.

**CAPTAIN** Lindbergh's feat in making the non-stop hop to Paris has driven the Mississippi flood off the front pages of the capitalist press. The people are more interested in the spectacular accomplishment of a new aviation stunt than in the misfortunes of 300,000 destitute flood victims. And the capitalist papers always concerned chiefly with more profits thru increased circulation and more advertising revenue ignore the necessity for focussing national attention on the Mississippi victims.

**CALVIN** COOLIDGE is opposed to calling a special session of congress to consider ways and means of relieving distress in the flood regions. Coolidge fears that some hardy wight might throw some light on the great congressional pork barrel, colossal graft that has flowed out of Appropriations for rivers and harbors has been velvet for our lawmakers. Most of this money has gone into the pockets of contractors and there is reason to believe that some of it stuck to the fingers of the solons. Anyhow little of it was used to protect the people along the Mississippi (Continued on Page Three)

# BRITISH TORIES BREAK WITH SOVIET UNION

## No Work for Hundreds Lured to Canada; Many Starving in Calgary

CALGARY, Canada, May 24.—Hundreds of immigrants are starving here. Their resentment against the government is increased over the lying propaganda that was responsible for bringing them here.

Local authorities are doing nothing about the glutted labor market. At least 12 months' work had been promised by the government, and no attempt has thus far been made to fulfil this promise. The majority of the workers who have been lured here by the government and transportation companies are Slovaks and Hungarians.

## PLUNDER NOT SERVICE MAIN AIM OF RING

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The state transit commission hearings got under way Monday with something of an explosion. Hardly half an hour had elapsed before two outstanding facts were revealed to the small group of "Traction Brains" which attended the sitting. First, practically all, about 98 per cent of the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is held in the form of voting certificates by Wall Street brokers.

Second, and even more significant, the directors of the company hold practically no stock in the Interborough.

The meeting got under way promptly at 10:30 A. M. Assembled in the spacious headquarters of the transit commission on the tenth floor of 270 Madison Ave. were the legal and business representatives of apparently all the railroads and transit lines this side of the Mississippi River! "Rough Stuff" Quakenbush was there representing the Interborough. Quakenbush appeared to be entirely "superior" to a proceeding of such minor importance. Nothing short of a strike and the importation of Chicago scabs and strike-breakers hits this gentleman as being worth while.

Miller Eyes Crowd. Former Governor Nathan I. Miller was on deck with a cane and a hand-shake for all, glancing furtively in every direction with shifty eyes. Samuel Untermeyer with the face of an aged polly and the sharp eyes of an eagle, flower in his button hole, appeared as if dressed for a wedding.

Previous to the formal opening of the hearings, a statement was read by Untermeyer reporting that John Delaney, chairman of the city transportation board, has telephoned declining the commission's invitation to be present. Delaney claimed illness as an excuse. The reason for this significant fact will be explained later.

The hearings were opened promptly on the appearance of the three transit commissioners, Chairman John F. Gilchrist, Leon G. Godley and Charles C. Lockwood. Untermeyer, special counsel for the commission, who is the main figure in the hearing, began with the reading of a long prepared statement calculated to set at rest anyone who might presume to question the propriety or the intention of the proceedings. The commission would listen to all and view all evidence impartially. The commission is (Continued on Page Five)

## Pennsylvania Labor Feels Jobless Pinch

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 24.—Clothing, textiles, transportation and silk continue to report low employment to the state labor department. Employment generally is far below normal.

## Scranton Labor Asks Review of Sacco Case

SCRANTON, Pa., May 24.—The Central Labor Union here has asked Governor Fuller to make a full review of the Sacco-Vanzetti case. Affiliated locals are advised also to send protests to Fuller against the execution of the two workers.

## LOCKOUT NEAR IN DISTRICT 2, UMW; BOSS WANTS CUT

Entombed Workers Still Try to Get Pay

PHILADELPHIA, May 24 (FP)—Wages of 18,000 union coal diggers, in the Pennsylvania Alleghenies, are at stake in a conference going on now. Led by Charles O'Neill—once a vice president of District 2, United Mine Workers; now president of the Association of Bituminous Coal Operators of Central Pennsylvania—the employers are demanding large reductions in day pay and tonnage rates.

District Lock-out. The conference is of national importance. Central Pennsylvania has not yet joined the national strike and lockout. Since April 1 it has been on a truce with the operators, in accordance with the policy of international president John L. Lewis, permitting any coal group to continue at the Jacksonville rates during the national suspension. But now the central Pennsylvania operators are talking of a district shutdown unless their demands are granted.

But a lockout is not so terrible a threat as might be supposed. So many of the miners are already idle. James Mark and the 20 other members of his scale committee, have come from a field where 6,000 of the 18,000 at work March 31 have lost their jobs. Most of the rest are on part time.

Nun Union Mines Close. Depression in the coal trade has affected the nun union—as well as the union—companies in Pennsylvania. The scab Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. coal subsidiaries, employing some 8,000 men in boom times, are on three days a week. The Erie R. R., whose 8 central Pennsylvania mines are operated by the Peabody Coal Co., is down tight. The Erie Peabody group broke away from the union last summer, but after a strike returned to the agreement. Along the main line of the Pennsylvania R. R. are most of the union companies of District 2 but few of these are very busy now.

Entombed Miners Ask Wages. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 24.—The demand of five miners who suffered underground buried alive in one of the terrible mine accidents so common lately, to full pay while immured in darkness and danger of their lives, is still before the conciliation board.

The men were imprisoned for 216 hours in the Tomhicken mine last November. The company argues that it will pay for 78 hours only, eight hours per day for each of the five days the men were below. The superintendent insists that the men might be considered as putting in a shift, every day, since they could not come out of the mine, but they were resting all the time anyway. The fact that in such accidents in other industries the workers would have a claim to heavy damages for risk to their existence and for damage thru exposure, means nothing to the Lehigh Valley Coal Co. The board is still arguing as to whether there is really an agreement for a check-off in this district.

Dispossess Sick Miner. BROWNSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—Theodore Miller, a miner here, sick and without means, was living with his family in a house owned by the Hecla Coal and Coke Co.

The miners of this vicinity are talking strike, and Miller was one of the militants. He went on April 1, even though sick, to the monstrous miners' parade.

On April 2, he received a notice to get out of the company house within ten days, as the company desires to repossess the same.

Miller did not move on April 12. On the nineteenth, the notorious sheriff of Fayette County, Mr. J. Q. Adams, a faithful servant of the company, told Miller's wife that if he did not move by the twenty-fifth, he would have him thrown out of the house.

Britain Names Lords of Admiralty to Argue for Big Navy at Conference. LONDON, May 24.—The Rt. Hon. William Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, Viscount Cecil and Sir Fredrick Cecil will represent Great Britain at the Tri-Partite Naval conference at Geneva, it was announced today.

## Children of British Workers Plan Visits To the Soviet Union

LONDON, May 24.—Arrangements are now being made for a delegation of workers' children to visit Soviet Russia. In response to a letter from the Moscow Young Pioneers, A. J. Cook, secretary of the miners' federation, writes that "it is a project which should be supported by all trade unions and co-operative societies."

The first group will leave on June 14.

## U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SHARE IN FLOOD PROFIT

Hoover Boasts Credit Corporations' Control

BATON ROUGE, La., May 24.—Half a million people in the Mississippi valley flooded area are now dependent for their daily bread upon the kindness of their fellow citizens, Secretary of Commerce Hoover told the Louisiana State Flood Commission here today. Hoover was yesterday appointed by President Coolidge to be head of the entire rehabilitation forces. Here in Louisiana 200,000 (two hundred thousand) persons have been or will be flooded. Of these more than 180,000 have been made dependent upon public charity.

"By Credit Corporations." The United States Chamber of Commerce has launched a campaign to match dollar for dollar funds raised (Continued on Page Two)

## Woman Teacher Fights Legion In New Jersey Town

WOODBURY, N. J., May 24.—A national civil liberties case may develop out of the persecution here of Mrs. Rachel Davis Dubois, a civics teacher in the Woodbury High School. Mrs. Dubois is being hounded by the American Legion for having taken a "slacker's oath" and for lecturing at a liberal school in New York City.

But Mrs. Dubois says she was never near the liberal school and that being a Quaker, she could not take an oath of any kind. She demands a public hearing on the Legion charges.

## Canton City Grand Jury Agrees Has Evidence on Police Force Murderers

CANTON, O., May 24.—All information in regard to possible additional indictments in the Don Mellett murder, will be kept secret until the Stark County Grand Jury meets here on June 6. Special session of the Grand Jury "brought out some very important evidence in the case, which if linked together into a substantial story, may be made public next Tuesday."

Floyd Streitenberger, Canton City detective, convicted of first degree murder in connection with Mellett's death, and his wife, Kate, told their story to the Grand Jurors yesterday. It was reported from an authentic source that Streitenberger named several other police officers as active participants in a conspiracy to protect the murderers of Mellett and indicated that one or two of them knew the publisher was to be attacked.

Mellett was killed because he was exposing the connection between grafting police and the vice ring in Canton.

Three Miners Killed In Pottsville Blast. POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 24.—Three miners were killed in a premature explosion at the Bell colliery, near Tuscarora. They are Steve Sabo, Vincent Terrazi and James Jacob.

## Nimmo, Persecutor of Textile Masses in Strike, is Dead

PASSAIC, May 24.—Sheriff George F. Nimmo, who won national notoriety in last year's textile strike by using gas and machine guns on the strikers, is dead here. Nimmo was active in Garfield and East Paterson, using his sheriff's power in every possible manner to help the employers and beat the strike. His reading of the riot act was held to be the climax of the walkout.

Nimmo's violence against newspaper reporters won the hostility of many of the New York papers, which swung sharply over to the strikers' side for the time being. His ruthless suppression of free speech brought him into active conflict with the American Civil Liberties Union and liberal forces the nation over.

## NATIONALIST TROOPS ROUT MUKDEN ARMY; NORTHERNERS IN WILD FLIGHT

Pan-Pacific Labor Conference Plans Fight Against New Imperialist World War

(By Nationalist News Agency)

HANKOW, May 24.—A spectacular victory in the north has been achieved by the Nationalist army, it is officially announced. Mukden troops are on the run northward along the Peking-Hankow railway. The defeat which started two days ago has become a rout. The entire line of defense extending twenty miles on either side of the railway is so completely crushed that the defeated troops of the north are scattering in all directions instead of withdrawing along the railway. To a depth of a hundred miles this side of Chengchow, junction point of the Kinhan and Lunghai railways, the Mukden line is in utter confusion, offering practically no resistance to the advancing Nationalists.

An enormous number of prisoners and quantities of enemy munitions were taken along with recording wire from military men at the front.

Cut Off Retreat. The victory was achieved by Generals Tang Seng-chi and Chang Faw-wei, co-operating with the forces of General Feng Yu-hsiang, the two bodies advancing from the south and from the west. The maneuver forced the withdrawal of the Mukden army to avoid being cut off from its base on the south bank of the Yellow River. Utter rout resulted when the Fengtien (northern) commanders realized the danger of being cut off from the Yellow River bridge which is the only way to retreat.

In military circles here it is predicted that a drive will be launched by Yen Hsi-shan, the governor of Shansi Province, toward the Shansi-Chihli border with Pactingfu as the goal.

Feng Takes Strategic Center. SHANGHAI, May 24.—Wireless dispatches received here from military headquarters in Hankow assert that General Feng Yu-hsiang, who is allied with the Hankow Nationalist government, has captured Chengchow in north central Honan. Chengchow is an important strategic position and was one of the objectives of Feng's twofold drive against the Mukden troops.

Labor Confab At Hankow. HANKOW, May 24.—Pointing out that the object of the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference is to unite world labor in a fight against a new imperialist world war, Su Chao-chen, Nationalist minister of labor, addressed the conference which opened here last Friday.

Attending the conference are delegates from Java, Korea, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States, England and France. 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 prevented from leaving Japan. The American delegates at the conference are Earl R. Browder and Harrison George, both members of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Plan Imperialist War. "The imperialists plan a second world war in the Pacific by crushing the laboring masses," Su declared. "They have gathered gunboats and soldiers in China and are waiting for a pretext for military action. This conference was called for the purpose (Continued on Page Two)

## Fascisti Announce New Cut in Pay of Italian Transportation Workers

ROME, May 24.—In conformity with Mussolini's "Charter of Labor" directed at smashing all vestiges of workers' organizations in Italy, an 19 per cent. reduction in wages for the federation of land, transportation and internal navigation workers will go into effect in gradual stages between June 1, 1927 and May 31, 1928.

Despite increasing discontent among the rank and file of the workers technical "acceptance" of the cut was made on behalf of the organization by its officials. The wages of the workers affected by this cut were already on the mere subsistence level.

A general 10 per cent. cut in the wages of workers engaged in manufacture had previously been effected through same procedure.

## EXPERT CLEARS SACCO GUN OF PART IN CRIME

Fuller Won't Appoint Commission on Case

BOSTON, May 24.—Governor Fuller today confirmed reports carried by the DAILY WORKER several weeks ago that he would not appoint a commission to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

In a letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, in reply to a communication from them asking a public investigation of the case, the governor declared that he could not delegate his powers. Inasmuch as final legal authority is given the governor to act as he chooses, Fuller declared in so many words that he considered himself "entirely free to choose my own method of investigation."

The unofficial commission of three, Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor Allen and Joseph Wiggin, Fuller's personal attorney, resumed the quizzing of witnesses and experts in the case today.

Sacco Gun Absolved. Professor Augustus Gill of Massachusetts Institute of Technology yesterday told the governor that the Sacco gun could not possibly have fired the mortal bullet found in the body of the paymaster in the South Braintree payroll murder. Michael Laveng, gate tender at South Braintree, was also in conference with the governor but vouchsafed no information. John F. Dever, a small town attorney who was a juror in the case, was summoned to the State House. Dever testified that the verdict of guilty was justified.

Six stenographers in the executive chambers are working today acknowledging the receipt of appeals from every corner of the world for the two condemned Italian anarchists. 17,000 communications have been received in all by the governor.

Radical Christians Appeal. British radical clerics were represented in appeals on Fuller's desk today. Canon Donaldson of Westminster Abbey, Conrad Noel of the Catholic Crusaders, Paul Stacey of the League of the Kingdom of God and Fred Hughes, of the Society of Socialist Christians sent a joint cablegram.

## FAKE 'DOCUMENTS' USED AS PRETEXT BY TORY CABINET

USSR Boycott to Send Trade to U. S., Germany

LONDON, May 24.—The British die-hard government will sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and will break the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement, Premier Baldwin officially announced in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Using mysterious "subversive Soviet correspondence," reminiscent of the notorious forged "Zinoviev letter" as a pretext for the break, Premier Baldwin announced that a vote on the question would probably be taken in the House of Commons on Thursday. A substantial tory majority in the house, however, insures the confirmation of the decision.

"Documents" Manufactured. That the mysterious documents to which the premier frequently referred are absolute frauds manufactured by the die-hards is the opinion of political observers here. The action of the tory cabinet is interpreted as a new move in its unofficial war against the Soviet Union, in which it has employed every conceivable weapon.

The tory government will make no representations to the Soviet Union, it was officially stated, in ending relations. The British trade delegation and the British diplomatic mission will be withdrawn from Moscow, however.

Bid For U. S. Support. Making an obvious bid for the support of the United States, Premier Baldwin said: "Evidence is in the hands of the authorities which proves that both military espionage and subversive activities throut Great Britain, North and South America, were directed and carried out from the Soviet House."

The British tory government is making every effort to secure the support of the United States in its campaign against the Soviet Union. Hints about "letters of instruction to American Communists" were also made for the benefit of the state department at Washington.

Need USSR Trade. The decision of the cabinet was only reached after a bitter internal struggle. Members of the cabinet who realize the importance of the trade of the Soviet Union to the tottering industrial structure of Great Britain fought for maintenance of the trade agreement, it is stated.

That a section of the die-hards realize the necessity of Soviet Union trade to Great Britain was indicated by the premier's declaration that "the decision of the government will not affect the ordinary trade facilities between the two countries." The Soviet Union will not consent to trade (Continued on Page Two)

## State Cops Track Labor Inspector In Massachusetts

BOSTON, May 24.—State police were set on Mary Donovan, former state labor department inspector, it was revealed in hearings here yesterday. Miss Donovan, member of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, was discharged recently by General Sweetser, commissioner of labor, and she is seeking to regain her position.

In the course of testimony, the general, whose notorious anti-labor record fitted him for the job as labor commissioner in the eyes of Calvin Coolidge, then governor of Massachusetts, admitted that he had asked the state police to shadow Miss Donovan.

Ethel M. Johnson, assistant commissioner of labor, testified on behalf of Miss Donovan. She herself testified of the gross negligence in the handling of cases against big employers caught violating the labor code. In one case, she said, three complaints had been entered and hearings were to be held in a few days when Sweetser suddenly filed the entire subject. A big crowd of labor people and social workers are following the hearings carefully.



# "BIG FOUR" ROB THEIR UNORGANIZED AGENTS OF 33 MILLION DOLLARS

This series of ten articles, of which this is the third, deals 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.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

## ARTICLE III.

As soon as the industrial insurance agent divorces himself from the role he now plays as ardent supporter of the present iniquitous system and allies himself with the policyholders, all the ills which beset the weekly premium insurance business will automatically disappear.

In order to effect this divorce it is first necessary for him to rebel against the "fine system" which the "Big Four" employ in paying salaries and commissions.

In ordinary insurance, that is to say, in that form of insurance where the premium is payable annually, quarterly or monthly, the unit of calculation is \$1,000 or multiples thereof. Thus, in referring to ordinary insurance policies one says that the policy is for one, two, five or ten thousands dollars as the case may be.

### Tag It by Profit Rate.

With industrial insurance the premium is the unit. For example the policy is referred to as a twenty-five cent, a fifty cent or a dollar policy. As far as the company is concerned the weekly premium is the unit of identification.

When an agent assumes a collection route he is not only instructed to collect his "debit" and maintain the business in force on his books but in order to make a living wage he must write new business, both industrial and ordinary.

### \$24 Wages a Week.

For the collection of his weekly debit he receives 12 per cent of the money collected. The average debit or route is in the neighborhood of \$200 and the commission for the collection is therefore about \$24 per week.

The method which the "Big Four" use in paying industrial commissions is so harsh and cynical in its operation that it is difficult for the layman to understand how a group of employees could tolerate it without open revolt.

### Pay For New Prey.

Let us assume that the average agent writes a dollar a week in new industrial weekly premium. As remuneration therefore the company allows as commission 28 times the weekly premium. If the agent writes one dollar in premium his commission is \$28; if he writes \$2 his commission is \$56 and so on.

As the collection salary does not pay the agent enough to maintain himself and his family in a decent manner he is compelled to solicit new business.

### Fine For Lapses.

But against this commission is charged all business which lapses. If during the week that the agent wrote one dollar in new business 50¢ of old business lapses he only receives commission on the "increase" of business on his book, which in this case would be fifty cents. In this manner he actually receives payment on half the work he does.

For every dollar of old weekly premium which lapses on the agent's book he is charged \$28 and this fine is deductible from his weekly salary. Consequently, there is a remunerative sword of Damocles hanging over his head and he must resort to all manner of specious devices to maintain his business on his books.

If the premium on a weekly payment policy is not paid for four weeks it lapses and the original commission paid is charged to the lapsing agent, irrespective of how long the policy has been in force.

Let us take the case of a fifty cent endowment policy which has been in force for nine years. When that policy was written, the writing agent received his "special salary." During the nine years the insured has paid in \$234, because he cannot pay any longer he forfeits this cash, and in addition the company fines the lapsing agent \$14. Not only does the policyholder lose his deposits but the agent suffers as well. The "Big Four" play no favorites when they swindle.

### Fines Total Up.

Last year the four weekly premium insurance companies lapsed nearly 1 1/4 billions of dollars in insurance. Most of this business was in force under three years. Allowing \$1 of weekly premium to each thousand dollars of insurance this means that the sixty odd thousand

agents were fined over 33 million dollars in lapse charges.

Because he submits to this system of petty robbery the agent is compelled to work from 10 to 15 hours a day trying "to save lapses." Because of this system he pays money out of his own pocket in the foolish hope that the policyholder will continue to pay after the period of unemployment is over.

### Use the System on Boss!

One can say quite conservatively that when this lapse and charge system is abolished all the evils to which the agent is subjected will disappear.

A knowledge of billion dollar corporations leads one to believe that it will not be abolished through the good graces of Haley Fiske, Edward Duffield & Co.

The agent must organize and demand that his interests and the interests of the policyholders be made parallel. He must be paid a living wage, his hours must be set and regular and allowing for night calls must not exceed those in other industries.

When he makes this demand of the "Big Four" let him remember Haley Fiske's words, "They all say 'No' before they say 'Yes.'"

## Chamber of Commerce Shares Flood Loot

(Continued from Page One)

by local credit corporations in the U. S., Hoover announced.

Advances from that source for Louisiana should approximate \$5,600,000 he said. There are many other sources from which resources direct and indirect can be brought to bear, he pointed out.

### The Bankers Between.

But this money will not be given directly to the victims of the government's negligence, Hoover made plain. It will be given to the bankers, organized into lending corporations, and then granted in the shape of loans, on good security, to the flooded farmers. For many years to come, collecting the mortgage payments will make the bankers and business men of the South aware of the truth in the old proverb, "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

If it had not been for the storms, the flood and Hoover, a lot of Southern farmers would not have had to mortgage their farms, and the investment market thus been curtailed.

### Undeserved Gratitude.

Louisiana bankers have formed a lending corporation with capital of \$700,000, and with privilege of discounting in the federal intermediate credit banks up to three or four times that amount, Hoover has announced.

"I have been overwhelmed with an undeserved gratitude for such effort as I have been able to make in representing the President of the United States and in giving perhaps some leadership to the many forces which have been brought to bear on these problems.

### "Sugar Bowl" Floods.

The five day fight to save Louisiana, from the Atchafalaya basin flood waters was abandoned today when a third cave-in along 700 feet of the east bank levee at McCrea drove the 1,500 defenders from their footing.

The first collapse of the McCrea levee occurred early Saturday morning, and another section caved in Sunday. The whole eastern section of the "Sugar Bowl" will be flooded.

For more than 48 hours following the Sunday break a desperate effort was made to hold the river in check with sand bags. More than a million bags and hundreds of car loads of dirt were dumped into the back-levee waters in an attempt to rear a new retaining wall.

Reports said that the levee crew escaped with their lives by racing through water knee deep to the highway some two miles to the south.

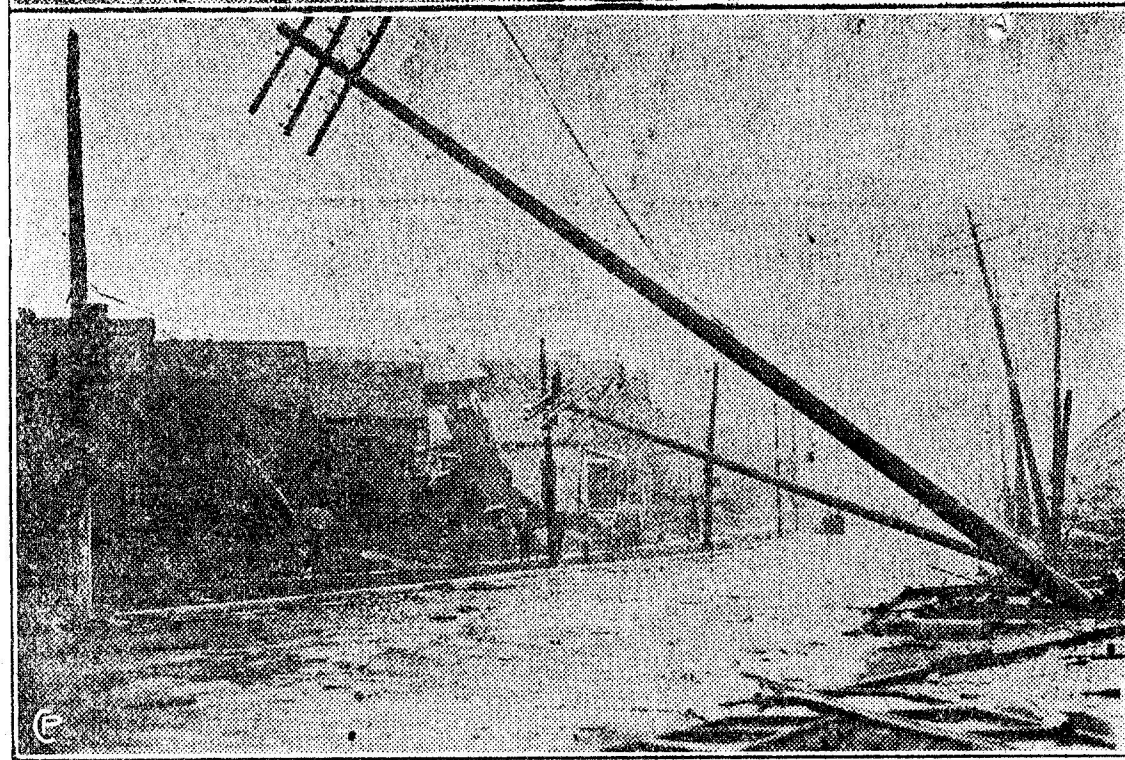
## SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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Scenes of havoc wrought by windstorm in a residential part of Indianapolis, Ind.

## WORKERS HEALTH PARLEY TO FIGHT INDUSTRY PERILS

### Conference in Cleveland Opens June 18

(By Federated Press)

"Trade unions responding to the call for a National Labor Health Conference to be held in Cleveland June 18 and 19, show a determination to control the occupational dangers now taking an enormous toll of life from the ranks of organized labor," says a statement by the Workers Health Bureau.

The conference will bring together representative labor men and women from all parts of the country to work out a program for eliminating industrial hazards and saving the lives of the thousands of miners, steel men, stone cutters, building trades mechanics, chemical workers and others who are killed on the job every year.

"Anyone familiar with conditions in American industry knows that the number of workers killed and injured continues to mount at an alarming rate," says the Bureau.

### Not Enough Inspectors.

"Accidents in construction work alone have increased 61 per cent in New York State in the past two years. In this critical situation the state has only 12 inspectors to cover 400,000 building trades workers, while the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry early in 1926, was compelled to call off all safety inspectors from other work and detail them to supervising construction jobs for an indefinite period in an effort to control the situation.

"State regulations, for the protection of workers, where they exist, are openly violated and ignored. In the majority of trades there are either no safety provisions at all or regulations so inadequate that they are futile. At least fifteen states have no Safety Code for the Building Trades, no laws to protect tens of thousands of workers from the insidious danger of lead poisoning in the house painting trade, no regulations on a national scale to cut down the enormous and ghastly loss of life in the coal and metal mines. Wherever safeguards do exist these have been won only after organized labor has waged a bitter fight against the opposition of the paid lobbyists of employers, corporations and gigantic trusts.

"The time is ripe for concerted action by organized labor. Prevention is worth ten pounds of cure. Prevention of industrial accidents and occupational diseases is possible and must be won.

### Ask For Delegates.

"The coming National Labor Health Conference to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 18-19, at the Hotel Winton, will bring together representative trade union delegates from all over the country, to unite on a program for gaining national, state and city control of industrial hazards; regulations, safety measures and health codes in all trades.

"Every trade union is entitled to send representatives. Elect your delegates at once. The first National Labor Health Conference is Labor's challenge to the hard-boiled indifference of the employers. Send in the name of your delegates immediately to the Workers' Health Bureau, 799 Broadway, New York, and do everything in your power to support the movement to win health protection for organized labor in the United States."

## Soviet Union Sending 18 Soil Experts For Washington Conference

BERLIN, May 24.—Soviet Union is sending 18 delegates who will participate in the International Congress of Soil Experts to be held in Washington.

They will arrive in New York on June 1.

Prof. Jaroslavski, head of the delegation, explained here that this will be the first congress of its kind ever held. "Russians and Americans," he declared, "are ahead of all other countries in dopedology, which is a science cultivated in Russia for more than fifty years."

## Nationalist Chinese In Another Victory

(Continued from Page One)

Referring to the tremendous growth of workers' and peasants' unions and their role in the revolutionary movement, Su Chao-chen said, "Organization has developed rapidly. More than 2,000,000 laborers and 40,000,000 peasants have been organized and these have dealt a death blow to the influence of the imperialists in China.

### Part of World Revolution.

"We all know that the Chinese revolution is part of the world revolution. Therefore, the second purpose of this conference is to consider measures for uniting the laboring classes of the Pacific countries to help in China's struggle against imperialism."

It is rumored here that Chiang Kai-shek regrets his desertion of the Kuomintang and that he may ally himself with the Nationalists in their drive against Peking. It is not impossible, observers declare, that the Nationalists may make a temporary working agreement with him. This would not, of course, mean any sort of permanent alliance. Its object would merely be the elimination of the northern war lords from the picture.

### Chiang Claims Victory.

SHANGHAI, May 23.—Chiang Kai-shek claims the capture of Pengpu from the northerners, declaring that he inflicted heavy casualties upon his opponents, estimating the northern dead at 1,200 and the wounded at 2,500. More than 10,000 northern prisoners are also claimed.

The Nationalists launched a three sided attack and declare that the northerners have withdrawn to Hsuechow, with Chiang's forces hot on their heels.

Five locomotives, two hundred railway cars and a huge quantity of arms and munitions were captured by the Nationalists, these facilities now being available for the use of the Nationalists under Chiang Kai-shek in his northward drive.

Yangchow is also claimed to have fallen to Chiang, with Sun Chuan-fang's forces retreating to Hwainan.

### Peking Admits Losses.

PEKING, May 24.—Peking officials admit that northern troops have lost considerable territory in northern Honan to Nationalist forces commanded by General Feng Yu-hsiang.

### Bus Injures Twenty

COLUMBIA, Mo., May 24.—Twenty persons were injured, some critically, when a bus overturned near here today. The bus slipped off the highway at a curve and rolled down an embankment.

## COPS LINE UP WITH FASCISTS IN BRUTAL FRAY

### Blackshirts Stab and Whip Workers

Guarded zealously by members of the New York police department, 150 fascists, 59 of whom were wearing the black shirt of Mussolini, were allowed to stab and brutally beat hundreds of Italian workers in the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn last Sunday afternoon.

Every fascist was armed with a knife that he carried on his belt and a long whip. The police made no attempt to stop this obvious violation of the Sullivan law, prohibiting the carrying of weapons by civilians.

The fascists had announced that they would leave their headquarters on Knickerbocker Ave. and Trutman Ave. at 2 p. m., but due to fear of meeting the wrath of the Italian workers they waited until 3:30 p. m. when 100 police arrived to act as their protectors. Three police cars led the procession, the end of the fascist line being guarded by two more. The other police reinforced by almost 50 detectives were strung out along the line, one policeman or detective for every fascist.

### Woman Breaks Line.

When St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Wilson Ave. and Sydnan St., was reached, the police closed up the entire block, only the supporters of Mussolini being admitted to the church service.

An Italian woman broke thru the police lines and tore the badge off one of the fascists as he was entering the church. When interviewed later, she said that the fascist government had murdered her brother because he refused to support that bloody regime.

## Fake Documents Again Used by British Tory

(Continued from Page One)

With Great Britain unable to immunize her trade representatives are guaranteed by a trade agreement or recognition; political observers believe.

### Financial Barons Sore.

The whole labor world and a large section of the business and financial magnates desiring Russian markets are protesting against the action of the die-hard section of the cabinet.

In the course of his speech Premier Baldwin admitted that the mysterious "missing document" which served as a pretext for the raid on the Arcos offices could not be found. No one expected that it would be.

Anticipating the ratification by the House of Commons of the cabinet decision, the officials of the Soviet Union embassy at Chesham House this afternoon began preparations for their departure.

### It Will Help U. S. Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Administration officials were deeply interested today in the action of Great Britain in breaking off diplomatic and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

If the Soviet Union carries out its threat to boycott English manufactures, it is probable that the German and American markets will benefit enormously, officials of the department of commerce pointed out. The U. S. S. R. is a gigantic customer for manufactured goods, and some raw materials. The German and American markets afford the best avenue through which to obtain what it needs.

## CIVIL LIBERTIES GIVEN RIGHT TO TALK IN SCHOOL

### Non-controversial Topic Is Given Okeh

Reversal of policy is shown on the part of the Board of Education of this city in the announcement made recently that its representatives have granted the American Civil Liberties Union a permit to hold a meeting in Stuyvesant High School. "The Growth of New York City Since 1900" is the subject. The permission was given by Superintendent of Schools William J. O'Shea and Eugene C. Gibney, director of Extension Activities, who refused the Union's request last year and thereby precipitated a long legal battle over the right of the board to censor meetings in the school buildings.

Speakers at the meetings are to be Charles C. Burlingham, lawyer, former president of the New York City Board of Education; Professor John Dewey, professor of philosophy Columbia University; Rev. Charles N. Lathrop, executive secretary, Department of Christian Social Service of the National Council. Protestant Episcopal Church; Nelson S. Spencer, eminent New York lawyer connected with many civic associations, and Congressman F. H. La Guardia.

### Schools Opened Again.

The permit is said to be a long step toward disposing of this moot question. Officers of the American Civil Liberties Union are jubilant because, they say, the action of the authorities clears the Union's name and recognizes its right to hold meetings in the schools. Forrest Bailey, the Union's director in a statement issued last night said:

"The fight the American Civil Liberties Union has been making to abolish the Board's policy of censoring meetings in the public schools has resulted in a 90 per cent victory. The school auditoriums have been opened to the Union by the granting of a permit for May 26th; the Union's name has been cleared of the charges made by Mr. Gibney and the Board last year.

"But there still remains to be settled the point raised by State Commissioner Graves' decision last December when he ruled that 'controversial' subjects, such as 'Old Fashioned Free Speech', could not be discussed in public meetings in the schools. If this ruling stands the Board might as well close the school auditoriums to all, for practically all the subjects of the hundreds of meetings held yearly could be judged controversial. This is particularly true of the political meetings held there. The Board will continue to have trouble if this ruling is to govern their practice. The American Civil Liberties Union has offered to cooperate with the Board in clearing up this phase of the controversy."

### No Hot Issues Wanted.

The ruling of the Board of Education last June denying the Union a permit for a meeting on "Old Fashioned Free Speech" with Rev. John Hayes Holmes, John Nevin Sayre, James Weldon Johnson and Arthur Garfield Hays as speakers, was appealed to State Commissioner of Education Graves. Commissioner Graves sustained the Board on the ground that the subject of the meeting was controversial and declared that the Board had used its discretionary power properly in barring such a discussion in the schools.

The American Civil Liberties Union then made application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus compelling the Board to permit the Union the use of the school auditoriums. In April Justice Gavegan denied the petition on condition that a public hearing be granted the Union in the event of another similar application.

Such an application is now pending before the Board for a meeting on September 14th in Stuyvesant High School on the same subject of free speech and with the same speakers as were slated for last year's meeting. The Union is represented by Samuel Untermeyer and Louis Marshall.

## Springfield Feeling New England Crisis In Textiles, Shoes

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24.—This city is feeling acutely the industrial crisis which is gripping all New England. Reflected mainly from the lethargic condition of textiles and shoes, employment is the lowest in several years. Thousands of wage-earners here are on part time and hundreds are totally unemployed.

So great is the depression that the highways are noticeably deserted because workers cannot afford to run their automobiles.

Cigar makers and the building addition to other workers.

### Government Ships Make Money.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Merchant Fleet Corporation (government ships) announced today that for the last ten months the United States Lines government-operated, made a profit of \$137,000. The Leviathan is flagship of this line. For the last three years there has been a loss of approximately \$1,250,000.

## Cal Pounded Back Doors In 1912 Campaign, Says His Northampton Friends

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 24.—The claim that Calvin Coolidge signed a petition here in 1912 opposing Roosevelt's candidacy on anti-third term grounds is calling out desperate denials here from Republican leaders. They claim that he was too busy "pounding on the kitchen door" in his own campaign for state to bother about signing the anti-Roosevelt petition.

Coolidge made a house-to-house canvass, but was not ringing the front door bell. Instead he went hat in hand to back doors in order to make a better impression on the housewives.

## Needle Trade Defense

The recently released Furrier prisoners who are now on a vacation at Camp Nitgedaiget will come to the Star Casino, 107th St. & Park Ave., on Friday night, May 27th, where a big Reception and Ball will be held in their honor. No worker will miss the opportunity to come and greet these fighters, and at the same time enjoy a fine evening. The Ball is expected to be one of the liveliest affairs of the season. The whole Proletarian Family of New York will meet at this get-together. All our fighters and all volunteers at the Bazaar as well as all the friends of the defense will be present. Admission to the Ball is 75 cents.

### We Remind You Again

Many have not paid for the tickets. Roll Call Certificate Booklets, Honor Roll Lists and Coupon Booklets. The Committee needs great sums of money daily. Every cent is needed. Do not keep money with you but send or bring it to the Joint Defense Committee 41 Union Square, immediately.

### Here's Another

At a gathering held in the home of Sam Fifer a collection was made in behalf of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. The following people donated \$1.00 each: Paulin Fifer, Rose Fifer, Julius Mandel, Sam Wagshul, Saul Zipper, Sam Fifer, Dave Schuchet, Zelda Mandel, Esther Zipper and Marion Zipper.

### By Workers of Martimore Cloak Shop

The following resolution was received: We the workers of Martimore Cloak Shop, 139 W. 19th St., greet the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers as a protest against the Sigman-Schachtman-McGrady clique. We pledge ourselves to support the Joint Defense Committee. Our first donation is \$15.00. We hope that all other shops will follow our example and support those who have lost their freedom in the fight for our common cause.

## SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!



### Dollar Diplomacy

A Study in American Imperialism

By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman

We have been fortunate in securing a limited number of the paper edition of this splendid work (selling for \$2.50 in cloth). We will fill all orders as received at

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ALL FOR \$2.00

All these books will be sent for \$2.00—if cash is sent—and mailed to one address.

THE DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First St. New York

Advertisement for 'Professional Patriots' featuring a cartoon of a man with a gun and the word 'STOP' in large letters. Text includes: 'This New Exposure of the Personalities and Methods in Exploiting Patriotism \$1.50 cloth bound DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First St., New York'



# The Political Situation in Germany

By P. R. DIETRICH (Berlin).  
 FOR the last three months the Government of the bourgeois bloc has been ruling Germany. Its governmental activity up to the present has fully sufficed to prove not only to the working class but also the petty-bourgeois and petty-peasant circles, that it is pronouncedly an instrument in the hands of the big trusts and combines, a weapon against the entire working population of the country.

THE process of "rationalization" has been carried on in a more intensified form than before. The average level of production during the last three months has been maintained at the relatively considerable height it attained in the last quarter of 1926. At the same time, prices have been maintained on that level, too, so that the profits of rationalization have continued undiminished. This is proved, inter alia, by the fact that by reason of the unusually large profits derived at present by the German bourgeoisie from the home market, Germany's urgent desire to export to the world markets has markedly abated.

PARALLEL with the more rigorous continuation of methods of rationalization in German economy, we have experienced a renewed general attack on the living conditions of the German worker. Though nominal wages have remained practically unchanged since September 1926, actual wages have declined, as is shown by the rise in the official cost-of-living index figure from 142 in September 1926 to 145.4 in February 1927. The low level of weekly wage rates is systematically exploited by employers for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on the workers in regard to overtime and to sweated job-wage stipulations.

ADDED to the fall of actual wages, there is the rise of dwelling rents by 10 per cent., put into effect on April 1st, 1927, and the augmentation of the duty on flour from 10 marks to 11.50 marks per 100 kilograms, which in the case of a family of five means a surplus onus on the household of about 70 marks a year. Furthermore, the Government intends to raise the duty on sugar and is likely to accede to the demand of the agrarians for the prevention of the free importation of frozen meat, so that the meat prices, too, will again be caused to rise. Whereas new sources of profit are thus opened up for the employers and the big land-owners, the living conditions of the German working class have markedly deteriorated and will continue to deteriorate.

THE same tendency is observable if we regard the budget of the German Government, which occupied the Reichstag up to the time of the Easter vacations. The budget submitted by the Marx-Hergt-Keudell Government taxes the entire German population to an aggregate extent of about 15,000 million marks, if we add the communal and other taxes to the main items. By far the greater part of this onus rests on the shoulders of the broad masses. The State budget is particularly characterized by the fact

that the German army and navy figure at the tremendous sum of 700 million marks, while the expenditure for the so-called productive unemployment relief has been curtailed by 50 millions. The item for the technical emergency service was maintained at its old figure. On the other hand, the expenditure for child relief was abridged in comparison with the last budget.

The dole for the benefit of necessitous teachers was struck off the list, the new budget than in the last. Yet but the so-called church funds, a subsidy for the clergy, figures higher in another instance to illustrate the character of the budget: By reason of the reactionary financial settlement, Bavaria received a special subvention of 45 millions for the purpose of covering its surplus expenditure for its swollen reactionary bureaucratic apparatus and its policy of subsidizing the church.

TOGETHER with the settlement of the reactionary budget, the bourgeois-bloc Government passed an emergency labor law, which provides for the following legal regulation of working hours. The stipulation whereby the eight-hour day can be lengthened to ten hours by a tariff agreement or by an official decree, continues to obtain. This ten-hour day can be exceeded even without any official sanction in the case of temporary work undertaken in emergency situations or for the purpose of preventing the waste of raw materials or the failure of the fruits of labor. The consequence of the emergency legislation passed by the Government parties is the yet greater possibility of exceeding even the ten-hour day. The regulation in regard to the payment of a wage premium for overtime now ob-

tains only in respect of a very limited portion of the overtime work, and even in this connection so many clauses have been allowed to remain undecided that the employers get practically all for overtime.

IN a cultural sense, too, the reactionary elements have made considerable headway under the bourgeois-bloc Government. The law against the immoral and indecent in art and literature, the public entertainment laws against juveniles, the brutal forensic campaign against authors and publishers, the numerous lawsuits in regard to productions of art allegedly endangering the State, the persecution even of composers and other employees of the printing-works, and the bullying tactics employed against the juvenile and children's movement, all show that the Government of the bourgeois bloc is very ready to satisfy the demands of cultural reaction. A new coup, meanwhile, is being prepared by the bourgeois-bloc Government in the form of the educational law of the realm and the concordat negotiations, purporting to complete the clericalization of the entire system of education from the elementary schools to the universities and to render the schools and the teachers mere tools in the hands of the clergy.

THE German bourgeoisie, however, is not content with the economic and cultural subjugation of the German working class. It is no mere coincidence, that at the time of the general political and economic offensive of the bourgeoisie against the proletariat, one week after the 1st of May, the Fascists from all parts of the realm should assemble in Berlin under the lead of the "Stahlhelm."

The tone of the Fascist press, the unheard-of, daily recurrent provocations, the sanguinary episodes in Berlin and throughout the country, clearly illustrate the designs of the bourgeoisie backing the Stahlhelm and the other Fascist organizations. On May 8th, says the official organ of the Stahlhelm union, the German public shall see that Berlin is not governed by the "Red rabble."

JUST as the Social Democratic Party and the A. D. G. B. have failed to put up a serious fight against the capitalist offensive and the cultural reaction, and just as they have refrained from calling up the working masses to serious resistance to the labor emergency laws of the bourgeois-bloc Government, they are altogether unwilling to organize the fight against the Fascist auxiliary troops of the German bourgeoisie. The attitude of the Social Democrats towards the Fascist parade on May 8th, is characterized by the speech held recently by Horsing, the Social Democratic leader of the "Reichsbanner," on the occasion of the great meeting of that organization in Berlin. In the course of this speech he said: "In no country of Europe, is the patience and forbearance of the constitutional republicans in dealing with the enemies of the Republic, the political bandits of the Right and the Left, so great as it is in Germany."

What Horsing says of the "bandits of the Right" need naturally not be taken too seriously, especially since these reactionary bandits have turned into republican bandits by reason of their profession of allegiance to the Republic. His mention of "bandits of the left," however, gave the signal to the bourgeoisie for a renewed campaign against the Communists. In regard to the Stahlhelm day, Horsing contended himself with advising his followers to "ignore" the Stahlhelm parade. This is what is meant by a "loyal opposition" which practically amounts to a surrender of, and connivance at, this new anti-Bolshevist ally.

THE virulent anti-Communist campaign of the Social Democratic leaders of the Reichsbanner, the pretended opposition of the S. P. G. and the A. D. G. B. to the capitalistic methods of rationalization and cultural reaction, cannot prevent the will for a united militant action of the German working class from growing stronger and stronger among the Social Democratic workers. During the last few weeks many German towns have seen Social Democratic workers and proletarian members of the Reichsbanner joining forces with Communist workers against the threatening imperialist danger of war, the offensive of the capitalists, and the cultural reaction. In spite of the sabotage of the S. P. G. leaders and the trade union bureaucrats, the 1st of May, 1927, will be marked by the unity of German workers, the growing resistance offered by the workers to the economic, political, and cultural reaction, and a united front against the imperialist war propagandists and their accomplices in the camp of the Social Democratic Party and the Second International.

## De Pinedo, Fascist "Flyer" Hops Ride On Sailing Vessel

LISBON, May 24.—The sailing vessel which has the seaplane of Francesco de Pinedo, fascist aviator-propagandist in tow is expected to reach Horta, the Azores sometime tomorrow.

De Pinedo was forced down yesterday while flying from St. Johns, N. F. to the Azores, enroute to Italy. The reputation of the fascist aviator as a "brilliant airman" is being seriously deflated in the past few weeks, and it has become apparent that his flights are being utilized by him merely for propaganda for Mussolini and the blackshirts.

## Hands Off China Meet On East Side Thursday

A Hands-off-China open air meeting will be held Thursday evening at 10th St. and Second Ave. by Section 1, Workers (Communist) Party. Prominent speakers will address the meeting.

A meeting will be held at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St., June 10. Speakers will be announced later.

## Canadian Workers, Fed Up on War Bunk, Don't Bother About Trophies

TORONTO, May 24.—Despite appeals in the Dominion Press, on the wireless, and on the movie screens the war office has in its possession more than 100,000 war medals that have not been claimed.

It is said that many thousands of war medals have also found their way in the hands of pawnbrokers. Among the medals are also some military crosses and a large number of foreign decorations.

## Chain Store Tea King Accumulated Millions

The will of the late Frank S. Jones, of 760 Park Ave., Manhattan, and Sayville, L. I., was filed yesterday.

The estate is understood to be several millions of dollars. Jones was head of one of the largest tea concerns in the United States and was a pioneer in the chain stores idea and the application of factory technique to grocery workers.

International Branch No. 1, Sec. 1-D New York City, will hold a special meeting on May 25, Wednesday 7 p.m. at 66 E. 4th St. Rec. Sec'y.

## Argentina Workers On Strike Against Sugar Barons Grow in Numbers

TUCUMAN, Argentina, May 24.—Hundreds are joining daily the ranks of the workers on strike in the sugar mills here. Revolting against miserable pay and unbearable working conditions, the strike has assumed a militant stage. The mill owners are asking for the intervention of military authorities, and charge the strikers are arming themselves. The employers are suffering heavy losses, as all activities in connection with the present crop have been suspended.

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)  
 valley from the wrath of the mighty river.

NEWS of Great Britain's break with the Soviet Union has just come over the ticker. This is a serious move for the British empire, a move that may have dire results for the ruling classes of that country. While it is not well to indulge in a orgy of false optimism there is reason to believe that Great Britain was often in a much better position to essay a heavy diplomatic task than at present. Her business will lose millions of dollars worth of Russian trade, a loss they can ill afford to stand. It may mean a general election on the issue, with the use of tons of "red fire" by the Tories. But in view of the record for forgery and burglary established by the present government the British voters will be unusually leary about believing their political propaganda.

IN the New York Times of May 19th, several lots of securities were advertised sold at auction, among them being the following: "6,000 rubles Imperial Russian government 5 1/2% military short term coupon bonds, second series, issued in 1916." The lot sold for \$8. The buyer of this collection of rubbish should be placed under the care of a guardian lest he give the rest of his money to an oil stock salesman.

## Boston Workers Tell British Consul What They Think on China

BOSTON, May 24.—Tory Britain's outrages in China were brought directly to the attention of the British consul here when scores of workers paraded in front of the consulate bearing a dozen placards. "China for the Chinese," "Let Cook Cook Churchill" and "Down with Tory Government—Up With Labor" were some of the inscriptions.

The Workers Party of Boston, acting with the Kuomintang and other organizations, sponsored the picketing of the consulate. The backing of a large truck in the same block, coupled with the picketing, struck consternation in the consulate. Frenzied appeals to the police brought squadrons down to "suppress the attack" on the British offices.

## Bankers Trust to Control Affairs of Lindbergh in Paris

The Bankers Trust Co. yesterday took over the affairs of Charles Lindbergh, the New York to Paris flyer. The canny banking firm, which has large offices in Paris, will handle the deluge of commercial propositions being showered on Lindbergh to the tune of a million dollars.

"I haven't the million dollar itch," the boyish conqueror of the Atlantic air declared in postponing consideration of American efforts to commercialize his exploit. "I flew for the advancement of aviation, and not for profit."

Economical Cal Coolidge yesterday offered to bring the flyer back from France on an American warship. But it developed that the "warship" would be either a destroyer or an old tub, the Scorpion. This antiquated converted yacht, if it attempts the voyage, may have to be towed into port, naval officials admitted.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy Robinson "hoped" that Lindbergh would take a destroyer. Although willing to cash in on the hero's reputation by bringing him home on a warship, the government doesn't want to spend the money on sending a real battleship across for him.

General Pershing, in Paris to prepare for the American Legion invasion this summer, hailed Lindbergh as "an ambassador of whom we may all be proud." Pershing and the American idler crowd in Paris are cashing in to the full extent on Lindbergh's popularity.

## London Junkers to Fete Hero of Air

PARIS, May 24.—Charles Lindbergh may accept the invitation of the London Aero Club and fly to London next Monday in the "Spirit of St. Louis," it was said tonight.

## New Coal Crisis Is Now In Sight Says A. J. Cook

LONDON, May 24.—Another coal crisis is in sight. Mines are being closed continuously, short-time working is general in practically all the coalfields, and the vast number of men not taken back since the lock-out ended has been swollen by many thousands of others thrown idle in the past few months. Wages have fallen and further reductions are indicated.

"We warned the government and the owners last year," declared A. J. Cook, secretary of the Miners' Federation recently, "that the reduction of wages and the lengthening of hours was no remedy for the situation then existing. Indeed, we urged that such a policy was bound to make matters worse."

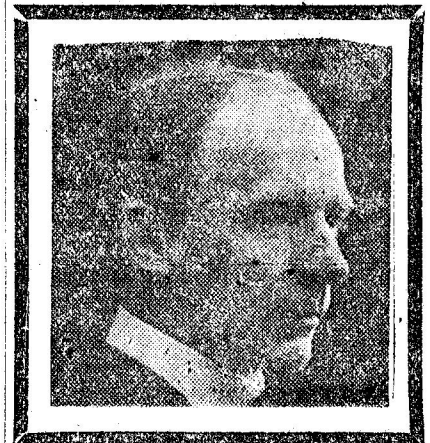
He asserted that the mine owners are now engaged in an orgy of price-cutting in the export trade with the idea that they will thus extend markets and capture others.

Both Richards and Cook stressed the view that no real constructive handling of the situation can be expected from the mine owners. Nor have they any hope of the government, with last year's bitter experience still fresh in memory.

## Government Workers of France Affiliate With Confederation of Labor

PARIS, May 24.—A decision has just been made by a majority of unions of French government civil servants to form themselves into a federation which will be included and be under the supervision of the General Confederation of Labor.

The conservative French press is indulging in lamentations that such an alignment may sometimes lead to the government workers "obeying instructions from an international body rather than from their own government."



## Who are the Enemies of the Daily Worker?

NORMAN HAPGOOD in the introduction to "PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS" points out that the reactionary element which speaks in the name of patriotism, "has its most important support among those who make money out of war and of holding down standards of labor."

Is it any wonder that the Military Order of the World War seeks to suppress our paper? Is their enmity to the only American paper, which supports the struggle of the Chinese workers for freedom, and which is fighting the military ventures of American imperialism, not to be expected? Is it not clear that the Military Order of the World War, with all their titles and gold braid, is fighting The DAILY WORKER in the name of the Open Shop and the war upon labor generally?

The case of the Military Order of the World War against The DAILY WORKER will draw the curtain sharply. It will expose clearly the actual anti-social character of these patriotic organizations, in spite of the high-sounding titles under which they parade. At the same time it will reveal on the other side a solid phalanx of workers, row upon row, in a solid front against this attack of the enemies of labor. The bugle has blown, comrades. Fall in line with your bit for the defense of our DAILY WORKER.

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 New York, N. Y.

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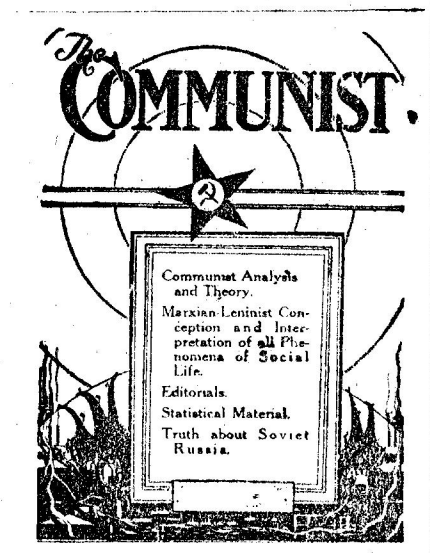
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# The Chinese Revolution Turns Left

By EARL BROWDER.  
 HANKOW, (By mail).—With the reorganization of the Chinese National Government, on March 11 at Hankow, and the immediately following capture of Nanking and Shanghai by the Revolutionary Army, the Chinese revolution has definitely entered a new phase of its development.



In the New  
**MAY ISSUE:**  
 Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle—by Jay Lovestone.  
 The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism—By Manuel Gomez.  
 The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx.  
 The World Struggle for Rubber—By Leon Platt.  
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This new phase is a deepening, an intensification of the revolution, at the moment of military victory, when all observers concede that it is but a matter of months until all inner-China will be in the hands of the Nationalist Government.

Communists Participate. The new personnel of the Government, established on March 11, includes participation of the Chinese Communist Party. The Ministry of Agriculture is headed by Tan Ping-shan just returned from Moscow where he represented the Chinese party at the recent Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. The Ministry of Labor is in the hands of Sou Chiu-tsen, chairman of the All-China Labor Federation, chairman of the Chinese Seamen's Union, leader of the famous Hongkong strike, and member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Appointment of Communists to head these two posts, signalizes a deepening of the social phases, the foundation, of the Chinese Revolution.

Shoot From Irritation. This turn to the left by the Chinese revolution undoubtedly comes as a surprise and shock to American and British imperialism. The diplomats of Downing Street and the White House had been flirting with the right-wing of the Kuomintang, and undoubtedly thought that their proteges in the Nationalist movement were prepared to step in and seize power just at this moment of military victory. It must have been rather disconcerting to them to have events move in exactly the opposite direction. Their chagrin was expressed by the spilling of the blood of thousands of Chinese men, women and children by British and American gunboats shelling Nanking and Wei-chow.

Chiang's Preliminary Treason. It must be stated that the imperialists had reasons for their reactionary hopes. On March 20, 1926, while the Kuomintang was still confined within the Province of Kwantung so far as power was concerned, were

## CHIANG'S NEW LEADER



British guns could reach every strategic point within a few hours, the right-wing in the Party executed a coup d'etat, under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the military forces and the Whampoa Military Academy. From that time on, Chiang Kai-shek assumed all power in the Party, expelled the Communists from all official positions, and forced the elected chairman of the Party, Wang Ching-wei, into exile. British and American newspapers suddenly began to speak in a different and more friendly tone about the Nationalist Government. And when Chiang Kai-shek became marshal of the Northern Expedition, which swept thru China in the summer of 1926, and occupied the Wu-Han cities in November, the imperialists thought the right-wing was completely in power in the Kuomintang.

Under such conditions, how was it possible to effect such a radical change as we now see in the Kuomintang? How was the right-wing defeated? And what is the present danger of a military coup against the Nationalist Government? What are the perspectives of the Chinese Revolution? The following is an attempt to find the answer to these questions in the expressions of the Chinese masses themselves:

It was when the northern expedition of the Revolutionary Army

marched from Kwantung, thru Honan, and Hupeh, that the forces were prepared which have now overthrown the dictatorship of Chiang Kai-shek in the Kuomintang. These military victories have been hailed by bourgeois writers as "miraculous"; but the "miracle" lay in the revolutionary masses of the occupied provinces, who were only waiting the opportunity to rise against their militarist rulers. In many places, indeed, the Army did not have to fight, finding that the mere news of their advance had been taken as the signal for the uprising of the people, who drove out the militarists.

Organize Unions. Close behind the advancing army came the organization of the workers into the All-China Labor Federation, and the peasants into the Peasants' Union. In less than a year, more than a million new members of the trade unions, and seven million peasants in the Peasants' Union were mobilized. With this organization began the real process of revolution—the destruction of the basis of power of militarism, the landlords, corrupt magistrates and gentry of the villages—and an enormous widening of the basis of the revolutionary power. From Canton, under the guns of British Hongkong and close to the sea-coast, the National Government moved to Wu-Han (Hankow), having under its feet a solid ground of half China, with the many-million masses organized under its direction. Once more it became possible to openly struggle against the forces of counter-revolution entrenched within the revolution itself!

Beginning of the Struggle Against Chiang Kai-shek. The issue upon which the struggle between right and left began was strangely enough, the question of moving the seat of Government to Wu-Han. After agreeing to the move, Chiang Kai-shek caused the official heads of Government to stop in Nanchang, Kiangsi, while the majority of the Kuomintang Central Committee were in Wu-Han, with the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance,

## Butler, Columbia Head, Gets Fascisti Degree

ROME, May 24.—The honorary degree of doctor of letters has just been conferred upon Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University. The degree will be conferred personally next month at a special sitting of the university. Butler, considered seriously as a candidate for president on the republican ticket, has expressed himself enthusiastically on the subject of fascism and Mussolini on frequent occasions.

## Reactionary Set Back In Polish Elections

WARSAW, Poland, May 24.—The final returns from the Polish general election today revealed a victory for the socialists and progressives.



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## Tory Government of Forgery Takes to Suicide.

Insane with fury at their utter inability to stabilize the country, the Baldwin-Chamberlain-Hicks government of forgery has traversed the path from madness to imbecility. The decision of the tory cabinet to abrogate the Russian trade agreement and break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union was expected. It was the inevitable climax of the policy of forgery inaugurated even before they got into office.

Their madness is born of desperation. British diplomacy, widely heralded as the most astute on earth, becomes downright insanity in face of the steady decline of Britain as the first world power. No matter how stupid the diplomacy of the past, the power of Britain could make it appear invincible. Today, no matter what is done to salvage the economy of Britain, it appears futile and foolish.

The conspiracy against the Soviet Union, launched at Locarno by Chamberlain as his first act on an international scale, went on the rocks in face of the irreconcilable conflicts between the European nations. His attempt to organize a bloc against the revolution has not been a howling success. Every subsequent attempt to maneuver on an international scale has likewise failed. Instead of gaining recruits Britain became more isolated; was compelled more and more to go it alone.

Its maneuvers in Persia, Iraq, Turkey in order to maintain its oil concessions for the Royal Dutch Shell have been defeated by the European agents of the great American trust, Standard Oil. Baku oil in Russia is beyond its reach and even there the Standard is in a superior position to Britain. Its failure in China to induce other nations to play its game has only added to its desperation. The final blow was delivered at Geneva when the American delegates refused to follow British policy and took a favorable turn toward the Russians. The revolt of the working class in England develops in inverse ratio to the loss of prestige in Britain's imperial domain. Unable to overcome the contradictions that history itself has placed before it the tory government tries to smash its way through. It perceives Russia as the great obstacle to its continued colonial domination, hence it has from the beginning of its infamous career conspired to isolate and crush the revolution, only to be met with failure abroad and increasing hostility on the part of labor at home. The shutting off of super-profits from the colonies makes impossible the bribing of a sufficiently large strata of labor to ensure domestic tranquility, hence the threat of a revival of the general strike movement. The Tories meet this with the introduction of the anti-strike bill.

The Arcos house raid was designed with a two-fold purpose: To divert attention from the trade union bill and to endeavor to provoke Russia. It failed of both objectives. But once such a desperate step had been taken there was no possibility of dignified retreat. The final break was a matter of course.

Most amusing is the declaration of the Baldwin forgers to the effect that Arcos house was a center of conspiracy against the United States as well as Britain. That is a crude attempt to embroil the American government in the mess. But the American imperialists have their own little game to play and they are meeting with considerable success. They know that the trade formerly conducted with England will be transferred to the United States and Germany, financed for the most part by American capital. Present indications are that the American policy towards Russia is undergoing modification. As the struggle in the Near East for oil becomes more acute between the British and American trusts the policy of the government must change to conform to the demands of Standard Oil and the National City Bank.

England faces a world wherein its own markets are becoming smaller, while the American market is growing larger. Its break with Russia means a greater intensification of this condition. It also means more unemployment for the workers in the machinery, metal, electrical and other industries that have produced much of the exports to Russia. So, both at home and abroad the economic situation becomes worse and must inevitably have its political reaction.

This move against Russia, which will be instantly recognized by British labor as a further move against the already miserable standard of living, will evoke retaliation on the part of the working class. The agitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain for a new conference to elect a new general strike committee will receive tremendous impetus because of this imbecile act. Councils of Action will be formed throughout industrial England and the fight that has been concealed beneath parliamentary futility will burst forth into the white hot flame of the class struggle and seal the doom of the government of forgery.

## Silence Regarding Political Career of Lindbergh's Father.

The Washington representative of The DAILY WORKER informs us that correspondents of several large newspapers, among them The New York Times, prepared stories for their papers dealing with the anti-war activities of young Charles A. Lindbergh's father, and that these stories were suppressed on the ground that "they are not desirable at this time."

The elder Lindbergh, though elected on the republican ticket, was one of the few insurgents who refused to follow in the wake of the maniacal hordes who plunged this country into the late war in order to make the world safe for the investments of the House of Morgan. For daring to challenge the holiness of the cause of Wall Street he was set upon by the jackal pack of professional patriots and blackguarded as a pro-German spy and traitor. Millions of dollars were spent to defeat him as non-partisan league candidate for governor of the state of Minnesota. During this hectic period young Lindbergh, now acclaimed for his aviation achievement, was sixteen or seventeen years of age and was reviled by local yokels as the son of a disloyal father.

The memory of his father's heroism must still have a profound effect upon young Lindbergh when the war-mongers fawn upon him and endeavor to capitalize his achievement for jingo propaganda. If his intelligence transcends that of an experienced mechanic and enables him to perceive political value he must



KING CAPITAL:—Kneel to me with the rest of them, or I shall destroy you!

## RUTHENBERG ON THE IMPORTANCE OF RECRUITING NEW MEMBERS

By JACK STACHEL  
(Acting General Secretary New York District Workers' (Communist) Party)

In the present Ruthenberg Drive to enroll new members into the Party it is worth while to state how important Comrade Ruthenberg himself considered the recruiting of new members into our Party. Comrade Ruthenberg's last words were "Build the Party." One could hardly imagine that Comrade Ruthenberg would fail to make these words his last will. For Comrade Ruthenberg never at any Party mass meeting or Party membership meeting failed to urge the comrades to build the Party, to strengthen the vanguard of the proletariat.

I do not recall a single time that I came to Chicago, or when Comrade Ruthenberg visited the New York District Office, that he failed to ask how many new members we had taken in during the month. I remember that proud smile that would come over him when the number I mentioned were satisfactory. Likewise there was always the gentle criticism coupled with suggestions for improvement when the number I stated did not meet with his approval.

Ruthenberg As Organizer. Comrade Ruthenberg attached the greatest importance to the every day detail organization work of the Party. While he was busy writing the programs of the Party, formulating its policies, and leading the Party, he was never too busy to write the most detailed letters to the District Organizers, on the every day problems of building the Party, increasing its membership and the circulation of its press.

In the present Ruthenberg Drive for new members, our Party does not look upon this campaign as an isolated event in itself. This campaign is based on the mass activity of the Party and is connected with it organically. It is on the basis of the work of our Party in leading the struggles of the masses that we appeal to the workers of this country to join our ranks. We also do not fail to point out that Comrade Ruthenberg symbolized the growing revolutionization of the masses of this country and the struggle for

despite these slimy creatures who want to use him as bait to induce other young men to serve as cannon fodder for the rapacious aims of American imperialism.

Why doesn't the Times and the other spokesmen for Wall Street publish the facts regarding the father of the aviator? They published column after column of diatribes against him when the war was on, and indulged in patriotic rejoicing when he was defeated by the plunderbund. The answer is plain. They would rather not have the public know that a popular hero could be the son of a father who had the courage and the intelligence to defy the pompous hypocrisy of the late Woodrow.

They laud the young man as a synthesis of all that is best in American manhood. It would hardly do to admit that he is but one generation removed from one who less than a decade ago was branded by the one hundred per centers as all that is abominable in the patriotic scheme of things.

Young men who think they may emulate Lindbergh would do better for themselves and their class if they would also include the father among their heroes—if heroes they must have.

the interest of the American workers as a class, and particularly of his anti-war record.

Our Party membership and particularly our functionaries in their work in the Ruthenberg Drive must work in the spirit of Comrade Ruthenberg. The importance that Comrade Ruthenberg gave to the recruiting of new members must be the importance that every active member of our Party gives to the Ruthenberg Drive for the recruiting of new members.

Many New Members. The drive thus lasting for about 5 weeks in this District has already brought into the Party over 300 new members. This is a good beginning, but this work must be manifoldly intensified in order that we may carry out this Ruthenberg Drive in the point of Comrade Ruthenberg.

## Letters From Our Readers

Reading the article of Fred Harris (as printed in The DAILY WORKER of May 17) one is led to believe that Cleveland is an oasis in the desert—as far as jobs are concerned.

Being one of the many thousands that have been tramping the city for work, I quite disagree with him that "on the whole the labor situation is fair."

It isn't so very many weeks ago that the American Plan Association's own figures showed an army of 50,000 unemployed.

The one thing on people's lips is not that the carpenter got a dollar a day raise (that's all newspaper talk, and Fred Harris should know that), but are you working?

All construction job entrances have the same sign "No Help Wanted." Factories refuse to interview you when seeking jobs. Department stores located all along Euclid Avenue, sandwiched in between large banking houses and the hotels, including the "Statler," refuse even to allow anyone seeking employment to fill out application blanks.

Employees working for bosses for years (in my case six years) are being constantly laid off, and others substituted who work for nearly half

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## Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers' (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers' (Communist) Party.

Name .....  
Address .....  
Occupation .....

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

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

I know of cases where men who have worked anywhere from 10 to 21 years were laid off with only an hour's notice, and others are taking their places for barely an existence.

Comrade Harris must have passed through Cleveland pretty fast, not to have noticed that:

1.—All the employment offices, including both city and commercial, are packed to the doors every morning with men and women seeking work.  
2.—The large number of stores going out of business on account of conditions.

The chain stores in all lines are driving the small store owners out of business, thereby swelling the ranks of unemployed.

I just got back from going the rounds of factories. Speaking to an employe of the Sterling Brass Company, I find they make \$4.00 cents an hour. The Verden Company pays \$3.50 an hour. Department stores are paying its male help \$15.00 to \$22.50 a week; and its female help \$12.00 to \$15.00 a week.

Charitable organizations are overwhelmed with applications for relief. Hospital clinics are crowded with people seeking free medical care.

Such is my idea of conditions in Cleveland, and I hope you will print this to correct the idea that Fred Harris' article puts into the minds of The DAILY WORKER readers.

GEORGE ELSON,  
8312 Kinsman Rd., Cleveland, O.

# DRAMA

## Players' Club to Revive "Julius Caesar"

This year's revival by The Players' Club will be Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar," and as in the previous revivals will include an all star cast. The tragedy will open at the New Amsterdam theatre, Monday, June 6th and will be given for one week. The players have made it a point to draft some of the best known actors and actresses along Broadway. This year's revival will have Margaret Lawrence, who will play Calpurnia, Tyrone Power will be Brutus, Basil Sidney will ordain the role of Mark Antony and William Courtleigh will have the title role.

Of the other players in the cast, Basil Arthorne will appear as Cassius, James T. Powers as the Cobbler, Pedro de Cordoba as Decius, Joseph Kilgour as Trebonius, Ted Emory as Volturnus and William Gustafson as Popilius. John Craig staged the production.

## Broadway Briefs

"Countess Maritza," now at the Shubert theatre will conclude its engagement on Saturday, June 4th, and the following Monday, Texas Guinan in "Padlocks" will begin an engagement at the same theatre.

An open-air performance of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to be given at the stadium at Forest Hills for the benefit of The Actors' Fund next month, with a cast of leading Broadway players, now being organized. The staging of the production is in the hands of Richard Boloslavsky.

Mary Boland has been engaged for the leading role in "Women Go On Forever," a new comedy by Daniel Rubin to be presented here early in August.

When the Neighborhood Playhouse closes, as it will with the performance this Sunday evening, the "Grand Street Follies" will move to the Little theatre, opening there Tuesday night. Helen Arthur, business manager of the Neighborhood Playhouse since its organization, Agnes Morgan, who staged and wrote the "Grand Street Follies," and Aline Bernstein, the designer, will continue with the players in the uptown venture.

## Screen Notes

Austin Strong's stage play "7th Heaven" which ran on Broadway for almost two years will be presented in screen form at the Sam H. Harris theatre tonight by William Fox. The leading roles, formerly played by Helen Mankin and George Gaul, are in the hands of Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell. The production cost over \$1,300,000 and employs 2000 people in the special scenes.

Joan Crawford who will play opposite John Gilbert in "Twelve Miles Out," will be given the feminine lead



A newcomer to the screen, plays the leading role in the film version of "7th Heaven" which opens at the Sam H. Harris theatre tonight.

in William Haines's initial Metro starring vehicle, "Spring Fever," an adaptation of the stage play.

Lionel Belmore has been added to the cast of the new Marion Davies production, "Quality Street," an elaborate version of Barries famous play. Other players include Conrad Nagel, Helen Jerome Eddy, Kate Price and Margaret Seddon.

## AMUSEMENTS

**Neighborhood Playhouse**  
456 Grand St. Drydock 7514  
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IF YOU THINK YOU ARE  
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Next Week: Mr. Pim Passes By

**THE SECOND MAN**  
GUILD THEA. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30  
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
Next Week: Pygmalion

**THE SILVER CORD**  
John Golden 113 E. 42nd St. Circle  
Evs. Thurs. & Sat. 5:57  
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

**TIMES SQ. CRIME**  
THEA. W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30  
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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Now in its 7th MONTH  
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**Bronx Opera House** 149th Street,  
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William Fox Presents  
**7th HEAVEN**  
Mts. (exc. Sat.) 5:00-8:15. Eves. 6:00-1:50

**SYD CHAPLIN**  
IN **THE MISSING LINK**  
B. S. COLONY BROADWAY  
MOSS' AT 53rd St.  
Contin. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices.

## "Legend of the Bear's Wedding." Amkino Production, Produced for Daily Worker Benefit

Readers of The DAILY WORKER will have an opportunity to see the world famous Russian film, entitled "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding." This picture is produced by the Amkino artists, including the finest actors in Moscow.

The story of the film is taken from an old folk tale of the Russian peasants. It depicts in the most graphic form the life of the Russian peasants as the background of a powerful tragedy.

The picture is one of the finest examples of the new Russian film photography, with the wonderful methods worked out by the new Russian studio.

Tickets for this production are now on sale at the Local Office of The DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street. Prices are 50 cents for the afternoons, 75c for week nights and \$1.10 for Saturday and Sunday. Of course The DAILY WORKER will benefit by this performance.

# BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

## A Bronze Button of Lenin FREE

An attractive bronze button of Lenin—one inch in size—which you will be proud to wear on the lapel of your coat—will be sent without charge to every worker who will purchase a copy of

## LENIN ON ORGANIZATION

in a cloth library binding.

This book should be included in every worker's library. The book—and the bronze Lenin button will both be sent for

\$1.50

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



NEWS PRINTERS BACK MILLIKEN IN BIG SIX FIGHT

Wahnetta and Near-Wahs Slated for Defeat

Progressive printers were winding up their strenuous campaign yesterday in behalf of D'Arcy (Doc) Milliken for president of Typographical Local 6 (Big Six) against the reactionary incumbent, Leon H. Rouse.

Rouse's main achievement for the newspaper publishers was to kill the six-hour day back in 1924 at a time when Big Six almost had the great victory in their hands.

The Wahnetas or "administration" gang for years ran the international union and through a conspiracy with foremen of newspapers and job offices tried to starve out of the industry the militant members who refused to subscribe to Wahnetta policies.

The line-up in the present election is Milliken, the progressive party candidate against Rouse, the turn coat who has held office for 12 years while playing to the Progressives and Wahnetas and serving the employers, and Powers, the out-and-out Wah candidate.

This is the first time in Rouse's career as president that the Wahs have failed to support him. But there is only a slight difference between him and Powers. Even the stupid Wah gang realizes that he is discredited among the membership and so have pushed Powers out.

The election takes place Wednesday.

High School Teachers Ask Maximum of \$3,600

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24.—Teachers here are demanding that long deferred increases be granted immediately by the school board. High school teachers ask the maximum of \$3,250 to \$3,600 for men and \$2,625 to \$3,000 for women and that elementary teachers be raised from a maximum of \$1,800 to \$2,880.

Put Some Power In That Kick!



Don't waste your energy in idle protest. When reaction attacks The DAILY WORKER and you want to fight—strike your blows where they will be most effective.

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Every subscription is a striking answer to the enemies of Labor—every sub is more strength to the blows that are dealt every day by The DAILY WORKER.

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Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment Labor Education Labor and Government Trade Union Politics

PLUMBERS ARE VINDICATED IN FIRM ATTITUDE

Dow Reports Admit Wages to Go Higher

- 1.—THE striking plumbers of Brooklyn will win their \$14 scale and may gain the five-day week. 2.—THE striking plumbers helpers of the entire city, with the support of other building crafts, have an excellent chance of lifting their present low scale of \$4 to much higher levels. 3.—THE Building Trades Employers' Association is beaten in its lock-out.

The predictions covered in the three points listed above were broadly hinted at Monday by the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, the authoritative daily chronicle of the industry. In a special article by Allen E. Deas, the sweeping admission was made that the Building Trades Employers' efforts to "stabilize" wages and make an "example" of Brooklyn plumbers' strike have failed.

They have failed because the building industry has not yet started its decline and because the chaos in the industry does not permit a unified labor policy to be fully effective, according to the Dow Reports.

C. G. Norman, head of the Employers' Association, when queried by The DAILY WORKER yesterday on the Dow Reports story, snapped, "I am not responsible for what the Dow Reports may say."

But he did admit that a full month's efforts to club the Brooklyn strikers into submission had brought this result:

- 1.—The Brooklyn plumbers are still out to a man, and no serious effort is being made to fill their places. 2.—The lockout against the Bronx and Manhattan plumbers, engineered by this association, has collapsed. 3.—The lockout against the Queens and Richmond plumbers is being continued.

Local 1 Proves Correctness. Thus the militancy and god sense of Plumbers' Local 1 last week in refusing to arbitrate the five day week and the \$14 scale demanded in a strike lasting since April 1 is borne out by the official commentators on the industry itself. Shortly after Local 1 had voted down overwhelmingly the International officers' demands that they return to work pending the arbitration proceedings, the Employers' Association called off the Bronx-Manhattan lockout, using as an excuse a week old injunction. At the same time the international officials hid themselves back to Chicago.

Building trades workers in Cooperative Hall, 347 East 72nd St. last night reflected the optimistic turn of events in a demand that the international union enter negotiations with the Plumbers Helpers' Association, looking toward their admission into the union with regular standing. The building workers also commended Local 1 and called for renewed support of the strike in Brooklyn and the locked out men in Queens and Staten Island.

Minneapolis "Tribune" Fails to Tell Readers How to Save on \$13 Per

(By A Worker Correspondent) MINNEAPOLIS, May 24.—Few of the readers of the Minneapolis "Tribune" know of the miserable wages and rotten working conditions that the workers in their open shop are subjected to.

The paper has just spent \$35,000 for its building improvements, and immediately an intensive slave-driving campaign was launched in an effort to get the money by more active sweating of their workers.

(The women who do the cleaning and scrubbing in the building of the "Tribune" receive the miserable wage of \$13 a week.)

The "Tribune" hires drift experts to write and teach the workers how to practice economy in home management. How to adequately feed, clothe and educate the children with such a small wage it has so far failed to point out.

Paper Box Makers Hold Union Meeting

The first meeting of paper box workers since the strike was held Thursday night in Manhattan Lyceum. The attendance was encouraging, over two hundred being present.

Norman Thomas, Secretary of the League for Industrial Democracy, and J. P. Burke, general president and secretary of International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, were the speakers.

Florida Cops Hot For Pullman Firm Against Porters

Ben Smith is a union organizer in Jacksonville, Fla., and his skin is dark. For these two offenses the police are trying to run him out of town. Roy Lancaster, secretary of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters talks the story.

"Ben Smith is one of our best organizers. A year ago he was one of the two lone delegates to the Pullman company union convention who refused to sign a bad wage agreement. Last December they fired him on another pretext and the union put him to work."

"Smith was lining the porters into the union at Jacksonville for three weeks before the company found it out. And then the police told him to get out of town. Ben stood on his rights, and asked why?"

Paper An Insult. "You are connected with that Messenger Magazine," the cops said, "and we folks here regard that paper as an insult."

"The Messenger is a reputable labor magazine, and is the organ of our brotherhood. Smith has the right to live in Jacksonville and organize the colored workers. The union is standing behind him. The American Civil Liberties Union is cooperating with us in defending him."

Lancaster said the Pullman Co. is doing everything in its power against the union pending the report of Edwin Morrow, the federal mediator, who is passing on the claims of the Brotherhood to represent the workers, as against the claims of the company union.

Worcester Cops Use Guns to Terrorize Workers on Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., May 24.—Day by day in every way the strike of the Building and Common Laborers of Worcester is becoming more and more effective. From the moment the strike commenced on Wednesday morning, May the 18th, every member of the union was on duty on the picket lines around the various construction jobs. A more happy, determined and militant organized body of workers out on strike has not very often been seen in this city before.

The first serious incident of the strike occurred on the following day that the strike was declared when Frederick F. Mute, a superintendent on the new Horticultural Building job, in the employ of J. J. Powers, the most aggressive anti-union contractor, rushed to the picketers with a shovel swinging in his hand. Were it not for the quick assistance of his fellow picketers, Frank Dachana, an 18 year old striker would have been struck a fatal blow.

Cops Pull Guns. A general melee ensued as Patrolmen O'Rourke and Bartholomew pounced upon the strikers who ran to assist their brother. Without any provocation the cops pulled their guns and the patrolmen were aided by a score of passersby who were of a middle-class assembly. Despite all the provocation upon the part of the job superintendent and police the strikers merely wanted to rescue their fellow worker, but the cops not only seemed to delight in pulling their guns, but wanted to arrest the entire picket line instead of the superintendent who attacked the picketers with a shovel.

Angered by this continued attack upon them, the strikers, in an attempt to push off the bullies, knocked the two officers and the superintendent on to a pile of sand, but were quickly pounced upon by a score of cops who had responded to a riot call sent in by J. J. Power, the contractor. As a result ten strikers were arrested and booked on various charges such as assault, battery and use of indecent language.

The men were immediately bailed out and on the following morning the court imposed fines of \$10.00 and \$20 on each charge. The cases were appealed.

Meanwhile preparations had been made for a joint meeting with the sister locals 210 and 450 Hodcarriers and Masontenders which was held the night following the arrests, at Victory Hall. The hall was jammed to the doors and the meeting was the most enthusiastic one held. The arrests during the day had angered every worker and gave added vigor to the ranks that remained solid.

Frank Lapriore, President of local 210 was unanimously elected Chairman of the joint meeting. After the opening remarks by the President of local 210 who ended by demanding solid ranks and unity of action of all three locals, Louis Agrippino and Fedde DeBene, International representatives spoke. The crowning achievement of the meeting was the

Barbers Demanding \$35 Minimum, New Newark Agreement

NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Master Barbers Ass'n. of Newark met yesterday to take up the demands of the Barbers' Union. The agreement between the journeymen and bosses expires May 31. The workers are demanding a flat rate of \$35 weekly and fifty cents on every dollar above \$45 that they take in. The men are seeking a working day from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., Saturdays from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. If these demands are not conceded by the bosses, the union has made preparations to call a strike and fight for their demands.

Hebrew Singers Organize. NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—Something new in the line of unionism has arrived in this city. The Hebrew choir singers who perform at all Jewish holidays have banded themselves together into a local union of Hebrew Choir Singers Local 17,632 of the A. F. of L. Their headquarters at the Talmud Torah Building 64 Montgomery Street.

Electricians Join in Strike. NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—The strike of the local electricians has been progressing favorably to the strikers. At the Essex Trade Council Friday evening the delegate from the Electricians Union Local 52, reported that practically all the independent contractors have signed up union contracts and conceded to higher union workers. The majority of the men are at work and in due time all the contractors will be compelled to sign up with the union. The attempt on the part of the local contractors associated to introduce the open shop has resulted in a total failure.

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting. NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—On Friday evening at Kreagers Auditorium on Belmont Avenue near Springfield Avenue, there will be nine mass meetings in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. Harry Wendrich, president of the Essex Trades Council will preside. All workers of the city are urged to attend and raise their voices for the liberation of these two class war prisoners.

I. L. D. Dance Success. NEWARK, N. J., May 24.—On Saturday evening the combined locals of the International Labor Defense of the city of Newark staged their first successful dance. Hundreds of workers attended, and a jolly good time was had by all. Pat Devine, the metropolitan organizer of the I.L.D., spoke and was given a rousing reception. The affair was a success morally and financially. We wish to thank all our friends who helped in making the affair a success thru The DAILY WORKER.

motion "That all members of locals 210 and 450 shall cease work on Friday, May 20, 1927, commencing at 8 A. M. in support of local 620 until the strike is settled."

Workers Greet Strike Call. Hats and coats flew in the air, hand clapping, whistling and cheering greeted the passing of the motion. With the walkout of the other two locals, six of the smaller contractors realized that they were up against a stone wall so they hurriedly signed up and the men went back to the signed-up jobs. All the other jobs are tied up completely as the masons and bricklayers having no tenders refuse to accept materials furnished by scabs. The masons and bricklayers are impatient at the contractors' refusal to settle with the laborers and are threatening to join the strike. Already about 800 men are out and if the strike continues until next Wednesday, the Worcester Building Trades Council will take the matter up at its regular meeting at the Labor Temple.

It is expected the Building Trades Council will elect a committee that will attempt to settle the strike. If settlement cannot be reached by its committee and the contractors, it is believed that a general strike affecting all crafts will be recommended. At least this is the recommendation that local 620 will bring. Men were imported from other cities, but went back again as soon as they learned that they were brought to scab.

Among the outstanding projects tied up are the Dormitory at Worcester Tech, Million Dollar Library at Holy Cross College, The track work of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company, Boston & Albany round house, St. Mary's Parochial School, Our Lady of the Angels Church, Lee St., School, Adams St., School, City Hall Garage, Horticultural Society Building, Shuberts' Plymouth Theatre.

The latest news is the arrest of two more strikers and the tie-up of a school job in Shrewsbury, a nearby town. If the strikers continue the magnificent activity as they are doing and no doubt they will, then victory is certain.

Sixty-five cents per hour for laborers and recognition of the union are the outstanding demands and followed by many progressive labor demands.—Sidney Bloomfield.

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

INDEPENDENTS IN EFFORT AT PEACE IN I. L. C. W. UNION

Committee of 50 to Seek Formula for Unity

Plans were laid for a committee of 50 at a meeting of the Independent Group of the Cloak and Dressmakers in Cooper Union to bring about peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Despite determined efforts to break up the meeting, which jammed the hall, a resolution was passed calling on "both factions involved in this struggle" to declare publicly that they agree for a peace with submission of the question of new leadership to a referendum vote of the membership, conducted by an impartial committee.

The committee of 50 is to "take steps to bring to an end the present struggle" with instructions to get in touch with the Jewish Council of Greater New York to assist in that work. The committee was given full power to work out plans to "establish order" based on a "spirit of unity and solidarity of all members of our organization."

Harry Berlin, a member of Local 10, whom disrupters attempted to shout down, declared the big issue in the union is not Communism. "I am not a Communist," he declared, but if I were, I wouldn't be ashamed to admit it."

Heard Patiently. A. Student, another speaker, called the entire audience and the sponsors of the meeting "Communists" and refused to stop speaking when his time was up. He yelled, "I dare anyone to touch me and make me stop."

The audience would not be provoked but kept on shouting, "Time is up; time is up," until he left the platform. Another trick that failed to break up the meeting was an attempt to switch off the light. A Sigman henchman was discovered in time.

J. Brauner, chairman of the Shop Chairmen's Council, told the assembled workers that he is a member of the democratic party and a deputy sheriff in Kings County, but because he is opposed to Sigman's policy he is accused of being a Communist.

A. Alvois, Local 10, said that "it is difficult to be neutral after what has taken place in the union."

Union Heads Irked When City Slows Convention Plans

(By a Worker Correspondent).

CLEVELAND, May 24.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held in this city on June 6. Over 5,000 delegates and friends are expected on this occasion. But C. E. Lindquist, grand secretary of the B. of L. E. is rather wistful over the prospects for entertainment for the delegates.

The Brotherhood has decided to make Cleveland the permanent convention center, but finds that the local chamber of commerce is making no special efforts to entertain the engineers. The "social side" is being considered by the city, and since other conventions lasting no more than a week are offered various "inducements" to come to the city, the brotherhood officials cannot understand why their organization is being neglected.

Discuss Business Schemes. The major attention of the convention, it is declared, will be confined to the consideration of the "various financial enterprises of the brotherhood."

Reformists Eager to Assist Republicans in Rule of German Work

KIEL, Germany, May 24.—Unhesitating willingness to work together with the republican groups in the German government was expressed today at the opening of the Socialist party's annual convention.

Former chancellor Hermann Mueller, the party's parliamentary floor leader in the keynote speech, declared that they stand prepared to join the Marx Cabinet.

Revolutionary sentiments were absent at the convention in spite of the fact that Kiel was the birthplace of the German armistice revolution.

Wall Street Gang Owns Traction Companies

(Continued From Page One) in search of and will appreciate light from every direction.

His statement further laid down a method of procedure for the later hearings which consisted of five main principles:

First, the various interested companies would record themselves as being a part to the hearing.

Second, each witness of these companies to be called would appear as an individual.

Third, the commission counsel would examine witnesses.

Fourth, the company counsel might then question the witness.

Fifth, only one counsel would do the questioning.

Following the reading of this statement by Untermyer, former Governor Nathan I. Miller rose to present the position for the B. M. T. He began by stating that the hearings were "welcome" to his client and that they would "cooperate" in a spirit of the utmost helpfulness and more to this effect destined for the stuffed ears of the people.

Fight Probe of Control. Presently he came to the point: The B. M. T. would fight all attempts to investigate the stock transactions of its lines, a matter which they would maintain is not not "pertinent or relevant" to the inquiry.

The B. M. T. which is known definitely to be the controlling company of all the city transit lines, as was predicted in The DAILY WORKER, will seek to prevent all delving into its shady methods.

Following this was a statement by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, who did not deign to present his company's position in the matter but only objected to the waiver of immunity which Untermyer demanded of each witness. This point was left hanging in the air, so to speak, but it appears that witnesses will be under some persuasion to answer though there is nothing now to compel testimony.

Who Owns I. R. T.? The first witness called was H. M. Fisher, secretary-treasurer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Fisher is a hard boiled chestnut, typical of the Interborough. He had hardly been sworn in before Untermyer began a cross examination intended to reveal the real owners of the Interborough stock.

Fisher had a trying fifteen minutes in seeking to avoid the answer to direct questions. Old Sammy Untermyer, himself quite familiar with the internal affairs of more than a few concerns seasoned to put his hand on the sore spot in every instance.

Then the information came out: The stock of the Interborough is held by about 2,500 stockholders who own together about 350,000 shares. This seems a pretty widely scattered ownership. But the first few questions on this subject revealed the fact that only about 6,000 shares of the total 350,000 were owned outside of Wall Street. That is, about 98 per cent of the stock and hence of the voting power of the company is in the hands of the brokers in the financial district. The full significance of this revelation will become clear in relation to the second fact disclosed.

Untermyer then devoted himself to establishing the nature of the directorship of the company. In a moment it was revealed that the members of the Board of Directors hold practically no stock in the company. The chairman of the board and the chairman of the controlling executive committee of the board, E. J. Berwind of the Berwind-White scab coal company owns

U. S. Investments Lead to War, Says Speaker at Geneva

GENEVA, May 24.—Declaring that American investments inevitably lead to military intervention, Delegate Varianz, of Colombia, asserted frankly in a speech before the World Economic Conference here that South America would welcome European investments to those of the U. S.

Varianz explained that American capitalists have now more than \$100,000,000 invested in Colombian securities, but that "intervention by the U. S. in the internal affairs in Latin America have inspired us with apprehensions."

no stock whatever! Frank Hedley, president and general manager owns but fifty shares. Buckner, another director, owned two! In fact all of the directors between them do not own a hundred shares of the company stock.

This is a strange fact indeed. But the meaning of it soon will become clear. On further questioning it was revealed that the coal bill of the Interborough amounts to some four millions of dollars a year; the insurance bill amounts to a figure in the large hundreds of thousands, perhaps more; the amount could not be extricated from the unwilling lips of Fisher. To the question often repeated as to how he explained the fact that none of the directors owned an interest in the welfare of the company, Fisher had no available answer.

Wall Street Control. The hearings broke off at this point. What do the two sets of facts disclosed mean? The first, that the stock is in the hands of Wall Street brokers who are in possession of a voting trust enabling them to manipulate it at will, is proof that stock owners as well as the city and the public at large are being exploited by the huge Plunderbund inaugurated by the traction bonds. The brokers have nothing to lose in the swindle inasmuch as they do not own the stock but have merely secured possession of it for trading purposes and receive their commissions. At the same time the brokers are themselves under the thumb of the Morgan interests which now control the B. M. T.

Plunder Not Service. The second fact disclosed, that the directors of the I. R. T. do not own any of the stock, convicts them as already stated in the DAILY WORKER, of being a mere Plunderbund whose interests are directly opposed to efficient service.

They make their rake off and get their graft through enormous salaries and through the sale of coal, insurance, building supplies, steel, and other materials to themselves at enormously inflated prices.

They are limited in this graft only by the necessity of paying interest on the bonds of the company, a matter not difficult when it is remembered that the city pays a yearly deficit of over \$11,000,000 towards the upkeep of the subways.

The facts at the basis of the Plunderbund are explained in another column of The DAILY WORKER.

OF 1927 \$1 Postpaid Red Cartoons Of 1926 Now 50 CENTS

PHILADELPHIA Bishop William Montgomery Brown Pat Devine and others will speak For the Defense of the Daily Worker FRIDAY, MAY 27th, at 8 P. M.

NEW TRAYMORE HALL, Franklin and Columbia Ave. Admission 25 cents.

Advertisement for Philadelphia Bishop William Montgomery Brown and Pat Devine speaking for the defense of the Daily Worker on Friday, May 27th at 8 P.M. at New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia Ave. Admission 25 cents.

Advertisement for Chicago Workers' Seventh Annual Picnic held by the Trade Union Educational League at Kolze's Electric Park, 6353 Irving Park Blvd. on Sunday, May 29. Admission 50 cents.



## Professional Patriots

This is the third instalment of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Hapgood from material assembled by Sidney Howard, co-author of "The Labor Spy" and John Hearley.

More than 25 organizations, including the National Security League, the National Civic Federation and American Defense Society will be discussed in these articles.

### Professional Witnesses Against I.W.W.

The anti-radical propaganda of the Better America Federation has been directed conspicuously against the I.W.W. migratory workers in California, scores of whom have been imprisoned under the criminal syndicalism law for mere membership in the organization. The Federation employed two professional witnesses to testify in these trials.

At a Washington meeting of representatives of most of the patriotic societies engaged in upholding the constitution and combating radicalism, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany, thus addressed the late Louis A. Coolidge of Boston, the president of a new organization then holding its first convention, the Sentinels of the Republic:

"I am a Sentinel of the Republic and am very happy to join your great army, Mr. Coolidge. The name you have applied to this organization, Sentinels of the Republic, has in it a sort of battle cry, a sound that ought to cover the whole of us. I do not see any reason why the Sons of the American Revolution and the Daughters and the rest can not all be Sentinels. I think they should be. I believe, Mr. President, that this great movement that you have started offers more hope than anything else I have seen of a possible uniting of strength and efforts of all these good patriotic people, and if from a central point of view, you and those closely associated with you could indicate what particular lines of work and development could be added to those which these various societies are now doing, it might greatly increase their efficiency.

So I say: good cheer, Brother Coolidge, and thank you much for dreaming out this dream of the Sentinels of the Republic. We will march with you. We are assigned to the watch towers where you direct us and God help us to be able to answer when you ask: 'Watchman, tell us of the night,' what we are doing and what we see and that the enemy has been overawed and has retreated.' (Applause.)

### A Paying Business.

The most persistent and thorough-going campaign of "exposure" of the forces of progress has appeared daily in the "Searchlight" column of the New York Commercial, edited by Fred R. Marvin, who outdoes all the professional patriots in lurid description. He is the author of several booklets whose contents and style may be judged by their titles: "The Menace of Bolshevism," "Underground with the Reds," "Are These Yours Friends?" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." His column is headed "Data on Subversive Movements Against the American Government; Political and Labor Radicals, Communists and Pinks."

The American Defense Society hasn't bothered to discriminate at all in its onslaught. Note the catholicity of one of its circular letters appealing for funds:

"Do you know that the radical's battle cry is 'To Hell with the government, to Hell with the law, to Hell with the right of any person to be possessed of any property?' Hundreds of thousands of Reds in the United States, all Comrades, no matter under which banner they march—Anarchists, Bolsheviks, I.W.W.'s—all the same. . . . The Reds' next weapon is the general strike, the first one they win spells the beginning of the end. Professional criminals will cooperate with them."

The Better America Federation of Los Angeles goes the Defense Society one better in describing as "bolshevistic" even the public water works and public service commissions. Says the Federation in a bulletin headed "S.O.S.," which, it appears, means "save our state":

"We believe that the protection of private property and of private business is vital to the progress of this state. We believe that public ownership and public control of business through a multiplicity of boards and commissions is socialistic and bolshevistic in tendency."

Although the Better America Federation levels its guns most openly at reds and pinks, it fights at heart on the front of protection for privilege. Its support comes largely from the power companies and public utilities of southern California, and it serves them in the guise of a disinterested patriot. In the course of these efforts it almost defeated in the legislature a bill to make corporations bear their fair share of the taxes. It also attacked William Kent, former member of Congress, as a Bolshevik when he ran in 1920 for the republican nomination for senator.

This mixture of patriotism, anti-radicalism, and privileged business runs through the larger and stronger organizations. With the exception of the National Security League only the small fry are patriots on principle. The National Civic Federation, for example, represents conservative business in its opposition to minimum wage laws, child labor laws, old age pensions, and welfare legislation.

### Source of Their Support.

None of the organizations makes public its contributors. None makes any public financial report of income and expenditures, not even to its own members. All financial operations are enveloped in secrecy. All of them have refused to give the facts to interested inquirers. Some have refused to give them even to members of their own committees, holding that those facts concern the executive committee alone. Only two of the organizations are endorsed by the National Information Bureau, an agency for advising prospective contributors about the trustworthiness and management of organizations making public appeals for funds. They are the National Security League and the National Association for Constitutional Government. The others have either refused to give information, or hold that they do not make public appeals for funds. Their appeals to selected lists are apparently not regarded as public.

This situation makes it difficult to state accurately where they do get their money. They spend at the lowest estimate \$250,000 a year, that estimate being based on the size of their offices, the number of salaried employees, and the amount of printing they do. The personnel of their committees indicates that most of the money comes from very wealthy business men and corporations. Some proof has come to light to show these sources.

The congressional investigation of the National Security League in 1919, undertaken because the League had spent large sums in trying to defeat congressmen whose patriotism was not of the League's brand, showed among the larger contributors ranging from \$700 to \$30,000:

Nicholas F. Brady, president of the New York Edison Company; H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company and allied interests; William K. Vanderbilt, director in several dozen big corporations; T. Coleman DuPont, of the DuPont Powder Company; Henry C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Company; George W. Perkins, of the United States Steel Corporation; Simon and Daniel Guggenheim, of Guggenheim Bros., and the American Smelting and Refining Company; J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller.

(To be continued.)

# Report of John Brophy

(Continued from last issue)

### Injunctions—Private Guards.

In order to put over what appeared to be a concerted drive on the part of a large number of operators injunctions were secured in several counties, interfering with peaceful picketing and denying to the strikers the ordinary rights of citizenship. Evictions of striking miners from company houses were carried on on a large scale in many places. Private guard systems were employed by these contract-abrogating companies, and then proceed at once to strengthen them.

In fact they used every possible means to intimidate and coerce the miners into accepting a reduction in wages. In some cases old union men finally broke away and accepted the reduced rates; in others they were able to import men from other places in sufficient numbers to resume operations.

During these troublesome months in addition to the task of assisting and directing the work of the Board Members and organizers generally throughout the district and preparing and issuing public statements both in reply to operators' letter, and in protest against their action I attended scores of mass meetings at strategic points in an effort to stem the open shop drive. Many days had to be spent in conference with attorneys and in court in an attempt to preserve the rights of the miners as citizens, and to frustrate frame-ups which were planned to railroad active strikers to jail. Whenever it seemed that my presence on the picket line would have any beneficial effect upon the morale of our people I made it a point to be there.

### District No. 2 a Buffer.

District No. 2 is surrounded on practically all sides by non-union coal operations which makes of it a buffer district for the Central Competitive Field. We were among the first of the exposed districts to receive the impact of the open shop drive. We were on the firing line months before the drive was felt in most of the Central Competitive Field.

We met all of this pressure and strain imposed on the district out of the check-off until November 1925, when taking care of evicted families, paying relief to striking miners and securing legal aid to fight injunctions exhausted the district surplus and a district assessment was levied for several months.

The fight waged by District No. 2 was not only a fight to maintain the contract here but also a fight to preserve and maintain the Jacksonville agreement throughout the entire union jurisdiction. The district, however, with a sadly reduced taxpaying membership, financed and supported the fight almost entirely unaided.

\$549,093.23 to National.

It is interesting to note that during these three years of conflict in addition to the district obligations, the local unions of this district paid to the International in taxes and assessment \$549,093.24. The financial assistance we received from the International during the same period was a donation of \$7,000 to the victims of two mine explosions and a loan to the district union of \$20,000.

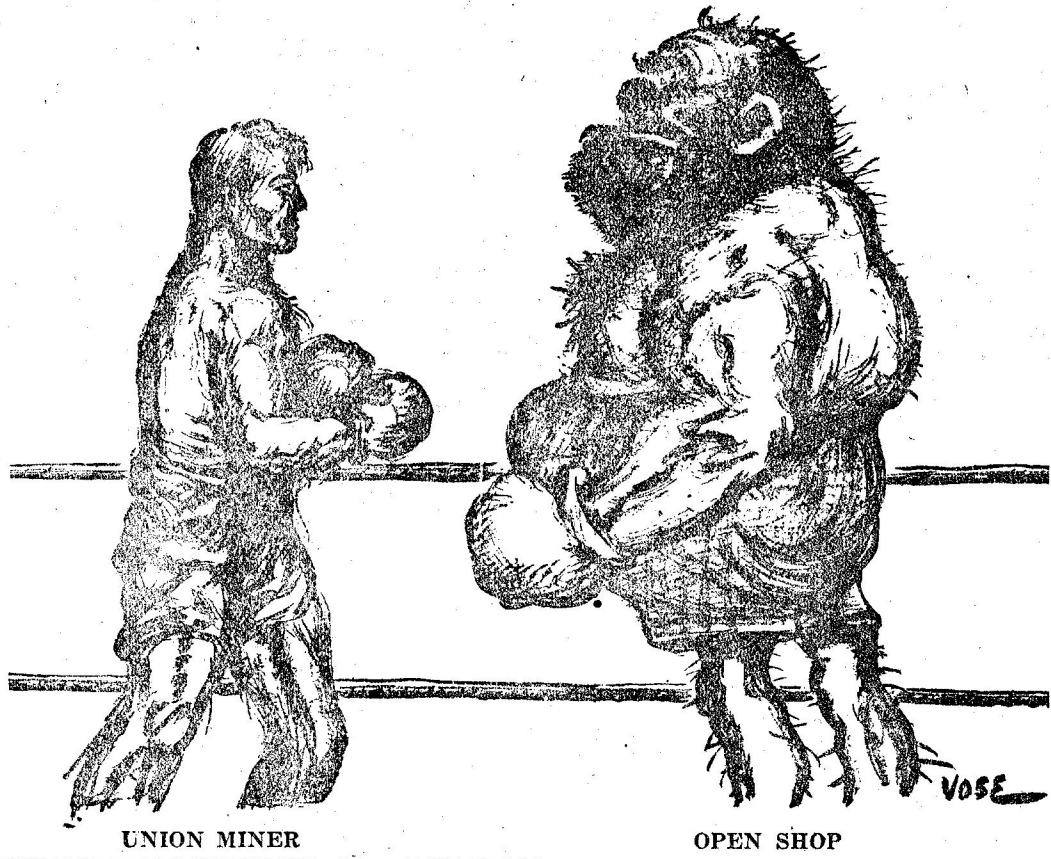
Because of mis-statements made at the International Convention, whether through ignorance or through malice, about the standing of District Two, I feel it is important to show in this report that District Two has just as great a proportion of loyal union miners as has any other district where great pressure has been brought to bear upon them. The statements made and impressions given at the International Convention, make it appear that District Two was the only district where great losses of membership occurred. But what is the true state of affairs? We can obtain it by comparing the secretary-treasurer's reports for the different years. For example:

Average Tax Paying Membership.			
District	1923	1926	Loss of Membership
2	39,933	17,042	22,891
5	39,025	18,780	20,245
6	40,967	20,926	20,041
W. Va.	24,655	1,311	23,344
21	6,187	1,307	4,880

These are some of the largest districts. Many small ones suffered losses as well. The total number of bituminous tax paying members, according to the international Secretary-Treasurer's report on December 1, 1923, was 350,399; on December 1, 1926, the total was 153,413—a loss of 196,986 tax-paying bituminous miners.

This huge loss in membership has caused a corresponding loss in union control. Whereas a few years ago union-mined bituminous coal made up the great bulk of all coal mined, at the present time approximately 65 per cent of the bituminous coal is non-union.

It is sheerest folly to try to hide these facts. They are matters of public record and any interested person can and does secure them without trouble. Keeping this information from the membership is only lessening our ability to maintain our hard bought gains. We cannot fight a danger unless we are aware of it. Recognizing our weaknesses does not mean to surrender to them but it is absolutely necessary to know that we have a weakness before we can start to correct it.



Our first step then is to be frank with ourselves about our weak spots and then proceed at once to strengthen them.

### Results of Lack of Policy in 1922.

The failure of our organization to frame and apply a policy which would bring under contract the 100,000 non-union miners who struck with the union in 1922 meant much more than the loss of the union of those 100,000 men. It meant the loss of confidence in the union on the part of the non-union men and gave the operators a greatly increased confidence in their ability to checkmate the union's moves towards expansion, and finally resulted in the campaign of union wrecking encountered after the signing of the Jacksonville scale agreement.

At the time of the Cleveland settlement of the 1922 strike, there was nothing insurmountable in the way of having the operators sign for all their mines, where the men were members of the union. I made an argument for that policy at the Cleveland conference, and consequent events have proven the soundness of that argument. Such a policy carried out at that time would have meant the signing up of Consolidation Coal Company not only in Northern West Virginia, but also in Somerset County, Pa., and in Maryland. It would have meant a contract with the Hillman Company not only in the Pittsburgh district but also in Somerset County and in the coke region. The Bethlehem Mines Corporation would have signed for its Pennsylvania mines, many of which were non-union. Contracts with these three large corporations would have broken the resistance of the other operators and would have meant not only the 100,000 new members then on strike but the increased power and prestige of the union would have simplified the work of organizing other non-union fields.

This policy we argued for during the recent campaign and what we contended for at the recent International Convention. This does not mean, as Mr. Lewis inferred at that convention, that no contract should be signed unless the operators signed for all their mines regardless of whether the men are organized or not. What it does mean is that no contract should be signed with an operator unless he signs for all his mines where the men have signified their wish to belong to the union, as the Somerset miners had done in 1922.

(To be continued)

## "Shot and Shell March"



JOHN PHILIP SOUSA

The army and navy are calling for Sousa to lead the band that greets Flier Lindbergh on his return to New York. While Lindbergh's father fought the war mongers, Sousa made tunes for them.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

To District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

# The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

Today The DAILY WORKER begins publication of Margaret Larkin's *The Left Wing in the Garment Unions*. Issued by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Shirt, Dress and Reeper Makers' Unions, this study is not only an official account of the irrepressible demand of the garment workers for a militant, honest, democratic union but a remarkably factual history of the recent events in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The DAILY WORKER series on *The Left Wing*, in pamphlet form, may be obtained from The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. for 10 cents a copy. It is recommended that unions and labor bodies wishing a serious study of the New York situation order in bundle lots, at lower prices.

### FOREWORD

In December of 1925, the General Executive Board of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union issued orders expelling its four largest and most powerful cloak and dress locals, and the New York Joint Board. Although no formal charges were preferred, as the constitution of the Union prescribes, general charges were made in the press that the leaders of the locals and the Joint Board were "Communists" who, "taking orders from Moscow," had led the Union into the "ruin of an unnecessary strike," which had been lost because "mismanaged."

The locals and the Joint Board refused to submit to the orders on the grounds that the charges were untrue and the expulsion illegal, and attempted to make clear to the public what the points at issue really were.

They found, however, that the complicated nature of the situation made it possible for the officialdom of the International to confuse the public mind by a great mass of charges and counter-charges. Officials of the American Federation of Labor instigated a "campaign to clean out the Reds from the Garment Unions." The press was willing to accept "official" statements from the officers of the International and the American Federation of Labor while it ignored any attempts of the leaders of the Joint Board to present their case. Public forums were closed to the entire situation because of the attitude of the leaders of the International in refusing to debate or discuss the issues with Joint Board leaders present.

Publicity Channels Closed. In spite of the fact that thousands of workers were flung into an internal struggle which weakened the Union and encouraged the employers to make constant inroads upon Union conditions in the shops, and that the mass of these workers supported the expelled Joint Board, all the usual avenues of publicity by which the situation might have been clarified for the general public, were closed to the Joint Board.

This history attempts to trace the underlying causes of the internal dispute which has had such grave consequences. It proposes to show how the reactionary element which has always been able to maintain itself in power by means of a "Rotten Borough" system, has been opposed by a growing progressive element since the early days of the Union. It records the development of an Administration policy of expulsion as a means of crushing all opposition, from the expulsion of a few individuals to the expulsion of entire locals and even Joint Boards. It enters in detail into the causes and conduct of the recent General Strike of Cloakmakers, for which the International has sought to place blame upon the Joint Board, although it was conducted jointly by the International officers and the Joint Board officers.

All Labor Concerned. It seems inevitable that the entire labor movement of America must become involved in the present struggle. Already the "Red" hunting campaign has spread to other unions. It appears that no compromise is possible. Either the policy of expelling workers from trades unions because of opposition sentiment, political opinion, or what not, will triumph in the American labor movement or it will be crushed.

If a policy of expulsion should be firmly established in the labor movement, what would result? In localities where the workers expelled were in the minority, and the union strongly organized, they would either have to work on the status of scab labor or be forced out of the industry! In localities where the workers expelled were in the majority, there is danger that dual unionism might result, a condition which is repugnant to the ideals of the American labor movement. Although the struggle is spreading through the entire labor movement, the New York garment unions remain its focal point. It is with the hope of clarifying the situation for those friends of labor who are anxious to obtain all the facts in this crisis, that this pamphlet is presented to the public.

(To be continued)

## What Passaic Faces

By SYLVAN A. POLLACK  
SECOND ARTICLE

With the forces of reaction in the Passaic labor movement determined to force the issue against the progressive leadership of the local United Textile Workers' Union, a clear-cut statement of what should be their answer and future policy is necessary.

### Is He Bluffing?

Will James Starr, vice president of the Textile Workers' Union carry into effect his recent warning of a "house-cleaning" that he made in a speech referred to before in *The DAILY WORKER*? Was his remarks made only to throw fear into the progressive forces, to act as a sort of warning, not to try and implant their ideas among the membership in other cities, or is his speech a prologue that will be followed by a bitter struggle in that union?

The answer to the above query must take into consideration a number of important points. The success or failure of the assault in the needle trades will to a very large extent be a factor in deciding the question. If McMahon, Starr and Co., see that the Well-Sigman-Schachtman attack is a fizzle they will abandon their plans to destroy the Passaic unions.

On the other hand if the right wing were able to secure any degree of success in New York, they would be encouraged to broaden their scope of activities to the Passaic front. Another factor to be considered is the Passaic locals of the United Textile Workers' Union. How would they react to a frontal attack on their regularly elected leadership? To what extent would they resist any attempt to take away the leadership that guided them to victory in the 14 months strike?

Without a shadow of a doubt the members of the Passaic Textile Unions would fight just as bravely to defend their policies and leadership in the union as they did against the bosses and the police during the bitterly fought struggle.

### Would Fight For Union.

Any attempt on the part of the McMahons and Starrs to carry out the instructions of Matthew Well by eliminating any pretense of fighting spirit in the American trades unions will be ruthlessly fought by the Passaic textile workers.

The Passaic workers are today a part of the American Federation of Labor not because that organization made any move to organize them but because the workers under Communist leadership fought their way in.

Before the workers went on strike, the A. F. of L. and the United Textile Workers' Union made no attempt to organize them. Only due to the organizational ability and fighting spirit given the workers by Albert Weisbord and his associates it was possible for the workers even to consider a strike.

United Front Committee. The United Front Committee that directed the struggle during the major portion of the strike was formed in spite of the American Federation of Labor, and only during the last few months as a result of a great deal of pressure, were the textile workers admitted into the A. F. of L. To enter, they had to pay a price many of them were opposed to—the stepping aside of the man who had organized them—Albert Weisbord, Communist.

Evidently the A. F. of L. clique realizes to their sorrow, that the textile workers are aware of the fact that the Communists are not any of the 57 varieties of bad and wild men that they would like them to be considered.

### Not To Their Liking.

Viewing questions from the point of view of the militant working class is not to the liking of the A. F. of L. bureaucrats so the sooner it is squashed they believe, the more secure will be their control of the American labor movement, for if the workers in one or two unions progress under left wing leadership it will result in other unions emulating them. The Passaic textile workers face serious problems but they will meet them in an adequate manner, judging from past events.

They will fight to remain a part of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time follow a progressive line in their activities, likewise will they choose their own leaders and not allow any of their members to be sacrificed because they are not approved by the A. F. of L. machine.

### After Great Struggle.

They became a part of the A. F. of L. after a great struggle and will continue to remain a part. The entire membership supports the progressive, left wing leadership and will continue to do so.

The forward-looking section of the American working class will watch with keen interest the events in Passaic and give the workers their utmost support. The future will give the bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. their acid test; they will have the choice of being eliminated in a battle to oust the left wing, or they will be exterminated as the left wing increases its support in the American labor movement.

## MME. SUN GREETES THE WORKERS' DELEGATION

Speech of Madame Sun Yat-sen at demonstration of 10,000 women in Wuhan, called to welcome the International Workers Delegation.

Comrades:—You are here as representatives of the oppressed classes of the West, of the working classes of India, America, England and France. You have come to bring a message of understanding and co-operation to the oppressed people of China. You come to us as comrades and as comrades we welcome you.

I would like to express to you today the appreciation of China's women for the encouragement, support, and wise counsel you are bringing to us.

I wish to speak to you a few moments in the name of China's women. You, who are familiar with the burdens and problems of the oppressed, will, I know, be able to comprehend the extent of the oppressions borne by the women of China.

Everywhere, where women and men are suffering from oppressions, it is the women who are suffering most. Working women share with their men the economic oppression of their class. But this is not the extent of their burden. In addition to the oppressions of economic exploitation which make the problem of keeping alive a perilous gamble, women in most lands suffer from other bondages. They are deprived of political rights. Social laws discriminate against them, giving men indulgence but women sometimes almost unendurable hardship. Women, partly by laws, but more often by customs, are kept in a narrow rut of small duties, forced to lead restricted, starved lives.

The struggle of women is manifold. It is against economic exploitation which often, even among the poorest classes, grinds down the women even more than the men. Even where wages of men are so meagre that life is almost impossible, women often get still less. So their struggle is to work with the men for a better chance in life, and sometimes against the men, for an equal chance in life.

Their struggle is for equality in many fields, in wages, in the rights of citizens, in social relationship.

It is not easy to be a woman, and, perhaps, it is harder to be a woman in China than in any other place in the world. Our economic oppressions have been greater. We have been completely disqualified politically. Education has been reserved almost entirely for the men, and, socially, our life has been more circumscribed, more bound by the customs which have been designed to make a free life the unique heritage of men, and an unfree life the heritage of women than perhaps in any western land.

Today Chinese women are emerging. To the outsider it seems wholly miraculous, but although we who are working for the emancipation of Chinese women, recognize the miracle that makes this rebirth possible at all, at the same time we recognize the stupendous difficulties involved. The whole weight of traditional forces are against us, traditional economic forces, traditional international forces, and, in addition, traditional social and family forces. It is not easy to be a leader of Chinese women today! We are beset not only by the obstacles in the way of national and economic emancipation, but also those great obstacles of criticism, personal attacks, the open disapproval of the conservative classes who feel that women's life should be spent, as it has always been spent, either in the drawing room or the kitchen of the house of her lord.

We women of China, however, are fortunate in one respect. The Kuomintang which is leading us is determined that our oppressions, as the oppression of all exploited peoples and classes, shall end. Our program for emancipation receives complete support.

But the task ahead of us is great. In it, individual desires, individual emotions must be forgotten, merged into a common struggle. It is a time in China when great liberating movements that are above and beyond personalities are taking shape, and Chinese women leaders, from Canton, the birthplace of the revolution, to Peking, the stronghold of reaction, are throwing themselves wholeheartedly into the battle to rid both China and women from the bondage that has kept them enslaved for centuries.

You, delegates from the workmen of the West, we know, have come to help us in this task. You bring to us a message of co-operation from the exploited millions of other lands.

I wish to tell you in the name of the women of China how much we appreciate your coming, how much we expect to profit from your help and advice, and to ask that you take back to the workers and the women of your homelands the greetings of the women of China.

## SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

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