

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

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. IV, No. 122.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$9.00 per year.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1927

Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

Price 3 Cents

WARNS OF DANGER OF IMPERIALIST ATTACK ON U.S.S.R.

The Third International Appeals to Workers

MOSCOW, June 5.—The plenary session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International has adopted a manifesto addressed to the workers, peasants and soldiers of all the world, and all oppressed peoples, wherein it points out the growing danger of a new war. It says:

"In China the worker and peasant masses are rising against unrestrained foreign capitalist exploitation. The Chinese revolution is drawing capitalism from its condition of temporary stabilization and deepening the crisis.

"Echoes of the struggle in China are finding response in other colonies, Indonesia, Indo-China and India. The imperialists, although torn asunder by contradictions, in face of the revolt of the colonial peoples, are attempting to rally a united front to crush the Chinese revolution.

"The wrath of the capitalists is first of all directed against the workers of the Soviet Union—the republic which shows the toiling masses the way towards freedom. To preserve the rule of the bourgeoisie over the colonies and the regime of exploitation of the working masses of the European countries, the stronghold of the proletariat—the workers' state—must be levelled to the ground.

"The raids on the embassy in Peking, the consulate in Shanghai and the trade mission in London is aimed to provoke war against the Soviet Union. The revolutionary steadfastness of the revolutionary state showed all the world that the U. S. S. R. is pursuing a policy of peace and forced British imperialism to assume the initiative in a rupture of diplomatic relations. This act signals the greatest danger for the world proletariat.

Mobilize Against War.

"It is necessary to mobilize all forces against war and for the support of the proletarian state threatened by the joint forces of world capitalism. In recent years at Locarno, Leghorn, and Geneva, British imperialism has succeeded in engineering a bloc of imperialist states against the U. S. S. R. It will undoubtedly obtain from Hindenburg's Germany, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for sending through Germany troops and munitions for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Imperialism has most energetically created around the U. S. S. R. a hostile cordon of its vassal states, where military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and peasants is rampant.

"In Poland and Lithuania, owing to coups d'etat subsidized by London, and in Roumania with the favorable assistance of Mussolini, power is in the hands of governments which are obedient tools of Chamberlain's. At the moment of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. the British government was celebrating its reconciliation with the Poincare war government. It is true that in the united front of the imperialist states, fragile Germany and Italy are already bringing up the problem of a new repatriation of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans are a constant focus for intrigues and rivalry, with predators snatching world booty from one another. However, these conflicts are actually in the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian conflict showed Britain knows how to subdue rapidly any struggle arising between capitalist states, and to rally them in a united front against the common enemy—the working class and its proletarian state. War against the Soviet Union means war against the proletariat. In preparing war imperialism compels at the same time a struggle against the working class and its organizations. Therefore its laws against British trade unions, arrests of members of the Communist Party in France and England, growth of fascism in Germany, fascist terror in Italy, executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania. The Second International supports actions against the U. S. S. R. and as in 1914, international social democracy wishes to use the working class for war. Still more dangerous for the toiling masses than the open cynical defection of the right wing social democratic leaders are the fallacious pacifistic illusions of the left leaders of social democracy in the trade unions, lulling the working masses with the opium of sentimental pacifism, instead of mobilizing them for the struggle against war.

Increasing Danger.

"The capitalist regime inevitably engenders war. The struggle for (Continued on Page Two)

Five Hundred Dollars Fine, "The Limit of the Law"

This is the sum which must be immediately raised to pay the fine imposed by the capitalist court upon our DAILY WORKER. In addition there is the heavy expense involved in the appeal of the case of William F. Dunne, who was sentenced to thirty days in jail, and Bert Miller, who received a jail sentence of a week. The term may appear short, but the fact that a conviction stands against the members of The DAILY WORKER staff, is far more important than the length of the sentence. These convictions must be reversed in order to protect our paper.

Action on the question of our mailing privileges still remains to be seen. We are not in a position to judge just what action the postal authorities are going to take, but we must be prepared for anything.

The comrades throughout the entire country are awake to the danger confronting our paper. They are rallying behind us with truly magnificent support. Not for a moment must we let up. Not for a moment must there be a break in the splendid response which is coming to The DAILY WORKER'S emergency call.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

Industrial Unions and a Labor Party, Advice of Australian Visitor

WASHINGTON, June 5 (FP)—If American labor really wants to secure legislation and administration that will safeguard its industrial rights and rapidly advance its conditions, it must establish and build up a labor party, in the opinion of Miss May Matthews, an attaché of the Australian Industrial Delegation to the United States. She gave this advice to an informal group of questioners after she had spoken at a dinner in her honor given by the Women's Trade Union League in Washington. The Delegation, sent by the conservative federal government of Australia to study economic conditions in America, includes several members of the Labor Party, of which Miss Matthews is a leader in the city of Sydney.

Industrial unionism has been found most efficient in Australia, and would be equally successful here if seriously tried, she said. The rapid improvement of labor legislation, of educational opportunities, public health measures, public ownership and social insurance and other safeguards to the common good, she credited to the effective organization of labor on the political and industrial fields.

Mobilize Against War.

"It is necessary to mobilize all forces against war and for the support of the proletarian state threatened by the joint forces of world capitalism. In recent years at Locarno, Leghorn, and Geneva, British imperialism has succeeded in engineering a bloc of imperialist states against the U. S. S. R. It will undoubtedly obtain from Hindenburg's Germany, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for sending through Germany troops and munitions for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Imperialism has most energetically created around the U. S. S. R. a hostile cordon of its vassal states, where military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and peasants is rampant.

"In Poland and Lithuania, owing to coups d'etat subsidized by London, and in Roumania with the favorable assistance of Mussolini, power is in the hands of governments which are obedient tools of Chamberlain's. At the moment of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. the British government was celebrating its reconciliation with the Poincare war government. It is true that in the united front of the imperialist states, fragile Germany and Italy are already bringing up the problem of a new repatriation of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans are a constant focus for intrigues and rivalry, with predators snatching world booty from one another. However, these conflicts are actually in the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian conflict showed Britain knows how to subdue rapidly any struggle arising between capitalist states, and to rally them in a united front against the common enemy—the working class and its proletarian state. War against the Soviet Union means war against the proletariat. In preparing war imperialism compels at the same time a struggle against the working class and its organizations. Therefore its laws against British trade unions, arrests of members of the Communist Party in France and England, growth of fascism in Germany, fascist terror in Italy, executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania. The Second International supports actions against the U. S. S. R. and as in 1914, international social democracy wishes to use the working class for war. Still more dangerous for the toiling masses than the open cynical defection of the right wing social democratic leaders are the fallacious pacifistic illusions of the left leaders of social democracy in the trade unions, lulling the working masses with the opium of sentimental pacifism, instead of mobilizing them for the struggle against war.

Increasing Danger.

"The capitalist regime inevitably engenders war. The struggle for (Continued on Page Two)

Chicago Bakers Renew Existing Scale of Wages

CHICAGO, June 5.—The 1,500 members of the Chicago bakery workers' local will continue to receive the present scale after June 15 under the contract just signed. This insures a wage of \$41.50 a week for one class and \$39.50 for the other class of bakers, and the 8-hour day. The employers had insisted on a \$2.50 cut.

Chamberlin Plane Now Past English Channel, Air Officials Report

LONDON, June 5.—The British air ministry at 8:30 p. m. London time (3:30 p. m. New York time) tonight reported the "Columbia" over the British Channel.

4th Congress Pledges To Keep USSR Safe For World's Workers

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL. (Special to The DAILY WORKER.) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—The construction of Soviet motors for airplanes has equalled not only airplane construction in capitalist Europe, but also in America.

As Clement Voroshiloff, People's Commissar for the Red Army and Navy, and chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, made this statement, an ovation of applause broke simultaneously from all sections of the great gathering of 1,500 delegates attending the Fourth All-Union Congress of Soviet Workers, Peasants and Red Army Deputies assembled in the Bolshoy Theatre here. workers' republic on view.

Mobilize Against War.

"It is necessary to mobilize all forces against war and for the support of the proletarian state threatened by the joint forces of world capitalism. In recent years at Locarno, Leghorn, and Geneva, British imperialism has succeeded in engineering a bloc of imperialist states against the U. S. S. R. It will undoubtedly obtain from Hindenburg's Germany, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for sending through Germany troops and munitions for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Imperialism has most energetically created around the U. S. S. R. a hostile cordon of its vassal states, where military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and peasants is rampant.

"In Poland and Lithuania, owing to coups d'etat subsidized by London, and in Roumania with the favorable assistance of Mussolini, power is in the hands of governments which are obedient tools of Chamberlain's. At the moment of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. the British government was celebrating its reconciliation with the Poincare war government. It is true that in the united front of the imperialist states, fragile Germany and Italy are already bringing up the problem of a new repatriation of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans are a constant focus for intrigues and rivalry, with predators snatching world booty from one another. However, these conflicts are actually in the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian conflict showed Britain knows how to subdue rapidly any struggle arising between capitalist states, and to rally them in a united front against the common enemy—the working class and its proletarian state. War against the Soviet Union means war against the proletariat. In preparing war imperialism compels at the same time a struggle against the working class and its organizations. Therefore its laws against British trade unions, arrests of members of the Communist Party in France and England, growth of fascism in Germany, fascist terror in Italy, executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania. The Second International supports actions against the U. S. S. R. and as in 1914, international social democracy wishes to use the working class for war. Still more dangerous for the toiling masses than the open cynical defection of the right wing social democratic leaders are the fallacious pacifistic illusions of the left leaders of social democracy in the trade unions, lulling the working masses with the opium of sentimental pacifism, instead of mobilizing them for the struggle against war.

Increasing Danger.

"The capitalist regime inevitably engenders war. The struggle for (Continued on Page Two)

Chicago Bakers Renew Existing Scale of Wages

CHICAGO, June 5.—The 1,500 members of the Chicago bakery workers' local will continue to receive the present scale after June 15 under the contract just signed. This insures a wage of \$41.50 a week for one class and \$39.50 for the other class of bakers, and the 8-hour day. The employers had insisted on a \$2.50 cut.

Chamberlin Plane Now Past English Channel, Air Officials Report

LONDON, June 5.—The British air ministry at 8:30 p. m. London time (3:30 p. m. New York time) tonight reported the "Columbia" over the British Channel.

Two Greek Deputies Jailed When Striking Workers Are Attacked

ATHENS, June 5.—Two members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies are among the 12 Communists arrested when police attacked workers at Salonika.

Communist leaders have addressed an ultimatum to the Governor General of Macedonia, demanding the release of the prisoners and the resignations of the Governor General and the Chief of Police.

The arrests followed a police attack on striking tobacco workers who demonstrated in front of the governor's place at Salonika.

League Sanctions Murder of Syrian Rebels by French

The League of Nations has officially blessed the reign of terror carried on by the French imperialists in Syria, it was learned today as the result of the publication of the reply of the Council of the League to a petition by Syrian Nationalists. The League's reply was made public by refugee Syrian Nationalists who have established a bureau of information at Cairo, Egypt.

Referring to the Nationalist complaints that revolts have been crushed by French with the most ruthless cruelty, the reply of the council states: "The painful accidents of which some of the inhabitants of the mandated territories were the innocent victims are so much more regrettable since they affect a population administered in the name of the League of Nations."

After a hasty dismissal of the complaints of the Nationalists, the council expresses the pious hope "that the politics followed in Syria will always be of a nature to inspire in all inhabitants the conviction that their legitimate interests will always be the object of prompt and effective protection on the part of the authorities."

British Capitalism to Lose \$75,000,000 Orders from Russia

The following statement on American trade with the Soviet Union in the light of the Anglo-Soviet break was issued by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the largest organization in American-Soviet trade:

"I have received numerous inquiries as to how American-Soviet trade will be affected by the breach in Anglo-Soviet relations. While it is still too early to give any figures in detail, my correspondence of the past few days indicates that there should be a decided gain in Soviet government purchases here.

Great Traffic. "Last year Soviet Union purchases in Great Britain aggregated about \$75,000,000 and in Canada during the current year, about \$5,000,000. It is obvious that re-arrangements of a business of this volume, under unexpectedly changed conditions, cannot be affected in a few days. I am advised. (Continued on Page Two)

KELLOGG PLANS RECOGNITION OF CHIANG KAI SHEK AT WALL STREET'S BIDDING; NATIONALISTS SWEEP ON TO PEKING FROM NORTH CENTRAL HONAN

Red International Will Participate in General Conference at Belgrade

BELGRADE, June 5 (FP)—Invitations to the trade union congress to be held in Belgrade on June 12-14 have been sent to the American Federation of Labor, the (Amsterdam) International Federation of Trade Unions, the Anglo-Russian Unity Committee of Trade Unions, and the Red Trade Union International, or Profintern, at Moscow. The Profintern has decided to send one delegate.

Pittsburgh Coal Co. Rules Mining Towns Like Conquered Fort

(By Worker Correspondent.) PRICEDALE, Pa., June 5.—The Pittsburgh Coal Company, which had locked out its union workers in an effort to force open-shop conditions, is carrying on its fight against the workers in approved capitalist fashion. Pricedale and Arnold City are flooded with coal and iron police who parade around the town with large guns and blackjacks, trying to intimidate the strikers.

Cossack's Swarm. The state police have barracks in North Belle Vernon, and are very much in evidence in the strike district on horseback and in cars. In the back of the barracks they have a small two-room shack jail with barred windows.

Mobilize Against War.

"It is necessary to mobilize all forces against war and for the support of the proletarian state threatened by the joint forces of world capitalism. In recent years at Locarno, Leghorn, and Geneva, British imperialism has succeeded in engineering a bloc of imperialist states against the U. S. S. R. It will undoubtedly obtain from Hindenburg's Germany, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for sending through Germany troops and munitions for the struggle against the Soviet Union. Imperialism has most energetically created around the U. S. S. R. a hostile cordon of its vassal states, where military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and peasants is rampant.

"In Poland and Lithuania, owing to coups d'etat subsidized by London, and in Roumania with the favorable assistance of Mussolini, power is in the hands of governments which are obedient tools of Chamberlain's. At the moment of the rupture of diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R. the British government was celebrating its reconciliation with the Poincare war government. It is true that in the united front of the imperialist states, fragile Germany and Italy are already bringing up the problem of a new repatriation of the world. The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans are a constant focus for intrigues and rivalry, with predators snatching world booty from one another. However, these conflicts are actually in the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian conflict showed Britain knows how to subdue rapidly any struggle arising between capitalist states, and to rally them in a united front against the common enemy—the working class and its proletarian state. War against the Soviet Union means war against the proletariat. In preparing war imperialism compels at the same time a struggle against the working class and its organizations. Therefore its laws against British trade unions, arrests of members of the Communist Party in France and England, growth of fascism in Germany, fascist terror in Italy, executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania. The Second International supports actions against the U. S. S. R. and as in 1914, international social democracy wishes to use the working class for war. Still more dangerous for the toiling masses than the open cynical defection of the right wing social democratic leaders are the fallacious pacifistic illusions of the left leaders of social democracy in the trade unions, lulling the working masses with the opium of sentimental pacifism, instead of mobilizing them for the struggle against war.

Increasing Danger.

"The capitalist regime inevitably engenders war. The struggle for (Continued on Page Two)

State Department Swaps Agents to Safeguard Investments; Feng May Upset Plans

Appeal for Funds to Aid Wounded Troops; Mme. Sun Yat Sen Heads Red Cross Drive

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The successful drive of the Nationalist armies on Peking has forced the state department once more to change its Chinese policy. In a statement issued to the press yesterday, Secretary Kellogg indicated that should Chiang Kai-shek's troops capture the Northern capital, Washington would extend the same form of recognition to the right wing Nationalists as has hitherto been extended to Chang Tso-lin.

This change of front is in line with the policy of American finance capital which is anxious to see some group unify China so as to guarantee the "open door" and American investments. Chiang Kai-shek's treachery and the imminent fall of the Northern stronghold has given the state department an opportunity to swap its Chinese agents. The legal subterfuges involved in the change were explained by Secretary Kellogg as follows:

Prior to the revolution of 1911 the state department recognized the Peking government because it was the only government speaking for the whole of China. Later recognition was extended to whatever government happened to occupy Peking merely because it was on the scene. But this

GAMBLERS BET ON LIFE TERM IN SACCO CASE

Foreshadow Decision of Governor Fuller

BOSTON, June 3.—Gamblers here are betting even money that Sacco and Vanzetti will be given life imprisonment.

The gentry who hang out in newspaper offices and hotel lobbies downtown are cashing in on information which they claim comes from "inside sources" concerning the probable fate of the two Italian radicals facing death in the electric chair on July 10.

While their sources can hardly be verified, the gamblers and sports are ready to put up hard cash on their wagers—and these fellows are not in the "game" for charity.

In the eyes of both Sacco and Vanzetti, life imprisonment for a crime they did not commit is worse than electrocution. Sacco particularly has been emphatic in declaring that he favors death "at any time" in preference to continued imprisonment.

The new advisory committee has done nothing yet on the case and no one knows when it is going to function. Two of the members are college heads and are overwhelmed with the all-important job of turning out some more intellectuals for use in white collar jobs in factories and offices.

Judge Robert Grant, the third member, is a thorough-going reactionary who in his literary gems has been a great friend of the courts. The defense fears that Grant will be overpowered by his desire to whitewash Judge Thayer and the supreme court in his adoration of the "sacred" capitalist courts.

Only Advisory. Just what investigation the new committee can do is mystifying defense counsel here. Fuller and his own committee are continuing the quizzing of witnesses and expert. The new committee, composed of Presidents Lowell and Stratton of Harvard and "Boston Tech" with Grant will act in a strictly advisory capacity, it is expected.

Arrest Mexican Killer of American Merchant

MEXICO CITY, June 5.—Javier Diaz, charged with shooting and killing Arthur Brewer, an American coal merchant and former Harvard football player, has been arrested, according to despatches arriving here from Guadalajara.

The press reports the shooting as having taken place last Wednesday in a quarrel over business matters. The American embassy and the consulate general have not been officially notified of the shooting, and it is believed they will make no official representations unless instructed otherwise by the state department.

recognition, Secretary Kellogg explained, was conditional and not absolutely de jure. It was never extended to Chang Tso-lin or any of the other war lords as such, he said. American Minister MacMurray and the American consuls, he pointed out, are authorized to do business with any of the governments in China if American "interests" require it. In case the capital of China is established at Nanking, the American legation would be moved there, and the conditional recognition hitherto extended to Peking would be extended to the new capital.

Forget Hankow Nationalists. It remains to be seen what American bankers and the state department will do should the Chinese capital be established at Hankow, whose troops are more likely to smash the reactionary stronghold at Peking.

Raise Funds For Red Cross. In an appeal for funds to aid soldiers wounded in the Nationalist fight for the liberation of China, the American Committee for Justice to China, 70 Fifth Avenue, has issued a circular letter to its friends stating:

"We have received a cablegram from Anna Louise Strong, who has reached Hankow. She says that 10,000 were wounded in the recent fighting and they are coming into Hankow at the rate of 100 a day. The (Continued on Page Three)

ROLE OF COMPANY GUARDS TAKEN BY SIGMAN'S AGENTS

Aim to Stop Picketing of Dress Shops

Members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are to become the "company guards" of the bosses.

This was made clear when the right wing officials in a confidential appeal to some of their active followers, urged them to stage a "demonstration" in front of a number of shops in the dress market.

Right Wing Gets Workers Fined. The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union called a strike in these shops recently because some of the workers were being discharged for refusal to register with the reactionary union. The present action of the International officers is considered surprising, in view of the fact that Morris Sigman, its president, declared last week that "there are no strikes in the dress shops."

International Does Bosses' Work. The Joint Board charges that the present move of the right wing officials is a brazen effort to make members of the International into hirelings for the employers by attempting to interfere with the regular picketing.

Among the shops to be picketed this morning by workers of the Joint Board is Carson Bros., 247 West 38th Street, where the business agent appointed by the right wing had 20 girls dismissed for refusal to register with the International union.

Gov. Len Small Must Return Part of Spoils

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The long pending interest suit against Gov. Len Small ended in circuit court here today, following a lengthy conference between attorneys for the state and defense and circuit court Judge Frank W. Burton. A final decree under terms agreed upon outside of court calling upon the governor for payment to the state of \$650,000 would be entered July 15.

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The role played by President Sigman in the 1926 strike is not widely understood. His repeated denunciation of the conduct AFTER the strike are completely belied not only by his activity in the strike but by his published statements during the strike. The story of Sigman's role is fully portrayed in today's installment of the official record of the left wing struggle.

PRESIDENT SIGMAN'S PART IN THE STRIKE

The active participation of President Sigman and other International officials in the strike, is attested by the reports of their frequent speeches in the newspapers, their attendance at meetings of the General Strike Committee, and in sworn statements made by them in answer to the attempts of the employers to obtain an injunction against picketing.

In an affidavit sworn to by President Sigman on September 20, 1926, he made the following depositions as to the calling of the strike, its legality, and its proper conduct:

"I hereby deny all allegations to the effect that the general strike now pending in the cloak and suit industry in the City of New York is an unlawful strike, or that the defendants are engaged in a conspiracy to injure or ruin the plaintiff corporation or any of the members of the same, or that they are actuated by malice or any illegitimate motives in the conduct of said strike.

"On the contrary I aver that the said strike was forced upon the workers in the industry; that it is being conducted by them for the protection of their vital economic interests, and that their struggle is not only legitimate but highly meritorious, and one that should commend itself to the sympathies of all right thinking men."

Discussing the findings of the Governor's Commission, President Sigman declared in his affidavit, that "The recommendations, which undoubtedly are the result of careful and painstaking investigation and of a conscientious effort to remedy some of the evils of the industry, fell considerably short of satisfying the most substantial demands of the workers. Our Union, after very careful consideration of the Commission's recommendations, reluctantly reached the conclusion that they were entirely inadequate to remedy the most crying evils under which the workers suffered. We accordingly invited the principal organizations of employers in the industry . . . to confer with us on terms of a new agreement. The Jobbers' association (The Industrial Council) responded to our invitation and met in conference with our Union. The Industrial Council, however, refused to consider our requests point blank and stated that it would not even as much as discuss any proposition outside of the recommendations of the Governor's Advisory Commission. Our Union thus found itself forced to declare a strike in order to bring about the necessary improvements in the conditions of the workers."

Sigman Himself Refutes Charges. In the affidavit, President Sigman himself refuted the charges of the employers that the strike was led by "Communists." He said:

"The moving papers (to secure the injunction) seek to represent the present strike as something different from the ordinary labor struggle; as a sort of sinister movement against law and order led by communists for political purposes. I absolutely deny the said statements. The defendants are not, as alleged, 'communists' recently from Russia. They are workers of many original races and nationalities, residents and citizens of the United States who are not concerned in this struggle about anything but an opportunity to earn an honest and modest living for themselves and their families. . . . Whatever the individual political persuasions of any Union official may be, they do not and cannot enter into the present controversy or influence the conduct of the workers in any way. The pending strike of the cloakmakers of the City of New York is solely and exclusively an economic trade union struggle."

The charges of President Sigman and other International officers, after twenty-two weeks of co-operating in

the struggle, that the strike was "illegal," was called for political purposes by "Communists," and was "mismanaged," obviously were not made in good faith.

Settlements. After about six weeks of the strike, the workers in some independent shops that were ready to settle on union terms, were returned to work by the Settlement Committee, which was headed by Salvatore Ninfo, Chairman, and David Dubinsky, Secretary, both of the Right Wing. With the approval of the General Strike Committee, of which President Sigman was a member, such shops were gradually returned to work, till at the end of twelve weeks of strike, there were between 4,000 and 5,000 workers in the shops who regularly contributed fifteen percent and later twenty percent of their wages to the strike fund. The Union took special precautions to prevent the settled shops from making work for jobbers that were struck, so as to safeguard the strike. Every shop that was settled signed a supplementary agreement that permitted a representative of the Union to check over all work made in the shop, in order that none of it might be made for houses against whom there was a strike.

At the end of twenty weeks of struggle, a settlement was effected with the Industrial Council, or "inside manufacturers," in conferences at which President Sigman, Salvatore Ninfo, David Dubinsky, Morris Hillquit, Louis Hyman, and others acted as spokesmen for the Union. The new agreement was signed by Morris Sigman and Morris Hillquit for the International and Louis Hyman on behalf of the Joint Board.

The settlement was then conceded by all to have obtained far better terms than those proposed by the Governor's Commission. The forty-hour week was won; increases in wages of from four to eight dollars were won in every craft where the Commission had recommended increases of from two to three dollars; recognition of examiners which the Commission had denied was won. Most important of all, the right of the employers to reorganize their shops up to ten percent was greatly restricted. The commission had restricted such reorganization to firms employing thirty-five workers, but the settlement further restricted it by the addition of clauses stipulating that employers must also guarantee thirty-two weeks of work a year and that they must pay a recompense of an additional week's wages to workers discharged under its provisions. Thus an employer could not take on extra workers he did not need for the last few weeks in the season so as to fraudulently claim the privilege of reorganization, but must employ at least thirty-two weeks before it could be granted him.

Negotiations with the American Sub-Manufacturers Association for a settlement were begun, and the employers, with the example of the "inside manufacturers" before them, seemed to be in a frame to make concessions. Only one minor point remained in dispute, when suddenly the negotiations collapsed. Subsequent developments indicated that the right wing had interfered to further its own purposes within the union, and had promised the association better terms if it would wait longer. The association declared a lockout, which, however, was never effective, and upon this largely imaginary excuse, Sigman seized control of the strike, announcing at the same time that it was lost, that it had been "illegal" from the beginning, and was the result of the destructive work of the "Communists."

I. L. D. Branch at Dilles Bottom, Ohio DILLES BOTTOM, Ohio, June 5.—A meeting of protest for Sacco and Vanzetti was held here tonight which resulted in the organization of a branch of the I. L. D., composed of both colored and white workers.

Carl Hacker, organizer for International Labor Defense explained the Sacco Vanzetti case in detail to the group of more than seventy miners assembled and made the plea for them to join the International Labor Defense.

A resolution asking Governor Fuller to grant Sacco and Vanzetti an unconditional pardon was unanimously adopted by the gathering.

Amateur Flyer Down LOS ANGELES, May 30.—Fears for the safety of Nicholas Putnam, 20, who is attempting a three stop flight from California to New York, were allayed today when it was learned he landed in Yuma, Ariz. Putnam, a descendant of Gen. Israel Putnam, revolutionary war hero, has had only a week's training in aviation.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day A cheerful, energetic, middle-aged trained nurse will take full care of convalescent or mildly ill comrade. Country. Will help with farm work in small comradely family. Box G, Daily Worker.

PEONAGE PROBE IN DIXIELAND IS HOPE OF NEGROES

Fugitive Threatens to Expose Slavery

By ART SHIELDS. (Federated Press.)

The escape of James Felton, fugitive peon, from a cotton plantation near Lexington, Georgia, may lead to a general probe of peonage in the south. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is stepping into the case and intends to bring Felton to New York to give his story the widest possible hearing.

Five other Negro peons who attempted to escape were knocked on the head with axes and then shot, says Felton. He was more lucky. After three days in a swamp without food he came to firm land and finally reached Danville, Va.

"They had 45 men and 25 women when I left," he said. "Some of them worked on the farm and others in the sawmill. We got the same food three times a day, peas and corn bread. We could not sing, write letters or talk, and when we did not work fast enough we were whipped with a strap."

The Negro's hands are badly scarred. Hot Babbitt metal was poured over them to make him work faster, he says.

Hoover Covers Up.

Reports of Negro peonage in the Mississippi delta are scoffed at by Herbert Hoover, secretary of the Department of Commerce. "Without foundation," he calls them. The reports were made by Walter White, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an extended tour of the flooded area.

If Hoover will talk to General Curtis T. Green, commander of the Mississippi National Guard troops in the flood zone, he will get abundant evidence of Negro slavery. Green talked freely to White.

Negro refugees—who make up 80 per cent of the flood sufferers—will be returned only to their former landlords, on identification by the landlords, the general said.

"We don't want our labor supply deranged," the general explained. Labor agents who solicit Negroes for other jobs are kept out of camp. Negro labor is at a premium now, because of the wholesale migration to the north in the last few years.

Owners Get It.

"If there is such a thing as retribution some of the southern plantation owners are getting it," said White. He told of one plantation in Mississippi where the Negro "hands" have not seen a penny in five years. The owners' properties were covered with raging waters, flowing at many miles an hour when White passed through.

And the waters were also over Phillips County, Arkansas, where a hundred Negro cotton farmers were killed in 1919 when they formed a tenant farmers' union.

Needle Trade Defense

The Soviets Invade Coney Island. A Cablegram from Riga, states that the Soviets are preparing to invade Coney Island, drive out the bourgeoisie and establish Soviets there with an army of 25,000. Do not ask for the source of the news. Perhaps it was London. In spite of the fact that England found various documents about the "plans of the Soviet Government," it could not find the plan for the invasion of Coney Island. The cablegram even states the definite date when the invasion will take place. This will be on July 16th, and will be led by the Joint Defense and Relief Committee. The army will consist of shoemakers, cloakmakers, furriers, dressmakers and all other workers who WILL CONGREGATE AT THE CONEY ISLAND STADIUM.

\$200 From St. Paul, Minn. The following letter was received: Dear Sirs and Brothers:—Enclosed please find a check of \$200 donated by the Workmen's Circle Loan Association of our city. Yours for victory.—Louis Levi, St. Paul, Minn.

Here's One From Brockton, Mass. Florence R. Gage, Secretary of the Mothers' League of New England, Brockton Branch, sends the following letter: "Dear Brothers:—Enclosed please find check for \$15.00 as a contribution toward the defense of the persecuted needle trade workers. Fraternally yours.—Florence R. Gage, Brockton, Mass."

Chicago Also Represented. Here is another letter. Dear Friends:—Enclosed you will find a check for \$6.00 for the Defense. Wishing you success in your work, I am fraternally yours—Sara Gordon.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Join the National Guard and Fight the Bolsheviks

Recruits Told in Boston

BOSTON, June 5.—Follow the lead of Captain Charles Lindbergh, Join the national guard and fight the "reds." This was the advice given here last night by Lt.-Col. Dana T. Gallup of the 110th Cavalry, during his talk as chief speaker at the recruiting dinner given by Battery H, 211th Coast Artillery at the cadet armory.

Gallup asked the recruits to follow the lead of Capt. Lindbergh, himself a national guardsman and fight the efforts of "American bolsheviks to overthrow the institutions of the country."

Gallup did not mention that Senator Lindbergh, the aviator's father, was repeatedly denounced as a "Red" and almost mobbed for opposing U. S. entry into the World War.

British Capitalism to Lose by Recent Break

(Continued from Page One)

It is interesting to note that during May Amtorg placed the greatest number of orders in the United States during any month since its organization three years ago. These orders amounted to \$2,500,000. This increase was not influenced by events in England. It is also interesting to note that purchases of American cotton valued at, upwards of \$35,000,000 by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate during the past seven months established a new record for that company.

No Change of Plan. "I am in a position to state authoritatively that the break with England will have no effect on the economic plans for the current year in the Soviet Union. Orders to be placed abroad for industrial expansion will suffer no curtailment. The financial position of the Soviet Union in connection with commitments and trade is well taken care of."

"In accordance with the plans for industrial expansion in the Soviet Union for the coming year, we may expect a considerable increase in imports and orders abroad. There is every indication that these plans for enlarged foreign trade will be fully carried out. There is also every indication that the break with England will facilitate the effort being made by Soviet Union industrialists to trade directly with American firms, through the authorized trading companies here, eliminating the European middle-man, and to enter into closer relations with the American technical world."

"To sum up: The secure position in connection with Soviet trade plans for this year, the industrial program for the coming year, the recent increase in orders placed here and the curtailment of trade with Britain, all these show the direction to be taken by Soviet Union trade with the United States."

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.

Only by mass action, protest meetings, powerful demonstrations and opposition strikes; by developing resolute mass struggle, will you succeed in defeating the onslaught of capital, and repel the imperialistic jackals. Defend the Chinese revolution. Close millions of muscular hands to form an unassailable barrier of defense to the threatened Russian revolution. Imperialists are preparing war to crush the revolution. Your reply must be preparation for revolution to crush war and destroy capitalist regime which makes war inevitable. Unite and rally thousands, millions in your Communist revolutionary organizations and Communist Party. Expel from your midst socialist patriotic leaders preaching sacred unity with exploiters. Gag those who are lulling you with pacifistic rubbish. Prepare for the great struggle; do everything necessary for victory!

Millionaire Boasts "It": Loses Wife. DETROIT, June 5.—Henry (Tom) Stevens, millionaire globe trotter, author and banker, was divorced today by his wife, Margaret, who got \$250,000.

Stephen's book, "Journeys and Experiences in Argentina, Paraguay and Chile," was not referred to in today's testimony but recently the wealthy sportsman was a witness in a will case, passages from the book on the beauty of South American girls were read. Stephen's referred to one South American girl as a "marvelous work of god" and declared that he discovered he "appealed to Paraguayan womanhood."

Another industrial concern came under bankers' control here yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. obtained a controlling interest in the Johns-Manville Co., a big asbestos and magnesia firm.

Abraham Fabian, son of a New Jersey theatre chain owner, committed suicide yesterday.

THE WORKERS' CAMP Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston Grand Opening June 19, 1927. All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 22 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. MAY 2274. Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

STRATON AGAIN TRIES TO STOP ATHEIST JIBES

Was Asked to Abandon New Testament

There are some things even judges of capitalist courts cannot tolerate from the other apologists of capitalism. One of them is the Rev. John Roach Straton, notorious fundamentalist pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church and apostle of ignorance and superstition.

Having trimmed his long hair that he wore for so long, probably in an attempt to resemble as nearly as possible the Sunday school pictures of Jesus Christ, the eminent bible-thumper appeared before Magistrate McKiniry in the West Side Court Saturday and tried to press a complaint against Charles Smith, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Atheism.

Resented "Sex" Magazine. The eminent divine declared that Mr. Smith had mailed him a magazine called "Sex" recommending it as a substitute for the New Testament. This shocked his sensibilities.

Magistrate McKiniry refused to hear the Straton complaint because the Saturday routine is concerned only with police cases.

When Straton learned that the magistrate would not hear his complaint he arose from his obviously uncomfortable seat among drunks and vagrants, and strode inside the rail to a point between Leonard Smitnik, counsel for Smith, and the amusing John S. Sumner, chief of the Society for the Suppression of Vice who was there in behalf of Straton. Fixing his ministerial, if somewhat bleary eye upon the magistrate, Straton waited for recognition of his austere presence. But he was ignored as the court proceeded to examine a battered individual with a black eye and broken nose. So the Calvary Baptist pastor retreated again to his seat among the down-and-outs.

Besides the irrepressible Mr. Sumner, Straton also had his assistant pastor with him as well as his son who is serving his apprenticeship to god in a Philadelphia spook shop.

The magistrate informed Straton that he would have to take his case back to Magistrate Maurice Gottlieb who told him a short time ago, to "practice the charity of forgiveness I have heard you preach in your church more than once."

Would Enlighten Straton. Mr. Smith of the "Four A's" stated that he hoped to win Straton away from the ideas of sex as taught in the New Testament.

The next hearing is set for June 21, when Straton will try, for the sixth time, to punish Smith for asking him to read and think. That may quite probably be construed as an insult to any fundamentalist.

Warns of Danger of Imperialist Attacks (Continued from Page One) peace is tantamount to a struggle against the regime engendering war; a struggle against the capitalistic regime as such. The struggle for peace in a capitalistic regime (unless it become a mass revolutionary struggle) is a lie, an illusion, preparing the way for a bloody tomorrow. In face of the daily increasing danger, close your ranks for a fierce and ruthless struggle against war deprecators who are preparing war. You are stronger than all and you will win if you close united whole ranks of all exploited against exploiters. Awaken, arise; against those who, within our own organizations spread pessimism and disintegrate our forces. War is pending.

Only by mass action, protest meetings, powerful demonstrations and opposition strikes; by developing resolute mass struggle, will you succeed in defeating the onslaught of capital, and repel the imperialistic jackals. Defend the Chinese revolution. Close millions of muscular hands to form an unassailable barrier of defense to the threatened Russian revolution. Imperialists are preparing war to crush the revolution. Your reply must be preparation for revolution to crush war and destroy capitalist regime which makes war inevitable. Unite and rally thousands, millions in your Communist revolutionary organizations and Communist Party. Expel from your midst socialist patriotic leaders preaching sacred unity with exploiters. Gag those who are lulling you with pacifistic rubbish. Prepare for the great struggle; do everything necessary for victory!

Solidarity was pledged by the French Seamen's Federation, which is not in the I. T. F. and by the International Mercantile Marine Officers' Association.

As a preliminary move 150,000 copies of an international manifesto for the 8-hour day will be printed and distributed.

J. P. Morgan Swallows Johns-Manville Co.

Another industrial concern came under bankers' control here yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. obtained a controlling interest in the Johns-Manville Co., a big asbestos and magnesia firm.

Abraham Fabian, son of a New Jersey theatre chain owner, committed suicide yesterday.

THE WORKERS' CAMP Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston Grand Opening June 19, 1927. All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 22 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. MAY 2274. Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

Topics of the Tombs

By B. D.

Strange, indeed, are the things to which men tangled in the meshes of the law cling, things which represent their idea of what is decent and proper.

Charged with running a disorderly house, the proprietor, held for investigation in the Tombs for the last week, was given an indeterminate sentence. He is a flashily dressed blonde individual, he boasts of the profitable business and of his fat percentage by and from the 16 girls "working" in his place during the recent visit of the Atlantic fleet.

He admits that he went out on the street and "hustled for the joint."

He took to himself a new wife a short while ago and promptly gave her the job of supervising the activities of the other inmates. He did not say so in so many words but one cannot escape the impression that he forced his wife to attend to the wants of customers when the other inmates were engaged.

But he was greatly hurt and downcast by the fact, as he explained in detail as we were waiting in the bullpen to be taken back to our cells, that the probation officer had read out in what he thought was an unnecessarily loud voice, the intimate details of his career.

"He didn't have to tell the whole world about it," he said. "It's enough when the Judge and D. A. hear it. I pleaded guilty last week just because there was hardly anybody in the courtroom and I thought it was a good time to get it over with. Now look what I get this morning. Some of these probation officers are worse than judges."

The little Chinaman in the next cell kept busy all day long. From somewhere he got a scrub-rag and every day he went over his cell until it shone.

He washed the floor after it had been mopped by the trusty. He washed the walls as high as he could reach. He washed the water and drain pipes. He washed the little bench that is in every cell and the bars of the cell door.

He took great interest in the Chinese pictures in the June number of Current History, cheerfully pronounced the Chinese words on its

cover for us again and again and gravely announced that "Kuomintang good people."

What he was here for I do not know and he could not or would not tell me except that he was to be sent back to China.

He could hardly wait till we met the doctor. When the doctor produced the bottle full of little white morphine pellets, he broke down completely.

"Four is all you get," said the doctor, "and you must swallow them now."

There was a verbal battle, Cokey insisting that he would simply vomit them up again, the doctor demanding that he take them all.

Suddenly Cokey surrendered. He put the four pellets in his mouth, gulped three or four times and beamed on the doctor.

We resumed our interrupted journey to the bull-pen, where Cokey rescued three pellets from some recess of his mouth and did them up carefully in a bit of newspaper.

He is to take the "cure" on the Island where, he says cheerfully, it is much easier to get dope than in the Tombs.

In New York on an excursion from Pittsburgh, he was arrested for some minor offense after he had spent all but a few dollars of his money.

His first time in jail and worried to death lest his friends find out about his "disgrace." He bore up well until yesterday. Then he found a head louse in his hair and almost went to pieces.

He was released today with his ten days in the Tombs as sufficient punishment.

Otherwise he would probably have gone crazy.

Jails, hospitals, forecastles, barracks, tombs—all smell alike.

Some say it is bad air or dirt that is never reached by broom or soap and water that gives them this odor. Others say that places where men and women are confined against their will soak up the protests that may not even be voiced and utter them in the only way that steel, brick and mortar may speak.

Whatever it is one never forgets the odor.

Nearing Punctures Democracy Pretense In C.C.N.Y. Debate

"Where's your democracy in India, China, Nicaragua, Cuba, the Philippines?" asked Scott Nearing in his debate against Arthur Garfield Hays Friday night at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York.

On the topic "Is Democracy Suited for Modern Life?" Hays said "yes," and Nearing said "no." Hays acknowledged we did not have perfect democracy in America, but he urged a return to the ideals of Thomas Jefferson, the father of democrats.

"Jeffersonian Democracy cannot stand up against the machine guns, battleships, armies and navies of 1927," Nearing declared. "This country, and the whole world is ruled by plutocracy and not democracy—which is out of date."

While Hays devoted himself to condemning both the Soviet Government of Russia and the Fascist government of Italy as undemocratic, and criticizing the U. S. government for its imperfections as a democratic ideal, Nearing gave a concise analysis of the ruthless economic imperialism which rules the world today, and declared that a complete economic change, to a Communist society, is the only solution for the situation.

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the College of the City of New York acted as chairman of the debate which was held under the auspices of the Social Problems Club and the Douglass Society.

European Seamen Seek 48-Hour Week AMSTERDAM, (FP) June 2.—A united drive for the 8-hour day and 48-hour week was authorized at a meeting in Antwerp of the Advisory Committee of the Seamen's Section of the Transport Workers' Federation. There were representatives present from Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, Holland, Norway and Sweden, in addition to Edo Fimmen, general secretary of the Transport Workers Federation.

Solidarity was pledged by the French Seamen's Federation, which is not in the I. T. F. and by the International Mercantile Marine Officers' Association.

As a preliminary move 150,000 copies of an international manifesto for the 8-hour day will be printed and distributed.

J. P. Morgan Swallows Johns-Manville Co.

Another industrial concern came under bankers' control here yesterday when J. P. Morgan & Co. obtained a controlling interest in the Johns-Manville Co., a big asbestos and magnesia firm.

Abraham Fabian, son of a New Jersey theatre chain owner, committed suicide yesterday.

Courts Cling to Italian Worker As U.S. Tries Frame-up

After serving two-thirds of his sentence before he was sentenced, Mario Benci, Italian radical suspect, was set at liberty yesterday, having completed his 60 day term in prison on a charge of technical violation of the Sullivan Act.

Behind Benci's detention lies a dramatic story of the use of every possible legal weapon on the part of the courts to keep him in custody while the United States Department of Labor could take steps for his deportation.

Benci was arrested on the night of April 10 while putting some Sacco-Vanzetti "stickers" on a store window, and charged with disorderly conduct. It was brought out that when he was searched at the police station, a book purporting to deal with the construction of bombs, and some pamphlets alleged to be seditious were found. The magistrate held him in \$2,000 bonds until the following Thursday. Then he was fined \$3 and costs and immediately rearrested without warrant on a charge of violating the Sullivan Act. The police had searched his apartment and found a pistol in a bed which had been slept in while Benci was still in the Tombs. Trial was postponed until April 29, the court meantime urging the case upon the Department of Labor for consideration.

The American Civil Liberties Union was appealed to and represented Benci in the entanglements that followed.

Denies Possession of Gun. Though Benci denied all knowledge of the pistol, he was found guilty of violating the Sullivan Act. Again sentence was postponed, this time until April 29, when sentence was suspended and the court issued instructions to arrange for Benci's deportation.

At a hearing on May 13 an inspector from the Department of Labor assured the court that there was no case for deportation; that Benci had lived his probationary three years as a peaceful citizen; that the bundle of so-called seditious literature was really a miscellaneous collection of pamphlets; and that the government found no reason to take action.

The judges agreed to sentence Benci to 60 days imprisonment for possessing the pistol and then to allow credit on this sentence for the time already served.

LONDON, June 5.—Jerome K. Jerome, famous British novelist and humorist, who was stricken with a cerebral hemorrhage yesterday, was in serious condition in Northampton hospital today.

THE WORKERS' CAMP Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston Grand Opening June 19, 1927. All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 22 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. MAY 2274. Directions: Go to Franklin, Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

GOOD STORIES
By UPTON SINCLAIR

THE JUNGLE
Cloth Bound \$5.00
MANASSAS—A Story of the Civil War.
Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
THEY CALL ME CARPENTER
Cloth, \$1.50
THE METROPOLIS—A story of New York.
Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50
THE JOURNAL OF ARTHUR STERLING
Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50

By IVAN CANKAR
YERNEY'S JUSTICE
Cloth, \$5.00
FLYING OSSIP—Stories of New Russia.
Paper, \$1.50 Cloth, \$2.50

What Lies Behind the London Coup

By R. PALME DUTT (London).

THE lawless bandit coup of the London tory government on the Soviet Delegation offices is the most flagrant act yet of violent aggression in the "unproclaimed war" which the British government is conducting against the Soviet Union. Chamberlain no longer hides behind his confederate brigands and murderers, the Chang-Tso-Lins and Pilsudskis, but comes into the open himself (complete with burglar's tools and modern safe-breaking paraphernalia) as the Chief Brigand and leader of the campaign. With this act the lawless aggression of the British government is openly proclaimed to the world.

THIS coup is an attempt to force a situation of war by violent and desperate measures, in face of the continued pacific attitude of the Soviet Union, and of the growingly critical character of the situation at home and abroad. It is a continuation of the policy already initiated with the note to the Soviet Union in February, and continued with the diplomatic outrages, arrests and murders at Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai. It is part of the same policy that is training the naval guns on Hankow to smash the Chinese National government, and forcing the Trade Union Bill through Parliament at breakneck speed to throttle the British workers.

The combination of this attack on all three fronts at once means that British Imperialism is throwing all questions of expediency, caution and discretion to the winds, and fighting and striking without concealment on every side, like a raging wild beast, against the rising forces on all sides that threaten it with decline.

What are the immediate factors behind this attempt to cut the Gordian knot with a sword, and smash all the enemies of British Imperialism at once by open violence.

Must Act to Save British Empire.
THE answer is that the British tory government is faced with a situation in which the only alternatives are rapid action or failure.

In China the temporary disruption of the national forces and triumph of repression in Peking, Shanghai and Canton is artificial in relation to the real forces of the situation, and can only be short-lived, unless confirmed and established by the decisive victory of the forces of Counter-Revolution all over the world.

In Europe, the plans for the encirclement of the Soviet Union and united war for "civilization" have continually hung fire, and been delayed by conflicting interests and forces, while the sands of the tory "Die-Hard" government are running out. The provocations to a break have been defeated by the pacific policy of the Soviet Union. At the same time, the peaceful progress and consolidation of the position of the Soviet Union, and advance in socialist construction, have continued without interruption. The Franco-Soviet negotiations, on the point of reaching settlement on all questions and close economic relations; the Swiss-Soviet settlement, reflecting French influence and in opposition to previous British influence on the Swiss government; and the influential participation of the Soviet Delegation in the Geneva Economic Conference, with the prospect of further development of economic relations and breaking of the economic boycott: all these combined to make a situation in which the forces were gathering in the direction of peace and against the British plans, and could only be broken by sharp action.

NOT only in Europe, but even in certain British financial circles, the movement towards a possible accommodation with the Soviet Union was gathering. "Matin" of May 14th publishes an alleged "official" information that on May 11th an agreement was reached between the Midland Bank, whose chairman is the Liberal ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, MacKenna, and the Soviet Trade Delegation for a credit of ten million pounds to the latter for the development of trade between Britain and the Soviet Union. What lies behind this obviously tendentious information is not for the moment so important as the situation of Franco-British rivalry and suspicion as to possible moves towards an economic bargain with the Soviet Union which is revealed. It is noticeable that on the day following the alleged move to an agreement on the part of liberal financial circles, took place the police coup, under the direct guidance of the extreme Die-Hard Joynton-Hicks, to compel a rupture of relations.

Home Situation Desperate.
The home political situation is equally driving the British tory government to desperate measures. The discredit and unpopularity of the government is confessed and unceasing. In the series of bye-elections since its return to power on an original minority vote, the government vote has in the aggregate decreased from 20 to 25 per cent, while the Labor vote has increased in the aggregate some 10 per cent—an almost unprecedented rate of turnover. The Trade Union Bill will tremendously increase this unpopularity. At this rate a continuation for the remaining two years of its full parliamentary mandate will make certain a heavy electoral defeat and the probability of the consequent problems of an absolute Labor majority. In consequence every effort will

be made to change this position. There are many indications of an early general election. Not only are the usual rumors current, but other signs point in this direction. Thus it is noticeable that the budget was in every sense a makeshift budget, making no attempt to meet the deficit or impose any important new taxation, but postponing everything to next year. A franchise extension is announced to be hurried through—the traditional British conservative device in times of stress. But such a "rush" general election will need to be carried through on some rousing "patriotic" slogan, to drown the discontent and work the old electoral machine of trickery and deceit. For this purpose the war-cries, lies and agitation against the Soviet Union will be used to the full, and revelations of "Red plots and conspiracies." To carry this out, a war atmosphere is necessary. During the last few months the agitation of the capitalist press has been working more and more incessantly and violently to raise hostility to the Soviet Union, in which task the reformist leaders have busily helped (only two weeks before the coup, on April 30th, MacDonald was writing in the liberal capitalist "Daily News" a venomous attack on the Soviet Union—"the pressure of foreign governments should be close and insistent... the internal conflict thus kept up can be ended only in one way... Russia as a menace, as an influence present wherever there is unsettlement, will cease to exist").

THE coup is the attempt to force this situation to a head, to turn off the growing discontent into war agitation against the Soviet Union, to create the atmosphere—and the "documents"—for a war policy and a war general election. For this reason the coup was so sensationally and melodramatically staged, with hordes of armed police to descend at the busiest time upon an ordinary commercial office. And, while no explanations of the alleged purpose of the violation have yet been made at the time of writing, it may be taken for granted that the "discovery" of documents will play a principal part. It may be noted that the English legal system is devoid of the most elemen-

tary checks or guarantees for the "finding" of documents by the police. **Workers Must Oppose War.**
The propaganda character of the aim is indicated by the suggestion thrown out for popular consumption in the millionaire press that "stolen British naval and military documents" are involved. Such a suggestion stamps the character of the enterprise; since it is obvious to anyone in the least conversant with the facts of the situation that a fantastic suggestion of this sort is fit only for the public of William Le Queux. The forces of world liberation, against which British Imperialism is trying to strike in striking at the Soviet Union, are forces whose weapons are more serious than those of military espionage. Those weapons are the enlightenment and organization of the masses in Britain, in China, in India, in the Empire and in the Soviet Union. And the brutal aggressions, lies, forgeries, and lawless violence of the British ruling class in defence of their threatened domination will only convince the working masses under their yoke more and more widely that their rulers are bandits without law or conscience, whose power must be overthrown by united and resolute struggle as the sole condition of liberation and advance along the path of peaceful progress.

THE guilt of the London war-makers is by their actions made clear to the whole world. It is for the workers in every country to demonstrate their will against the threat of war and against the reckless criminal attack and provocation on the Soviet Union, whose existence and peaceful progress is the most treasured possession and victory of the international working class. Above all, it is for the workers in Britain to fight with all their power, to agitate, protest and demonstrate, to awaken resistance and to organize action, against the tory government, the center of international reaction, in order to force them from the path on which they have entered, and smash the attack on the Soviet Union, on the Chinese masses and on the British workers' own rights and organization.

4th Congress Pledges to Keep USSR Safe
(Continued from Page One)
of the theatre. Then it climbs, tier on tier, until it reaches to the last row of the sixth gallery. What enthusiasm for the Red Army! What joy in the knowledge that a great host stands ready, under the Red Flag of the Revolution, to defend this outpost of labor's struggle for world victory.

Voroshiloff enters at length into the discussion of the strength of the Red Army and one finds a few fleeting moments to look around. Michael Kalinin, the president of the Union of Soviet Republics, is quite conspicuous in the midst of praesidium, also Alexis Rykoff, the Soviet Premier. There is Molotov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and near him is Uglanov, secretary of the Moscow Committee of the Party. Ordjonikidze, chairman of the central control commission of the party, is also pointed out, with Edyunkidze, secretary of the Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviets. Lunacharsky, the people's commissar of education, watches the proceedings intently, as does Skrypnik, the people's commissar of education for the Ukraine, from the box that was once reserved for the czar's ill fated premier, Stolypin.

But they are not more interested than Ubarevitch, wearing three orders of the Red Flag, who chaired Siberia of the white terror armies. **Veterans of the Revolution.**
Age has caught some of the leaders of the revolution like Midzachaya, chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the Georgian Soviet Republic, and Felix Kon, the Polish Revolutionary, chairman of the Society of Former Polish Prisoners and Exiles, who followed in the wake of the Red Army advance toward Warsaw, in 1920, setting up revolutionary committees in the new territory won. Budenny, the famous Red Cavalry leader is here, as is Peterson, Commandant of the Kremlin. In fact the entire front row of the second gallery of this State Opera House is occupied by Red Army representatives.

There is Petrovsky, the president of Soviet Ukraine, and Belenke, the Commandant of the G. P. U., the Political Department of the State Department of Justice.
Among the delegates themselves one can easily pick out the spokesmen of the various and numerous nationalities that exist within the borders of the Soviet Union. This is the Fourth All-Union congress following the 13th All-Russian Congress with the reorganization of the Soviet State in 1923. Seventy per cent of these delegates are members of the Communist Party. Thirty per cent are non-party members. We had arrived at the Bolshoy Theater while the party fraction was holding its caucus. The non-party delegates were also meeting. Mutual representatives from both groups then met together for common agreement.
Headress Colorful.
The women delegates are the most noticeable. Most of them wear headcloths of various colors, white, black, red or gray. Men delegates can also

be distinguished by their headwear, the Tartars, Bashkirs and Kirghiz especially, to mention only a few. Over all is the huge emblem of the Soviet Union, the crossed Hammer and Sickle, with the rising Sun of the New Social Order as the background, the symbol of their unity.

Suddenly a new wave of spirited applause sweeps this determined assemblage that speaks for the peoples who dwell on one-sixth of the earth's land surface. Voroshiloff was declaring: "Lenin said that we must always bear in mind that our revolution is surrounded by the bourgeois capitalist world. As long as we are surrounded by this capitalist world, any peace that we enjoy is only an armistice. But if this capitalist world attacks us we must always be ready."
The congress applauded the report on the training of aviators. Voroshiloff pointed out that the Red Air Fleet, which was at one time the most backward section of the Union's defense, was now considered very well developed. The Red Air Fleet is "no longer a contemptible little force," he said. Applause also greeted the declaration that, "Just as the development of industry is developing its technic, so the Red Army is also developing its technic."
He concluded with, "The Red Army is flesh of the flesh and bone of the bone of the workers and peasants." Then another ovation as Voroshiloff finished.

World's Workers Pledge Support.
Then the congress is presented by the crew of the battleship "Aurora" with a beautiful duplicate in a good-sized model of their ship that played an important part in the revolutionary days of 1917 revolution, coming up the Neva, at Leningrad, and shelling the czar's Winter Palace. Speakers from various workers' organizations pledged their support to the Red Army and the Soviet Union. Resolutions from the Putilov Works, at Leningrad, were read. There was a speaker from the railroad works, "Stalin," at Tiflis. There were hosts of speakers, with great multitudes listening all over Moscow and its environs, because all the speeches were broadcasted in full.
The congress ended with the election of a Central Executive Committee that chose a praesidium of 27 members headed by six presidents, Michael Kalinin, Gregory Petrovsky, Alexander Tcherviakoff, Gasamfara Masabekoff, Netirbaj Avtakoff and Fay-sulla Khodgaeff. The committee approved the composition of the Council of People's Commissars as follows: President, Alexis Rykoff; Foreign Minister, George Tchitcherin; War, Clement Voroshiloff; Communications, Jan Rudshatak; Posts and Telegraphs, Ivan Smirnof; Finance, Nicholas Brukanoff; Commerce, A. I. Mikojan; Labor, Basil Shmidt; Workers and Peasants, Gregory Ordjonikidze; Chairman Economic Council, Valeria Konbilsheff, and Director of Statistics, Valerian Ossinski.

Another congress had passed and it had witnessed the Soviet Union stronger than ever.

Free Sacco and Vanzetti, George Bernard Shaw Says In Criticism of Frame-up

LONDON, June 5.—Waiving aside all questions of guilt or innocence, George Bernard Shaw, in a statement today, declared that Sacco and Vanzetti should be freed. "I can only say," he declared, "that if the English courts hesitate for five years to carry out a capital sentence, it would not be carried out at all and it is impossible for us on this side to feel that the execution would have been so long deferred if the case were clear enough to justify its infliction."
Shaw sent his statement to an Independent Labor Party meeting called to hear H. W. L. Dana, of Boston, speak on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Roger Baldwin Sees Hungary Like U.S.A. During "Red Raids"

Roger Baldwin in a letter from Europe, lists political prisoners as follows: Germany, 650; Czechoslovakia, 60; Hungary, 200. Hungary has 53 more awaiting sentence.
In four interesting paragraphs the American visitor summarizes his impressions of central Europe, country by country.

Communism Growing.
"In Germany," he finds, "the republic is getting stronger; there is an atmosphere of what in American eyes is progressive. Fascism is on the decline; Communism is growing and more active, and persecution of it is letting up. Unemployment is still acute and wages low, but the trade unions continue strong."
Strongest C. P. Outside Russia.
"Czechoslovakia on the other hand, despite its republican pretences, is much less free. Forty per cent of its population belong to national minorities, German and Hungarian, who don't like the Czechs. It has the strongest Communist Party in the world outside Russia. It got a million votes out of 7 million at the last election.

"The Socialists, split into four parties, are equally numerous. These active racial and workingclass forces have aroused repressive measures, and police control is strong. All meetings are supervised and all papers censored in advance of issue."
Hungary a Jail.
"But that repression is nothing compared with what you feel at once in entering Hungary. People who are against the dictatorship speak to you furtively in whispers. The atmosphere is like that in the United States during the war, minus hysteria. Hungary has settled down into its old feudal state, controlled by the great landlords and police. Fascism has declined as the landowners grew stronger. Parliament is a dummy body. Communism is illegal; Socialism is cautious; the intellectuals are either scared or in exile. I managed to speak at a meeting, but it had to be a private affair behind closed doors."

Kellogg Plans to Place Chiang in Chang's Job
(Continued from Page One)
hospital facilities are inadequate. Mme. Sun Yat-sen with the co-operation of many foreigners, including American, British and German doctors, is starting a Red Cross drive to help the wounded of both sides. Bishop Roots has pledged the co-operation of the London missions and the American church missions.
"This committee is, therefore, prepared to cable any funds received immediately to Hankow either to Bishop Roots or to the Chinese Red Cross as contributors may wish. This is an opportunity not only to help suffering humanity but also to influence Chinese public opinion in the direction of renewing the historic friendship with the United States. It is an emergency call. Our own plan for a part-time paid secretary has been at least temporarily abandoned and this plea takes precedent over our previous request."

Yelps For Intervention.
SIANGHAI, April 24 (by mail).—A hysterical plea for American and British intervention in China was made by Stirling Fessenden, American chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, at the St. George's Festival yesterday.
"According to the legend," he said, "St. George achieved fame by killing a dragon. If necessary, another dragon will be slain here, the head of which is at Hankow and the tail at Canton. The army and navy are here, which means that the 'White' race will not be ousted from China."

Feng Continues Drive.
HANKOW, June 5.—Reports from north central Honan state that General Feng's troops are sweeping out the remnants of the Fengtien troops from territory below the Yellow River. Nationalist troops are concentrating near Chenchow in preparation for the next step in their drive on Peking.

Havelock Wilson, C. H., C. B. E.—Conscious Traitor

By GEORGE HARDY, National Organising Secretary of the National Minority Movement of Great Britain.

Who is Mr. Havelock Wilson, C.H., C.B.E., this man of letters? He is the man who claims Presidency to the National Seamen's Union of Great Britain. He has dominated the seamen's movement for more than 40 years. He was at one time regarded a fighter by the old school of trade union officials. But, of course, even in his most "militant" days, his social vision never extended beyond the fight for increased wages, etc., indeed, a very narrow view of the workers' struggle, in these days, when in capitalist countries millions of workers are permanently unemployed; where capitalist industry has really ceased to function in many cases, and ceased to feed the whole of the workers; when the struggle for power is the accepted objective of so many organized workers in every capitalist country, with one-sixth of the globe, the U.S.S.R., controlled by the workers and defended by the workers' revolutionary Red Army.

In 1911 the seamen of Great Britain struck against wages as low in some cases as 43 per month. It was the signal for a mass movement which later involved the carters, railwaymen, dockers, tramwaymen, etc. Wilson was given credit for leading the seamen. And no doubt was determined enough, at that time, to win; but it was Comrade Tom Mann who was called to Liverpool, the storm centre, together with other militants, to help prepare for action. The strike came and all except the tramwaymen benefited greatly by this mass action.

Received Undeserved Credit.
Havelock Wilson likes so many other treacherous officials of the Labor Movement was given credit for obtaining the benefits accruing from the struggle which were obtained not from "negotiations" as claimed by the traitors of to-day: Tom Mann and his militants had to fight James Sexton, M.P., who was Secretary of the Dockers' Union at Liverpool, and who was bitterly opposed to the strike, and the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., P.C., arrived in Liverpool to stop the railwaymen joining the strikers and who stated there would be no strike of railwaymen. Thanks to the keen sense of solidarity of the workers even prevailing in 1911, the more class-conscious workers were able to defy both Sexton and Thomas and under the influence of Comrade Mann the dockers and railwaymen flung themselves into the fight.

Militants Started Struggle.
To-day Wilson, Sexton and Thomas are all claiming to have obtained great achievements for the seamen, dockers and railwaymen respectively, when as a matter of fact the militants of 1911 started the struggle which ultimately led to the general acceptance of national agreements in Britain and to benefits which were obtainable

only by direct action whenever the revolutionary leaders took advantage of the objective conditions. Mass action, and the fear of it in some cases, brought results in spite of some reluctant officials, together with direct treachery on the part of others. It was therefore on the backs of such men as Tom Mann that Wilson and others rode into prominence, and who afterwards climbed into the chariot of capitalism and have openly and secretly betrayed the workers, by working and conspiring with the employers and the Government against the workers, both publicly and privately, bringing about disastrous results to the workers.

Havelock Wilson became a "super-patriot" during the war. Doctor Johnston's statement that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel" can justly be applied to Wilson. During the war his chief business was to keep the seamen from striking, as the Government and shipowners realized the strategic position they held warranted greater remuneration, which they could have easily obtained by fighting leaders instead of traitors.

Workers Were Foiled.
Betrayals became more obvious after the war, for even many seamen were prepared to sacrifice, thinking of a happier life of "permanent employment" and "a land fit for heroes to live in" which was the slogan of Lloyd George.
In 1911 the seamen abolished the Shipping Federation's blacklist, the "Federation Ticket." But Wilson, conscious of his treachery, through his conscious collaboration and conspiracy with shipowners, felt there would be a revolt against his agreement to lower wages (British seamen have lost 45 a month since 1920) so he obtained an agreement with the shipowners to operate jointly another form of blacklist, the P. C. 5 (Port Consultant Ticket No. 5), which now operates more effectively than any previous methods of black-listing.

The "P. C. 5" is an agreement by which shipowners force seamen to become members of the National Seamen's Union. Every seaman before securing a position must obtain this ticket from Wilson's Union before he can even obtain a promise of employment on any vessel controlled by shipowners who are parties to this nefarious agreement. A few shipowners decline to operate the "P. C. 5." Naturally seamen who are in revolt against Wilson's treachery and this company (shipowners') union are not given a "P. C. 5" and are therefore blacklisted, those who are in arrears in their payment of "union" fees are forced to give some guarantees of payment, and if the seaman happens to have no union book at all he must pay as high as £1 entrance fee to the N.S.U. to obtain the privilege of obtaining irregular work for 12 hours a day, at £9 a month, no payment for overtime, which is really a starvation wage in Britain resulting in poverty

and misery, for a large section of real honest and honorable workers are condemned to live in slum dwellings. This is how the conscious arch-traitor of the British Trade Union Movement maintains his position.
Before dealing with his role of "defender of the British Empire" which has led naturally to him concentrating his efforts against the U.S.S.R., the Communist Party and the Minority Movement, I intend to show how he more completely played his treacherous role of not only betraying the seamen, but also the Trades Union Congress, the Labor Party and the International Movement.

Chicago Workers in Huge Demonstration Picket a Consulate

CHICAGO, June 5.—The workers of Chicago demonstrated yesterday that they are awake and aware of the dangers of war involved in the American imperialist policies in China and the British Tories' breach of relations with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics initiated by their gross violations of diplomatic usage—the raids on Arcos House and on the storming of the Soviet Union legation in Peking.

Speech From Steps.
A great crowd surged into Newberry Square, and heard working class speakers denounce the acts of militarists and of capitalist imperialism. Among those who spoke were Swabeck, Simons, Rothstein, Johnston, Biedenkapp, and Maurer. A great parade marched down the fashionable Michigan Boulevard to the offices of the British consul, where the consulate was picketed, banners were banked in front of it, and Manuel Gomez, secretary of the American Section of the Anti-Imperialist League made a speech from the steps of the consulate building.

Police Observers.
The banners carried by the paraders demanded recognition of the Soviet Union, Hands Off China, and protested against the breach of trade relations by England, and the attempts at manufacturing a war with the U. S. S. R.
The police were out in force, and had the patrol wagon with them, but attempted no interference.

Breaking Chains, Movie Of Russia, in Newark

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—"Breaking Chains," the motion picture that portrays life in the Soviet Union, will be shown here Saturday, June 18, at Krueger's Auditorium.

A Chance to Visit

SOVIET RUSSIA

Six Weeks' Trip
JULY 14 to LABOR DAY

A round trip on modern steamers of the Swedish American Line, equipped with every up-to-date convenience.

Three Weeks Stay

in Russia, visiting all the places of interest—public buildings, factories, workers' clubs, theatres, etc.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME

PRICE FOR ENTIRE TRIP \$575.00

Inquire Now at the

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.
799 Broadway, New York City

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
83 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$5.00 per year \$6.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER } Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Extreme Solicitude for Rich Crooks.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, millionaire traction magnate, has left for Europe aboard the Aquitania. His departure conveniently removed from the scene one of the principal actors in the startling tale, unfolded in the hearings of the Transit Commission, of ruthless gouging of the people of the city of New York and vicious exploitation of the traction slaves.

The hearings thus far have brought out a number of astounding developments in which Mr. Chadbourne, Mr. Dahl and Mr. Wiggan of the National City Bank collaborated:

1—The Interborough Rapid Transit company actually is obtaining above 16 per cent on its capital stock and above 22 per cent on money paid in by its stockholders.

2—In spite of the fact that the B. M. T. is paying its regular dividend of \$3 a share on its preferred stock and close to \$7 on its common stock, Mr. Chadbourne was definitely planning to bring this to \$8 by using his powerful influence to secure an increased fare from the vast army of toilers who use his lines daily.

3—Stockholders of the Interborough put in \$21,620,000 and drew out the enormous sum of \$65,625,000 between 1905 and 1919.

4—The city was \$67,000,000 behind on the 8.76 per cent it was supposed to get on its own \$100,000,000 contribution.

5—At the identical time the traction octopus was cutting the wages of its already underpaid workers 10 per cent on the lying pretext that it was to "save the road," the officers raised their own salaries and paid thousands of dollars to the notorious dispenser of apologies for thieving corporations in the guise of "publicity."

Mr. Chadbourne shows his utter contempt for the investigation by leaving the country. He and his crew have everything fixed with the Tammany Hall corruptionists whom they support by lavish campaign funds. His support of the presidential aspirations of Governor Al Smith assures him immunity from the Tammany courts. After flatly refusing to answer certain uncomfortable questions put to him, he departed for Europe in the midst of the investigation, promising that he would return if notified to do so.

Not since the notorious Teapot Dome scandal has there been so glaring an example of the extreme solicitude the capitalist state shows for its wealthy supporters.

While Chadbourne, head of an organized band of highway robbers, goes to Europe in the midst of an investigation of his criminal practices, the wheels of capitalist class justice roll on against the less fortunate members of society. The same day he left a poor foreigner was sent to the workhouse charged with having dropped a plugged nickel in one of his subway slots. The next day a United Cigar store clerk was jailed for having failed to ring up 45 cents in the cash register, while in Massachusetts Sacco and Vanzetti still face the electric chair for having dared to speak openly against the system which so brazenly protects the wealthy crook.

All this helps to dispel the fiction that the rich and the poor alike are equal before the majesty of capitalist law.

Protecting Boston's Back Bay Youth.

Upton Sinclair's new novel, "Oil," first published serially in THE DAILY WORKER, has offended the fastidious sensibilities of Boston, the stronghold of the nation's "culture." John Gritz, a young book clerk on Beacon Hill, has been arrested and brought to court on a test case for selling a copy of the banned book.

"We'd rather arrest Sinclair than anyone else," Supt. Michael H. Crowley, of the Boston police, said to newspapermen. "Unfortunately we cannot take action against him for having written the novel, but if he wants to sell a copy of it in Boston, we will immediately ask a warrant for him."

Sinclair had telegraphed to the "Boston city prosecutors," stating it was manifestly unfair to hold a book-seller's clerk for his novel, and offering to come to Boston immediately if he should be permitted to assume the responsibility in the case in question.

There is little doubt that the Boston police would be "delighted" to arrest Sinclair for daring to write a novel which attacks the sacred system of private profit in industry and government, and rakes up the smelly old scandal of the Harding administration which has long since been white-washed and carefully hushed to sleep in "respectable" circles.

Of late Boston is attracting some of the odium attached to Tennessee and other backward communities because of its ridiculous suppression of books that are freely circulated in other cities. The pretext is that the banned books are a "menace" to the morals of the youth. Probably the guardians of purity and sweetness and light object to Sinclair's book because it depicts the younger set of the bourgeoisie precisely as they are. But they need not fear corrupting this spawn of the Back Bay aristocracy in Boston. There is nothing they can learn about "petting parties" and "cocktail soirees."

As for the other sections of Sinclair's novel, there is no fear this element will use their brains sufficient to understand it anyway.

Another Section Inundated by Flood While Government Evades Issue.

The McCrea levees have broken and a hundred thousand more inhabitants of the South are homeless. Hoover has been in that region for more than a month and was fully aware of this new threat of floods. Said this miserable vulture, who preys upon war, famine, flood and pestilence, a week ago: "If the McCrea levees stand, the end may be in sight."

But the levees are now gone and the end of the flood is not in sight. Every gesture of Hoover as the representative of Washington has emphasized the complete bankruptcy and criminal neglect of the administration. Coolidge, although urged by every section of political life, outside the ranks of his own clique, to call a special session to deal with the situation, ignores the pleas and

The British Trade Union Bill and Its Place in the Framework of World Imperialism

With this law the bourgeoisie intends to smash the trade unions as organizations for the protection of the class interests of the workers, and to turn them into innocuous and unpolitical organizations for mutual support under control of the government, that is to say, to turn them into enemies of the working class. . . . The chief mistake of the leaders of the trade unions is, in my opinion, their refusal to mobilize all the forces of the working class in a struggle against the conservative government for the protection of the elementary rights of the workers and their unions. At this moment the bill is a class criterion. All those in favor of fascism are in favor of the bill. All who are opposed to fascism are against the bill. The grouping of forces must now proceed along these lines. . . . What do we see in reality? The General Council has not rallied the forces of the working class around itself. Just as before, a campaign is being conducted against the Communists and the revolutionary minority movement for their expulsion from the trade unions. The trade union leaders refuse to discuss their proposals, they humiliate themselves and carry on the struggle against the left while all forces should be concentrated against the right, against the offensive of capitalism. (M. Tomsky, head of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, May 8.)

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE
ARTICLE II.

The penalty provided by the trade union bill that is now before parliament for a civil servant who dares to join any union other than one composed entirely of similar civil servants is instant discharge.

Writing in "The Labor Monthly," W. J. Brown, general secretary of the Civil Service Association, has the following to say about this section of the bill:

"If the bill goes thru, Service Associations will either have to become outlaw organizations or alter their constitutions to conform to the bill. If they choose the latter course (as the only alternative to sheer impotence) the results would be:

1. To destroy the postal and Civil Service Internationals.
2. To destroy the affiliation between Civil Service Organizations and the Federation of Professional Workers.
3. To destroy the affiliation of 30,000 Civil Servants with the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress.
4. To destroy the political funds of the Association.
5. To make it impossible for Civil Service Associations to promote their own parliamentary candidates.
6. To make it impossible for Civil Service Associations to sup-

port or oppose the candidates of other people—friendly or hostile to the service.

To put every Civil Servant and the Civil Service Association at the mercy of the "regulations" to be issued by the Treasury (and not to be submitted to the House of Commons).

In short the bill says to Civil Servants:

You have already no right to strike.

Hereafter you shall not influence the House of Commons, which is your employer.

You shall not associate with outside workers, even though their conditions are cited against you whenever you try to improve your own.

You must place yourself completely in the hands of the government, which will do with you as it pleases.

THE Civil Service, if it can be controlled properly, is a valuable, in fact an almost indispensable part, of the capitalist machine. Like the army and navy, the civil servants constitute a permanent section of the capitalist state and it is a striking commentary on the instability of British capitalism that the ruling class finds it necessary to attempt to enact such stringent measures for separating these workers from the rest of the working class and the labor movement. That it does not hesitate to make this attempt, at the price of a rousing widespread opposition, is

testimony to the desperate situation in which it finds itself and to its fear of the power of the masses manifested in the general strike of last May.

TO further weaken both the unions and the authority of public officials which they elect, the bill has a special section making it illegal for municipal authorities to stipulate membership in a union as a qualification for employment on public works.

Workers on public enterprises are forbidden to quit their employment without the legal notification, either as individuals or as members of a union under penalty of a \$50 fine or three months imprisonment.

In the United States we would call this legalization of the "open shop" and the abolition of the right to strike on any city, county, state or government enterprise.

THE final section of the bill holds out great inducements to stool-pigeons and all agents of the capitalists and the government who for one reason or another have joined a union. Any member of a union is allowed to apply for an injunction to prevent the spending of union funds in any manner to which he takes objection.

The attorney-general is also authorized to proceed against any union on this ground at any time even though no member has made a complaint.

ALL in all the British Trade Union bill is a masterpiece of class legislation designed to make of the trade unions the "bread and butter" organizations they were in the period of British capitalist stability, to deprive them of all militancy and to make any effective political activity impossible.

One reason for this vicious attack on the labor movement is quite obvious—the loss by Britain of her monopolist position in the world markets, the centrifugal tendencies visible in the empire, the rise of the nationalist and worker and peasant movements in the colonial and semi-colonial countries, the penetration of American capital into British dominions like Canada and Australia—tend to make it impossible for the British rulingclass to maintain its former level of income without lowering the living standard of the masses.

IT seeks therefore to recoup its losses at the expense of the workers, while at the same time attempting to weaken their powers of resistance. Its attack on the political activities of the unions is to be explained by the fact that, due to its falling income, in turn due to the increasingly precarious nature of its colonial holdings, the rulingclass can no longer, at least to the extent that prevailed in the past, placate the British workers at the expense of colonial slaves.

Struggles for increased wages—even struggles for maintenance of existing standards—better working conditions, etc. tend more and more to develop into sharp political struggles. (The effort of the miners to preserve their conditions brought on the general strike.)

THESE facts alone, however, do not explain the sharpness of the present attack—an attack which cannot be separated from the offensive against the Soviet Union, an offensive which the rulingclass planned to develop into political justification for the Trade Union bill.

Further reason for the present attack can be sought for and found in the miserable cowardice and treachery of the official leadership of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Council.

WHEN the leadership of the Labor Party and the Trade Union Congress (with minor exceptions) called off the general strike, surrendered to the government, announced their opposition to any but "constitutional" methods and deserted the miners, the Trade Union bill was conceived.

It has not been born at this writing, but all during the period of its pregnancy it has been nourished on the acts and utterances of the reformist leadership of the British labor movement.

(To be continued)

Hungarian Meeting to Discuss Needle Trades

The Hungarian Needle Trades Group will meet at Hungarian Workers' Home, 350 East 81 St., Wednesday June 8, 8 p. m. Ben Gold, manager Joint Board, Furriers' Union; Jack Goldman, business agent, Cloak-makers' Joint Board and Hungarian speakers will address the meeting.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

DRAMA

Tamaki Miura To Present Japanese Play At Selwyn

Tamaki Miura, soprano, formerly with the Chicago Opera and the San Carlo troupe, begins a summer season at the Selwyn Theatre this evening in "Namiko San," Leo Duran's translation of an ancient Japanese play with book and music adapted and composed by Aldo Franchetti. In its original form as a one act opera, "Namiko San" won the David Bispham gold medal and was given its world premiere in 1925 by the Chicago Opera Company. Mme. Miura and Sig. Franchetti will present it in the form of a musical drama at the Selwyn. The Japanese note has been preserved under the supervision of Sessue Hayakawa. A pantomime embodying the spirit of Japan, with music arranged by Mme. Miura will be presented by Mme. Julia Hudak and Serge Sergieff.

Julian Oliver, Graham Maar, Joseph Cavdore, Jolanda Rinaldi, Fausto Gozza and Felice D'Gregorio, will sing and play in the production. Sig. Franchetti will conduct.

Broadway Briefs

"Wolf, Wolf," a comedy by Gertrude Purcell, will be presented here next season by Crosby Caige and Earle Booth. Miss Purcell's play was presented last Friday afternoon at the Triangle Theatre for one performance.

Bide Dudley and Louis Simon, authors of "Bye, Bye, Bonnie," the L. Lawrence Weber music comedy, seen here this season and which will reopen in Boston August 8, are at work on a new play with music.

Perke Hamberg, whose production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" is now playing at the Theatre Masque, is planning a repertory company of comic opera players for next season. Among the musical offerings which he will offer will be, "Robin Hood," "La Fille de Madame Angot," "Die Fledermans," "The Waltz Dream" and "The Chocolate Soldier."

"The Green Rabbit," a mystery melodrama, by Howard Daring, goes into rehearsal next week and will open at the Greenwich Village Theatre on June 20.

Elsie Janis remains at the Palace for another week. The other acts include Jay Brennan and Stanley Rogers; Harry Royce and Billee Mays and Company with Charles Emblar and Boyd Davis; Steve Freda and Johnny Palace; Russ Brown and Jean Whittaker; Allan K. Foster vanity show; Five Maxellos and Belleclair Brothers.

At the Albee theatre in Brooklyn the program is headed by Winnie Lightner; Jeanie; Lahr & Mercedes; Valerie Bergers & Company; Bob Hall; "Pisano"; Castleton & Mack and the Seebacks.

Claude and Marion are the headliners at the Broadway theatre this week. Acts include, Guy and Pearl; Magley and their Strumming Serenaders; Stutz and Bingham; Betty and Jane Brown and Boyd and Wallin.

Two openings are scheduled for this evening, both revivals at the New Amsterdam theatre, the Players' Club will present "Julius Caesar" and at the George M. Cohan, Leo Carrillo will revive his old success "Lombardi Ltd."

William Fincke Dies. Devoted free speech defender, and member of the national committee of the American Civil Liberties Union, is dead. Fincke was arrested in a free speech test at Duquesne, in the 1919 steel strike. Later he was one of the founders of Brookwood Labor College and the Manumit School in Pawling, N. Y. He began life as a mining engineer.



IRENE PURCELL

In "The Ladder," which is being transferred from the Waldorf to the Cort theatre this evening.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th St. Eves. 8:40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Mr. Pin Passes By

The SECOND MAN
GUILD 7th St. Eves. 8:30
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The SILVER CORD
John Golden 7th St. Eves. 8:30
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Wk.: Ned McCobb's Daughter

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
CORT, 45th St., East of B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

MerryGoRound
The successor to "AMERICANA."
Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

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

Little Theatre GRAND STREET
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evens. at 8:30
MATINEES WED. AND SATURDAY, 2:30. FOLLIES

COMRADE CHESICK DEAD

"In the loss of Comrade Chesick the Workers (Communist) Party has lost a valuable fighter. Although he was but 29 years of age, Comrade Chesick already had fine achievements to his credit. A member from the beginning of the Party, a founder of the Freiheit Gesangs Verein in this city, Secretary of Icor, long active in the Workmen's Circle and a forefront fighter in his union, the Boilermakers' Union, Comrade Chesick proved to the world that he belonged to that small group of pioneers who deserve to be honored by the entire proletariat.

"The Workers (Communist) Party calls on those sympathizers who knew and respected Comrade Chesick to make good his loss by joining the Party and making the Communist movement stronger and better than before."

(Signed) District Executive Committee, Workers (Communist) Party, District 3, Albert Weisbord, Acting District Organizer.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

BOOK BARGAINS

AT SPECIAL PRICES

RUSSIA TODAY

The Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia

This book is the most complete book on Soviet Russia today. Every phase of soviet life is reported on: trade unions, peasantry, communism, factories, conditions of workers, etc. It is a report of an official body of the British Trade Unions. Maps of Russia are included and attractive decorations are by Fred Ellis.

NOW 50 CENTS
Add 5 cents for postage.

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

SHOPS TIED UP IN WALKOUT OF ALL WORKERS

Arrests Follow Vigorous Picketing

A tremendous success. That is the report of all Joint Board leaders and members of the Strike Committee following the walk-out of New York City fur workers in the strike now in full swing.

"The response was far greater than was expected," said Ben Gold, chairman of the Strike Committee and manager of the Joint Board. "We are delighted with the result."

As the fur workers came to their shops still carrying the memory of the enthusiastic "mobilization" meeting held at Cooper Union and Manhattan Lyceum the night before, they found members of the General Picket Committee on the job before them and leaflets were handed out calling the "General Strike of all Fur Workers for 8 o'clock, June 5."

Instead of going up to their shops, the workers started picketing their own shops, and for over an hour the fur market was crowded with thousands of men and women peacefully picketing and thus showing their determination to defend their union against both the bosses who have violated the agreement, and the traitorous International officials who with leaders of the A. F. of L. are trying to destroy the organization which the workers have struggled for so long to build.

Dismiss Two Cases. Several arrests were made by the police, but Al Schap and Samuel Mailman charged with disorderly conduct for distributing leaflets were dismissed in Jefferson Market Court. Mike Intrator, Frank Braunstein and Leon Litvin, taken on a charge of assault, will come up for further examination tomorrow. Intrator was placed under \$1,000 bail, Braunstein under \$1,500, and Litvin was released without bail.

The Association's lawyer Markowitz tried to raise the old cry of "gangsterism" when the workers were brought to court; but this was promptly answered by the union's attorney Jacob M. Mandelbaum, who has been engaged as associate counsel with Frank P. Walsh for the duration of the strike. Mandelbaum stated that since the Joint Board had 95 per cent of the workers loyally supporting it, there would be no necessity of resorting to the use of gangsters to do its picket work.

Prove Falsity of Charge. "The Joint Board has offered, and it offers now," said Mandelbaum, "to prove the absolute falsity of this charge."

The striking workers marched in an impromptu procession from the

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.

Kick in With a Sub.

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.

Don't only kick. . . . Kick in!

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Outside of New York	In New York
Per Yr. \$8.00	Per Yr. \$6.00
Six Mo. 3.50	Six Mo. 4.50
3 Mo. 2.00	3 Mo. 2.50

The DAILY WORKER
33 First Street
New York

Enclosed \$..... for
mos. sub to:

Name
Street
City
State

Let Workers' Families Jump in Case of Fire, Declares Chief Realtor

"Let 'em jump," declared Stewart Browne, representing New York realtors at the hearings of the state commission considering revision of tenement laws, when he opposed construction of the fire escapes in workers' tenements.

Browne revealed wholesale violation of the spirit of the law requiring landlords to have hose in halls for fire protection.

"Some buildings have fire hose 20 years old," he declared. "The hose would burst if it was ever used in a fire. But the owners are obeying the letter of the law; they do have hose."

Browne objected to changes in the zoning law and called for the elimination of water tanks on the tops of buildings.

fur market to four East Side halls about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and there they were addressed by the members of the Strike Committee. Members of the independent and fur trimming shops at these meetings voted to give 10 per cent of their wages as a strike assessment. They were anxious to give 15 per cent, but ten per cent is all that is needed now. They will give more later if it is wanted. These workers, who came out for a one-day stoppage will return to their shops on Monday. All of them received working cards today.

"No Strike at All." While this demonstration of thousands of workers was still at its height, right wing leaders were busy denying that there is any strike at all. H. Schissel, manager of the "reorganization committee" of the International declared that a total of 50 workers had walked out of Associated shops. This is so ridiculous it needs no answer, especially since Schissel himself proceeds to say, "Anyhow you cannot say that all the workers who did not go to work went on strike. Lots of them would have stayed away anyhow. And you cannot count those who stay away next week either, because Monday and Tuesday are holidays."

Shops Tied Up. Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, stated that Schissel knows very well that most fur workers do not remain away from their jobs on these holidays. "He is looking for some sort of apology for the fact that the workers came down from the Associated shops almost 100 per cent, and are going to stay out until these manufacturers live up to the agreement they have violated."

Gold announced that on Monday or Tuesday a complete list of shops would be ready, with a report on just how many workers are scabbing. **Will Raise Red Cry.** Among those denouncing the strike yesterday was Matthew Wall, acting president of the National Civic Federation and a member of the A. F. of L. Reorganization Committee in the Furriers' Union. Wall as usual raised the "red terror" cry. He knows so little about the Furriers' Union that he denies that the Associated is in any way disregarding its agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union. He does not know that the agreement was signed with the Joint Board, not the International, and that the Associated has not only violated this agreement by forcing workers to register with the International, but has broken it in one detail after another in the shops.

Three Lathers Given Sing Sing Sentence

MINEOLA, N. Y., June 5.—Three officials of Local 6, Lathers' Union, of Brooklyn, were sentenced yesterday by County Judge Lewis J. Smith to serve from two to four years each in Sing Sing prison each for attempted extortion. Execution of the sentence, however, was stayed pending good behavior.

The three, who were convicted last week, are: James Grainger, of 1306 Atlantic Ave., president of the local; John Locascio, of 518 Schenck Ave., vice president, both of Brooklyn; and William Kelly, of 5925 216th St., Queens Village, Queens, union delegate.

They were accused of attempting to extort money from James Porcelli, an Inwood contractor, because Porcelli had a non-union worker in his employ. They were convicted when first tried, but the Court of Appeals reversed the decision. They were tried again and found guilty last week.

Cape Cod Politician Cries for Sacco Death

HYANNIS, Mass., June 5.—In a slashing attack on "reds," "sob-sisters" and "pacifists," Frank A. Goodwin called lustily here for the electrocution of Sacco and Vanzetti. Goodwin holds the important post of registrar of motor vehicles and thus is peculiarly fitted in the eyes of the Cape Cod lodge of Odd Fellows to comment on the world-famous case.

Goodwin commended the pastor of Old South Church in Boston for practically denouncing Governor Fuller for interfering with the "sacred Massachusetts courts" in reviewing the death verdict. He also sounded a cry of alarm against the control the "reds" and universities.

have obtained of American colleges

A. F. L. DEMANDS SOVIET RAIDS IN NEW YORK

Department of Justice Cool to Suggestion

The American Federation of Labor called yesterday for the repetition of the Arcos raids in London by raids on "all Soviet offices in New York City."

The demand was made by Edward McGrady, special representative of the A. F. of L. in a formal statement.

McGrady is a member of the A. F. of L. committee attempting to break up the Furriers' Union here and turn over the remnants to the fur bosses. Within a few hours after the Joint Board had called the city-wide strike of furriers, he declared he would ask the Department of Justice to raid Soviet offices here.

"I am going to demand," he said, "that the Department of Justice make a thorough investigation of Soviet agencies in the United States."

"I am going to call for action similar to that of Great Britain. I refer to the Arcos raid, in which the British Government seized documents showing Russia had been carrying on a subversive movement."

"This fur strike is under direct orders from Soviet Russia. The American Federation of Labor has hoisted the American flag over the fur industry, and, by God, it's going to stay there."

Department Ignores Him. The Department of Justice, immediately after the Arcos raids, announced publicly that there were no grounds for similar fishing expeditions against Russian-American trading organizations. Neither Amtorg, the official trading organization, nor the Russian-American Textile Syndicate would comment on McGrady's statements.

Plumbers' Helpers Protest Tammany Neglect in Scale

A letter calling the attention of the Board of Estimate to the fact that plumbers' helpers in the employ of the city were omitted in the consideration of pay raises for building trades workers, has been despatched by C. E. Miller, president, and James F. Walsh, organizer, of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers.

Housewives Council to Assist Striking Bakers' Union Here

The executive office of the United Councils of Working Class Housewives, headed by Kate Gitlow, 80 E. 11th St., has just issued a call for a central meeting at Manhattan Lyceum, Wednesday evening, June 8, 8:30.

This meeting will lay plans for more intense work amongst the women in the labor struggles, as the needle trades, the plumber helpers' strike, and the strike of Pachter and Messinger bakery workers.

Following is a letter received from the Bakers' Union, Local 500 in reply to a communication from the United Council offering its assistance in their present struggle:

"In response to your letter which has been received on May 25th, the Bakers' Union wish to thank you for your co-operation which you tend to give them in their present strike between Messinger & Pachter Bakers. "We call you to a meeting which will be held at 5 Ludlow Street, New York City, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon on June 7, 1927. " Hoping that we will see you at this organization meeting, we remain, "Truly yours, "Organization Committee."

In answering this letter, the Executive Committee of the Council issued a call to all councils to see to it that they do their best to help the Bakers' Union.

Laundry Workers Strike This Week For Union Contract

Laundry Workers' Local 280 is preparing to call a city-wide laundry strike this week, affecting 25,000 workers and 3,000 hand laundries. Following the collapse of negotiations in progress for nearly a month, Robert Mackey, the laundry workers' organizer declared yesterday there seemed little hope of averting the walkout.

The Hand Laundrymen's Association refused to renew the agreement expiring June 1, he declared. That is the main point at issue between the employers and workers, no wage increase being asked.

Individual settlements with hundreds of laundries may break the bosses' front as soon as the strike is under way. Support by other organized trades in the laundry industry has been promised.



Business wizard who always pretends to be very busy for about five minutes before acknowledging presence of visitor.

I. R. T. Anxious to Fire Union Men, Quackenbush Says

1.—Frank Hedley and James L. Quackenbush, I. R. T. officers, boasted their own pay at the time they persuaded platform men to take a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

2.—Any I. R. T. worker joining the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees will be fired forthwith.

3.—Breaking the I. R. T. strike last summer entailed an expense of \$1,500,000, which was paid out of the funds due the city. In other words, the strapangers were forced to pay the costs of breaking the strike.

These were leading points disclosed when Samuel Untermyer resumed the transit commission hearings. Angered by the refusal of bond house clerks to testify on the ownership of I. R. T. and B. M. T. stock held in their names, Untermyer threatened court proceedings and jail against them.

In the Dough Himself.

James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the I. R. T., testified that the subway strike of 1926 cost upward of \$1,000,000 for scabs and bonuses. He also admitted that his own salary had been boosted to \$72,000 a year and that of President Hedley to \$75,000 when the subway workers "to save the company from bankruptcy" were forced to take a 10 per cent cut.

Bonuses of a half month's pay were given employees who scabbed during last year's strike, Quackie stated. He shared in the \$200,000 swag distributed thus.

Fire 'Em.

Quackie objected bitterly to the use of the term "company union" to describe the Interborough "Brotherhood." "I know what you mean by that term, and it is not what you imply," he said.

"However, would you not have objected if any of your employes had sought to join national unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.?" Untermyer asked.

"I most certainly would. I would recommend that they be discharged," was the reply.

4,000 Carpenters Out In Providence, R. I.; Pawtucket Men Win

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—The first break in the bosses' ranks came today when some master builders in Pawtucket granted carpenters' demands for increases to \$1.10-1.25 an hour and 65-75 cents for building laborers.

More than 4,000 carpenters are still out with work on buildings projects estimated at \$12,000,000 tied up dolefully. Master builders have voted to declare an open shop. The strikers are determined to carry on, confident of victory.

Renton Miners Want Two Workers Freed

RENTON, June 5.—United Mine Workers Local 811 has gone on record in favor of the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti. A resolution was adopted to that effect and was sent to Governor Fuller.

New York Waiters Strike. Fifteen hundred waiters and waitresses, Local 1, are striking for a new agreement, with wage increases.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Right Wingers in N. J. Fur Hearing Arrested in Court

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Right wing misleaders of the furriers got the surprise of their lives today when they came down to court to watch their socialist attorney, Henry Cowitz put the screws on the strikers of Local 25. After great preparations, lots of influence exercised over judge and county officers, they found that not only were the cases of the six strikers postponed until the September Grand Jury session, but on evidence presented that the right wing gangsters were the parties really guilty of slugging, six of them were arrested in open court.

Among the reactionaries who were thus placed on the defensive was H. Sorkin, vice-president of the International. When the judge got a look at him, he refused to let him out in the custody of his attorney, and held him on \$100 bail, "because he looked like a typical gangster."

When Sorkin was placed in his cell, union men drew away in disgust, refusing to be associated with a loathsome character.

Motley Bunch.

When the left wing furriers came up for trial, a motley assemblage of police, A. F. of L. representatives, detectives and a socialist attorney were on hand. Henry Hilfers, A. F. of L. representative in New Jersey, joined arms with Henry Cowitz, the socialist attorney and the chief of police in trying to send the workers to jail.

John Larkin Hughes was attorney for Local 25. He obtained the continued freedom of the pickets on \$200 bail, with the exception of Jacob Shulman and Hyman Rothberg, whose bail was raised to \$300 each.

The right wingers arrested in court were Sorkin, Sam and Max Adelman, one a professional scab and the other a gambler, Frank and Sam Wenersky, both scabs and Milton Corbett, the former business agent of Local 25, who was charged with absconding with \$40,000.

Cleveland Organizes Daily Worker Builders

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—A Daily Worker Builders Club will be formed here next Sunday at a meeting to be held at 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 12, 10 A. M.

All readers of THE DAILY WORKER are urged to attend this meeting.

Newark Electricians Win \$2 Pay Increase

NEWARK, N. J. (FP).—Two hundred and thirty-five electrical contractors have conceded the \$2 increase demand to Newark electricians. The strike continues against the rest.

One hundred drivers, yardmen and helpers of 7 building supply companies are striking for a \$1 a day increase. Chauffeurs were receiving \$6.50 and drivers \$5.50 a day.

Building Laborers Picket

WORCESTER, Mass., June 5 (FP). One hundred pickets from the Building Laborers' and Hod Carriers' Union are maintaining active strike lines in defense of their organization. Contractors want to deal with skilled workers only. Worcester is the home of Judge Webster Thayer, who sentenced Sacco and Vanzetti.

Finds West Hard Hit

WASHINGTON (FP).—June 5.—Benjamin C. Marsh, director of the People's Reconstruction League, returned from a speaking tour of the Pacific coast and northwestern states, reports that the West is hard hit by the farm depression. Business in most of the cities was slack, and discussion of farm relief still engaged the attention of merchants and bank-

CO-OPERATIVES

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAM SHOWN LARGE AUDIENCES; CO-OPERATIVE VAUDEVILLE SHOW SUCCESSFUL

By ARNOLD J. ROMS.

The employees of the Co-operative Central Exchange (a co-operative wholesale located at Superior, Wis.) have had great success with their musical comedy show. This is evidenced by the fact that their show is in great demand by the co-operative societies of northern Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and by the full houses that they have had for every showing. The new City Hall at Naswauk, Minn. with a seating and standing capacity of close to 1,000 was by far too small. It was estimated that at least 400 people were turned back at the door. When shown in the \$600,000 Recreational Building of Hibbing, Minn., there were approximately 2,000 people present. According to reports, the hall at Cloquet, Minn. was packed more than ever before.

Teaches Cooperation.

The program consists of a play entitled, "A Gala Day in a Co-operative Store." It's a sketch of a co-operative grocery store in which questions involving cooperative principles are explained. The co-operative movement as a class movement and its relation to the trade union movement and to other phases of the general labor movement is very capably and vividly explained in discussions with the clerks and customers and in songs specially written for the play. Embodied in the play are acts of all description, such as: Classical, oriental, acrobatic and step dancing; chorus dancing by girl employees in beautiful costumes; trombone, violin and piano solos;

magician; recitations; speeches and repartee. Although many good acts are shown, special mention is due Miss Allie Mae Toivonen, the talented young acrobatic and oriental dancer, who is at every showing applauded for an encore. The program in its entirety is very lively and interesting, and though "light" conveys an invaluable educational message that is easily grasped by the masses of people.

Rehearse in Warehouse.

It is well to mention that the program, which is compiled by the employees collectively—everyone contributing to the best of their ability, has been rehearsed and shown under a great handicap. The training of the girls for the chorus has not been done in an elaborate and well heated hall, but after a hard day's work, in the cold and crowded warehouse of the Co-operative Central Exchange.

One of the large trucks of the Co-operative Central Exchange, with nothing but plain hard wooden benches to sit on, has been used to haul the "gang" to the various places. (One doesn't have to have much of an imagination to know how it feels to ride over rough roads for several hours at a stretch with nothing but a wooden bench to sit on.)

It has been a great sacrifice on the part of the youngsters, and though we know that they are well satisfied for having done their share for the cause of the co-operative movement, we take this opportunity to thank them for their efforts and the spirit they have shown.

Railroad Labor Paper Urges Calif. Governor Pardon Anita Whitney

Labor, official organ of the standard railroad labor organizations, in an editorial in its current issue urges the governor of California to free Anita Whitney, whose conviction on a charge of having violated the criminal syndicalism law of the state was recently upheld by the United States supreme court.

Labor says in part:

"Miss Whitney has not only refrained from injuring other folk, but has devoted much of her life to helping them. She has been one of the leaders in a crusade against the vilest of American institutions, the average jail. By the irony of fate, her crusade has succeeded; a new prison for women is being built; but Miss Whitney, if she goes to the penitentiary, will be confined in the old, unsanitary, overcrowded disgrace to civilization in which California now houses her women convicts."

Latin Americans Hold Meeting Against U. S. Imperialistic Aims

To protest against American imperialism, the Latin-American Nationalist Confederation (Confederacion Nacionalista Latino-Americana) will hold a mass meeting Wednesday evening, June 8, at New Harlem Casino, 116th St. and Lenox Ave.

The speakers will be Scott Nearing, Horace G. Knowles, former American minister to Santo Domingo; Richard B. Moore, secretary, American Negro Labor Congress; J. R. Herradora, M. D., Nicaraguan writer; J. M. Bejarano, Mexican writer and journalist; Vicente Saenz, Costa Rican writer and statesman; Manuel Urrutia, Guatemalan journalist and Carl Weisberg, secretary, Social Problems Club, College, City of New York.

Overlooks Power Graft Back of Levee System

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Under the leadership of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the representatives of rich Eastern banking firms met today in Washington and heard Secretary of Commerce Hoover describe the rich opportunities for loan capital in the water soaked Mississippi Valley. About forty business men, including Chamber of Commerce President Louis E. Pierson (personally invited by President Coolidge) heard Hoover tell of the good security and the great needs of the flooded farmers. They subscribed at once \$2,000,000 for the Hoover "credit corporations," and agreed to raise among themselves within a short time about \$12,000,000 more. Hoover has already left for St. Louis with the news for the Southern bankers. None of this money will be given to the farmers. It will all be handled by Hoover's loan societies.

Contempt Charge On Cloakmakers Argued

The contempt charge made against left wing leaders of the Cloak and Dressmakers Joint Board for violation of the injunction taken out by the Dress Manufacturers, Inc., was argued yesterday before Judge Mitchell L. Erlanger, in the supreme court, Special Term, Part I.

Louis B. Boudin appeared in behalf of the union. The decision in the case will not be rendered for a week or ten days.

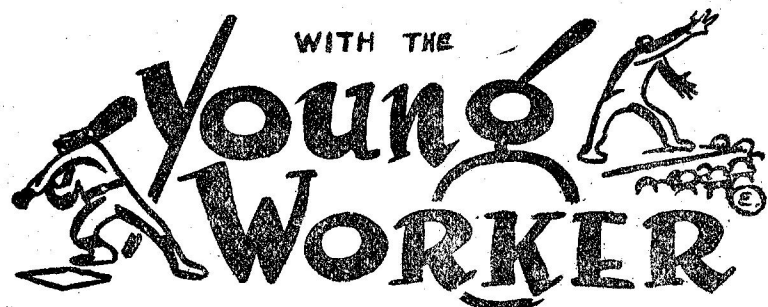
IN SPITE OF EFFORTS OF THE DETROIT CENSOR

"THE JUNGLE"

by UPTON SINCLAIR
will appear as scheduled, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 9
at ACADEMIE THEATRE (Oakland and Josephine)

Two showings: 7 and 9 P. M. Doors open 6:30 sharp.
ADMISSION only 35c. Come early, avoid the crowd.



PHRASES VERSUS ACTION IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

By LOLEK. ALMOST five years I spent as an active member of the Young People's Socialist League and the socialist party, and not until recently did I realize that my place was not in the socialist party. Nay! Not only mine, but no honest worker who thinks for himself can belong in the above mentioned party. It is true that quite a few sincere workers still belong there, but these workers and Yipsels still fall for the beautiful phraseology of the socialist leaders. For do not these leaders always speak of democracy, freedom of speech, trade unity, etc? Does not the Young People's Socialist League at every one of its conventions pass resolutions against the Citizens' Military Training Camps, Boy Scouts and other similar organizations? Does not the Y. P. S. L. go in favor of organizing youth (not only working youth) against war? Yes, they pass resolutions and speak on these questions, but the truth is that their actions (whenever they do act) are contrary to their resolutions. And we as workers must all understand that it is actions that count and not resolutions. In this respect the socialist party is just like the capitalist system, full of contradictions. Let me show you some of these contradictions.

During the city elections, Norman Thomas, one of their main leaders, used some of the strongest words in condemnation of Matthew Woll, yet Beckerman, Cahane, Shiplakoff, etc., find nothing wrong in working in conjunction with Woll against the progressive elements in the trade unions. Not only do they co-operate with Woll, but defend him against the attacks of the rank and file in their respective unions as did Shiplakoff at a recent meeting of the Pocketbook Workers. They cannot see the contradiction of passing resolutions in favor of recognition of Soviet Russia and at the same time boosting and defending Kerensky during his stay in the United States. In the unions they find that its quite within their democratic understanding to fine and suspend members for fighting for progressivism. In the Pocketbook Workers' Union, where Shiplakoff is manager they have the audacity to take 18-year-old youngsters and suspend them from the union meetings and add a fine of 99 dollars, which they must pay up in a 10 per cent weekly deduction of their \$20-25 average weekly wages. Now what did these youngsters do? Did they scab

or work on Sunday when the union does not permit? No. For that they would have a fine of only \$15 and no suspension. Their "crime" consists of refusing to attend the well known protest meetings against Communist leadership in the trade unions. That is not all. For the same and similar "crimes" something like 15 other well known members were fined and suspended, so that Shiplakoff finds it quite comfortable to attack these individual's opinions without giving them a chance to answer. That is only a small fraction of what is really going on in the Pocketbook Workers' Union not mentioning the Amalgamated, Furriers' and Garment Internationals. These socialists believe in democracy at any price (but let anyone within the socialist party or any other place where socialists have leadership get the floor on any question and speak a little different from their point of view and he will find that every minute there will be a point of order, point of enlightenment, objection, time limit, etc., and keep it up until with parliamentary tricks stop the speaker from expressing his view.

I mentioned above that at the Young People's Socialist League's conventions resolutions are passed against the C. M. T. C., Boy Scouts, etc., but can any member show me where and when any concrete work was done against these organizations? Just what is the Y. P. S. L. doing (not saying) against the growing reaction in our country? What are they doing against the miserable exploitation of our youth in the cotton fields, textile, mine and other industries? What are they doing in order to organize youth against the impending world war? I would not be out of order to ask what are they doing outside of hiking, running dances (and giving loving cups for the best Charleston dance) and discussing current events at their meetings? If you cannot do anything else, then why call yourself a socialist organization?

Now it seems to me that the sooner the workers who are still in the socialist party and the Young People's Socialist League will realize that beautiful and revolutionary phraseology are meaningless unless followed by deeds the sooner these workers will help build the Workers Party and the Young Workers' League, which today embodies the real immediate and future demands of the American working class, and that way be on the right road to our final emancipation.

Professional Patriots

The Congressional investigation of the National Security League in 1919 showed among the larger contributors ranging from "\$700 to \$3,000": H. H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Co., Henry C. Frick, of the Carnegie Steel Co., Simon and Daniel Guggenheim, of the American Smelting and Refining Co., J. P. Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. This is the group which fights radicals; why not?

The material for "Professional Patriots" was gathered by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

National Security League.

The League functions through its national headquarters with a general secretary, a speakers' bureau secretary, and an educational department under a civic secretary, Miss Etta V. Leighton, a former school teacher. The speakers' bureau furnishes patriotic anti-radical and anti-pacifist speakers to organizations on request, conducts street meetings in New York against radicalism, and sends out debaters especially to colleges where the radicals and pacifists are thought to be active. Frequent speakers for the League during 1925-26 were Joseph T. Cashman, a New York lawyer, and J. Robert O'Brien, a professional anti-radical soap-boxer now lecturing chiefly before Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, and other business men's clubs in an effort to show the Communist origin of all trade-union strikes. During 1925 he gave valuable assistance in strike-breaking at Passaic, N. J., being well compensated by certain of the mill owners.

The educational department sends out quantities of study material to teachers in schools and colleges. Chief among the pamphlets are a study program of American history, a "Catechism of the Constitution of the United States," and some printed speeches of former Solicitor-General James M. Beck. The object of this work in the schools is to instill a knowledge of the form of government and a reverence for the Constitution in order "to offset ignorance, radical criticism and apathy."

The League's program is specific as to its conception of Americanism and constitutional government. It advocates:

"The enforcement of laws to punish, and in the case of aliens to deport, all who seek by word or deed the overthrow of the American government.

"Laws to control immigration so as to permit the admission only of the right kind of raw material for American industrial progress.

"The promotion of 100 per cent American shops and factories... through employees' meetings to explain American ideals and expose radical fallacies.

"The assurance that foreign-language newspapers shall at all times actively and faithfully support the Constitution.

"The prohibition of the use in all public and private schools of any language other than English as the basic medium of instruction."

It also advocates universal military service and a bigger army and navy.

Typical of the League's concerns was its agitation upon the discovery in 1923 of a boy of 11 in New York who was a member of the Young Workers' League, a Communist organization. Leo Granoff had been arrested wandering around late at night, because his mother had gone to a show and had forgotten to give him the key to the house. His membership card in the Young Workers' League, found on him, raised a storm of indignation from the Security League officials, Mr. Solomon Stanwood Menken and Miss Etta V. Leighton. Said Miss Leighton:

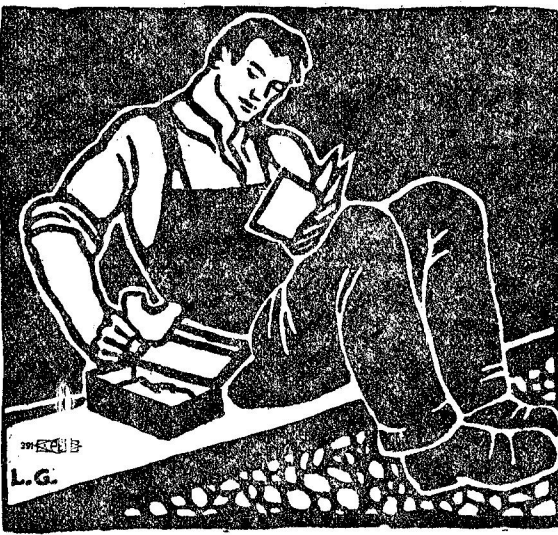
"The pity of it is that Leo doesn't stand alone. All over the country bright boys and girls are victims of the reds, who lose no chance to preach vile doctrines that destroy personal morals and civic probity. How long are these fiends to be allowed to exploit the souls of little children? How long are they to be left free to warp the lives of our little children and teach them hate of the land that offers them freedom and opportunity."

Leo was of course released by the Children's Court. But he was not forgotten. His heresies were made the basis of a very touching appeal for the Boy Scouts signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The educational and propaganda work of the League is indicated by the list of its publications in the bibliography of this volume.

(To be continued.)

New Literature in the Soviet Union



"IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF CHANG TSO-LIN"

The "Pravda" on the Raid on the "Arcos." Moscow, 14th May, 1927.

THE leading article of the "Pravda" this morning entitled, "In the Footsteps of Chang Tso-lin," points out that the events in "Asiatic" Peking have repeated themselves in a town with a thousand years of "European" culture. The laurels of the bandit Chang Tso-lin, declares the "Pravda," have been captured by Joynton-Hicks.

The connection of the raid with the general intensification of the international situation and the events in China is beyond question. The raid on the "Arcos" is nothing but a link in the chain of Chamberlain's provocative game, in the swash-buckling policy of sabre-rattling for the peace of the world. The British imperialists are provoking and challenging the Soviet Union. The provocation in Moorgate Street was perpetrated because the provocation in Peking had failed in its object. The Conservatives are not satisfied with the hanging expedition to China alone. They are doing their utmost to provoke an artificial conflict between Great Britain and the Soviet Union although neither the people of Great Britain, nor the people of the Soviet Union are interested in such a conflict. The conservative robbers have not even been able to think of any halfway reasonable grounds for their action. The only excuse is that a search is being made for some "document" or other. This excuse could be used to justify any sort of meanness. If the police spies have been given instructions to find documents, then they would certainly find them, for such things as forgeries are not unknown to the world.

It is clear that the raid had been carefully prepared. According to the reports of the British press many conservative leaders knew previously of the intended raid. The raid was preceded by a furious anti-Soviet campaign on the part of the reactionary press. The events in London clearly show the difference between the robber policy of British imperialism and the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, the state of the workers. We, declares the "Pravda," conclude treaties of peace and non-aggression; they, military conventions and criminal military blocks. We are in favor of a better life for the workers of all countries; they suppress the Working Class Movement and pass anti-trade union laws. We are in favor of the emancipation of the oppressed peoples; they charge the international situation with explosives. We want peaceful trade relations, and they do their utmost to undermine this peaceful work with their bandit raids. We are in favor of a policy of consolidation of friendly relations, and they are step by step preparing a break with the Soviet Union. We are for peace and they are for war! The workers of the whole world must recognize this. The British conservatives are sowing the wind, they must not be astonished if they reap the whirlwind.

By H. C. STEVENS (Plebs, London)

1924 was almost as momentous a year in the development of Soviet fiction as it was in the economic and political spheres. It was the year in which Seifullina's Virinea and Babel's Cavalry Army were published, and in many ways it marked a definite turning-point in the development of fiction. But, above all, 1924 was noteworthy for the publication of Fyedin's Towns and Years.

Constantin Fyedin had begun writing immediately after the war, and had attracted attention by such shorter stories as The Orchard, in which his later development finds its early indication. But he had not caused any great stir, and Towns and Years came as a distinctly fresh contribution to the development of the Soviet novel. Indeed, if we exclude such stories as Pilnyak's Naked Year, and others which are novels only in length, then Towns and Years was really the first Soviet novel to be written.

Nor is its distinction confined to this, or to the peculiar form which Fyedin chose to take as his medium. Such mechanical devices as placing the last chapter at the beginning and other displacements of time sequence, as well as minor inversions of plot development, may be disregarded by us as being merely an attempt to obtain striking effects. It is the content, and not the form, of Towns and Years which is of interest.

The story is in the main a psychological study of four principal characters, and their interplay of personality, seen against the background of war and revolution in Russia and Germany. Andrei Starkov may be taken as personifying the pre-war intellectuals with his Chekhovian irresolution, his continual vacillation and his inability to subdue his impulsive emotional reactions to any informed will and purpose. In strict contrast to him is Kurt Van, a German artist and Communist, whose every action and thought is dominated by the cause and ideals to which he has devoted his life, whose character knows no vacillations or hesitations even when it is a case of delivering his friend Andrei to revolutionary justice for his mistaken and sentiment-inspired betrayal of the Communist cause. But the real protagonists of the story are not Andrei and Kurt—Andrei is merely a foil for the third character, Markgraf Schroenau, who is the incarnation of the most malignant and purposeful element of the old order. It is between Kurt and the Markgraf that the real struggle takes place, and Andrei's position is that of the man between the upper and nether millstones. The same is true of the heroine, Mary Ulrich, who embodies the emotional protest of modern youth against the domination of the old and all its horrors, yet who fails to see any straight and narrow way to its overthrow.

The story ends (in the first chapter!) with the elimination of Andrei, and the temporary defeat of the Markgraf and his withdrawal to Germany. But while the revolutionary forces thus triumph, Fyedin leaves the ultimate issue in doubt, while making it clear that the elimination of the purposeless and uncertain elements of the old order merely leaves the stage free for the renewal of the far greater struggle between the old purposes and the new.

Apart from its content, Towns and Years is noteworthy as a masterpiece in modern psychology, and by taking a psychological line of approach to his characters Fyedin has in a sense returned to the manner of the classic Russian novel. But it has to be emphasized that it is not strictly a return, rather it is an advance; for his psychological treatment is not comparable with the intensely subjective psychological analysis which characterizes the old writers. It is a more scientifically objective analysis, a dissociation of the author from his characters, and this enables him to avoid the futilities of the old introspection and to carry the story on to a definite conclusion and achievement.

Lenov's Badgers, certainly the outstanding novel of 1925, takes a very different conflict for its theme: the conflict of town and country. Dealing in particular with the life of two young peasant lads, Simeon and Pavel, who come to Moscow and work there until the outbreak of war, its general theme is the innate antagonisms between the village and the town, especially as accentuated and intensified during the period of civil war and grain requisitions. Partly perhaps by reason of temperament, Lenov paints the struggle in sombre colors (there is the very smell of decay in his picture of Moscow back-street life in pre-war days) and with the aid of a remarkably pictorial style, by means of which nature itself is made to play an almost living part in the story, he brings home all the blind misery and inarticulate despair of the village when confronted by the mysterious and unknown, instinctively dreaded forces of the town. The peasant mind is revealed with remarkable and sympathetic insight, and almost one feels that Lenov is at heart on the side of the village. But for him also the immediate, and even the ultimate result of the conflict is indubitable, the fate of the village is inexorable, and the band of peasant guerrillas with Simeon at their head, which has waged

a desperate war with the local Communist elements, is dispersed and reduced to submission by a force sent down from Moscow, among which is the other brother, Pavel. Yet it is not so much the armed forces of the town which break up the band and overcome the peasantry; it is the very logic of events, the iron necessity of history working itself out, as Pavel tells Simeon in a strange lonely meeting in the forest. "You'll come over to us all the same, and not merely because we're defending your land. No, without us there's no road the village can take, you'll see." And Simeon is constrained to admit that it is so, and goes out alone to submit to the new and the inevitable. In some respects, and especially judged from the purely literary point of view, Lenov's Badgers is the greatest work of art yet produced by a Soviet novelist.

Fyedor Gladkov's Cement, published in 1926, is also a novel of conflict, the third great struggle that the workers of Soviet Russia are waging. While the earlier part of the story deals with the civil war and the struggle to maintain the conquests of the revolution, it is chiefly concerned with the reconstruction period, and portrays the return to life and activity of a little town and its cement works. Chief parts in the work of reconstruction, as in the task of repulsing the white forces, are played by a young worker soldier, Gleb Chumalov, and his wife Dasha, and through these two and other characters Gladkov reveals the revolutionary fervor and determination which overthrew the old order and kept it at bay, being flung wholeheartedly into the restoration of economic life. He reveals, what neither Fyedin nor Leonov reveal, the ability of the workers not only to pull down and destroy, but to build up and create; he reveals the last great conflict with nature and life itself, the final struggle with the slavery of economic conditions, and their gradual subjugation to the corporate will of man. And because this is so, because Gladkov enters profoundly and sympathetically into the creative spirit of the workers, because he discerns a synthetic process at work in the revolution, and has the eye to see not only the overthrow of the old order but the birth of the new, Cement is a great achievement, greater than either Towns and Years or The Badgers, even though from the formal literary aspect it ranks not so high. Gladkov, who works at the office of the Soviet Trade Union General Council in Moscow, has written the finest interpretation of Soviet Russia's creative efforts yet given to the world.

One need hardly say that Soviet fiction is still in a stage of formation and development. The past years have been years of experimentation, with new forms and with new content, and this has left its impress of chaos and great disunity on the literature, its one common characteristic being realism. Yet even in its realism there has been development, and whereas the realism of the early days was severely uncompromising and analytical, leaving nothing whatever to the imagination, already this has largely yielded to more imaginative treatment, which, itself more synthetic, calls the reader's own imaginative faculties into requisition, and gains its effect by suggestion as well as by plain, downright matter-of-factness. The writers are clearly no longer merely setting up their memories in type, but are becoming more creative.

Modern Soviet fiction has completely broken with the past, and its realism is only a reflection of the writers' (and workers') attitude to life. They are intensely concerned with events, and comparatively little with subjective mental reactions to them. For them man is master of the event, and not event the master of man, as it was in the old writers. The ominous, brooding fatalism of Chekhov and Dostoyevski is dethroned; the enslaved wills have been unshackled; the characters are not continually talking about going to Moscow tomorrow or next month; they pack up their things and set out without more ado. Conflict—man's conflict with man, with nature, with life itself—is the dominant note not only of the three typical novels above mentioned, but in every serious story of any importance during the last ten years; not excluding even those of Ehrenburg!

Conflict, and man's dynamic will, set free by the revolution and grappling with the fatalism and inertia inherent in the old order, in things, in the mechanics of life itself, the intense self-confidence and the creative ability of the worker once he has taken his destiny into his own hands, his overthrow of the walls and gates of his social and economic prison, his exploration of new realms of social relationships and his setting out on the journey to the land of his dreams and desires—these are the themes and fundamental conceptions in Soviet fiction. Like the country itself, it is still in a transition stage, still passing out of the shadow of the old into the greater hope and freedom of the new. It is early yet to prophecy what paths it will take in the future or what its ultimate achievement will be, but one thing is certain beyond all doubt: it will never return to the old attitude to art or to life. And judging by what it has already done, it gives the promise of an achievement in the future still greater than that of classic Russian fiction.

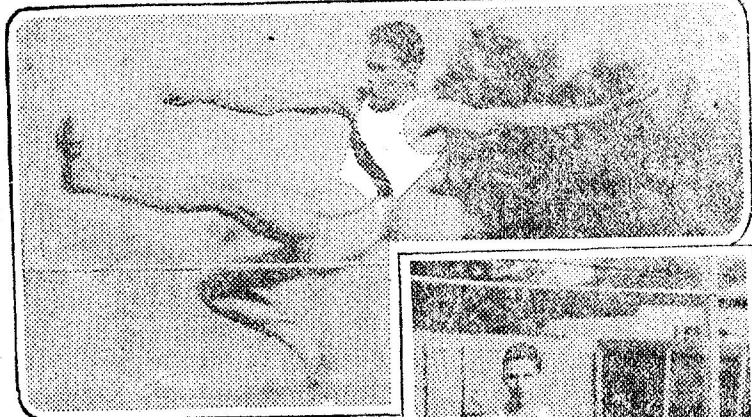
SPORT

At the opening of the baseball season, we picked the Pittsburgh Pirates to lead the National League. After a wobbly start they have finally hit their stride. It isn't likely any other team can beat them to the world series and a share of the profits that are the plums of professional baseball. We don't ask credit for being a prophet in this. It's the sweetest looking ball club that ever cussed an umpire.

Gene Tunney: "I have been asked by many people what my reaction is as a professional athlete is to a Capt. Lindbergh's achievement. "He continues to give a lesson to us all. He has shown that the will to win is unconquerable when combined with natural qualifications. His conquests stand as a great moral lesson to us all. "GENE TUNNEY."

EXTRA! EXTRA! Pug Turns Bible-booger. Here is a choice bit of hokey, given (gratis) to the press by our intellect.

TINY LAD WITH MIGHTY LEAP



Bill Carr, sixteen years old and only five feet, six inches tall, has set a new scholastic high jump record of 6 ft. 3-4 inches, and hopes to better this mark in the interscholastic meet at Chicago June 3-4. One photo shows him standing under the bar placed at the record height. The other shows his form.

CAUTIOUS CAL IS VERY MUCH WORRIED

