

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

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

As these lines are being written a flash comes over the ticker that an attempt has been made on the life of the Soviet minister to Estonia, a white guard satrap of Great Britain on the Baltic. Thus the international campaign of assassination under the direction of the British government goes forward while the same government hypocritically pretends to be anxious to save civilization from the Soviet "menace" which persists in interfering in the domestic business of their countries.

THE young white guardist who assassinated the Soviet ambassador to Warsaw has been let off with a 15 year sentence which will no doubt be afterwards commuted to a shorter term. Indeed it is safe to predict that this murderer will not suffer the prison hardships imposed on ordinary offenders against the laws of the land. This is as we predicted recently in THE DAILY WORKER. The assassins of Soviet officials are looked upon as heroes by the imperialists and yet there are alleged friends of Russia either so naive or so dishonest that they express disappointment at the steps the Soviet government is taking in defending itself against the white terrorists.

THAT the assassination campaign is only part of the conspiracy against the Soviet Union can be seen from the Geneva dispatches that were prominently displayed in all the papers yesterday morning. That England is using diplomacy as well as the assassin's bullet against the U.S.S.R. is amply proved by recent events. Fortunately for the peace of the world and for the security of the Soviet Union the conflicts between different interests inside the capitalist states and the clashes between the various states, a hostile united front is difficult of consummation.

THE assassin's bullet is, in view of the provocation offered to the Soviet Union that even capitalist editors would have the impudence to accuse Moscow of provoking war. At the same time the Soviet government is in a position to defend itself and is ready to resort to all necessary measures to save the fruits of the revolution earned by the blood of the flower of her proletariat and peasantry.

IT is not surprising that the New York Times, owned by the Bovine Ochs should consistently attack the Soviet Union at every available opportunity, but what about the liberal World? The latter is carrying on an editorial campaign against the U.S.S.R. and takes the position that if the Soviet Union is for peace it should die rather than shed any blood in its own defense. It would be rewarded in heaven.

IT is true that the meek inherit the earth—six feet of it, with their toes pointed to heaven and the worms having a glorious time exploring their decaying anatomies. Only when in that blissful state do they get a share of the common heritage, but those who would have their rights, must be ready to fight for them. As Arthur Brisbane pointed out in his column yesterday (for once in several months Arthur said something sensible) the threats of the League of Nations against the Soviet Union may be as effective as the alliance of European kings against the French Revolution. The Revolution licked them all.

REPRESENTATIVE Walter Vail of Denver, a member of the house committee on foreign affairs on returning from a visit to Spain observed that the sum of a million dollars was too much money for the site and building of our ambassador's palace at Madrid. We did not know that our ambassador in that beautiful land had any other business except providing American dancing partners for Alfonso. Why not put the money in dance halls and send our Spanish ambassador to an oilier country?

IT appears the A. F. of L. labor fakers who are strikebreaking against the fur workers have not been able to deliver the goods. They volunteered to send thousands of trade unionists into the picket lines of the police who were unable to cope with the mass picketing of the strikers. The police were not, but the trade unionists did not respond to the call to come out and scab on their fellow workers. There are many things that a conservative union may do because of lack of knowledge of the facts of the situation, but plain

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# N. Y. LABOR COUNCIL REJECTS WOLL POLICY

## Powers Send Notes to U.S.S.R.

### RUSH TO DEFENSE OF WHITE SPIES; TORIES TALK WAR

#### Poles Reject Demands of Soviet Union

##### BULLETIN.

LONDON, June 17.—That terrorist acts were directly instigated by Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British die-hard Government, was learned today from confessions made of Sydney Riley, captured British spy. He said that he had received instructions from Churchill before leaving for the Soviet Union.

In a letter written by Riley, organized large-scale terrorism is advocated. "I am sure that terrorist acts on a large scale would make a great impression and arouse hope of the early fall of Bolshevism," the letter says.

GENEVA, June 17.—Proving that their interest in the twenty murderers and incendiaries recently executed by the Soviet Government is more than

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### MINERS SHOCKED WHEN LEWIS SAYS THEY ARE LUCKY

#### Tells Locked-Out Men They Are Well Paid

CHARLEROI, June 17.—The miners here are still expressing their disgust over the speech made here by John L. Lewis, principle speaker at the rally at which the rank and file had hoped to hear some definite plan for breaking down the coal company terrorism here, and some heartening assurance that when they defy the orders of the sheriff and go on the picket, they would have the officials of their union with them.

##### Happy, Happy Miners.

Instead, Lewis and his henchmen, Phil Murray and Van Dittner, gave them a lecture on how well off they were. Lewis reiterated his famous declaration that the miners of America are the best paid workers in the world, getting not only far more than the miners of Europe, but drawing better money than the other skilled crafts.

Too many of the miners in the present lock-out have during their leisure come into contact with bricklayers and carpenters to fall for this line of talk, and the sorrowful silence with which the great crowd listened to the fat Lewis' loud and patriotic heroics may have convinced even him that something is wrong with the old line of talk.

##### Gunmen for Adena.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17.—Following closely on the heels of the action of Federal District Judge Benson W. Bough today, in issuing an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America, sternly ordering them to refrain from using their union to prevent the resumption of a scab basis of the Pittsburgh Coal Co. properties at Adena, came an order from Governor Donahay authorizing the sheriff to deputize as many mine guards as the company desires.

The governor's action followed a false and misleading letter from F. A. Gibson, coal operator's man acting as mayor of Adena, that the police were unable to control the miners, and asking for troops.

##### Objects to Boys' School.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 17.—Supreme Court Justice Frank L. Young reserved decision here today in an action by the city of Yonkers to obtain a permanent injunction to prevent the Moller Boarding School for boys in Yonkers from continuing to maintain its quarters in "one of the best residential sections of the city."

### HE CAN'T BE PUSHED OFF, MATTY WOLL!



MATTHEW WOLL.



By WM. GROPPER

Labor is resisting the attempt of Matthew Woll and his committee of union smashers to force the New York unions to co-operate with the police and the bosses and smash the fur workers' strike.

### FIVE ARRESTED BEFORE CHESTER SILK MILL GATE

#### Pennsylvania Workers Resist Wage Cut

CHESTER, Pa., June 17.—Police of this city are desperately aiding the Irving Worsted Mill whose workers are talking unionism and threatening to strike against a wage cut of from five to ten per cent throughout the mill. Already 17 wool sorters are on strike and other departments are talking of going out. There are some 8,000 mill workers in this city who are very much discontented with their lot and considerable agitation for unionization is being carried on.

This morning five men were arrested by police before the mill gates for distributing circulars advertising a meeting of silk workers for this evening. The bosses fear the sentiment for action will be so strong that they will have a strike on their hands. Those arrested were Frank Feldman, Arthur Stein, James Reed, Morris Goldberg and Pat Devine. Three of the men were held under \$2,000 bail and the other two on \$1,000 each, which was secured and the men are all released prepared to take up the fight against the bosses at this evening's meeting of workers.

### Gorky Nails Fascist Lie Issued in Anti-Soviet Union Drive

ROME, June 17.—Maxim Gorky today issued a denial of reports that his son has been killed by the Soviet political police. He states that his son is living with him at Sorrento.

False reports appearing in the Fascist press were issued for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet Union. Mussolini has allied himself with die-hard Britain in its unofficial war against the USSR.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

### Unless We Win Our Appeal

WILLIAM F. DUNNE goes back to jail, David Gordon remains in the reformatory and our fine of Five Hundred Dollars stands. Through our energetic efforts we have thus far succeeded. We have secured the release of Comrade Dunne on bail. We have secured the release of Comrade Gordon also. Comrade Miller was given only a suspended sentence. It is very evident that the courts have bitten off more than they can chew. The case against THE DAILY WORKER has involved them in a maze of legal technicalities, concerning the entire question of press censorship.

Let us press forward our advantage. Let us hit hard. The success of our appeal proceedings will be a mortal blow against the Professional Patriots, who thought they could easily destroy us. It will mean more than that. It will mean THE DAILY WORKER has struck a blow for the freedom of the press from the interference of the self-constituted censors of public opinion. Remember that every contribution you send in now helps us to build up a strong case for our appeal. Appeal proceedings are expensive under capitalism, of course. Let us close our ranks all the tighter and by a renewed and greater effort carry through our case to victory.

### Coal Cops Terrorize Mine Districts; Admit Shooting at Strikers

PITTSBURGH, Pa., (FP) June 17.—Coal and iron police are precipitating a reign of terror in the area around Pittsburgh, affected by the coal strike. With hundreds of strikers and their families being evicted from their shabby clapboard homes by deputy sheriffs on the orders of the coal bosses, with non-union companies arming their workers and doubling their guards, the whole region is taking on the appearance of bitter warfare.

Not far behind the privately paid coal and iron police is sheriff Braun of Allegheny county who has armed his deputies with high-powered rifles and given orders to kill strikers who may be armed. Coal and iron police admit having fired repeatedly at strikers, who in several instances have sought to defend themselves.

Union officials have advised Braun to watch the coal and iron police.

### JAPANESE RUSH MORE TROOPS TO SHANTUNG CITIES

#### Soldiers, Workers Rebel Against Chiang

PEKING, June 17.—Despite protests from organizations throughout China, fifteen hundred Japanese troops will proceed to Tsinan on the same troops are being rushed to Tsingtao, it was learned. The Japanese troops will proceed to Tsinan with the full approval of Chang Tsung-chang, Shantungese war lord. Chang's action has aroused a storm of protest among Nationalist sympathizers here.

War Lord Terrorizes City LONDON, June 17.—General Yang Sen, northern war lord, former adherent of Wu Pei-fu's, has entered Ichang on the Yangtse River and is de-

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### MANY DELEGATES WARN UNIONS NOT TO HELP STRIKEBREAKING POLICE

#### Denounce Circular Sent by Woll, McGrady and Frayne Asking Aid in Fight on Furriers

##### Action of A. F. of L. Committee Described As "Stupid, Childish and Ridiculous"

The local trade union movement has gone on record in opposition to the strikebreaking activities of Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady.

At a regular meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council held Thursday evening at Beethoven Hall they let it be known that they disapprove of the role the A. F. of L. is playing in their attempt to break the furriers' strike.

##### Ryan Raps Committee.

The council passed a vote of confidence in Joseph P. Ryan, their president, who stated that he refused to identify himself with the "special reorganization committee" which the A. F. of L. appointed to disrupt the furriers' organization.

The discussion arose through a circular which Woll, Frayne and McGrady sent to the New York unions in which they asked, on behalf of the State Federation of Labor and the Central Trades and Labor Council, that they disapprove of the role the A. F. of L. is playing in their attempt to break the furriers' strike.

In the circular the previous accusations of the committee were reiterated, stating that the New York police are friendly towards the striking furriers and that the former were bribed by them.

Ryan was of the same opinion as a whole group of delegates who declared that none of these accusations could be proved. Ryan further pointed to the fact that Police Commissioner Warren himself had repeatedly asked for further proofs and that these were not forthcoming.

##### Action Called "Stupid."

The most careful in expressing himself in the course of the debate was the anti-Communist delegate of the Teachers' Union, Abraham Lefkowitz, who termed the consequences of the procedure of the American Federation of Labor as a "really unfortunate situation." The sharpest remarks were made by delegate Martin Lacey of the Teamsters' Union, J. Prechtl of the Brewery Workers' Union 1, and Donnelly of Pressmen's Union No. 51, who denounced the circular and the entire action of the American Federation of Labor in "reorganizing" the Furriers' Union as "stupid, childish and ridiculous."

"Do we want to permit a McGrady or a Woll or whatever his name may

be to come to New York and destroy our labor movement?" asked ex-Senator Lacey, who as a strike leader of the chauffeurs could testify from first hand experience the "friendliness" of the police. He brought out the fact that the police in this city were being asked by the A. F. of L. to practice their well known brutalities on striking workers. The internal strife must be settled by the workers themselves, he said.

##### Police Being Incited.

Prechtl declared that the most one could say of the action was that it was "thoroughly unwise." "They are trying to tell us in fact," he said, "that we should go to the police and ask them to let loose with the greatest possible brutality against striking workers. It does not make any difference who these workers are. The American Federation of Labor should not have interfered in this local matter; rather, it should have been left to the local central body to find the right way out. We have here a case in which the police are being incited by an A. F. of L. committee against strikers."

##### Sullivan Refuses Signature.

Ryan reported that the president of the State Federation of Labor, John Sullivan, was also urged to sign the circular and that he refused because he was not in accord with its contents. He then reported about a conference with Police Commissioner Warren and declared, "If we now demand imprisonment for Communists, what shall we do when we ourselves are in the same predicament? Should we expect consideration from the police?"

##### Urges Defiance of Officials.

Ryan urged the delegates and through them, all local unions in New York to take no notice of the circular sent out by the Woll committee and under no circumstances to protest to the city administration.

### FURRIERS' "CONVENTION" LEFT BY REAL DELEGATES; VOTES TO EXPEL

#### Joint Board Given Drumhead Trial But Gold Still Able to Puncture All Charges

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Charters of the four New York unions and the Joint Board, representing three-fourths of the total membership of the International Furriers' Union, were revoked today by a so-called furriers' convention under the orders of Matthew Woll, acting president of the National Civic Federation.

Delegates from Toronto, Winnipeg and Philadelphia left the hall rather than give the color of legality to a vote dominated by the right wing "delegates" from the fake reorganized unions in New York. Forty-three bona fide delegates, representing New York, Newark, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are leaving tonight for New York to report to the striking fur workers on the fraud and farce of the so-called International convention.

Earlier in the afternoon a committee waited on President Green to test his sincerity in his letter to the Toronto Joint Board in which he approved the movement for peace and unity within the union.

The vote expelling the New York unions and upholding the General Executive Board's act in expelling 33 leading militants in New York came after five days of warfare in which the machine leaders quarreled bitterly among themselves. President Schachtman, utterly discredited by Manager Ben Gold in his dramatic speech before the so-called convention yesterday, announced today he will not be a candidate for re-election. A New York right winger, Stetsky, is slated for election before the convention closes tomorrow.

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### Striking Barbers Picket 500 Shops

Enthusiastic mass meetings of the 2,000 striking New York barbers were held yesterday afternoon in Leslie Hall, 83rd St. and Broadway, in the Amsterdam Ave. Inn, 155th St. and Amsterdam Ave., and a number of small halls.

Picketing of nearly 600 shops between 59th St. and 242nd St., on the West Side was reported at the meetings of the strikers yesterday.

"No conferences are being held with the bosses, union officials told THE DAILY WORKER.

# JAPANESE RUSH MORE TROOPS TO SHANTUNG CITIES

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manding a levy of \$300,000, according to dispatches received here.

The Hankow Government is said to be rushing Teng's troops, recently returned from their Honan campaign to crush Yang Sen.

Revolt Against Chiang SHANGHAI, June 17.—Revolts against the right wing officials of Chiang Kai-shek's have broken in Kwantung, Fukien and Yunnan provinces.

Two regiments in Fukien have openly declared their allegiance to the Hankow Government and are receiving the support of peasants and workers.

Reports from Canton state that the right wing officialdom is making every effort to crush the groups of Nationalist sympathizers operating in and near the city. Labor leaders and Nationalist sympathizers are being executed daily. No news has yet been received about the four armies recently dispatched by the Hankow Government against Chiang Kai-shek.

Bids For U. S. Support Reports received from Nanking state that Chiang Kai-shek will send a representative to the United States in an open bid for American support.

Chiang Kai-shek is in financial difficulties and is unable to pay his troops. It is believed that the most important function of the representative will be to raise money.

It is rumored that Chiang will give American business men promises of valuable concessions in return for funds.

# Crisis in Europe Not to Interfere With Moscow Trip

Reports of unusual excitement and political activity in Moscow are not conformed in the despatches being received daily by World Tourists, Inc. of 41 Union Square, New York, which is preparing to conduct a tour to Russia on July 14.

In co-operation with the U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, World Tourists has arranged to take a group of Americans to Leningrad and Moscow for a general sight-seeing trip, and a study of social and economic conditions.

According to J. Jampoul, manager of the tour, no word has been received from Russia that there are any conditions existing which would make the visit of the party impossible, or even unwelcome. Plans are proceeding without change to set out on July 14, sailing on the Swedish-American liner "Gripsholm" direct for Leningrad.

This will be the first general tour to Russia in ten years, and it is attracting a wide-spread interest. The party is limited to 100 people.

# JERSEY COSSACKS WANTON, BRUTAL, SAYS PROSECUTOR

14 Troopers Tried for Meaney Murder

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 17.—The New Jersey state constabulary today came in for a violent denunciation by public prosecutor Alters, who demanded that a verdict of manslaughter be returned against 14 troopers charged with the killing of Miss Beatrice Meaney, December 31.

Fired Shot All Night The young woman was shot when the troopers poured a flood of bullets into her farmhouse following an attempt to serve a warrant against her brother, charged with underfeeding his cattle.

"There was absolutely no justification for the wanton use of force under the circumstances," Alters declared.

The case went to the jury late this afternoon.

# Austrian Mail Strike May Follow Break in Postal Negotiations

VIENNA, June 17.—A strike of postal, telegraph and telephone officials is imminent in Austria, unless the postal administration, which has been carrying on negotiations with its employees, can come to some satisfactory settlement with them on the basis of increased rates for overtime, night-work and Sunday-work, as well as concessions to other minor demands.

Mad Dog Scares Countryside.

NYACK, N. Y., June 17.—Going suddenly mad, a dog owned by John Christopher of Spring Valley, N. Y., ran all the way from Spring Valley to New City, a distance of nearly ten miles, today, terrorizing the countryside.

The animal was shot and killed after a thrilling chase in automobiles by a posse of fifty men and boys. The animal was finally downed on the New City fair grounds.

Operation for Will Rogers.

LOS ANGELES, June 17.—Will Rogers will undergo a major operation within the next few days, it is announced.

# Brooklyn Plumbers and Bosses Discuss New Pact, Monday

Conferences between representatives of the Brooklyn plumbers and the Master Plumbers' Association will be held Monday morning to discuss a number of issues in dispute when the men decided to call off the strike last Tuesday pending further negotiations.

Arbitrators will be called in if no agreement is possible as a result of the conference.

The 1,600 plumbers are asking for a wage increase of \$2 a day, and a five-day 44 hour week.

# Needle Trade Defense

Out of Town \$20 for tickets has been received from Stamford, Conn., for the Coney Island Stadium Concert. The workers of Stamford promise to buy more tickets and to attend the Concert to be held July 16th.

In addition to Stamford, Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, Jersey City, Yonkers, and many other cities and towns will be represented. This Concert will be the scene of a vast international demonstration of workers in America against the betrayal of the McGrady and Sigmans and for a clean working class movement.

Not only will it be a great demonstration, but the affair itself will be the finest musical event of the season. The New York Symphony Orchestra with Ernie Rappé of the Roxy Theatre has been obtained for the occasion. A World Famous Ballet with a select group of opera stars will also be on the program.

Tickets are \$1.00 and \$2.00 for reserved seats. Buy them now. Proceeds from the tickets goes for the striking furriers, and the money is needed now. The best reserved seats will be sold first.

Workmen's Circles For Defense We have already mentioned that the Progressive Workmen's Circle Branches are aware of the fact that they owe a debt to the arrested cloakmakers and furriers and support to the striking furriers. The Workmen's Circles are demonstrating that they are opposed to the decision of their national office bureaucracy who seek to turn over all monies collected for the cloakmakers, to the Sigman machine.

Friedrich Engels' Branch Sends \$100 Friedrich Engels' Branch No. 763, Workmen's Circle Branch which meets in St. Marks Place, passed a resolution of support to the striking furriers and protesting against the criminal acts of the Sigman-McGrady machine.

As a preliminary the branch sent in a \$100 donation. Two hundred is promised.

Branch 246 Sends \$25 Chmelniker Branch 246, Workmen's Circle decided to support the striking furriers. \$25 was donated as a start.

Daniel De Leon Branch Collects \$41 at Banquet De Leon Branch No. 378 of Buffalo arranged a farewell party for Brother Green who is leaving Buffalo. An appeal for the strikers brought a collection of \$41.

Lenin Branch Sends \$75 and Promises \$125 More Lenin Branch No. 525, Workmen's Circle sends a check for \$95. \$20.00 for Coney Island Stadium tickets and \$75 for Furriers Strike Loan Bonds.

Brother Rosenthal, secretary of the branch writes that at a special meeting it was decided to collect \$200.00, \$140.00 of which was collected immediately in cash and pledges. A committee was also elected to visit the members that were not present.

This is a small branch but the members are decided to do anything in their power to help the strikers.

Dr. Liber For the Strikers On Friday, June 24th, Dr. Liber will give a lecture on "The Life of the Family, Today and in the Future." The lecture will take place at Ambassador Hall, 3rd Avenue near Claremont Parkway, Bronx, and is arranged by Branch No. 548, Workmen's Circle. The entire proceeds will go for the striking furriers.

Dr. Liber is a very busy man and seldom appears in public. This may prove to be the only opportunity to hear him this summer.

"Breaking Chains" in Newark Saturday matinee and evening "Breaking Chains" will be shown in Newark, Krugers Auditorium, Belmont Avenue and Springfield.

Workers of Newark should take advantage of this opportunity to see this famous proletarian picture of the life of workers and peasants in Soviet Russia. The proceeds will go for the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

\$56 From Philadelphia A picnic of the Needle Trades Workers was held last Sunday in Philadelphia. Sam Lipsia who was present made an appeal for the striking furriers. \$56.65 was collected.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

# RUSH TO DEFENSE OF WHITE SPIES; TORIES TALK WAR

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academic, five imperialist powers, led by the die-hard British Government, have decided to send notes to the Soviet Union, pointing out that "the executions have created an unfavorable impression."

Preceding this decision Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, with an eye on an invasion of the Soviet Union, asked Dr. Stresemann for the views of the German Government on the passage of troops across Germany should Britain declare war on the Soviet Union.

Although the British Government made an attempt to deny that the executed murderers were spies in its employ, the notes of protest are regarded as substantiating Soviet evidence.

In the Soviet communiqué issued before the execution evidence was submitted proving that white guard spies were in the employ of Great Britain and had been commissioned by members of the British government to foment revolts and to carry on a campaign of terrorism.

Britain Menaces Peace In reply to British charges of "Soviet propaganda," M. Chicherin, Soviet Foreign Minister on his way to Moscow is understood to have advised German officials that if there is any menace to European peace thru propaganda that Great Britain is the aggressor. He is also said to have charged that Great Britain has solidified the powers in an anti-Soviet bloc.

Poland Rejects USSR Demands MOSCOW, June 17.—Poland has already rejected two of the three Soviet requests made in notes concerning the murder of Peter Volkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, says the Izvestia, official Soviet organ today. The light sentence passed on Volkoff's murderer and the Polish disregard of the Soviet demands will provoke the just indignation of the people of the USSR, the editorial says.

Pointing out that the Pilsudski Government had not permitted the Soviet Union to participate in the trial and that it had passed an extremely mild sentence upon Volkoff's murderer, the Izvestia says:

"The Soviet Union awaits Poland's attitude toward the third demand namely the liquidation of the White Guard terrorist organizations in Poland, before drawing final conclusions concerning how far the Polish Government's avowed desire for good neighborly relations with the Soviet Union conforms with the facts."

Guided By Britain Other newspapers here describe the sentence passed on Volkoff's murderer as a proof that Poland is acting under the direction of toady Britain. They point to the execution of a number of workers younger than Kowceda, Volkoff's murderer, accused of assaulting a policeman and to the savage jail terms meted out persons guilty of passing out leaflets criticizing the Pilsudski regime.

Bare More Plots. Soviet police are baring more anti-Soviet plots, many of them, it is believed, instigated by Great Britain.

Captain Klepikov, former commander of a battleship in the Baltic fleet, was executed today following conviction in the admiralty courts in Leningrad on charges of espionage for Great Britain.

Klepikov delivered Soviet naval information to British agents. Mme. Klepikov was sentenced to three years imprisonment for aiding her husband.

Three Polish spies were sentenced to terms of eight years imprisonment in Minsk.

# St. Louis Fails to Turn Out for Flier Feted by Military

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The Lindbergh celebration here fell rather flat. Only about 6,000 people were out to greet the flier on his loudly heralded return to the city that sent him to France.

The leaders of the pre-arranged celebration blame the poor turnout on the rain, there having been slight showers during the day, but even the Chamber of Commerce backers of Lindbergh have, some of them, expressed considerable pique over the way in which St. Louis adventure into high class advertising was taken advantage of by the army and navy, various statesmen and politicians, and everybody but the business men of St. Louis.

Lindbergh's recent definite switch to the side of "preparedness" and his advocacy of a big war fleet for the air has given a color of justice to the army's claim that he is their man, and has further buried the aspiring hopes of St. Louis that some increased commerce and more settlers will come its way.

ROCHESTER, Pa., June 17.—Because he rejected the fictions of the virgin birth of Mary and the resurrection of Christ, Rev. Frank Smith was ousted from the Lutheran ministry.

# Henry Ford Aid Asked by White Guardists in Plot Against Chicherin

MOSCOW, June 17.—That White Guards attempted to secure aid from Henry Ford in the campaign of murder and arson that they are waging against the workers' and peasants' government of the Soviet Union, was made public by the Soviet government.

The information was obtained from George Elvengren, captured spy.

Elvengren confessed that the White Guards had attempted to secure the support of Henry Ford for a plot to murder Georges Chicherin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs. The white guardists attempted to get money from America thru the Grand Duke Cyril.

# 2,500 PAINTERS OF BROOKLYN TO RESUME STRIKE

Bosses' Injunction Will Expire Sunday

2,500 Brooklyn painters will resume their strike Monday morning.

The walkout was declared April 4, but was halted by an injunction granted to a group of painter bosses by Judge Stephen Callahan of the supreme court. In applying for the court order the employers declared that the strike was in violation of an agreement with the men which they asserted, was to expire on June 19.

Registration Today With the expiration of the injunction a call has been sent out by the Brooklyn district council ordering them to quit their work, and report for registration this morning.

An increase of \$2 a day is asked by the workers.

# U.S. Ambassador Greeted Mussolini on Return of Pinedo, Fascist Aviator

ROME, June 17.—Mussolini today received a message from U. S. Ambassador Fletcher expressing "the congratulations of President Coolidge and the American people on the successful conclusion of De Pinedo's flight."

The fascist flyer, a special favorite of the black shirt chief, has just completed a four continent aeroplane flight. De Pinedo made stops in hundreds of cities, the occasion being utilized for fascist propaganda.

# FURRIERS' "CONVENTION" LEFT BY REAL DELEGATES; VOTES TO EXPEL

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Matthew Woll last night in a two hours' address urged the so-called convention to revoke the New York charters. He declared the trade unionists of New York would be called on the picket line to break the furriers' strike at the same hour that New York Trades and Labor Council officials were declaring that unionists would do nothing of the sort. He recapitulated all the alleged sins of the Joint Board, even to the point of reading a faked letter from Moty Bitington, fur importer, who participated in the settlement of the 1926 strike.

Gold challenged Woll to permit a referendum vote of the New York membership and again invited the bona fide delegates to come to New York to investigate for themselves the truth of the situation there.

Schachtman rose to unexpected oratorical heights in defending himself against Gold's assertions that he had sanctioned the 1926 strike and had been an active leader in its earlier stages.

"Ben Gold wants to become the Zinoviev of America," Schachtman declared, displaying his own astute knowledge of who's who in the Soviet Union. "He wants to lead an Amalgamated Needle Trades' Union."

Gold punctured that statement with

the declaration that he was ready to resign as manager of the New York Joint Board at any time. The Joint Board was given only two hours in its defense, against two hours for Woll, two for Schachtman and four for International officials. The board was allowed no rebuttal and was excluded from today's session.

Real Delegates Leave. Harry Englander and other seated delegates left the so-called convention this afternoon when Englander was denied the right to amend the Executive Board report and to read a statement regarding the farcical proceedings.

The vote was taken immediately thereafter, all still left in the "convention" unanimous. There were 64 voting aye. Of these, 43 represented the fake New York delegation and other delegates contested by the Joint Board, while the others represented small out of town locals dominated by the International through its financial subsidies to them.

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# EXPULSIONS WILL RUIN FUR UNION, DELEGATES TOLD

## Left Wing Present Case In Washington

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Leading up to a vote of expulsion of the four furriers' locals affiliated with the New York Joint Board, the International fur workers' convention in session here heard four of the New York leaders state their position.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, in an impassioned speech branded as false the "charges" preferred against it by the A. F. of L. "Reorganization Committee" headed by Matthew Woll, Edward F. McGrady and Hugh Frayne.

Makes Counter Charges. He counter-charged that the present policy of expulsion, reorganization, and formation of scab locals being followed by the reactionary officials was destroying the International. Gold declared that the action to be taken by the convention in completely expelling the New York unions would fail to solve the internal problems.

"I am ready to resign as manager of the Joint Board," he challenged. "We want only peace and unity within the International. The cry of 'Communism' is raised as a bogey to cover up the dastardly efforts of International officials to break the spirit of the New York workers."

Will Ignore Convention Acts.

"The New York Joint Board and the 4,000 working members affiliated with it as well as the 4,000 on strike," he continued, "will refuse to recognize the acts of the so-called convention, packed as it is with 33 men from New York representing nobody but themselves."

"We invite the regularly-elected delegates of this convention to come to New York to investigate for themselves the real facts in the situation there and to decide who truly represents the membership here."

Names Strikebreakers.

Gold cited specific delegates as strikebreakers in recent New York fur strikes.

Matthew Woll, chairman of the special A. F. of L. "Reorganization Committee," presided at the session which heard Gold and the other New York delegates.

Contrasting with previous stormy sessions, the convention listened practically without interruption to the one hour speech of Gold. When he concluded he received applause.

The 33 New York Joint Board delegates were not permitted to enter the hall during this session.

Green Won't Parley

William Green refused to see Ben Gold, left wing leader yesterday. When Harry Englander, president of the unity committee called upon the head of the A. F. of L. to arrange an appointment, he was met with a rebuff. The same was the result of his attempt to arrange for a meeting between Gold and Schachtman.

Englander was surprised at the attitude taken by Green as Edward McGrady, his New York representative in the needle trades situation had informed him that Green was in favor of holding a conference with Gold.

The right wingers held a banquet last night tendered to them by local 72 of Washington. Speeches were made by Woll, Feinstone, Berger, and Bearak.

# 4 Ku Kluxers Freed in Jamaica Court; Had Attacked Cops

Members of the Ku Klux Klan had an easy time of it yesterday when they were brought in Magistrate's Court in Jamaica yesterday in connection with charges of assaulting two cops during the Memorial Day parade in Queens.

Charges were dismissed against two of the Kluxers and two others received suspended sentences. Bail in \$1,500 was continued in the case of two charged with assault.

The riots caused by the Ku Klux parade caused Police Commissioner Warren to announce that he would forbid demonstrations.

# A. F. L. Heads Strike at Industrial Unionism in Bakery Drivers' Dispute

SEATTLE, June 17.—The Central Labor Council has been informed by the American Federation of Labor that the Bakery Wagon Drivers belong within the jurisdiction of the Teamsters' International, instead of the Bakery's Union as they stand at present and unless this ruling is recognized the Bakery are to be excluded from the Council. What action the local council will take is yet to be determined.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

# Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment  
Labor Education  
Labor and Government  
Trade Union Politics

## NEW YORK PAINTERS FACE CRITICAL CONDITION IN UNION AS RESULT OF GRAFT OF OFFICIALS

By LEO MARR and DAVE RAPPO.

The New York painters are at this moment in an extremely critical condition. Nothing is being done by the district council to remedy the vicious conditions of the trade, with the speed-up system, graft and clique favoritism that is now rife.

Since Thomas Wright, the present day secretary of the council, was elected the Zausner clique, which is still in the majority in the council, is doing everything in its power to throw him out of the office. Every progressive move of Wright and his supporters is being sabotaged by the Zausner gang. No trade matters, no organizational questions are being taken up. The organization is now in a ruinous condition.

The leader of these grafters in the union is the socialist, Silverman. So open was he in his treachery to the members that the progressives called him to an open discussion before the membership of Local 905, at a special meeting on June 10. Kosloff and Matzkin, of the council made the following charges against Silverman, and challenged him to deny them: (1) That Silverman knew all about the pilfering of the treasury in the district council, but said nothing; (2) When the robberies were discovered, Silverman did nothing to expose them but on the contrary, when the report of the accountant was made, and some of the crooks arrested, he came out openly in their defense at the meetings of the council. At one of the meetings he even demanded that the council pay the \$356 bonds necessary

for raising the \$6,000 bail for the thieves.

Silverman represents the bosses in the council and on every occasion defends them. For this he has been presented with an expensive diamond pin.

For refusing to join the Silverman gang and share in the boodle, Thomas Wright was suspended as day secretary, an office to which he was legally elected by the membership.

What was his reply?

"I am a sticker," he declared. "I am not a double-crosser." "We are all human," he declared.

(President A. J. Fischer and William Hartley of Dist. Council 9 are charged with using \$50,000 of the union's funds for speculative purposes. Ed. Note.)

"We are all human," continued Silverman. "Suppose they did gamble on Wall St., with the council's money? Why not give them a fair chance?"

A fair chance for parasites, who, instead of fighting for the members' interests rob and betray them instead.

The hall was packed with painters. It was a hot night. All were perspiring. One after another the workers got up and expressed their bitter feelings against the traitorous actions of Silverman and his gang.

The painters of New York must realize that their union is in a critical condition. Soon the workers will not be able to make even a miserable living. We must begin to act. We must save our union.

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

## Philadelphia Plans Big Sacco-Vanzetti Protest on June 30

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A large number of important labor and fraternal organizations co-operating with the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference called by the International Labor Defense, is arranging for a huge protest meeting Thursday evening, June 30, at the Labor Lyceum, 6th and Brown Streets.

Well-Known Speakers. Prominent speakers will discuss the more recent developments in the case and call for the immediate release of the two framed-up Italian workers.

The present conference was originally formed from those organizations which became disgusted with the sabotaging tactics of the "conference" called by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' officials who declined to proceed with agitation for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti on the ground that the case was in the hands of Gov. Fuller.

Demonstration July 3. Plans are now also being made by the Italian Sacco-Vanzetti Conference for a protest open-air demonstration and parade on Sunday, July 3.

## French Die-Hards Alarmed at Growth Of Army Communism

BOURGIES, France, June 17.—Conditions in the Carnot barracks here have been made intolerable by the crowding in of 200 Zouaves in addition to the men already camped. The lack of sanitary equipment for such a large influx of extras, and the intense overcrowding, has well-nigh created a mutiny in the camp.

The troops, which are strongly Communist in sentiment, have staged protest demonstrations, and have aroused the fear and wrath of the army officers by mass singing of "The International" and by chanting it openly in and around the barracks as they go about their tasks.

The tension was brought to a climax last Sunday, when more than 100 soldiers demanded the release from the guard-house of their comrades who had been locked up for exceeding the time limit on furlough. When the officers refused to accede to this demand, the men dispersed, singing "The International."

General Nollet, acting for the French War Department, is investigating "Communist propaganda" in the barracks. It is hoped here that his investigation will also take account of the overcrowding and lack of sanitation which have aroused the indignation of the soldiers.

## National City Bank Now Celebrating 115 Years Of Joy and Prosperity

The National City Bank, the most powerful in the world, is celebrating its 115th birthday. Beginning with \$800,000, it now has a modest capital of \$75,000,000, while its resources and deposits total \$1,477,747,281 and \$1,139,184,897.

This organization has become a world banking power, dictating imperialist policies through its subsidiary the International Banking Corporation and its investment company, the National City Company. It has 104 foreign branches in 23 countries.

## 4 Burn to Death.

PORTRHURON, Mich., June 17.—Mrs. Stephen Malinske, 34, and her three children, Stephen 11, Mary 7, and an infant daughter were burned to death today when fire destroyed their home near here.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp in a chicken brooder. Mrs. Malinske lost her life in a vain attempt to rescue her children, who had been trapped in a bedroom. The father escaped.

## Auto Tragedy In Van Cortlandt Park.

An automobile driven by John J. Downing, 24, overturned in rounding the corner at Gunhill Road and Aqueduct Avenue in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday and rolled over seven or eight times, killing Downing and severely injuring James Flanery, 28, 129 West 97th St., a passenger.

## Armory Burns.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 17.—Fire broke out early yesterday in the Fourth Regiment armory and within a short time the entire interior of the building was a mass of flames. There was no one in the armory at the time.

## RAILWAY BARONS' RAKE IN SHEKELS IN PROFIT MAKING ORGY; OPENSOPPERS LEAD IN PLUNDER

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press

Rail Profits Continue to Mount. The ability of the railroads to get away with big profits, in spite of wage increases and such adverse circumstances as the Mississippi flood and the coal strike, is revealed in reports for the first 4 months of 1927.

According to the bureau of railway economics the net income of Class I railroads for that period amounted to \$299,964,211 compared with \$299,850,537 in 1926.

The railroads are thus keeping right abreast of last year which brought them the largest profits in history with a return of more than 5.75 per cent on their huge valuation. So far this year their profits are running at the rate of 5.45 per cent

on a valuation of \$21,050,000,000.

The gross receipts of the railroads from January to April amounted to \$1,985,746,338, a gain of 0.6 per cent over 1926. Operating expenses at \$1,529,253,575 represented an increase of 0.4 per cent. In spite of wage increases the ratio of expenses to revenue declined.

Huge Profits.

Railroads in the eastern district made the best showing with profits running at the annual rate of 5.71 per cent on their valuation. Their net income of \$161,473,601 compared with \$153,986,370 a year ago. Southern roads made \$48,323,101 compared with \$56,229,628 and Western roads \$90,167,519 against \$89,634,539.

The 4 months profits of 20 leading carriers in 1926 and 1927 were:

Railroad profits	1926	1927
Atlantic Coast Line	\$ 9,579,310	\$ 7,082,457
Baltimore & Ohio	13,000,843	13,000,843
Burlington	8,785,694	8,748,199
Chesapeake & Ohio	8,939,109	11,573,271
Chicago & Northwestern	4,620,907	3,649,631
Frisco	6,723,080	6,512,541
Illinois Central	8,580,540	9,020,773
Lackawanna	4,048,374	3,786,955
Louisville & Nashville	8,230,313	7,158,423
New Haven	7,314,776	5,900,422
New York Central	19,138,400	18,113,847
Norfolk & Western	11,012,850	10,610,726
Pennsylvania	24,811,236	32,713,373
Reading	6,302,883	5,782,123
Rock Island	2,848,908	5,032,578
St. Paul	3,675,190	2,643,330
Santa Fe	12,360,750	15,061,086
Southern	14,062,251	11,856,180
Southern Pacific	10,813,445	11,354,974
Union Pacific	7,959,470	6,886,211

## B & O Cashes In.

The Baltimore & Ohio, and the Pennsylvania, leading openshopper in the industry, are both forging ahead in the race for profits. Both show a decided reduction compared with 1926 in the ratio of expenses to gross revenue.

Railroad profits are holding up largely because of the constant increase in the traffic handled per employe. According to the New York Times, "the losses induced by rising expenses are being offset in large measure by the rigid economies which the carriers are practicing. There has been a wide reduction of operating personnel which will tend directly to offset wage increases."

The Times points out that although the installation of larger engines, the lengthening of trains, etc. requires additional capital the result will be "greater efficiency per mile per unit of transportation as well as the production per employe, with less employes than at present."

## Byrd Will Not Fly to Europe Before Sunday

NEW YORK, June 17.—Commander Richard E. Byrd announced today at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, that he will not take off on his trans-Atlantic flight before Sunday. Weather conditions are not regarded as best for the purposes of the flight at this time, Byrd said.

Byrd explained that his announcement did not mean he would leave Sunday, his time of departure depending entirely on weather conditions.

factory and a saw mill are owned by the society.

"And at election time over 90 per cent of our votes go for labor candidates," the secretary of the cooperative added.

## W. Va. Boss, Killer Of 87 Miners, Gets Tiny Slap on Wrist

MORGANTOWN, Va., June 17.—Not more than 10 of the 87 men killed in the explosion April 30 in the Everettsville mine of the New England Fuel & Transportation Co. would have lost their lives if the company had rock-dusted the mine.

That was the testimony of 3 state mine inspectors at the opening of the coroner's inquest June 8. The inspectors explained that the explosion originated in the shaft heading, where 10 bodies were found. A spark from a mine motor entering a pocket of gas had set off the blast. Had the mine been rock-dusted, in accordance with recommendations which state and federal safety authorities have made to the mine owners for years past, these 87 men at least would now be alive. A peremptory order in January was ignored.

Boss Defied Warning.

The company's defense was that its rock-dusting machine was being used at its Grant Town mine, which it considered even more dangerous than the Everettsville mine, when the state inspectors on Jan. 12 and 13, and chief Lambie of the state department of miners a few days later, recommended, and then ordered, rock-dusting at Everettsville immediately.

In spite of this showing by the state, that the company had defied orders to safeguard life in this mine three and a half months before the disaster, the coroner's jury brought in a verdict that the cause and point of origin of the explosion was unknown. The negligence of the company was not dealt with.

State and federal inspectors have campaigned, more or less discreetly, for more prompt obedience to rock-dusting advice and orders, but the big coal mining companies have not closed down any operations while waiting the delivery of the safety machines at their workings. Federal inspectors have no police power, and they are unwilling to make any public statement for fear the company involuntarily may refuse permission to federal inspectors to visit their mines in the future.

Mine safety inspection in West Virginia amounts merely to the getting of information that a mine is dangerous to the lives of the men working in it, and then a process of polite entreaty to the management to take steps to obey the toothless state safety laws which are being violated. Families of victims may, of course, sue for damages.

## German Workers Foil Landlords; Build Own Co-operative Houses

NURNBERG, Germany (FP)—June 17.—"Cooperative self help" is the motto of many thousands of German workers faced with the housing shortage. One of the best examples of the 4000 German building cooperatives is found in Nurnberg where in a few years a workers building cooperative came into possession of a model garden town on the outskirts of the city.

The 800 families who occupy the 1-family houses are only a third of the membership of the cooperative. The others are waiting while the houses are being put up. By paying in \$50 a member is entitled to a house, but because of the large number of applicants his turn may not come for a long time. Once in the house he pays less than \$10 a month for 4 or 5 rooms and bath. Private ownership of individual houses is not permitted, the cooperative society remaining in control.

Most startling to an American accustomed to the monotonous blocks of ugly huses usually put up in working-class suburbs in the United States, is the beauty and variety of this garden city in Nurnberg. Space, beauty and variety were not overlooked by the planners.

"We set out with the object of building healthful, artistically beautiful homes," the secretary of the society explained. "Our old historic town is now a great industrial center. As the town developed the workers were squeezed more and more into the alleys, which are interesting to look at but not pleasant to live in. Cases of tuberculosis kept increasing. Private building was planless and only with an eye for profit. Some of our best trade union and party members pooled together and we started what you see before you now," he said.

The only state assistance is loans at low interest.

The inhabitants of the cooperative garden town lead an intimate social life. The cooperative principle is carried further by having cooperative guilds put up most of the housing for the Nurnberg cooperative. A brick

## Philadelphia Section Of Kuomintang Supports Hankow; So 2 Lose Jobs

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Philadelphia section of the Kuomintang has sent a cable to the Hankow Government pledging it full support and denouncing Chiang Kai-shek as a traitor. The section voted to endorse the Hankow Government at a full membership meeting.

It is reported that since the action of the membership, one of Chiang Kai-shek's adherents who runs a chop suey joint fired two of his waiters who had voted to support the Nationalists.

## Pershing Ends Hunt For War Monument Sites

Gen. John J. Pershing returned yesterday on the "President Harding," ending a trip in Europe of several months' duration.

Much of his time, he explained on arrival, was spent as chairman of a government commission which is choosing sites for battle monuments.

## French Teachers May Strike During Exams

PARIS, June 17.—Tired of waiting for the Poincare government to fulfill its promise to raise the salaries of teachers, professors in the government high schools are threatening to go out on strike.

They will refuse, it is said, to act as examiners at the annual matriculation examinations whereby students qualify for colleges unless their demands are immediately met.

## BANKERS IN FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM FILE UP MORE COIN THAN EVER, REPORT TO PUBLIC SHOWS

By LELAND OLDS (Fed. Press). Tolls exacted by the country's banker overlords reached a record total in the year ended June 30, 1926, according to the annual report of the federal reserve board on the earnings and expenses of member banks. The report shows these member banks with 1926 profits totaling \$434,409,000, a gain of \$56,005,000 (about 15%) over 1925.

These profits represent a return of 8.97% on the capital funds of these banks which total \$4,842,687,000. The capital funds include surpluses and undivided profits as well as the \$2,203,447,000 outstanding capital stock. On the capital stock alone the average return was 19.7% compared with 18% on the stock outstanding in 1925. The reserve board says:

Highest Return Since 1920.

"This is the highest rate of return

Federal Reserve Member Banks	Gross earnings	Net profits	Percent on capital
Boston	\$138,040,000	\$28,173,000	18.2
New York	564,605,000	149,521,000	25.6
Philadelphia	148,480,000	45,635,000	29.1
Cleveland	204,532,000	42,961,000	19.9
Richmond	83,082,000	16,781,000	14.5
Atlanta	89,091,000	19,555,000	19.6
Chicago	284,142,000	59,163,000	18.9
St. Louis	85,605,000	17,068,000	15.1
Minneapolis	56,983,000	6,563,000	10.2
Kansas City	81,780,000	7,658,000	8.4
Dallas	63,193,000	12,304,000	12.8
San Francisco	133,684,000	29,027,000	14.6
Total	\$1,983,217,000	\$434,409,000	19.7

The eminence of New York as the financial capital of the country with Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Chicago as its most important provincial centers is apparent in these federal reserve figures. The loans and investments of member banks in the New York district totaled \$9,206,275,000 or about 30% of the \$30,746,398,000 total for all member banks throughout the country. The profits of these New York member banks at \$149,521,000 account for 34% of the combined profits of all member banks.

The New York district member banks with a 1926 return of 25.6% on their capital stock were second to Philadelphia where the average was 29.1%. But in return on capital funds, including surpluses and undivided profits, the New York banks led with 10.58%.

More Bankruptcies In Finland. HELSINGFORS, (FP) June 17.—Bankruptcies in Finland numbered 165 in the first two months of the current year, as against 149 for the same period a year earlier, government reports secured by the American commercial attaché show. During the first four months of this year the protested bills amounted to 12,700,000 marks, while in the same period in 1926 the protested bills totalled 9,800,000 marks.

Rookie Cop Shoots Women. Stephen McCarthy, 27, a Rookie patrolman attached to the Jamaica precinct in Queens, was arrested on a charge of felonious assault yesterday after he had shot Miss Catherine Kennedy, 29, of 995 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, on Church Street, Jamaica, according to the police.

McCarthy said he had fired the shot to prevent the escape of Miss Kennedy after she had been taken into custody on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Queens County continued today to pay for the murder of Albert Snyder, when the board of estimate appropriated \$1,878.95 for the board and lodging of the Snyder-Gray trial jury at Kew Gardens Inn.

## BARBERS' STRIKE LEAVES ONLY THE BOSSES AT WORK

### Over 2,000 Fight For Higher Wages

Only the bosses were at work yesterday in part of the 500 barber shops between 59th St. and 242nd St., on the West Side where more than 2,000 barbers struck Tuesday.

The walk-out followed close on heels of a decisive victory won by 1,800 Bronx barbers and manicurists several weeks ago.

Yesterday picketing began with the opening of the shops at 8 a. m. and continued until closing time at 8 p. m. \$35 Asked.

The men are seeking a basic wage rate of \$35 weekly and a reduction of one hour on Saturday when they work from 8 a. m. until 10 p. m.

No individual agreements will be signed and only a collective pact with the Master Barbers' Association will be considered, the union leaders declared today.

## Hundreds Seek Passes To View Execution of Gray and Mrs. Snyder

OSSINGEN, N. Y., June 17.—Hundreds of persons applied for an opportunity to witness the execution of Mrs. Ruth Snyder, who with Judd Gray is awaiting the electric chair for the murder of her husband, Albert Snyder. No execution in years has received such an early demand for passes.

## Labor Movement Best Solution of Negro's Problems, Says Writer

PITTSBURGH, June 17.—Fighting side by side with whites in the labor movement is one of the best solutions of the Negro's race problem, says George Schuyler, well-known Negro columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier. "The labor movement," he says, "is one of the most fertile fields for removing those antagonisms between the two peoples which are largely based on fear and ignorance. More young educated Negroes should get into it. There are more liberal white people (some almost devoid of prejudice) in the labor movement than in any other single group in America. Despite all the gabble of handkerchief-head Negro leaders, this has been true for the past hundred years or more, and is truer today than ever before. People who sit down together in union halls, struggle together for better wages and working conditions, celebrate their victories together with song and speeches, and arbitrate their differences across the conference table, are going a long way toward obtaining that mutual understanding that spells doom to the vicious color caste system."

Chicago Street Car Men Threaten Strike; Demand Wage Increase. CHICAGO, (FP), June 17.—At persuader in negotiations with the Chicago Surface Lines the 15,000 members of Div. 241, Amalgamated Assn. of Street and Electric Railway Employees, voted almost unanimously to give strike power to their officials. The agreement which expires June 30 provides for 75c an hour. The union is asking for 90c and the company proposes a cut. Demands for changes in working rules are being made by both sides.

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## Britain Revives Locarno Dispute on Troop Movements Against Russia.

Austin Chamberlain, British foreign minister, has revived at the meeting of the council of the League of Nations at Geneva the question of Article 16 of the league covenant which Germany refused to accept at the Locarno "security" conference in 1925. This is the article which stipulates that any league member has the right to move troops through a neutral country in case of an attack by a third nation. At Locarno, Stresemann, German foreign minister, was plainly told by the Soviet foreign minister, Tchicherin, that the acceptance of Article 16 would be considered a hostile move against the Soviet Union. Although not specifically excluded from the Locarno pact, notes were exchanged between the various ministers after the signing of the treaty to the effect that the disputed article would not be operative in the Locarno pact.

Now Great Britain, foiled in its attempt to induce the other powers to join in an identical threatening note to Russia, makes the ridiculous suggestion that Stresemann agree to permit British troops to pass through Germany "in case of a Russian attack against Poland." Although Chamberlain, minister of the tory government of forgery, murder, provocation and rapine does not mention Locarno, his demand is nothing more nor less than an attempt to revise that pact, which originally was conceived as an attempt to unite capitalist Europe against revolutionary Russia.

But, like other propositions of the frenzied Tories, trying to salvage their battered empire from the outside and avoid the fury of the opposition at home, there are too many complications involved in this maneuver. Aside from the fact that a war against Russia under a spurious slogan to "rescue Poland from the Soviets," would meet determined opposition from the militant workers of Britain, whom the tory government has been trying to reduce to a condition of abject slavery, as well as from the industrialists behind Lloyd George, the attempt to move British troops through Germany would meet with insurmountable obstacles. No German government that would permit such a thing could possibly last in face of the fury it would arouse. And if Britain attempts to transport troops through Germany they will meet with such fierce resistance from the class conscious workers, under the leadership of the Communist Party and the Red Front Fighters, that they will be hurled back into France or into the Baltic, (depending upon their route).

But, even if we concede the impossible, and grant that the Tories could overcome the opposition at home and sneak in through the so-called free city of Danzig, there is still the Polish proletariat to consider. Recent elections have shown pronounced Communist gains, despite the illegal existence of the Party and the mighty battalions of the Red Army of the Soviet Union thundering over the borders toward Warsaw would unleash the pent-up hatred on the part of the Polish masses for the foul, blood-streaked fascist government of Pilsudski, and blast it to its everlasting doom.

In spite of the elaborate plans of the league of ineffable infamy to create Poland as a perpetual buffer state between Red Russia and the revolutionary working class of Germany the mad scheme of the maniacal government of Britain to invade that territory would be the signal for the next wave of the world revolution, which would involve both Poland and Germany at once, and give such impetus to the revolutionary forces in France, Italy, Hungary and the Balkans that European capitalism would sink in the red flood, never to arise again.

Let the mad-dog of Europe continue its course of violence against the revolution and try by might to turn the course of history. The workers of Europe will extract its venom and break its fangs before it continues much farther on its rampage.

## Might as Well Try to Teach History to Henry Ford.

A very well-meaning, but infantile historian of Maryland hopes to teach Calvin Coolidge some facts regarding the history of former presidents. Mr. Edward S. de la Plaine states that Coolidge, in a recent speech, showed a lack of American history when he said that John Adams nominated George Washington for president. According to De la Plaine, it was not Adams, but a former governor of Maryland, named Thomas Johnson. The Maryland historian furnishes unimpeachable documentary evidence to prove that Cal is a dumb regarding facts of history as he is about most things that other people of average intelligence regard as essential.

But why waste time on Coolidge's ignorance of history. As the low yegg in "Revelry" observed of Cal's predecessor: "He's the president, ain't he?" That is sufficient for modern purposes. Some people who have a sort of respect for exalted office, no matter who happens to occupy it, imagine that the very fact of occupying the presidential chair endows one with at least ordinary intelligence. Others wonder why modern presidents have been so devoid of elementary knowledge of the history of their own country; why pigmies of today replace the giants of the past. The answer cannot be found in the illusion of the great man theory, but has deep class roots. In the early days of this country the capitalist class was a revolutionary force and its spokesmen, whom developed were men of courage, intelligence and initiative—leaders of the conflict fighting to establish their undisputed rule, agents of progress.

Today, however, that class has reached the point where its very existence imposes fetters upon further development of society. It is now a reactionary class and its statesmen are mere puppets, without vision, without brains, repeating dead formulas of the past to justify their reactionary present. The president of the United States is not a leader but a symbol of a class dictatorship. Behind the political puppets that parade through the White House today stand the bureaucratic machinery of Washington, composed of innumerable heads of departments, clerks, automatons of high and low degree who are permanent fixtures until they drop dead. This is the real government that does the bidding of Wall Street. Changes in the presidency and the cabinet only register the increasing or declining power of certain groups in the

## CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)  
downright strikebreaking is not one of them.

The path of the teetotaler is strewn with popped corks. He would evade the blandishments of the demon run nowadays, had better hire himself a nice little cloud several thousand feet in the air. Lindbergh, our perfect hero and the young man without stain on his character whose abhorrence of liquor induced millions of cowboys and flappers to dash their hip flasks against the nearest immovable object, is not as dry as he thought he was. The chief who supervised the banquet given in his honor in the Savoy Hotel, London, is grief-stricken because he used many fine wines and liquors in preparing the viands not knowing that "Lindy" was a tee-totaller. Perhaps the chef is sore because the hero did not appreciate his booze.

A WAVE of economy is cutting thru the army like a shears thru a shirt. The quartermaster general reports that by cutting off a little here and there Uncle Sam can afford

ranks of the capitalist class.

To try to teach a modern president history is as pointless a task as to waste time on Henry Ford whose most famous observation is "History Is Bunk!"

## The Felon-Setter.

In Ireland during the days of the Fenian revolutionary agitation against British rule there existed a type of degenerate that, in return for a small sum of money set the hounds of the government on the track of the national revolutionaries. Since the government branded all those who opposed its tyrannical rule as felons, the informers became known as felon-setters.

Those perverts were a hissing and a bye word in the mouths of all decent people and even the officials of the government that hired them turned from them in loathing and turned them away with a kick when they had reached the limit of their usefulness.

The felon-setter has now made his appearance in America, not meekly and humbly but brazenly and blatantly. He does not work for a pittance and he does not receive it from a nauseated master at the end of a pole. He is held in high esteem and more often than not he is an official or paid flunkey of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

The particular felon-setter that we are now referring to is no other than Chester M. Wright former socialist and once editor of the deceased "New York Call," later on the paid lackey of Sam Gompers and government stool-pigeon during the war, still later vendor of an oil stock that even the prosperous fakers of the higher reaches of the A. F. of L. officialdom would not exchange their money for, and back again at his old haunts purveying lies about the Soviet Union, Communism and the left wing of the labor movement, to a clientele chiefly composed of weekly "labor" sheets whose editors could not intelligently ask for a yearly subscription in writing.

Wright is reduced to the extremity of being obliged to do anything no matter how contemptible for a meal ticket. It is true that his descent into the depths of iniquity was rapid and comparatively painless for him. Having exhausted his rancid brain for falsehoods about the left wing in the trade union movement and as a relief from assisting the department of justice to prosecute the radicals he now essays the task of forcing the United States government to follow the example of the British government and drive the personnel of the Soviet trading corporation known as Amtorg, out of the country.

This low fellow has even lost his head to the extent of expressing his displeasure at the American business men whose desire for profitable trading with the Soviet Union is responsible for the presence of Amtorg here. Wright must be pretty darned mad when he dares slap business on the wrist. What angers this lackey particularly is that all his loud howls have not induced the government to pay any more attention to him than it would to the wailing of an amorous tomcat in a back alley.

Because the government is the servant of business, all other things being equal, or in the absence of important political considerations, as long as American business men can make an honest dollar out of trade with the Soviet Union, Amtorg will stay and Wright will rave for his price.

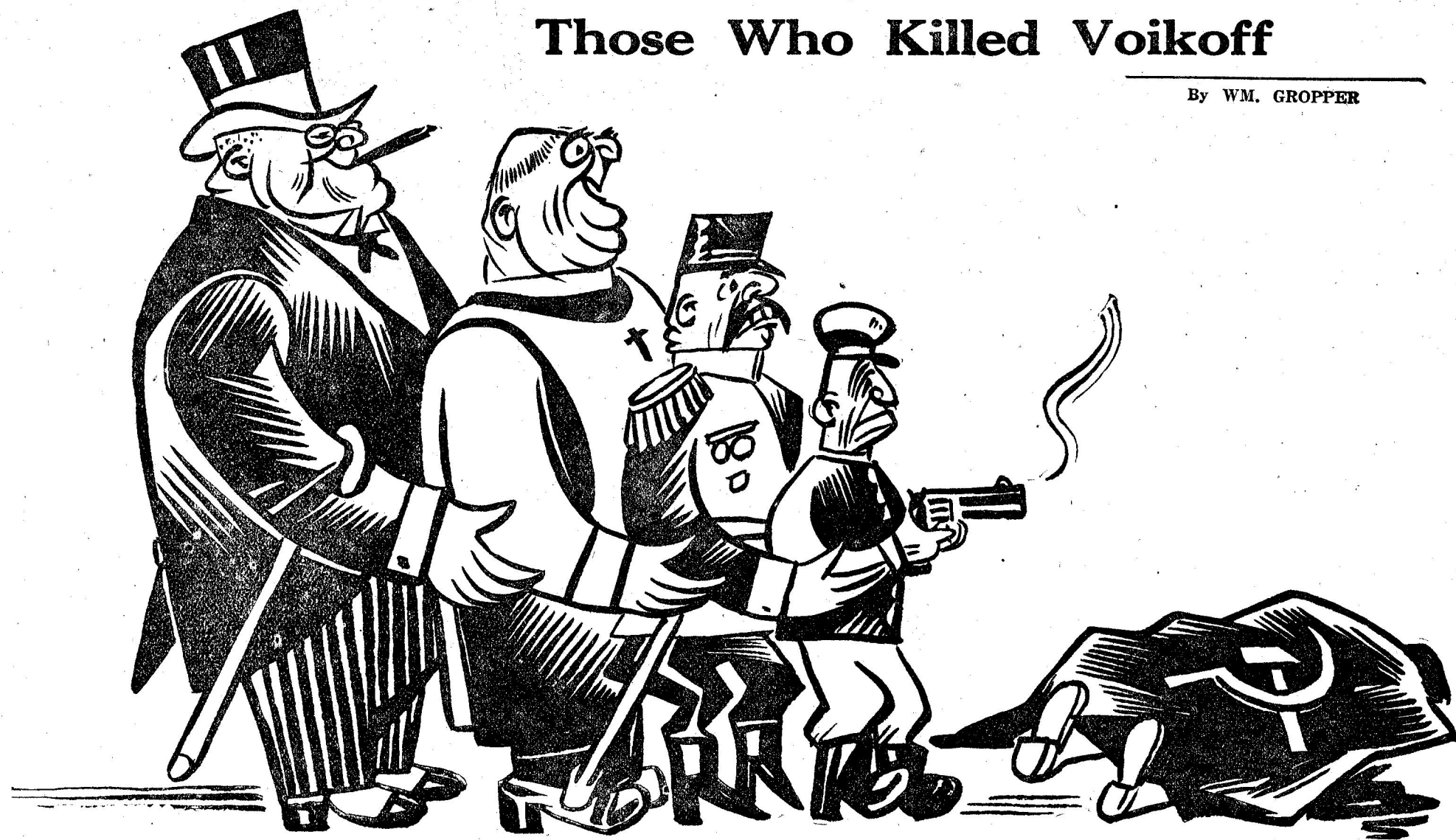
The last time Wright left a sinecure on the A. F. of L. payroll he took to selling fake oil stocks. The next time he quits for the purpose of bettering himself he will probably organize an up-to-date detective agency.

to spend an extra million bringing the blessings of American imperialism to backward peoples via guns, bombs and bayonets. It is all the private soldier's expense. If a soldier's coat-tail can be curtailed without undue exposure of the soldier's posterior, off it goes—the coat-tail.

IF the maker of breeches were opera glasses when cutting his cloth, and there are not enough Arbuckles to fill the vacancies, the garments are reefered in thus saving the space between the soldier and the inner frontier of the breeches. Likewise, if a soldier of extravagant tendency feels inclined to throw away a hat when it gets to look like an inverted garbage pail, the quartermaster general takes the headgear and has it blocked. The quartermaster has done well. But why the lack of originality? A soldier has a stomach, which it costs Uncle Sam thirty cents a day to appease. Why not cut out the darned thing and save a few hundred millions that could be more profitably used manufacturing bombs for use against the next saucy Latin American country that thumbs its nose at us?

# Those Who Killed Voikoff

By WM. GROPPER



## What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., June 17.—The Workers Party forum comes to assistance of THE DAILY WORKER.

That THE DAILY WORKER is dear to the hearts of the militant workers had a novel verification at the Sunday evening forum conducted by the Workers Communist Party on June 12th.

During the discussion period following the speech of Edgar Owens on American Policy in China, comrade J. Bacchus stated that the only authentic source of information on the Chinese situation was THE DAILY WORKER and that since THE DAILY WORKER was facing great financial difficulties at this time, something should be done about it and that he had five dollars that he wished to send in. The response from the crowd was immediate and the spontaneous collection amounted to \$30.30. This followed the regular forum collection.

- Co-operative Coal Co., Wabash, Ind. ....10.00
- E. W., Denver, Colo. ....2.00
- R. Diner, Boston, Mass. ....5.50
- Sonia Apatow, Hartford, Conn. ....25.00
- Joseph Greisler, Philadelphia, Pa. ....10.25
- John Exarchier, Cleveland, Ohio 12.00
- Harry A. Battle, Orange, Mass. ....1.00
- H. Seale, B'klyn, N. Y. ....13.50
- Factory N 4, B'klyn, N. Y. ....3.50
- H. Sunshine, Dallas, Texas ....3.00
- Hannah Kuebeler, Toledo, O. ....5.00
- J. Bartz, Detroit, Mich. ....3.00
- A. Danksa, (ALDLD) Grand Rapids, Mich. ....5.00
- Helen Fox, B'klyn, N. Y. ....2.00
- J. D. Murphy, Parkersburg, W. Va. ....1.00
- Morris Norkin, Sea Gate, C. I. ....2.00
- J. John, Zuparko, Oillside, N. J. ....2.00
- Mike Slovic, Chicago, Ill. ....1.00
- Jos. Lapidus, B'klyn, N. Y. ....2.00
- Paul Reuter, Denver, Colo. ....5.00
- Shop N 1, Gary, Ind. ....3.25
- G. S. Shklar, Dist 1, Ukrainian Fraction, Boston, Mass. ....10.00
- J. A. Williams, Homewood, Ill. ....2.00
- W. P. St. N 1, Great Neck, N. Y. 13.85
- Finnish Co-op Trading Ass'n., B'klyn, N. Y. ....4.00
- Cassandra, N. Y. C. ....5.00
- K. Tamkus, Cleveland, Ohio. ....9.00
- (collected) ....7.00
- Ida Peterson, Detroit, Mich. ....7.00
- H. Deverney, Kansas City, Mo. 1.00
- J. Skaffier, San Antonio, Texas, (collected) ....5.00
- J. C. Fox, Blythe, Calif. ....4.00
- Nils Gustafson, B'klyn, N. Y. ....3.00
- F. Reichardt, B'klyn, N. Y. ....1.00
- Geo. Kuezevich, Detroit, Mich. 10.00
- Sara Fargotstein, Galveston, Texas ....10.00
- A. Drummer, Galveston, Tex. ....2.00
- P. Sklar, Detroit, Mich. ....2.00
- J. Rebane, Boston, Mass. ....4.25
- J. Kallianskas, Hartford, Conn. 5.00
- Abr. Soderlund, Los Angeles, Calif. ....5.00
- F. Vrotaric, Twoverville, Pa. ....20.00
- Jay Fox, Lakebay, Wash. ....2.00
- Jack Pintorich, Akron, O. ....5.00
- J. Maximovich, Detroit, Mich. ....2.00
- I. L. D., Galveston, Texas ....4.00
- R. S. Upright & J. G. Stahl, Spokane, Wash. ....2.00
- H. Office, West Allis, Wis. ....1.00
- Julius Melogin, Elizabeth Port, N. J. ....6.75
- Chas. Moschel, Cincinnati, O. ....5.00
- Clinton C. Green, Barrington, Illinois. ....1.00
- I. Harrison, N. Y. C. ....1.50
- Dr. J. Wirtz, Chicago, Ill. ....10.00
- S. Martinez, Tampa, Fla. ....5.00
- Harry Sortony, B'klyn, N. Y. ....4.00
- Joseph Yerman, Barberton, O. (collected) ....4.00
- Andrew Laine, Hanna, Wyo. (collected) ....12.35
- Frank Palm, Br. 1, Astoria, Ore. 9.70

## Woll and Wollism Must Go

By BERT MILLER.

THE meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council last night expressed a rising revolt against a plague which is eating the very heart out of the American Labor movement. Delegate after delegate denounced the tactics of Matthew Woll, McGrady & Co. The keynote of the session, expressing the general sentiment of the assembled delegates and the New York Labor Movement as a whole, was struck by ex-Senator Martin Lacey, of the Teamsters' Union, who said, "do we want McGrady or Woll to wreck our labor movement?"

It has long been evident that the policy of Matthew Woll, who has completely disassociated himself practically and ideologically from the fundamental aims and purposes of the labor movement, can only bring ruin to the trade union movement. Woll has lost the will to fight for even the most elementary demands of the workers. He is thoroughly soaked through with the spirit of the National Civic Federation and the employers, whom he represents in the labor movement. If this were not true, it is conceivable how he could have the downright brazenness to demand that members of the American Federation of Labor, should trample under foot its time honored traditions, by calling upon the police to attack peaceful strikers, as he did in his circular letter to the local unions.

THIS suicidal policy aroused the resentment of even the most mild and conservative elements in the central body. The Woll letter and action, was repudiated by Joseph Ryan, the president of the body, who

Artemis Stavrianudanis, Helper, Utah. ....5.00  
E. Glembot, Los Angeles, Calif. 5.00  
Czechoslovak Workers House, N. Y. C. ....6.00

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

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

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

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

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

Union Affiliation.....

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

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

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

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St.

Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

also claimed that John Sullivan, President of the State Federation of Labor was not in accord with it either. As delegates Prechtl, of the Brewery Workers' Union, Donnelly of Pressmen's Union No. 51, and Lefkowitz of the Teachers' Union well pointed out, the infamous Woll letter practically calls upon the police to use their clubs more viciously against the workers. The eyes of the honest elements in the trade union movement have been opened to the full significance of the situation by the statement quoted from Police Commissioner Warrin, who asked how A. F. of L. strikers could be distinguished from others.

UNDER the cloak of fighting the Communists, Woll demands that the police be called upon to smash the heads of striking workers. Under the cloak of fighting the Reds, he takes the lead in establishing a precedent whereby the police may with impunity beat up and assault workers on the picket lines. He has thus clearly and indisputably placed himself in opposition to the aims and principles of the American Federation of Labor, which has consistently stood for the right to strike and picket. There is room in the American Federation of Labor for differences of opinion on many questions. But there is no room in that organization for a scoundrel, who uses his official position, to stab the labor movement in the back. Let us hope that the last meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council will mark the beginning of a determined fight on the part of the progressive forces in that body against the menace of Woll and Wollism.

## Young Workers Gladly Hail Comrade Crouch, Released From Prison

By FRED HARRIS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—A rousing welcome was given on Friday night by the Young Workers League and the local branch of the International Labor Defense to Paul Crouch, recently released from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay.

A spontaneous crowd of some three hundred comrades and friends, informally assembled, greeted Comrade Crouch with thundering applause as he took the speakers stand to relate his experiences in Honolulu as a soldier in the American army. He dealt with the causes for his arrest, the court martial trial and subsequent conviction to serve a prison sentence of 35 years, which sentence was later, at the tremendous demand of the American working class, reduced to two years.

His imprisonment at Alcatraz Island was briefly described by Crouch at the end of which he made a rousing appeal to all class conscious workers to rally behind the International Labor Defense and to enlist as active fighters in the battle against capitalism.

Comrade Crouch appears to be in a good healthy condition both mentally and physically, is full of expectancy and anticipation, and looks forward to the victory of the working class when production for profit will have ceased and with the workers in the control of the machinery of production, the factories and shops will be run for the use of the toilers and when parasitic capitalists will be in prison instead of the workers.

Paul Crouch, together with Walter Trumbull, both privates in the U. S. Army, stationed at Honolulu were arrested in 1925, for being members of the Young Workers League and for having disseminated Communist literature among their fellow soldiers.

# DRAMA

## Pre-War Marriage and Adultery

"The Woman of Bronze," at the Lyric Theatre, Shallow and Out of Date

Reviewed by JOSEPH FREEMAN.

ALINE MAC MAHON

LOVE and marriage relations have undergone such deep changes in the past decade, that the revival of "The Bronze Woman" at the Lyric Theatre is the echo of primitive and almost incredible days.

Even six or seven years ago, when the play was first produced, it must have struck theatre-goers as weak and sentimental; last Wednesday evening the audience snickered audibly at several "touching" passages intended obviously to evoke tears.

Infidelity as old as marriage, and the wife whose husband is attracted by a woman younger and more attractive than herself remains a problem in real life and a good theme for the stage. Somerset Maugham's "The Constant Wife," now running on Broadway, treats the same problems from our own decades, point of view.

There are no hysterics, no wringing of hands and hearts, no fake motivations. The betrayed wife recognizes the property nature of bourgeois marriage, and the changing nature of love in marriage. She handles the situation with wit and character, obtains her freedom of action by earning her own living, and repays the husband in his own coin by going off to Capri with a man she loves and who loves her.

Throughout the play she remains mistress of herself and of the situation; she refuses to make her whole life and happiness hinge on the man who has ceased to be her lover, though he remains her husband and friend, and an excellent and secure source of income; or to succumb to the pressure of conventional morals.

If Maugham's play is cynical, it is a healthy cynicism which exposes the platitudes and pretenses of middle class life. The response of the audience showed that it articulates a genuine attitude on the part of civilized people.

Why Murray Phillips chose to revive "The Bronze Woman" at this stage of the game is difficult to guess. Neither Paul Kester's clever adaptation from the French nor Margaret Anglin's fine acting could save it from its own shoddiness and falsehood. However, this a problem for theatrical producers and professional critics. What is interesting for most of us are the ideas of the play.

The wife of a sculptor, conveniently rich, devotes her entire life to her husband. Their child was stillborn and her whole maternal instinct goes out to the man and his work. Fifteen years of flawless devotion and admiration, do not save the wife from the pain and humiliation of betrayal. The artist falls in love with a young musician who is portrayed as a destructive force. As played by Mary Fowler, the girl is sensitive, soft, quiet-spoken; but her real villainy is shown by the fact that it is she who first says "I love you."

The wife discovers the secret and "illicit" love by walking in at the precise moment of its declaration. She suffers in silence, with the assistance of the usual friend of the family.

She suffers in silence, not only because she loves her husband and is generally a noble person after the best mid-victorian pattern. The truth is, she wants her husband to finish his masterpiece, "the woman of bronze," which is to represent some vague social ideal about the ascension of humanity to vague heights of splendor, nobility, truth, and other nice things referred to by senators on official occasions. Quite incidentally, the statue is to be entered in a contest for a million dollar prize, which, as everyone knows, is the usual reward of idealistic artists.



Will play Titania in the open air performance of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at the Stadium, Forest Hills tomorrow night.

In a scene with the woman who has broken up her home, the wife points out the depth of her sin and depravity. Had this scene been played by any less gifted and self-controlled than Margaret Anglin, it would have been one of the choicest satires on the infantile twaddle that proceeds from middle-class conventions.

Thus the play upholds not only the sanctity of the home, and the eternal triumph of the good woman, but vindicates the great privilege of the bourgeois gentleman to have his cake and eat it. He can with impunity desert his wife for a pretty girl, and then desert the pretty girl for his wife, while the wife "suffers in silence" and his "partner in sin" is cast out and reviled as a "thief," "vixen," etc.

### Fourteen Shows Close Shop Tonight

Fourteen theatres will go dark after tonight's performance. Of this large number of closings, two Theatre Guild productions, "Mr. Pim Passes By" and "Ned McCobb's Daughter" will end their run this evening. The others are "Kempy," "Namiko San," "Wooden Kimono," "Triple Crossed," George White's "Scandals," which ran for over a year, "Oh Kay," here eight months, "Two Girls Wanted," playing since September; "Gertie," "A Very Wise Virgin," "Baby Mine" and "Caponsacci," the Walter Hampden production which ran through the season. The Paul Green show, "In Abraham's Bosom" closes tomorrow night. No new plays have as yet been listed to take the place of the closed productions.

### Broadway Briefs

Additions to the cast of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which will be presented in the open air at the Stadium, Forest Hills, L. I., tomorrow night for the benefit of the Actors' Fund, are Reginald Goode, who will play Demetrius, Jay Fasset, as Flute, J. Malcolm Dunn as Philostrate, and Betty Lawford, as Peaseblossom. The other players are Stanley Harrison as Snug, Horace Braham as Oberon, Guy Nicholas as Starveling, Ernest Stallard as Snout, and Aline MacMahon as Titania. There will also be a ballet and chorus under the supervision of Alexis Kosloff.

# AMUSEMENTS

The Theatre Guild Acting Company in

## "The Second Man"

GUILD THEATRE 52nd Street, West of Broadway. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30.

## "Mr. Pim Passes By"

GARRICK THEA. 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30.

## "The Silver Cord"

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE, 58th St., East of B'way. CIRCLE 5678. Matinees THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

### LAST WEEK OF CONTEST

United Actors, Inc., announce that the award of \$500 for the best letter on The Ladder will end with the twelfth, and current week. The last chance to win a prize is to submit your letter before 10 A. M. Monday, June 20th.

## THE LADDER

CORT Theatre 48th St., E. of B'way. Summer Prices Nothing over \$2.20. No Performances Saturday.

Joseph Stanley, well known musical comedy star, is going in for producing on his own the coming season. His first production will be a musical version of A. E. Thomas's comedy, "Just Suppose," which was played here two seasons back. The young producer will direct the production and also appear in the principal role.

"Jail Birds," Upton Sinclair's impressionistic play dealing with the I. W. W. in Southern California will be presented at the Gamut Theatre, Los Angeles in July. There will be a cast of over 200, and a large chorus of male voices.

George M. Cohan is going back to producing. Next month he will stage his own play, a farce titled "Cyclone." He may also appear in the production.



### 'Old San Francisco' Coming to Warner's Tuesday



DOLORES COSTELLO

Warner Bros. newest production "Old San Francisco" will have its premiere at the Warner Theatre next Tuesday evening, June 21st. The star, Dolores Costello; Warner Oland and Anna May Wong of the cast and Alah Crosland the director will be there in person. The premiere will be for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

"Old San Francisco" is a romance of the early days of the city. High spots are The Barbary Coast, Chinatown and the celebrated fire. The scenario is by Anthony Coldway from Darryl Francis Zanuck's play. The cast also includes William Demarest, Sojin, John Miljan, Josef Swickard, Anders Randolph, Angelo Rossitto, and Rose Diene. The picture will have the accompaniment of a special synchronized musical score arranged by Dr. Hugo Riesenfeld rendered via Vitaphone.

B.S. MOSS' THEATRES  
**CAMEO NOW**  
 Triumphant return to Broadway!  
**THE CABINET OF DR. CALIGARI!**  
 CONRAD VEIDT & WERNER KRAUSS  
 CHARLIE CHAPLIN "CARMEN"  
 B'WAY AT 41st ST. BEGINNING  
**MONTE BLUE**  
 in a smashing new musical melodrama  
**THE BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS**  
 ROBBIN'S, BALTIPORANS, & WALLACE! FORD AND OTHER KEITH-ALBEE ACTS

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

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

The new Vitaphone prelude will embrace Tom Brown and the original Six Brown Brothers and Blossom Sealey; Willie and Eugene Howard who will be seen and heard in a comedy skit called "Pals," and Beniamino Gigli in scenes from "La Giocanda."

The Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, newest of the little film theatres, beginning today will share a revised version of "Grass," the Copper-Scholdsack film which preceded "Chang," and "Madame Wants No Children," produced by Alexander Korda with his wife, Marie Korda in the leading role. The latter picture was produced in Germany.

"The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" with Werner Krauss in the role of Dr. Caligari and Conrad Veidt as Cesare, the sleeper, will be seen at Moss' Cameo Theatre beginning today.

# THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of The DAILY WORKER

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1927

This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

## EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN



what looks like paying homage to his daring achievement.

For ourselves we are quite frank to say that, while we are full of admiration for the truly heroic and epoch-making deed of young Lindbergh, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that his wonderful achievement is being exploited for low and harmful purposes. We cannot celebrate together with Poincare and Briand. We cannot become enthusiastic in an affair managed by the British King and his cabinet. We fail totally to respond to the grand holiday-making of Wall Street and President Coolidge.

And we wonder whether young Lindbergh, the son of a sincere and courageous spokesman of farmers, at times does not have the same feelings as we have.

To be more concrete and specific we will say this. Capitalist politics and imperialist designs have, in our opinion, played a determining role in deciding the attitude of the "great and powerful" towards Lindbergh and his historic achievement. The motives behind the reception given to Lindbergh in Europe by the kings, presidents, cabinet ministers and the rich generally are tinged very heavily with imperialist rivalry and purposes of capitalist exploitation. What we see in the homage-paying to Lindbergh by the rulers of the capitalist world is a conscious attempt to appropriate him and his deed for capitalism and capitalist exploitation.

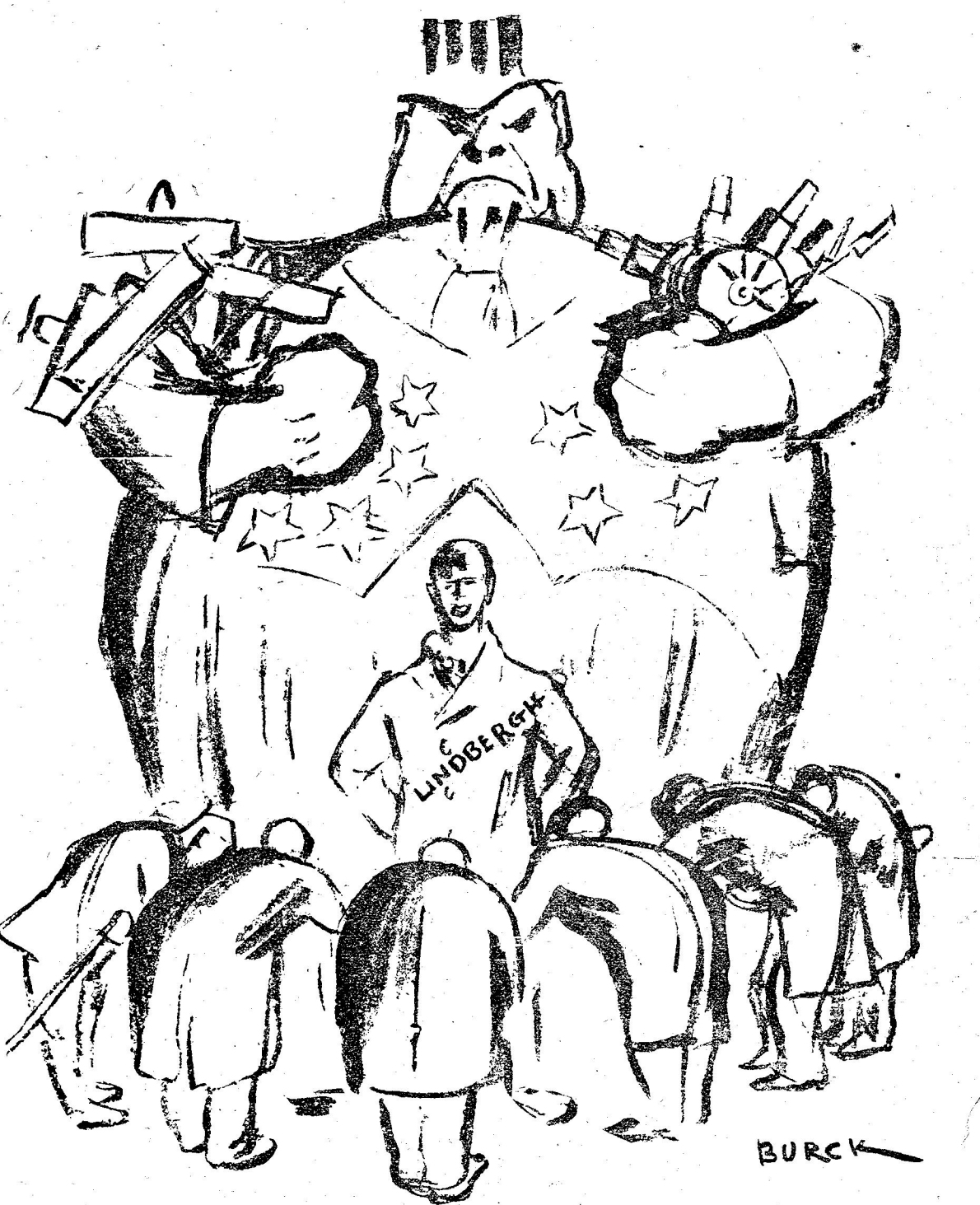
The American government makes this the occasion to incorporate Lindbergh into its war-making machinery by having Lindbergh come back on a warship, and by surrounding his arrival and reception with military pomp and ceremony. Admiral Moffet rushes into press to explain that with Lindbergh's non-stop flying trip over the Atlantic, the old ocean is no longer a barrier to a quick attack upon the United States by a foreign power. Hence, the base is being laid for more military preparations for air warfare. The capitalist press calls him a "prince" and a "king." And the greatest exploiters of labor are feasting and banqueting him with much anxiety to make young Lindbergh one of their own.

When he came to New York, he was made to be a dinner guest of Clarence H. Mackay, millionaire head of the Postal Telegraph Company. And who were the other notables present? Here is a list of names taken from the press:

- J. PIERPONT MORGAN.
- THOMAS W. LAMONT.
- ELBERT H. GARY.
- JAMES A. BURDEN, host to the Prince of Wales on his Long Island visit.
- JOHN W. DAVIS, democratic candidate for president in 1924, etc., etc.

Wall Street and the American plutocracy celebrates Lindbergh not for Lindbergh's but for its own sake. It was clamoring for the head of Lindbergh's father, who dared to raise his voice against the late imperialist war, but it is prostrating itself before Lindbergh the son, because of the opportunity to exploit his achievement for its own ends. We cannot and will not join them in their hypocritical game. Lindbergh's daring and glorious achievement marks a milestone on the road of human progress, but its full utilization for humanity, i.e., for the millions of toilers of America and the world over, will become possible only when the rule of the Morgans, Lamonts, Garys and their like will be abolished and the rule of the workers and farmers established in its place.

THERE are two subjects which invariably make William Green grow eloquent and pathetic. One is cooperation with the bosses, the other is the struggle against the left wing and the progressives in the trade unions. Green is doing his very best to promote both.



BURCK

### Prayer of a Patrioteer

O send us War, dear Lord!  
 That we may slake  
 In blood our thirsty sword—  
 And profits make.

Let cannon spit and roar—  
 Each shot means gold.  
 Let flow the tears and gore—  
 Guns must be sold.

On land and on the sea  
 Let terror reign.  
 Our mighty fleets must be  
 Built not in vain.

Our honor—and our trade—  
 Shall be upheld.  
 So launch a bloody raid,  
 Let towns be shelled.

The might, it shall prevail,  
 Our power increase.  
 Put every man in jail  
 Who talks of peace.

Our glory shall be great,  
 Our coffers swell.  
 O give us War and Hate—  
 For Peace is Hell!

HENRY REICH, JR.

In the June issue of the American Federationist, he discusses the question of partnership—partnership, that is, between capital and labor. Not that any such thing really exists, or can be proven possible, but partnership in the ideal, so to speak. Here is how Green opens up:

There is an appeal in the word "partner" that turns thinking at once from an idea of conflict to the idea of working together. This change of thinking brings a kindness that of itself is worthwhile and in addition it introduces a new attitude toward the work problem.

What kindness is Green talking about? And who is it that is adopting a new attitude toward the work problem? Where is this new attitude manifesting itself outside of the sweet and sickly preachings of Green himself?

We take Green's own weekly news bulletin. We pick an issue at random, dated May 21. And here are some of the items we find there.

**Example of Kindliness: Number One.**  
 Pittsburgh, Pa., May 21.—Rev. William Gilbert Nowell, pastor of the Fawcett Methodist Church at Hills Station, has been evicted from a company house owned by the Pittsburgh Coal Company following his refusal to preach the anti-union gospel of this corporation. The coal company signed the Jacksonville agreement with the United Mine Workers and later repudiated its contract.

**Example of Kindliness: Number Two.**  
 Washington, May 21.—An average wage of \$11.10 a week for white women working in 216 factories, stores and laundries in Tennessee is reported by the United States Women's Bureau. The average for Negro women was \$6.96.

(Continued on Page 2).

# EDITOR'S NOTES

# Plutocrats Abroad

By GEORGE H. SHOAF

(Continued from page one)

**Example of Kindliness; Number Three.**  
Superior, Wis., May 21.—High school teachers in this city are asked to sign away their rights as citizens and to criticize educational methods only in the form prescribed by the board.

**Example of Kindliness; Number Four.**  
Charleston, W. Va., May 21.—Newspapers of this state are printing columns of sob stuff on the heroism of the state mine inspectors and officers of the New England Fuel and Transportation Company for their rescue of dead bodies at the mine explosion at Everettville, where 97 workers lost their lives. The victims and their dependents are overlooked by the newspapers and little space is given to the causes of the catastrophe or to a discussion of preventative measures.

**Example of Kindliness; Number Five.**  
Chicago, May 21.—Mill workers affiliated to the Brotherhood of Carpenters were locked out following their refusal to accept a 10 per cent wage reduction. Six locals are involved. The reduction means a loss of from \$1.10 to \$1.20 a day.

The above examples are taken bodily from the official news service of the American Federation of Labor. So the facts as related must be true. We ask Mr. Green: How much kindness and feeling of "partnership" does he find in these chance little news items? And in the face of facts like these, how much basis is there for his assertion that—

This method (partnership) is the reverse of the idea that there is an irreconcilable conflict between workmen and employers, and, eliminating the reasons for strife, mobilizes the brain power, the craftsmanship and the good-will of all in support of a common undertaking.

Yes, this method is a very effective means for the destruction of trade unionism and the intensification of capitalist exploitation. Particularly so when the reactionary bureaucracy of the A. F. of L. stands behind it and gives it its support.

A fine illustration of the utter futility of labor lobbying and of the "reward your friends" policy is to be found in the report of the National Legislative Representatives of the four railroad Brotherhoods to the chief executives of these organizations. The reporters say that:

On the whole we fared reasonably well in the 69th Congress, since a majority of the measures we supported received favorable action and no adverse labor legislation was enacted.

Well, how about the Watson-Parker law? The Brotherhood legislative representatives are very proud of this law, ascribing its passage to their own efforts. They speak of this law as "the strongest and most effective sanction for collective bargaining that has ever been written into legislation in this country." But this is merely self-deception. The Watson-Parker law is in reality a defeat for railroad labor. This product of class collaboration imposes upon the workers and their unions a machinery of arbitration and mediation which is positively deadening for the growth of their organizations and strength. The slight concessions in wages secured by certain sections of railroad labor through this machinery are only a small fraction of what the workers could have achieved through a free exercise of their organized strength.

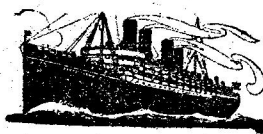
Aside from this law, what other "achievements" have the legislative representatives to record? One of the outstanding achievements of the 69th Congress was the final completion of the monumental work of modifying in one volume the general and permanent laws of the United States, after 30 years of persistent effort.

What comfort the railroad workers can derive from the codification of the laws of the United States, is beyond us. Unless we grant that it is more agreeable to be exploited by a system of legislation embodied in one volume rather than in many.

What are the other achievements in the way of favorable labor legislation? The reporters state:

We worked for the passage of the McNary-Haugen bill, it was passed but vetoed by President Coolidge. We worked for the Norris resolution, providing for the elimination of so-called "Lame Duck" sessions and for the terms of the president and vice-president beginning on the third Monday in January following their election in the preceding November. The resolution was passed by the senate, favorably reported in the house, "but a small and powerful minority prevented its coming to a vote before the expiration of the 69th Congress." Add to the above some trifling improvements in the compensation laws and the record of "favorable" labor legislation is exhausted. This is the sum total of the political efforts of the Brotherhoods in the 61st Congress through the "non-partisan" political policy.

Is it not time that the railroad workers seriously consider the question of INDEPENDENT political action and a Labor Party?



ON a recent trip in an American liner crossing the Arabian Sea, going from Singapore to Port Said, I joined a crowd of men in the smoking room who had assembled to hear two business men discuss the Shanghai situation and commercial prospects in the Philippines. With the exception of a Christian Science practitioner and myself every man present was either a banker, a well-to-do business man, a member of the professional class or some one who had retired to leisured security. There was a diamond merchant from Antwerp, rich oil men from California, a rubber planter from Malay, bankers from Detroit, Pittsburgh, Denver and business men from everywhere.

American politicians and theologians are wont to declaim against the contention of the radicals that class lines are well defined beneath the stars and stripes. Had these gentlemen been present the outspoken expressions at this meeting would have been a revelation. Detroit bankers vied with California oil men in denouncing trade unionists as scoundrels and socialists as persons who should be given short shrift. The consensus of opinion was that Soviet Russia was a Red menace that should be destroyed utterly by the armed nations of the earth.

"Shanghai is a disgrace and China is an impossible situation," said one of the speakers. "The United States, Great Britain, Japan, France and the smaller nations of Europe should unite and send a force big enough to subdue thoroughly and forever those Chinese," he continued amidst uproarious applause. "After the fear of God has been put into their hearts and the Chinese shown their place then their country should be partitioned among the powers and the resources developed for the good of civilization."

That a high order of civilization had existed in China over four thousand years, that the land and resources of China belong to the people who occupy them and that foreigners have no more legal or moral right to invade the country than a high-binder has to commit acts of brigandage are matters which seem never to have occurred to either the speakers or the auditors.

Discussing the union labor movement a gentleman from the floor, who was an English office-holder of some kind said:

"I fought through the world war and I saw bloodshed enough to last me a lifetime, but I want to say here that I am ready instantly to shoulder my rifle again when the government decides, as eventually it must, to exterminate without mercy the gang of organized labor hoodlums who think they are going to get England by the throat and who are responsible for the present chaotic conditions of the British Empire."

"Hear! Hear!" cried one of the Detroit bankers. "All I've got to say," drawled one of the Long Beach oil magnates, "is that we in America have got enough of strikes, and we are going to have no more! It would be almost as much as a man's life would be worth to sponsor a strike in Los Angeles, and we have laws on our statute books that make it practically a criminal offense to order a strike of any magnitude in California. Radicalism in America is as dead as a doornail and we will never see a repetition of the big-scale strikes of the past."

As to Soviet Russia, plutocracy here assembled was a unit. In their disposition of the Reds the speakers stormed the oratorical heights. Every adjective in the vocabulary of coarse abuse was employed in berating Soviet authority. Ignorant as they were of the philosophy and economics of Communism, nevertheless, these men were keenly alive to the fact that Soviet Russia was a real menace and that Sovietism was a constant challenge to the institutions of international capitalism. Their disposition of the Workers' Republic was similar to their solution of the Chinese problem—armed in-

## QUOTING AND QUOTING

There was a time when I could quote  
Full many a poet's wildwood note,  
Before my sorrows thick and fast,  
Came pouring down with chilly blast,  
And nipt the blossom of my brain,  
And chased the muse with all her train.

It's prices that I'm quoting now,  
Reality has me in tow;  
It's leading me I know not where,  
To look ahead I do not dare—  
The frigidaire demands I give  
My all for them that they may live.  
—DONALD McKILLOP.

vasion by the allied powers, complete subjugation of the Russian people, and a partition of the country among the conquerors.

By way of parenthesis it may be said that the British government is doing its utmost to keep the news of the Chinese upheaval from reaching the masses of India, Malaysia and other portions of the orient which it controls. News is severely censored and the baggage of every passenger who lands at the numerous ports is searched for revolutionary literature and fire-arms. When found the literature is destroyed and the owner is placed under constant surveillance. Anyone caught attempting to smuggle ashore a weapon of any kind is arrested, flogged and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor.

He who discussed the Philippines appeared to be familiar with his subject and spoke as one having authority. He condemned the agitation now going on in the United States having for its purpose Philippine independence, stating that those who wanted to free the Philippines were short-haired women and long-haired men, and that the native islanders who stood for a separate republic were irresponsible agitators' ambitions for office. The mass of the people either in the United States or the Philippines cared little about the independence of the islands one way or the other, he said.

According to articles under which the governor-general rules the islands, but a certain specified parcel of land can be owned or controlled by any one person or firm. Land well adapted to the growing of rubber trees has been desired by the Firestone and the Goodyear rubber people for some time, but this land cannot be acquired in ten and fifty thousand acre tracts because of the article restrictions. That these articles should be abolished and the governor-general given supreme authority and the Firestone and Goodyear rubber corporations donated as much land as they could use constituted the simple solution of the Filipino problem as advanced by

## THE RED FLAG

Oh, many banners were unfurled  
For glory, conquest in the world,  
And many armies fought and bled  
Around their flags, and many fled  
And trailed their banners in the dust  
Where guns and sabres turn to rust.  
But there is one bold banner still  
To stir the blood and always thrill  
The heart with loftier desire,  
A banner flaunting like a fire—  
The workers' and peasants' flag  
Of crimson floats and ne'er shall lag  
Until all classes have an end  
And all the lords of earth shall bend  
Their knees before the throne of man.  
And still this flag shall lead the van  
To some more lofty, shining goal  
Where highest strivings of the soul  
Shall be fulfilled. Before my eyes  
This banner fills the sunset skies  
And soon a new and crimson dawn  
Shall see all flags save this flag gone!

HENRY REICH, JR.

the class-conscious millionaires who seemed perfectly unaware that the native Filipino had some interest in the matter and should be consulted.

What impressed me most about this gathering was the sharply defined class psychology that pervaded it, the contempt in which the workers of the world were held, the determination neither to temporize nor compromise with radical movements and the constant appeal to force as the ultimate solution of all labor and social problems. At several stages in the discussion had I raised a note of warning or attempted to say a word in behalf of earth's disinherited I verily believe I would have been seized and thrown overboard. When met severally and individually, especially if the conversation related to matters of no consequence, the belligerent gentlemen composing this assemblage are uniformly courteous and considerate. At religious services held aboard ship Sundays, virtually every one of them is present to do homage to the Nazarian agitator who broke bread with beggars and slept in the brush! Furthermore, nearly all of them with their families are now on the way to Palestine to pay further tribute to their lord and master, Jesus Christ, who if he were to unexpectedly return, undoubtedly would denounce them as whitened sepulchers and sanctified hypocrites!

Explain if you can this class attitude on the part of these plutes—their evident hatred and contempt of the workers of all nations—and their worship of the man who declared it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.

Is this glaring inconsistency a chronic condition or is it a temporary phenomena arising from the heat of the tropics?

# The COMRADE

Edited by the Young  
A Page for Workers'



# Young SECTION

Pioneers of America  
and Farmers' Children

## VACATION—MEANS WHAT?

In about another week, vacation will be here. Many thousands of children, who have grown tired of school, tired of home work, tired of teachers, who heat and scold them, will welcome their summer vacation like a slave welcomes freedom. These children (most of them children of workers) will be glad to get away from the stuffy schools, where they are taught to hate the workers, to be loyal to the bosses, to love God and country, and to join the Boy Scouts. They will be glad to get away, even the getting away from school means—what? It means for many going into shops, offices or factories to work for bosses and help support their parents. Not much of a vacation in that, is there?

For others who do not go to work, it means to swelter under the hot sun in the crowded city streets. Of these many will never go back to school; others will go back, but not the same as they left. Summer diseases and automobiles will find easy victims among these children. Not much of a vacation in that, is there? Some children who are more fortunate will go with their parents to farms in country places. Many of them where workers are, are usually over-crowded for children. Many of the children who come out to these places for vacation and fresh air remain to work on the farm under the blazing sun picking berries for almost nothing. That "ain't" much of a vacation, is it?

Well, that's the kind of a vacation you get in all countries that have governments OF THE BOSSES. BY THE BOSSES, and FOR THE BOSSES. And comrades, you needn't expect more from them because you won't get it. There is only one country where the children of workers are taken care of as is necessary. This country is Soviet Russia, the only country OF THE WORKERS, BY THE WORKERS, and FOR THE WORKERS. The government of this country provides playgrounds, parks, camps, and many other things which help to build up the children in mind as well as body.

Wouldn't you like to have such a government here in America? If you would, then you should join the Young Pioneers of America who are helping the workers to get such a government. JOIN TODAY—DON'T DELAY.

## Our Letter Box

### THE LIVES OF THE POOR

Dear Comrades: Poor soldiers of U. S. are to fight for millionaires and lose their lives for the rich. While the rich are having a good time and do whatever they like, the working people can't afford anything but work all the time and have no rest. The bosses on high chairs are strong and wealthy, while the poor are weak. I hope everybody wishes China wins the war with U. S. and they will be FREE from the rich forever.—WILLIAM BIBIA.

### WANTS TO HELP STRIKERS

Dear Comrades: One day in school we were making a poster. Each child was to think to help somebody. Some children said to help Community Chests, etc. I got up and said the strikers in Passaic. My teacher said that strikers are lazy people. They want to take a rest and say that the bosses do not want to give them enough pay. I believe that a lot of children know whom to help.—A GIRL FROM NEWARK.

### RUTHENBERG SUB BLANK

Last week in this corner you found a story about Johnny Red who has made up his mind to Fight On by getting subs for the Young Comrade. Are you a Johnny Red? Well then, show it by getting Young Comrade subs, and win the honor of being the Johnny Red of the Ruthenberg Sub Corner. Don't forget to send all subs to Daily Worker, Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City.

1-2 year sub 25c—1 year sub 50c.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....

State ..... Age .....

Issued Every Month.

## DIRT — NOT NEWS

I DON'T LIKE TO TOUCH THOSE FLOATING PIECES WHAT I LIKE IS TO GET THE BOTTOM DIRTY. THIS IS WHAT I LIKE — WONDER WHAT'S IN IT'S HAUL?



By L. Laukkonen.

This picture shows the capitalistic (bosses) newspapers fishing for news. Some of the news that was caught is shown on the shore. This fisherman doesn't care for real news like the Sacco and Vanzetti case, truth about China, Soviet Russia, and so on. This news can only be found in workers' newspapers like THE DAILY WORKER, Young Worker, Young Comrade, and a few others.

## SACCO AND VANZETTI

By DAGMAR KUNNAP.

With the hours passing silently away  
With no human men around  
We are in prison today,  
And with chains we are bound.

We're waiting for our deaths, we're told,  
And accused of murdering men.  
We've seen in prison seven years unfold,  
And no lamplight within.

When will our freedom come around,  
And when will the days come in sight,  
But when will workers be off bare ground  
And when will wrong be right?

## AH-TEN-SHUN!!!

Registration for the Young Pioneer Camp is now open. Only workers' and poor farmers' children are invited to go to this camp. For information write or call at the office of the Young Pioneer Camp, 108 East 14th Street, New York City. If you intend to go to this camp, apply at once and avoid the rush.

## YOUNG AND FRESH

APPLE SAUCE!  
HOW DO YOU  
OLD FOGIES GET  
THAT WAY?



When Johnny Red of Passaic was told that he was too young to go on the picket line, HE WENT ANYWAY!

## LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 18 is ALL WORKERS' CHILDREN SHOULD GO TO THE YOUNG PIONEER CAMP. DO YOU WANT TO GO? Those who answered correctly are:

Ruth Youkelson, New York City; Laura Borim, New York City; Elsie Melniker, Fernsdale, N. Y.; Jennie Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Adel Lukashewich, Utica, N. Y.; Mae Feurer, New York City; Jennie Nork, Worcester, Mass.; Eli Steinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mae Malyk, New York City.

## More Answers to Puzzle No. 17

E. Nudelman, New York City; Rose Horowitz, Rochester, N. Y.; Leo Wolf, Chicago, Ill.; Liberto Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.; Louis Ludwig, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## More Answers to Puzzle No. 16

Luz Vilarino, Inglewood, Cal.

## THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE NO. 19

This week's puzzle is a cross word puzzle. It was sent in by Rose Horowitz. Fill in the words according to the definitions given. This is a hard one, let's see you do it!

1	2	3
4	A	P
5	T	S

### ACROSS:

- Some.
- Bosses don't give a ————— how workers live.
- High hills.

### DOWN:

- What the bosses do to the workers in time of war.
- A boy's name.
- Abbreviation of Young Pioneers (plural).
- DIAGONAL:
- The workers' holiday.

Send all answers to the Daily Worker Young Comrade Corner, 33 First Street, New York City, giving your name, age, address and number of puzzle.

## Parody on "There Was A Bean"

By ROSE HOROWITZ.

There was a scab, —ee-ab, —ee-ab  
Who broke a strike, —ee-ike, —ee-ike  
Then he got canned, —ee-and, —ee-and  
So he took a hike, —ee-ike, —ee-ike

## THE ROSE-BUSH

(Continued)

"I don't belong to you!" exclaimed the Rose-bush. "Don't I belong to the person who has taken care of me and troubled himself about me? Then to whom do I belong?"

The man pointed with his hand to the gleaming white house among the trees and replied, "To the gracious lady who lives there."

"That can't be," replied the Rose-bush. "I have never seen this lady. It is not she who has sprinkled water on me, loosened the earth at my roots, bound together my twigs. Then how can I belong to her?"

"She has bought you."

"That is something different. Then the poor woman must have worked hard to save so much money. Good! Half of my blossoms shall belong to her."

The man laughed a little sadly, saying, "Oh, beloved Rose-bush, you don't yet know the world, I can see that. The lady did not lift a finger to earn the money."

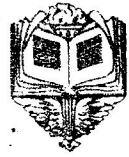
"Then how did she get it?"

"She owns a great factory in which countless workers drudge; from there comes her wealth."

The Rose-bush became angry, lifted a bough up high, threatened the man with her thorn-claws, shouting, "I see you enjoy yourself at my expense because I am still young and inexperienced, telling me untruths about the world of men. Still I am not so stupid, I have observed ants and bees, and know that to each belong the things for which he has worked."

"That may be so among bees and ants," the man sighed deeply, "yet among men it is different. There the people receive just enough to keep them from starving—all else belongs to the master. The master builds splendid mansions, plants lovely gardens, buys flowers."

(To Be Continued)



To be able to honestly admit that one has not read Theodore Dreiser is no mean accomplishment. A man of lesser note might hesitate to make such an admission lest he be classed among the unintelligent minority. But when a person's reputation is assured—be it what it may—he can afford to take a chance on the hehaws of the multitude. I have heard Dreiser branded as one of our foremost novelists and—Jehovah forgive me—I have boosted his stocks in many a perilous corner, because of the enemies he had made. But I never read a word of what he wrote until last week. And this is how the miracle happened:

It was a rainy day and gloomy as the hero of this tale, wrapped around his breakfast of petrified country sausage and liquid potatoes, washed down with two cups of coffee, stuck his battered velour out into the gusty rawness of Greenwich Avenue. Various signs of life in a big city were apparent on the thoroughfare: strong men wheeling barrows of bricks, mysterious Chinamen peering from the fastnesses of their laundries at husky brewers delivering needled beer to speakeasies, policemen tickling their sticks and wondering where the next head was coming from, poets coming home from their favorite subway and women leading babies to the nearest movie palace—a risky proceeding in the sterile village.

With long easy strides our hero splashed himself across the wreckage of Greenwich Avenue where Wall Street was boring from within the earth for more profits thru the medium of another subway. The slaves of the pick and shovel worked as heartily as if they were searching for the lost soul of an Egyptian soothsayer. Before our hero could analyse the new situation and draw the correct deductions from it, he was half way down the subway stairs. There was no retreat now, so he plunged boldly in.

He had a nickel, so dropping it into the greedy maw of the money-moloch he clicked and passed by. Several other customers were on the platform. Our hero, being a temperamental person could not enjoy himself standing for a train. He wanted to sit down and read. So he went and found a seat. While in this position his eyes rested on a second-hand copy of the Herald-Tribune. Here was luck indeed. He glanced rapidly over the political news and the sport sections, but the feature page held his attention. There in bold face was the name of Theodore Dreiser. It was a situation such as O. Henry would like to touch with his magic pen.

It was the sixteenth and last of a series of interviews with famous men, telling how they jumped from pork sausage to a vegetarian dinner and what pin prick of fate jazzed them into the big idea. Dreiser told a story and since I read the yarn I am an incurable Dreiserite. Here was a man who was poor even like some of you and all of us. He was poor up until his 32nd year, was fired from the New York World for something like inefficiency—could not get a good job from Chauncey Depew. He agreed to start a country newspaper. He actually invested \$250 with a friend to start the paper. The friend had the idea but no dough. Dreiser happened to be in the middle of one of his suicidal moods when the friend popped the question and as people are always willing to consider an alternative to suicide he unloaded his wallet, went to the country and almost died when he saw the country editor they were purchasing out of business snoring in his chair while countless flies wandered anaemically over his countenance.

Dreiser could see himself as he now saw the editor five years from then, with the flies bigger, better and busier perhaps, since he would be more palatable fly-food than his predecessor. Dreiser pulled out of the town, leaving his \$250 without even kissing it good bye and much to the joy and profit of his erstwhile partner who was never able to locate his stockholder in order to return his investment.

It was after he fled this country town that Dreiser really began to see life. And all you imaginative thinkers and creative writers who are weary and sore of spirit take heart from the life of one of your own kind. Theodore Dreiser, whose name is now on the lips of every well-informed person between Christopher Street and the uptown frontier of civilization rose from a nine-dollar-a-week slave of the New York Central Railroad to the editorship of the Butterick publications inside of two years at the colossal salary of \$17,000 a year.

Luck did not spoil Dreiser. He does not point a moral but he spins a tale. He has not started a correspondence course in success. He is an artist but likes a good meal and admits it. The United States can afford to support a few more Dreisers.

T. J. O'F.



## "CONTEST EDITOR?"

(Continued from page 4)

Brill would, in the midst of eating or reading suddenly shut his eyelids and allow this constantly recurring hallucination of success to pass thru his thoughts, which left him stupefied for the moment.

Whenever the door bell rang he would run into the vestibule, in the hope that it was the postman holding the coveted envelope for him. His anxiety increased, and his inquiries at the newspaper office in turn became more frequent.

At first Mrs. Brill was inclined to blame his behavior on "overwork," but as his actions developed into talking in his sleep, and incoherent mumbling during the day she became frightened. She sent her children to a relative and called in a nerve specialist.

During the examination Brill sat in an arm chair, seeming oblivious to the rapid questioning of the physician. His face was grimaced by an apparent stupor, and he couldn't answer clearly. His wife went into the history of his strange metamorphosis. Irrelevant muttering about pictures and names of presidents broke thru his masklike expression. He arose and paced up and down the room before regaining his seat.

In the hallway the doctor told her that it was a case of dementia praecox, which he explained was a form of insanity in which a patient loses contact with reality and retires into a world of his own imaginings.

"Can't we do something for him, doctor?" Brill's wife inquired. The elderly diagnostic was touched by the pathos in her voice. "These cases usually develop into an incurable mania," he told her frankly. Then to lessen the hurt. "However, if we can in some way make him believe that he won this ill conceived contest, it may bring him out of this trance." Mrs. Brill became panicky.

After a restless night she hit upon an idea, which she hoped would save him. In the morning she left Morton in care of a neighbor and hurried off to the office of the tabloid. There she asked for a sheet of paper. One was given her. Mrs. Brill hesitated:

## BOWERY

Beaten, they stand in formless line;  
(FREE SUPPER & PRAYER TONIGHT)  
And being prodded by burly cops,  
They slowly file into God's Mission House.

Hungry, they sit on hard, wooden benches;  
And hearing themselves called God's Children,  
They sing and pray and shout Amen  
For a bowl of dirty soup.

SAMUEL CAMEL.



# Lindbergh As A Militarist Kite

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

WHEN young Charles A. Lindbergh landed in Roosevelt Field, after making the flight from the west coast in two hops the newspapers did not pay very much attention to him and when they did he was referred to as the "Flyin' Fool" as Mrs. Gibson in the Hall-Mills murder case was the "Pig Woman," and other celebrities that lend themselves to publicity but lack respectability are given sobriquets, on the short side of dignity.

Lindbergh then was more or less an "unknown soldier" a young aviator in the air mail service. Public attention was concentrated on the squabbles between Levine who was backing the Chamberlin flight and Bellanca the designer of the plane that was to make the trans-oceanic trip to Paris.

Suddenly the "Flyin' Fool" took the air and almost as suddenly landed in Paris.

Then the American government got busy. It saw in the feat of this daring youth the opportunity of putting on the greatest drive for militarism since Woodrow Wilson read his message of war against Germany before the joint session of congress in April 1917.

Soon Ambassador Herrick was running around like a chorus girl sticking his mug in front of every camera that tried to get a "shot" at the young aviator. Even the ambassadorial pajamas that were conscripted to adorn Lindbergh's limbs occupied as much space in the newspapers as they would on a clothes line. Lindbergh, the son of a Minnesota radical suddenly became a world figure to whom kings and president were doing homage.

Lindbergh's feat placed him so far above the average king or capitalist potentate in courage and ability that they are not fit to wipe the grime of a day's flying from his countenance, but this was not the reason these parasites hailed the young flier. They wanted to bask in the warm rays of his reflected glory and leechlike suck into their degenerate political anatomies the popular life blood that a healthy, virile, pioneering aviator had inherited from his rebellious father who fought the capitalists all his life and died with their curses on his lips.

The harpies of the decadent European aristocracy and of the equally parasitical capitalist class moved to extract the maximum advantage from the young man's accomplishment. The French government, the tool of the French money lenders, speculators and industrialists, saw an opportunity to put in a good word in behalf of the cancellation of the French war debt to the United States, but the American government, while hailing France in eulogistic terms and stressing the friendly relations between the two countries shook its head sadly at the suggestion that "glorious France" should assume the ignoble role of an international dead beat. "Nothing doing on debt cancellation" said Washington in effect, "we like you, but we must have our dough, or at least keep the bill hanging over your head to bedevil your sleeping hours and render you more amiable to concessions that our bankers, industrial capitalists may demand in their future dealings with you."

The King of All the Belgians—that is what the son of the libertine Leopold calls himself—got a "piece" out of Lindbergh to use the language of sporting circles. (Least there be any misunderstanding, a little explanation of the term in quotes may be necessary. Boxers, wrestlers, runners, swimmers and other performers of this type are surrounded by hordes of professional promoters who live on those who take the punches, the half-nelsons and toe holds, those who crack their wind on the track or their lives in the swirling waters. Each human happy gets from twenty to one per cent of the earnings of the professional athlete. This is what is called getting a "piece out of him.")

The "piece" Albert of Belgium got out of Lindbergh was publicity and the opportunity to have his pictures taken with the young American. Perhaps the next time the monarch sends his agents to do a little panhandling in the United States, Morgan will have less difficulty in floating his loan when he reminds the investors that the king was a friend of the hero "Lindy."

Lindbergh went to England and visited the King in Buckingham Palace. I am not sure whether George consented to be snapped with the American birdman, but the Prince of Wales, who is equally at home in pub, dance hall or in front of a camera was hauled out to do a little bit of drumming for the empire. It also gave Ambassador Houghton a chance to figure in the news even tho by this time Lindbergh did not need any pajamas. It also gave the American ruling class a chance to take a couple of chuckles at the expense of their English "cousins" and an opportunity to impress upon the old empire the fact that their former colonial empire now has the ships, the planes and the aviators too, in case the old empire should try conclusions with her western rival.

Lindbergh talked peace and friendship between nations. Ambassador Herrick took advantage of the occasion to roar against Communism and the Soviet Union. All the capitalist jackals out of their lairs felt that this was the time, when the people of the world scanned the papers for news of this daring young man, to turn loose their blasts against the only government that is really for peace and against the revolutionary workingclass movement in all countries which would utilize aviation and



the American empire, he did not leave us in suspense very long.

At a banquet given in his honor at the Commodore Hotel, Lindbergh repeated his speech with a fresh addition. This is where Lindbergh comes out in the role of a militarist decoy. We quote from a report of his speech that appeared in the New York Times of Wednesday, June 15:

"In the meantime, the most important thing for us to do is to develop the trans-continental branch lines, which we already have. A commercial air service in America gives a reserve in case of war, which we can develop in no other way. Experienced pilots cannot be trained as quickly as airplanes can be built. We do not invite war; yet one of the surest ways of averting it is to have a trained personnel which can be mobilized quickly in case of war. A commercial air service will give us that personnel in the matter of fighting planes in case we are forced into conflict. Our planes in the army air port are the most developed in the world, although we have very few of them. And I have no hesitation in saying, without the least exaggeration, that the pilots of the United States army have no equal in the civilized world."

Of course we admit that it would be utopian to expect that even a strong willed person, placed in the position Lindbergh is in at this period of the heyday of American capitalism could resist the powerful influences that are being brought to bear on him by the ruling classes. No well informed person would believe for one moment that Lindbergh would receive the necessary financial backing or government sanction for his attempt unless the capitalists were perfectly sure of him. His financial backers risked their money on the flight in the hope that success would make their factories hum with increased business and the government knew what a valuable salesman for larger military appropriations the first man to fly across the Atlantic would be. If Lindbergh were a pacifist or an anti-militarist, instead of a willing tool of capitalism his welcome, when he arrived here would consist of a customs inspector going thru his baggage.

Last Wednesday Lindbergh was guest of honor at a luncheon given by the State Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association. The "fat boys" cheered him from the depths of their barrelled bellies. Lindbergh did not disappoint them.

This country did not want war he said. What country does? But the best way to avoid a war is to be prepared for it. So said the peaceful expatriate of Germany back in the peaceful spring of 1914. We have not a sufficient personnel nor enough equipment for our air force. To quote him directly:

"Commercial aviation should be developed in this country. The personnel and equipment that would result from such a development would be of great value in the event of war."

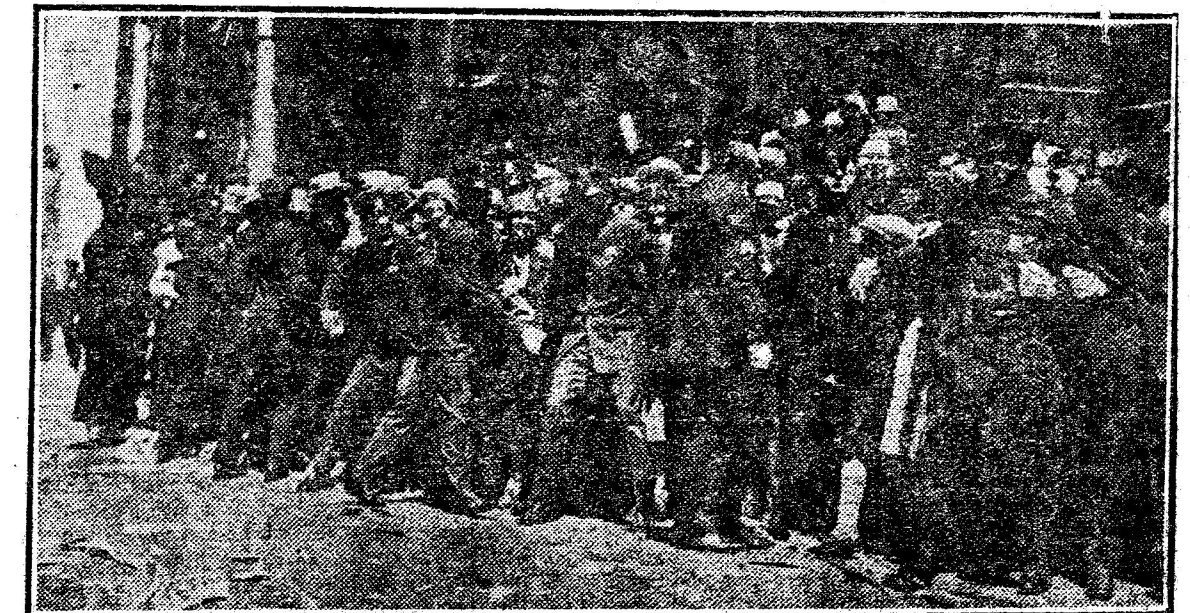
"New York would be a vulnerable spot in case of war, because it has not a proper airport. I hope in the near future this will be corrected."

This is the cut-and-dried preparedness propagandist and lest he might offend the feelings of the officer class and the manufacturers of battleships, heavy artillery and shells, Lindbergh showed that he is a good diplomat. He said:

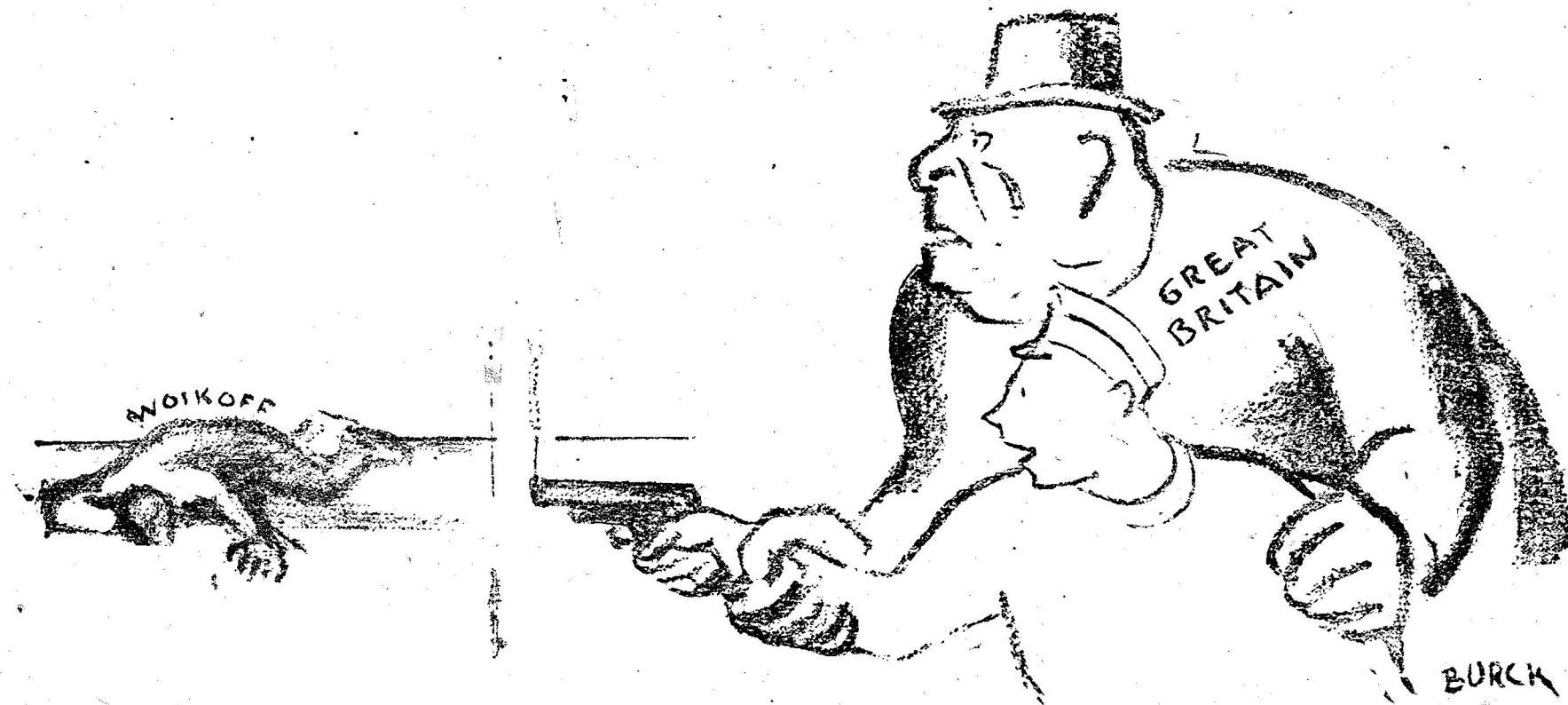
"The air force will never take the place of the army and navy, but the army and navy need a strong air force."

And those owners of billions stood on their seats and rocked the ceiling with their cheers. And well they might. Here was a godsend. The "Flyin' Fool" of aviation, had developed into the "Flyin' Tool" of American militarism.

## HOLDING NEW YORK'S VAST CROWDS IN CHECK



This snapshot shows the kind of work New York police have had to perform to prevent jostling crowds from overwhelming Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh. This photo was made an hour before he was due at this spot.



## The Chinese Revolution

### The Significance of the Social Element

The opinion is often expressed in Social-Democratic circles that the Chinese revolution is purely a bourgeois movement. In refutation of this standpoint, we may here cite some figures from Chinese, non-Communist sources as to the profundity of the social fermentation among the population. (Our sources in this connection are the publications of the "Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information," which publishes a weekly and a monthly report in English at Peking.)

The peasant organizations are rapidly increasing in number. At the beginning of March the number of organized peasants was as follows: ("Economic Bulletin" of March 2nd, 1927.)

Kwangtung	1,100,000
Kwangsi	50,000
Hunan	1,200,000
Hupoh	270,000
Kiangsi	150,000
Fukien	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,795,000</b>

In many parts, where the work of organization is still in an initial stage, the membership figures could not be ascertained. The returns for Fukien have been superseded. The number of organized farmers in these six provinces may without exaggeration be put at 3 millions.

The efficiency of these peasant organizations is depicted in a possibly exaggerated British report as follows: ("Times" of February 8th, 1927.)

"Immediately after the arrival of the Canton forces, Bolshevik agents started organizing peasant committees, which at present rule the entire province. They dictate the amount of the leases, and any landlord that offers resistance runs the risk of a sound thrashing. One landlord was killed, the workmen's union forcibly releasing the murderer, instituting an inquiry, and declaring the culprit to be innocent."

Other British reports ("Times" [Peking correspondent] of February 22nd, 1927) tell of fights between agricultural laborers and farmers; of the latter 60 are said to have been killed in the province of Kwangtung. "The peasants themselves now determine the amount of the leases," this report likewise says, "and any farmer that contradicts them is cried down as an 'imperialist.' One landowner was killed. The old system of ground lease has been abolished and new forms are being contemplated, it being intended that one tenth of the amount falls to the share of the peasant organization."

We are informed, moreover, that the peasant organizations "Red Lancers," "Black Lancers," and others, are armed and contributed not a little to the defeat of Wu Pei-fu.

We need quote no further facts. The movement has all the characteristics of a peasant revolution, though, in contradistinction to former peasant revolts, it is organized over a far wider area and is closely co-operating with the workers' organizations.

The trade union organizations of the workers reveal a similar rapid development. At Wuchang alone there were at the close of 1926 (as reported by the "Economic Bulletin," of November 27th, 1926) no less than 80 trade union organizations with a membership ranging from 30 to 9,000. (Apparently

the workers of each individual factory were at that time still organized separately). Altogether, there were in the town no less than 200,000 organized workers. At Shanghai the trade unions were, alternately, either outlawed or dominant in the town: in the latter cases the workers were armed. In March there were 108 trade union organizations with 287,042 members, ("Chinese Economic Bulletin" of April 2nd, 1927) without counting the seamen, dock workers, and business employes. The total probably now exceeds 350,000.

The following survey of the strike movement at Shanghai in 1926 deserves special interest. (From the "Chinese Economic Journal" of March 1927.)

In the course of the year there were 169 strikes in 165 factories employing 202,297 workers. The longest strike lasted 84 days, which is tremendously long for Chinese conditions. In one factory there were 9, in one 8, and in one 7 strikes in the course of the year; in 4 factories the workers struck 5 times. In a single month there were more than 50,000 workers on strike. This shows the intensity of the movement.

How heterogeneous the movement is, is demonstrated by the fact that the publication from which we quote enumerates no fewer than 71 different kinds of demands brought forward by the strikers. The most important of them were:

	Number of Cases
Increase of wages	71
Re-employment of discharged workers	35
Discharge or engagement of workers	26
Payment of wages for strike days	22
No discharge without adequate reason	24
Reduction or establishment of work-time	18

In reading this whole list of demands, we cannot but be struck by the very great number of "solidarity" demands (such as for the release of arrested workers in 10 cases) and the small proportion of demands for shorter working hours (only in 18 cases). The oppression of the workers is manifest by the fact that in 10 cases the demand put forward was for the abolition of corporal punishment! The outcome of the strike movement was as follows:

	Cases
All demands refused	61
Demands partially granted	55
All demands granted	27
Promise of investigation of claims	13
Lockout	2
Undecided	5

In the towns in which the Canton government ruled, the labor movement was yet more extensive and successful. This is one of the main reasons why the British bourgeoisie is filled with such bitter hatred for the Chinese revolution; it lessens their profits. The reports in the British press reflect the fury of the British bourgeoisie. A report from Hankow, e.g., says: ("Times" of February 22nd, 1927.)

"All categories of workers, from the house-boy to the coolie, are being encouraged to demand more and more wages. The workers in the foreign enterprises now demand the 54-hour week, an annual bonus equal in amount to one month's wages, and the settlement of all disputes by the trade unions. A large coal-mine, with a capital of 1.5 million pounds, is now under the sole control of the miners' trade

union, which sells the daily output for the account of its members."

"Strikes and demands for wage increases to quite an extravagant degree, are now the order of the day." ("Times" of February 8th, 1927.)

"Business has truly been paralyzed by the exorbitant demands of the trade unions." ("Times" of March 30th, 1927.)

"The demands of the trade unions under the Canton regime in China have become exaggerated, so that business is largely rendered impossible." ("Times" of March 23rd, 1927.)

There are innumerable reports of this kind in the British press, all showing how deeply the working classes of China have been stirred up by the revolution.

But not only peasants and workers, also the petty bourgeois circles have been affected. A special thorn in the eye of the British capitalists was the demands of the bank clerks.

"It was reserved for the trade union of Chinese servants and employes in the foreign banks to present a list of demands to their employers which exceeds anything ever experienced. All these employes speak English or some other foreign language and are fairly well educated. The majority of them surely possess learning enough to know that there must be a limit to working expenses if business is to thrive. The demands in question range from 60 to 570 per cent increases of salary." ("Times" of March 23, 1927.)

In view of these demands, all the banks closed down. So says a report three days later. In reality, however, this step was taken for the purpose of disturbing economic life at Hankow by a sort of financial or credit blockade.

The class struggle has penetrated far into the ranks of the petty bourgeoisie.

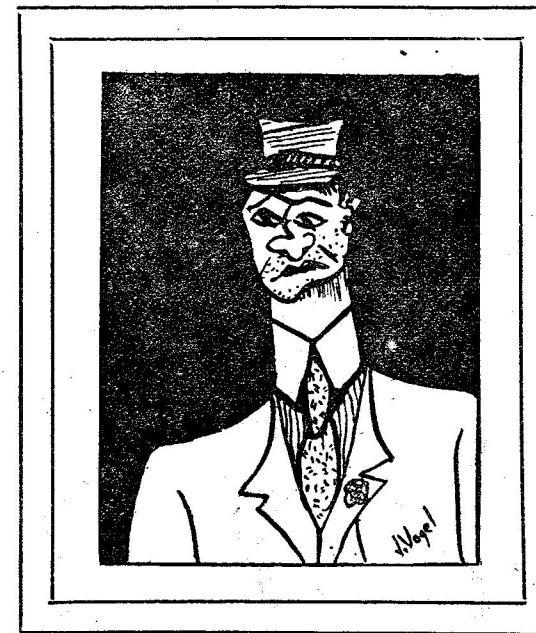
"The chambers of commerce (organs of the great merchant class), on which the full weight of this campaign against property fell, have been substituted by commercial organizations founded on revolutionary lines (obviously retail traders' organizations), while the members of the chambers of commerce are persecuted as traitors and money-grabbers." ("Times" of February 22nd, 1927.)

The 450 millions of people in China are in a process of revolution. With the exception of the feudal landowners and the military cliques, all classes of the population are taking part in this movement. By the treachery of Chiang Kai-shek, the bourgeoisie has separated itself from the revolution and gone over to the camp of the counter-revolution. By acting thus, the bourgeoisie has also betrayed the anti-imperialist emancipation movement for it is impossible at the same time to fight against the proletariat and the general mass of the peasantry on the one hand and against the imperialists on the other. The bourgeoisie has surrendered unconditionally to the imperialists. The situation may be said to be clearer now, inasmuch as China must either remain bourgeois under the yoke of the imperialists, or else become free under the lead of the proletariat and in opposition to the bourgeoisie. This state of affairs is a guarantee for the continuation of the revolution, even if a relapse sets in for the time being.

By E. VARGA

## "Contest Editor" (A Story)

By ALEX JACKINSON



MORTON BRILL paid little or no attention to the many people who pressed against his knees as he sat in the crowded subway train. He was thinking, not of life's usual perplexities but of figures. Decimals, ones, and oughts formed curious links and danced grotesque rituals in his head. In front of him was the tabloid into which he gazed diffidently. Unable to concentrate on the news, he shifted his eyes to the right, where a girl was reading the same paper. He watched her turn the pages, then focussed his glance at the men and women, crowding to reach for a strap. Sometime later he looked thru the window, as the downtown bound train rolled to a stop. It was 14th Street and he should have alighted at Grand Central. Hurriedly arising he pushed his way thru the center door, crossed the platform to the other side, and rode up one station.

At the uptown branch of Peabody and Wicks where Brill was employed as margin clerk, activity started. Upon arriving he exchanged "good mornings" with those who acknowledged his entrance and took his usual seat at a high desk table. From a drawer he extracted a green eyeshade which he fitted over his brow. A look of mild interest nestled over his face as he made an effort to concentrate on the numerous bond receipts lying before him. He couldn't, the figures still swam before his eyes, clogging thoughtful concentration.

The room gradually began to take on the aspects which characterize a bond broker's office. Runners carrying securities began filtering thru the door. Telephones buzzed. Clerks darted from desk to desk. Typewriters clicked noisily. Orders to buy and sell were heard, and news tickers began to reel out coils of price quotations. Holdings were imperiled! A tension of anxiety gripped everybody, even Brill soon relaxed into a state of busy occupation. The pen he was constantly dipping into an inkwell ran up and down the ledger in slow deliberate strokes.

It was nearing eleven o'clock. Another clerk working alongside of Brill winked his eye. "How's the old contest getting on Brill?" Morton made no reply, an enigmatic smile broke thru his lips, which faded away in an instant. "Leave him alone, he's figuring out how to spend the ten thousand dollars," chimed in another. Still no answer, other than a grunt was evoked from Brill.

The staff's favorite sport, that of kidding Mr. Brill, commenced, and promised to continue indefinitely. At times this jocular horseplay was justified, as there was something about his person that invited ridicule. Just what it was is difficult to determine, it may be attributed to the seriousness with which he took the jests, or perhaps his appearance, yet Morton Brill was, much to his discomfort the butt of constant jokes.

This person Brill was a type, nay, more than that, a formula, symbol—a perfect example of the petty bourgeois circle he gravitated in. In the office, he, for reasons of antiquity became a fixture. People grew used to seeing him at his desk, as to the desk itself. He seemed to belong there. Lacking entirely in initiative or intelligence he regulated his habits by standards. Brill did only what the "best people" did, and to him they represented the successful in life. The ones to be looked up to, admired, and imitated.

His own life was so totally devoid of interest that for sheer want of something to occupy his time with he thrilled at other people's victories and grieved at other people's losses. Minding someone else's business was his chief source of enjoyment, and as a result his head became a walking almanac. He could tell you without a minute's hesitation how many divorce cases the Supreme Court handled last year, or the salaries and income taxes of famous movie stars. In this fashion he sublimated his mental vacuum into an illusory region, where he fancied himself being a man of importance.

His dress was orderly, usually a blue serge suit covered his spavined frame. He was partly bald, thin faced, and a pair of spectacles always stuck on his nose. To him, another genuine pleasure unfolded in strutting about exclusive hotel lobbies on Sundays. For such occasions he would wear an open wing collar and a polka dotted bat tie. He studied himself in the mirror before starting on his excursion. "I look like a banker with this hat on" would pass thru his mind as he fitted on some head covering. Simultaneously with such thoughts, a smile would animate his features. Brill really believed that people were impressed by his appearance, the one look was sufficient to convince any observer that he was a poser, a mimicker indulging in a carnival pantomime.

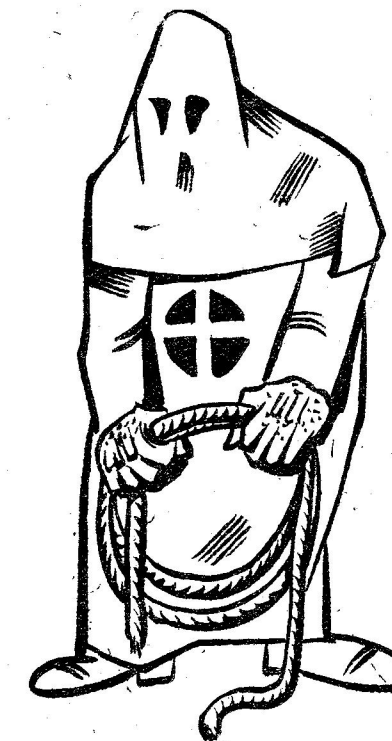
His vices, if such they can be called, fitted in with his virtues. Whenever a play was about to be censored he made it a point to see it. Or should he read of a salacious book, on the verge of suppression by the authorities he would secretly read it in the library, tho openly ape, "The younger generation must be safeguarded, even at the cost of liberty from this civilization." All such quotations he politely borrowed from the editorial page of his tabloid.

At a late age he learned how to dance, but never correctly, and as a result his wife seldom went anywhere with him, outside of the neighboring vaudeville house. In company, should the political situation be discussed, he would break in, with an authoritative tone. "I don't think Mr. So and So has a chance to become president. He lacks the fibre of which leaders are molded." Or, "Europe will never recover her economic balance unless our country cancels its debts." These sporadic outbreaks of learning only betrayed the complete ignorance he lived in.

Of such characteristics was Brill. His one delight was participating in contests. It mattered not what the contest was about, he joined them all. If some company advertised for a slogan Morton Brill was certain to offer suggestions. This he kept up until it became his pet diversion. His vigilance was once rewarded by his receiving a suit of underwear from a concern for whom he composed a four line stanza. Another time he won a pair of theatre tickets for a correct crossword puzzle. This greatly inflated his fatuous pride, for Brill was one of those asinine beings in whose imagination little deeds swell to heroic proportions.

At present he was partaking in the presidential picture contest run by his favorite tabloid. Each day three different cuts were printed, and it was the task of participants to cut out those parts and reconstruct them, so as to make the correct face of a former president. Their next duty was to guess his name and in what year he held office. Into this contest Brill pitched in with a remarkable zeal.

Since its inauguration he laid everything else aside in a determined effort to win the first prize of "\$10,000." Every evening, upon returning from work, he would closet himself in a room and begin to clutter up the house with fragments of newspapers. At times he would ask his wife, who looked



### HE HATES THE NIGGERS

He hates the niggers. For two dollars and seventy-five cents a day he puts out advertising circulars. He eats, rooms, and dresses accordingly. But by God the niggers were brot here to be slaves and not have votes like white men! He hates the niggers.

HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

on with interest to verify his judgment. When she offered an opinion which didn't coincide with his, he'd snap, "Your crazy, this can't be Madison, don't you know he wore a mustache when he was president."

To aid him in achieving his goal, Brill bought an Atlas out of which he cut every president's picture and used them for comparison with his own. That he thought was a bit of ingenuity, no one else would think of.

In a short time this contest became an obsession with him. He dreamt, spoke, and thought about it without using discretion as to time and place. In the subway or at the office he would suddenly lay aside his work and begin concentrating on the correctness of some cut which puzzled him. At such moments the \$10,000 would swim before his eyes. He couldn't get it out of his mind, so he did the very opposite and allowed his imagination full reign, and always imagining that he would be the winner. As the contest became more difficult Brill became more irritable, and extremely jealous of every other person competing with him.

There was a deep motive underlying his mad desire to win. For the past twelve years Brill was glued down to a salary on which he was barely able to get along. He sensed somehow that a premature senility was beginning to hover about his middle age and wanted to safeguard against it. In an effort to do so, he at one time invested one hundred dollars in a stock of which he lost almost half. That cured him of further gambling.

As can be expected of one possessing his eccentricities, Brill was a staunch believer. Nothing could shake his faith in the belief that fate would finally reward him by bestowing the prize upon him. It gave him immense pleasure to think about it. He began to live on that one hope, which soon became the reef on which he clung to life.

Then came a day when the last of the series appeared. Brill stayed away from work then, having a cigar clerk whom he patronized phone his employer that he was ill. Instead he hid off to the library where he spent all day going over the pictures. He carefully fitted, refitted and pasted together the many parts, making slight changes here and there. Toward evening he finally sealed them in an envelope, and with a heart full of anticipation mailed them.

Following that came a long period of watchful waiting, sometimes varied by agonizing despair. The very next morning he phoned the newspaper to see whether his contribution arrived. "No information given over the phone," drifted thru the receiver. He was crestfallen. A day later he called in person, and was informed that it would take at least a month before the winner was announced. Ere the week elapsed he called again.

During this time his mind began to undergo a complete change. Brill began to live in a state of unreality. He often envisioned his name in bold headlines, "Mr. Morton Brill winner of the \$10,000 picture contest." He worked himself into a lethal fever thinking about it. His eyelids would flutter, and his mouth broaden into what once served as a smile as he did. This phantom chasing became an inseparable part of his daily routine. As a result he could no longer think clearly, and made constant errors in his work. He didn't even get the usual extra week's pay when he was fired.

To his wife he said that he was "laid off," but she instinctively sensed the true reason. His conduct was, if anything, more accentuated at home.

Mrs. Brill was a former choir singer who married Morton at a mature age. There was nothing romantic about their meeting, and subsequent marriage. Both believed in the "sanctity of the home," tho neither could explain what that meant. In time they adjusted their mental faculties to think in one direction, and their marriage ran smoothly thru the years. In Morton's placid demeanor Mrs. Brill saw something she alone termed as poise. And in her Brill saw the ideal wife, obedient, thrifty and virtuous. They had two children which partly filled the empty gaps in their lives.

Of recent days Brill's conduct took a turn for the worse. With the loss of his position came the increased desire to win, and he made no effort to find another one. "The ten thousand dollars will put me on easy street," he kept telling and convincing himself that such would be the case. Brill already figured out how best to invest the money. His wife attempted to cheer him by sympathetic noddings of her head, but then seeing that encouragement only increased his abnormal attitude she said nothing, but inwardly worried a great deal.

With victory Brill envisioned himself becoming a man of men. His name would be read by millions, and envied by still more. This puffed his insufferable ego to lofty heights. One day he spent six hours writing a statement in which he credited his success to "clean living and a love for his wife." He believed the newspaper would want such a thing of him, and even dug up an old photo of himself to accompany it.

Just what brought about his complete breakdown cannot be ascertained, but symptoms of it began to show the day after he mailed his offering. It was now a month later, and as the days passed into weeks his department, became more mechanical.

(Continued on page 6)