

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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

Vol. IV. No. 135.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$8.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1927

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

Price 3 Cents

SLUG FUR PICKETS AND ARREST UNITY COMMITTEE

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

ONLY another parley! This is about the only comment worth making on the arms parley which opened yesterday in Geneva on the initiative of the United States. London papers have given a bare total of six columns to the parley and the admiralty is decidedly opposed to reducing the number of cruisers considered necessary to defend the imperial trade routes from the rest of the "civilized" world. Out of a sense of politeness the British and Japanese governments may send delegates but they will hold on to their daggers.

THE recent meeting of the council of the league of nations dispersed without having accomplished anything more important than proving what a devil of a time a group of bandits have in getting along together. Chamberlain came, primed to organize a united front against the Soviet Union. The other bandit representatives were willing, but each one had a different motive and they could not come to terms. This time will not be the last and they will try again. In the meantime the U. S. S. R. will be gaining strength and the workers of the workers in militancy.

THE Monte Carlo casino is almost as good a paying proposition as an American oil well. The report for the fiscal year ending March 1926 shows an income of 29,000,000 gold marks with a net profit of 17,000,000 marks. The comparison with an American oil company is not so good. We will take an insurance company. The oil companies take a chance sometimes and always lay out some dough on development but the insurance companies like the gambling joint, invest nothing and take no chances.

THAT it makes no difference how one gets the money, provided he manages to dodge the hangman in getting it, is proven by the high esteem in which Basil Zaharoff, the multi-millionaire Greek, is held among the chancelleries of Europe. Zaharoff made most of his money running a gambling den in Monte Carlo. During the war he helped out the British and was honored by the British government. He was also behind various Greek revolutions in the interest of the British government. "It is interesting to observe" comments a Monaco correspondent of the New York Herald-Tribune "that a number of shares of stock are owned by religious organizations." And so it is but not surprising.

THE "duce"—this is what the black-shirt dictator of Italy calls himself—has provided the unfortunate people of that country with another weekly sensation. He has issued a decree reducing rents. His famous "charter of labor" was at the expense of the workers and according to reliable information its promulgation was followed by strikes and by armed uprisings in several parts of Italy. If there is anything to Mussolini's latest move, it is merely an effort to placate the masses. Benito is sitting on a volcano. After all, a minority cannot forever hold the majority in check even by means of violence when the policy of the minority is detrimental to the interests of the majority.

TO prove he appreciates heroism, devotion to the interests of humanity, civilization, christianity, pure womanhood, etc., the secretary of the navy, Mr. Wilbur, highly commended the American naval officer who opened fire on unarmed Chinese in Nanking, slaughtering hundreds of them. Mr. Wilbur was pleased that the bombardment was "excellently executed" a statement that will be concurred in by the fathers, mothers, and other survivors of the victims of American heroism.

ISN'T this hell? A Polish preacher who denied that the devil exists is sent to prison. Now he knows that he was wrong. Granted all the ingenuity that the old rascal is credited with we doubt if the devil could invent a more trying place of torment than a Polish prison according to the reports made on those institutions by impartial investigators. The Polish ruling class is logical. Here a man might get into trouble by ostentatiously denying the existence of a god, the he could go as far as he liked with the devil. The Polish real- (Continued on Page Four)

POLICE AND GANGSTERS BEATING-UP FUR PICKETS, NEW YORK



The Comrades Are on the Job!

Lower Bronx Branch 1 of New York writes: "The Lower Bronx comrades, true to their principles, under the leadership of its active executive committee, is straining all its resources and the full activity of its membership to achieve the maximum result for The DAILY WORKER Sustaining Fund and membership drive. Besides a number of new members taken in during a short time, \$320.00 has been collected for keeping up the great fight for our cause, The DAILY WORKER."

Sarah Victor of Detroit sends \$112.00; from Shop Nucleus No. 9, Section 2, \$20.00; Section 6 sends \$20.00; the Russian Women's Progressive Club \$15.00; Street Nucleus No. 10, Section 3, \$10.00; Fred Miller, \$10.00; Section 3, Street Nucleus 6, \$15.00; John Staniloin, \$1.00; Dr. Rivkin, \$5.00; Jessie Shilkovsky, \$3.00; Pauline Grekin, \$3.00.

From the Chinese Workers of C. L. P. of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, comes a donation with the message, "The imposition of the fine upon The DAILY WORKER has created a great deal of indignation towards the imperialists."

These comrades have set the pace. The entire country must follow. Now is the time to fall in line to raise the necessary funds for our appeal.

AMERICAN PLUTES COMMUNIST YOUTH TO REVOLT IMMINENT PLANNED TO KILL Discuss War Threat AS RIGHTS KILL SOVIET LEADERS At Plenary Session CANTON PARADER

Made Especial Effort to Murder Krassin

MOSCOW, June 20.—Eight to ten thousand francs was the price paid in advance to white guards by the imperialist bank, oil and industrial magnates for the murder of well-known leaders of the Soviet Union, says an Izvestia editorial commenting on confessions made by captured spies.

Particularly strenuous efforts were made to assassinate M. Krassin by the British Secret Service, Anglo-American business men and the Noble Company, the editorial says.

Referring to the howl of "indignation" that the capitalist press has raised over the execution of the twenty white guards, the Izvestia says, "Had not the signal been given for a new series of terrorist acts, many of the twenty executed white guards would now be alive. Workers and peasants would have forgotten their great revolutionary responsibilities if they had not answered by a straight blow to these cowardly attacks from behind."

The Izvestia continues: "The workers and peasants have given a terrible lesson to the capitalist world by proving that the big stick is not always in the hands of the majority."

Points to White Terror. Answering charges of the hypocritical British press that the execution of the twenty White Guards was "barbaric," Pravda points out that in the first ten months of 1926, 356 Communists were killed and almost 50,000 imprisoned in Bulgaria; that in the United States during the first six months of 1926, forty-two workers were killed by the ruling class, 820 wounded and 2,078 imprisoned. In Lithuania, the Pravda says, Communists and Communist sympathizers are subjected to electric torture.

(Special to Daily Worker.)

MOSCOW, June 20.—The struggle against the danger of war and work in the trade unions are the principal items in the program of the ordinary plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist Youth International which opened here.

Many mass meetings are being held in Leningrad, to protest against the sentence of the Polish tribunal on Voikoff's murderer.

A special paper will be issued on Monday by the Federation of Soviet Writers dealing with the threat of an imperialist war against the Soviet Union. Numerous distinguished foreign authors have sent cablegrams to the editorial staff protesting against the threat of a new war.

"Billy" Sunday Shrieks For Blood of Sacco and Vanzetti in Interview

BOSTON, June 20.—"Give them the juice; burn them if they're guilty; that's the way to handle it."

Rev. Billy Sunday was talking to reporters at the state house today, discussing the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, framed-up Italian workers.

"Didn't a reverend, Charles Richardson, go to the chair?" he said. "I'm tired of having these foreigners, these radicals, come over here and tell us what we shall do."

Although he did not discuss the case with Governor Alvan T. Fuller, the evangelist said the governor was "handling it just right."

The "Rev. Richardson" referred to by the energetic evangelist was electrocuted after being convicted of poisoning a young girl.

Feng Prepares for New Advance on Peking

SHANGHAI, June 20.—Armed revolts against the right wing are imminent in Canton according to reports received here. Workers and peasants in Kwangtung Province are reported to be arming themselves to take over the government of the province and end the right wing reign of terror.

A worker was killed by the police when the right wing authorities attempted to break up a huge protest meeting against the Chiang Kai-shek terrorism. Following the murder of the worker, thousands of demonstrators proceeded to the government offices and demanded the immediate punishment of the murderers.

Reports received here from Canton several days ago stated that two regiments have revolted against Chiang Kai-shek in Fukien Province and had declared their allegiance to the Hankow government. Other dispatches received here report armed revolts against Chiang Kai-shek throughout the southern provinces. Chiang's fall according to these reports seems to be imminent.

Appoint Feng Honan Chairman. Special to the Daily Worker.

CHENGCHOW, June 20.—The conference of Nationalist and Kuomintang leaders held here in considering the reorganization of Honan, Shensi and Kansu have elected General Feng Yu-hsiang chairman of the Political Council for all three provinces and chairman of the Honan Governmental Commission.

The conference gave General Feng Yu-hsiang further instructions regarding the campaign against Chang Tso-lin. General Tang Shen-chi's troops needed rest and reorganization. (Continued on Page Two)

CONFLICTS RISE BETWEEN POWERS AT GENEVA MEET

United States Resents British Demands

GENEVA, June 20.—The conference for reduction of naval armaments opened here today with representatives of three countries, the United States, England and Japan as regular delegates, while France had an observer and Italy had a "reporter," to inform the fascist world of the diplomatic maneuvers carried on openly and covertly.

At the first session the antagonisms between the three powers flared forth, proving that the struggle in the Pacific for control of China and the Far East, determines their policies.

Extend Washington Program.

Hugh Gibson, chief of the American delegation, proposed that the ratio agreed upon at the Washington conference of 1921-22 be extended to cover all remaining classes of naval craft. That ratio was 5-5-3—equal forces for the United States and a three-fifths strength for Japan.

Following the cheap propaganda of the Coolidge administration which puts forth a crude pacifism as a cloak for its imperialist plundering and its preparations for new wars, Gibson indulged in a great deal of twaddle about peace, elimination of competition in naval armaments, etc.

Britain Opposes Plan.

The spokesman for Great Britain, the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty in the tory cabinet of forgery, murder and provocation, proposed reduction of the tonnage of ships to 7,500, so that the maximum cruising radius from a naval base would be 2,000 miles. This is favorable to Britain because she has a world-wide chain of naval bases and the greatest distance that separates any two of them is 1,600 miles, while the closest United States base to Japan is 3,400 miles distance.

Japan Has Own Program

Admiral Viscount Saito, representing the new Tanaka cabinet of Japan, which favors the revival of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, scrapped at the Washington conference, opposes the application of the 5-5-3 ratio to auxiliary vessels and if the United States presses such a proposal in the tri-partite naval conference Japan will reserve the right to raise the question of naval bases, and will particularly suggest restrictions regarding the bases at Hawaii, it was learned today. Saito declared that the extension of the 5-5-3 ratio to other craft was dangerous. "Such radical departure from existing conditions as may be calculated to shake the foundations on which a nation's sense of security rests should be carefully avoided," declared Saito.

The general shiftiness and evasion of the Japanese delegation (Continued on Page Two)

GOLD AND THIRTY-EIGHTH CONVENTION DELEGATES PICKED FOR JAILING

Matthew Woll's Gangsters Use Iron Bars to Batter Wienick, Englander, Glantzman

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Gangsters broke loose in the fur district yesterday and slugged and carved three officials of the Joint Board. Lead pipes, knives and steel bars littered the sidewalk after the attack as the yeggs fled from the scene of the outrage.

It is hard to indulge in impartial news reporting after a dose of New York's gangsters. Impartiality aids and abets the enemy.

The enemies are gangsters—tight-waisted and dapper, "hopheads" and sluggers from the dives on the east side. Kid Dropper's gang, Curly's gang, Frenchy's gang, Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. renegade—suave and "impartial"—McGrady—the Association of Fur Manufacturers—Cohen & Kalbfleish, boss furriers—Americanism—the New York Times—the blue-bellied cops armed with cold-looking gats—police connivance.

Wholesale Arrests.

As 38 of the left wing delegates to the Washington Convention of the International Fur Workers' Union appeared on the picket line yesterday morning the police swooped down and without the slightest provocation arrested all of them.

Gold in Police Net.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board was amongst those arrested. Gold's appearance on the picket line was the signal for an enthusiastic turn-out. The fur district between 22nd and 30th Street between Fifth and Seventh Avenues was jammed with thousands of fur strikers.

Delegates Slugged.

At 8:15 a taxi dashed to the east curb of Sixth Avenue between 22nd and 23rd Street, six gangsters leaped themselves upon a group of furrier delegates and in a fraction of a minute Sam Wienick, an international furrier delegate was lying unconscious on the sidewalk. Harry Englander, a left wing delegate from Toronto was hit on the shoulder with a steel bar and his clothing was badly torn. Phillip Glantzman, a New York delegate was brutally beaten on the body. Metal pipes beating on human heads make an ugly sound. Wienick was taken to a nearby drug store where first aid was administered. His clothing was splashed with blood and being of slight physique he wilted under the excruciating pain. Not a sound escaped from his lips however. He continually asked that news of his condition be kept from his wife.

Morris Langer another furrier delegate of Newark was also slugged.

400 Police on Job.

The police doubled their forces in the fur district yesterday. There were over 400 uniform cops on hand to see that "justice" was done. It was as Wienick and co-workers will testify. A cordon of police, in some cases fifteen feet apart, ringed the district. It would have been impossible to sneeze without a cop being aware of it. Still a gang of armed thugs managed to wound and maim a group of peaceful picketing workers—and get out of the heavily policed area without an arrest. There were at least twenty police on every street in the district. There are none so blind as those who will not see.

Cops Brutal.

They managed to spot over 150 picketers who managed to get into groups of more than five and were immediately hustled over to the 7th Precinct Police Station on 30th Street. During these mass arrests it is always interesting to contrast the fine, intelligent faces of the furriers with the brutal, beefy faces of their captors.

Armed Camp.

The fur district yesterday looked like an armed camp. Mounted police clattered and tore up one street and down another. Groups of newspaper photographers stood huddled about with cameras ready for action. Reporters with blue cards in their handbags accompanied the plain-clothes men in search of action.

The usual scene of police brutality was enacted at the 7th Precinct Police station as the arrested picketers were being shoved into the Black Maria. For fine points in brutal meanness go to a New York cop. A shove with his stick in the small of the back, a twist of a girl's wrist are but a few of the methods which are employed.

Courageous Girls.

As one girl was being jammed into the "wagon" a push from the back sent her sprawling on her face. Her comrades were singing the workers' (Continued on Page Two)

NO CALL FOR ANY MASS PICKETING ISSUED BY LEWIS

Speaking Tour Spent in Discussing Costs

(By A Worker Correspondent.)

NEW KINGSTON, Pa., June 20.—A mass meeting was held this afternoon under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America at which President Lewis, Vice President Murray, Vasi A. Bittner and Pat. Fagan spoke. A crowd between four and five thousand came to the meeting to hear these speakers, expecting to hear something about what plans these officers had for relief, picketing and various other phases of the strike but they were very badly disappointed as not a word was mentioned about these all important subjects.

Instead of organizing a system of relief for the miners and leading mass demonstrations at the mines now working, they said that the Pittsburg Coal Co. is losing money by operating with scab labor and that the Valley Camp Coal Co. is almost bankrupt. This is unimportant to the coal miners as they are not fighting just these two coal companies but all of the coal operators in the state of Pennsylvania and the rest of the United States. If these two companies would go bankrupt this would not change the miners' problems in the least.

The needs of the miners' union today are the two most important things that Lewis and the other speakers failed to mention, namely, mass picketing and relief for the miners and their families. Without relief funds no strike can be carried on for any length of time. At present there is little or no relief given with the result that there are many who are in actual need. But this did not seem to worry Lewis in the least. What worried him the most was if Jim Paisleys' god would justify the action of the Valley Camp Coal Co. in trying to cut the wages of its miners.

Need Picketing.

Another very important question which all of the speakers failed to mention was picketing. Without picketing no strike can be won. A few pickets can be easily chased away from the mine and therefore can do little or no good. But what is needed is an organized picket line under the leadership of the International, district and sub-district officers, taking in thousands of miners to approach the non-union men and induce them not to scab and break the strike.

Injunction Against Newark Teamsters Is Given to Employers

NEWARK, June 20.—Vice-chancellor Backs of the court of chancery has once more hastened to comply with the bosses' application for an injunction against labor. In the present instance he has granted an order against the Teamsters' locals 416, 641, 825 of the stationery and operating engineers.

Yards Crippled.

150 teamsters and chauffeurs of 14 material yards have been on strike for the past three weeks, demanding an increase in wages. In making their application to the court the employers cited the time-honored complaint that the union was "interfering with commerce."

The 14 yards are completely crippled, according to Fred Carlin.

SLUG FURRIERS; ARREST BEN GOLD

(Continued from Page One)
fighting song, "Solidarity Forever"—she came up from her fall, singing. With fighting guts like this being displayed every hour, every day, on the picket line it is no wonder that the Wolls and McGrady's are frightened that their meal-tickets stand in hourly jeopardy.

Indecent Treatment.
Nor is police brutality all that the girl-striker has to endure. Three girls were released from Welfare Island this morning. The stories they tell remind one of the dirty reports which came out of the Ruhr during the French occupation.

When Celia Lichtman, Anna Isaacson and Lillian Kabakow were taken over to Welfare Island after refusing to pay a fine to Judge Rosenbluth in the Jefferson Market Police court, they were herded with more than a hundred prostitutes. When they arrived at the island they were taken before the prison doctor who asked them to prepare for venereal examination. They protested that they were not prostitutes. This chivalrous modern Hippocrates countered by saying, "You can never tell a book by its cover."

Doped.
The girls were even warned by the matron of the institution to take particular care to guard themselves against infection through contact with the unfortunate inmates. During their stay on the island the food was heavily doctored with saltpetre and sandalwood oil, venereal remedies, so that they were unable to eat. They were sent to the island by Judge Rosenbluth, who, we understand has daughters of his own.

Leaders Jailed.
As the left wing leaders were being held in the cells in the Jefferson Market Police court thousands of strikers were waiting at Cooper Union expecting their leaders to be released so that the scheduled meeting could be held. It was at this meeting that the Unity Committee was to outline its plans for instituting peace in the fur industry in New York city.

Issues Statement.
Harry Englander, chairman of the Toronto left wing Joint Board, was appointed chairman of the committee. Before the gangsters set upon him this morning, Englander issued the following statement:

The 48 seated and unseated delegates who withdrew from the Washington convention of the International Fur Workers' Union will hold a conference in New York city today. The conference will take place at the Manhattan Lyceum Hall, 66 East Fourth St., and will begin at 11 a. m. after all the delegates return from the picket line.

Represent Majority.
These 48 delegates come from the 14 largest locals of the International

THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS

By Margaret Larkin.

A new pamphlet of interest to every militant in or out of the trade unions.

Giving the history of the valiant struggle in the needle trades—briefly and clearly.

Issued by the Joint Board of the Cloak, Skirt, Dress and Reeler Makers' Unions.

10 CENTS.

On American Labor read also:

- THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT By Wm. F. Duane 8.15
- LABOR LIQUIDATORS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM By Jay Lovestone 8.10
- LEFT WING UNIONISM By David J. Sosnos 8.15
- THE WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS By Theresa Wolfson 8.15
- THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF MOTHER JONES 8.15

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\$1.00 INSURES YOU FOR 6 MONTHS!

Thru an oversight, the words: "to be continued" were omitted at the end of the leading article in the June issue of "THE COMMUNIST".

"PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR PARTY"

by JAY LOVESTONE,

but we tip you off now so that you can rush in your sub and be sure of getting the concluding instalment of that important article in the July issue. Pin \$1.00 to your name and address and you are protected for 6 months against missing the fundamental analysis of American problems published monthly in

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SCENE ON THE NEW YORK FUR STRIKE PICKET LINE



and represent 95 per cent of the International membership.

"The Unity Conference will establish a permanent body for the promotion of peace and unity in the international union. The unity movement was initiated by the Joint Board of Toronto, Canada, and was spurred by the International and A. F. of L. officials at the Washington conference.

"The 48 delegates are determined not to permit Matthew Woll arbitrarily to dictate and boss the unions and override their local autonomy."

Matthew Woll and Edward F. McGrady yesterday answered this statement with lead pipes, steel bars and gangsters' knives.

Elect Silverstein President.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—After a great deal of chaos and disorder, Philip Silverstein of Brooklyn, was "elected" president of the International Fur Workers Union at the closing session of its "convention" here.

Many were nominated but declined, so in desperation a motion was made by one of the delegates to leave the office of president open, and allow the general executive board to select him later.

Oizer Schactman, who was presiding, refused to accept the motion claiming that it was not constitutional. "If the convention cannot decide who they want for president and want to leave it to the general executive board, they will have to change the constitution," declared Schactman.

Plenty of Disorder.
Confusion then reigned supreme in the convention hall. Seeing that the meeting was in disorder, an adjournment was held to "talk over the matter."

After the end of the recess it was announced that Silverstein would accept the presidency of the union.

H. Begoon was selected as general secretary treasurer. The other members of the general executive board are: I. Charles Geminar, Peter Luchi, S. Falbern, Charles Steaky, Frank Corr, J. Millstein, H. Kalmaki, M. Fusha, M. Harris, I. Dessen and I. Winnick.

Feinstone Wants "Unity"
Morris Feinstone, of the United Hebrew Trades of New York addressed the "convention" as the representative of the red-baiting Committee For the Preservation of Trade Unions. He urged the delegates not to fight among themselves for personal advantages, that had shown itself several times during the last hours of the meeting.

Killed By L. I. Train.
Efforts were being made today to identify the body of a man, about fifty-five, who was killed by a Long Island Railroad train while walking the tracks 500 feet east of Woodside, Queens, station.

LOSES JOB FOR LEAK IN PLANS FOR MEXICO WAR

Sheffield May Follow Military Attache

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Because he was careless enough to permit certain documents containing the state department's plans for fomenting a clerical revolution in Mexico, to get into the hands of President Calles, Colonel Edward Davis, American military attache to Mexico City, has lost his job.

The documents were a startling revelation of the state department's Mexican policy. They not only called for cooperation with oil barons and religious fanatics in fomenting a revolution in Mexico, but are said to have contained plans for the actual invasion of the country by American troops.

How the documents, which are beyond a shadow of a doubt authentic, got into the hands of President Calles, remains a mystery. It is known, however, that they were removed from the office of Colonel Davis—and Colonel Davis is as a result without his job.

Sheffield May Go, Too.
Although the war department has maintained the strictest silence about the incident, it is known that the secretary of war and Assistant Secretary of State Olds were considerably worried about it. Repeated conferences were held and Colonel Davis was recalled from Mexico City.

It is definitely known that Ambassador Sheffield and Secretary of State Davis have been conferring about the leak in American plans for an open war on Mexico. That Ambassador Sheffield will also lose his job as a result of the incident is more than likely.

REVOLT IMMINENT AS RIGHTS KILL CANTON PARADER

(Continued from Page One)
tion and have been withdrawn to Hankow.

Expose Honan Campaign.
HANKOW, June 20.—The National revolutionary government has issued the following statement: "The Honan inquiry shows that the events in Honan were an imperialist and militarist attempt to crush the revolution, while the revolutionary troops were engaged against the Mukden troops."

Drive Out Rights.
CHANGSHA, June 20.—The counter-revolutionary putsch has fallen thru and Hsu Kai-shiang, who engineered it, has fled. Shau Liang, nominated by the Nationalist War Council, has taken over command and has ordered labor and peasants' unions to resume their work. He has promised to restore the full legality of the unions.

"Indemnity" For Japan.
WUHAN, June 20.—The Nationalist government has agreed to pay the Japanese government for "damages" sustained in the "attack" on the Japanese concession at Hankow.

Needle Trade Defense CONFLICTS RISE BETWEEN POWERS AT GENEVA MEET

(Continued from Page One)
caused considerable apprehension on the part of the American outfit, who view with great apprehension the fact that the conference called by Coolidge will result in a joint Anglo-Japanese attack upon American naval strength and an attempt to prevent the extension of American naval bases.

Washington Resents Proposals.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Great Britain's counter proposals to the American naval program, presented at Geneva today, met an unfavorable reception in Washington today.

Public comment was, of course, withheld, but frank criticism of the British suggestions was voiced privately by naval experts and officials intimately concerned with the world naval situation.

The heart of the British program is considered to be the suggestion that the tonnage of cruisers be limited to 7,500, and that the armament be reduced from 8-inch guns to 6-inch guns.

Naval experts consider this proposal a clever move on the part of Britain's experts to gain for their country a marked advantage in cruiser strength. The "joker" in it is that Britain circles the globe with her naval bases, and long cruising radius is not vitally necessary to her because of the comparatively short distances between her bases.

Razing Calvin Coolidge.
The political sharpshooters in Washington see in the early collapse of the naval conference another chance to roast Cal Coolidge. Refusing to participate in conferences called by the other powers, the white house pee-wee decided to call one of his own. France and Italy received invitations, but flatly refused to participate. Only Britain and Japan accepted and at the first session, a very short one, the antagonisms between the powers were so evident that the confab is now referred to as a joke and speculation is rife as to what sort of an apology for its failure the republican committee will instruct its publicity agents to make to save the face of Coolidge.

More Collections.
Frank Musciollo delivered \$10 from the workers of the "High Glass Dress Shop." B. L. Berlin, delivered \$5 to the Furriers Defense Committee which he collected among a group of workers. Jos. Rosenberg sent in \$12 to the office of the Defense which he collected among his friends in Nitgedaiget. B. Gomborg delivered \$6 which he collected from the workers of the Premier Dress Company. Workmen's Circle No. 690, Bothwiner Friends Branch subscribed \$25 to the Furriers Strike.

Dr. Liber For the Strikers.
Next 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 548 Workmen's Circle. The entire proceeds will go for the striking furriers.

Newark For Furriers.
A very important meeting will be held Monday, June 20th, 8 P. M. at 194 Prince Street, Newark, to map out plans to raise funds to help the Furriers win their strike. Ludwig Landy, the manager of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee will be present at the meeting.

Volunteers Wanted.
If you have some leisure time to devote, come up to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and inquire for Lena Chernenko.

New Dry Agent.
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Andrew Campbell, prohibition agent in charge at Albany, today was appointed acting prohibition administrator at Buffalo, succeeding Judge Roscoe C. Harper, resigned.

CONVENTION OF SWITCHMEN RAP WATSON-PARKER

Call U. S. Railroad Act A Bosses' Conspiracy

The Watson Parker Railway Act was branded as a conspiracy against the railroad workers and the entire labor movement, in a resolution bitterly condemning this act and instructing incoming officers to initiate a campaign for its repeal, which was adopted in the fourth day of the Switchmen's convention now meeting in this city. The resolution declares that the law was adopted in consequence of an agreement entered into between the R. R. companies and the chief executives of the standard railway unions, without the consent of the membership of these unions and that it embodies the most hateful features of the Kansas Industrial Law against which the miners of that state fought successfully.

For Joint Demands.
Pointing out that since 1921 when the railroad companies made heavy reductions in the wages of all the workers in the industry, the profits of the companies have been breaking all previous records and that in 1926 the profits of the companies were doubled as compared to the 1921 figure, the convention in another resolution, condemned as inadequate and insufficient the increases being granted by the mediation and arbitration boards that have been set up by the government with the consent of the union chiefs.

This resolution calls upon the officers of the Switchmen's union to communicate with the heads of other unions in the industry for the purpose of presenting joint demands for a general increase in the wages of all railroad workers.

For the Porters.
Other resolutions adopted pledge support to the Pullman porters and urged that the new Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters be recognized as one of the standard railway unions; demand release of Sacco and Vanzetti; express solidarity with the Nationalist movement in China and call upon the government to cease its intervention in that country; condemn the company unions and call for an extensive campaign of education in the principles of real unionism and declare for a revival of the Plumb Plan Leagues as a means to nationalization of the railways.

Officials Appear Helpless.
A lively discussion is expected on the special report of the International Vice Presidents who have reported on the standing of the organization and the decline in membership which has been marked in the last several years.

In their efforts to explain their inability to bring members into the organization and to keep many of those who joined, these "organizers" exposed their total bankruptcy. Some of them went so far as to say that there is no reason why switchmen should join the organization "that we could offer them no inducement to join." According to these officials the switchmen are interested in but one thing—insurance and if they can get cheaper insurance elsewhere they will refuse to join the union. The discussion on these reports will take place in another session.

But, at the adjournment of the session where they were rendered many delegates were heard to remark that the grand lodge officers have apparently been out of the yards too long and therefore unaware of the fact that the switchmen whose wages for eight hours are only \$6.64 and whose work is both dangerous and difficult, have many grievances which they can eliminate only if they are organized for militant struggle against the companies. Other delegates remarked that the "Grand Lodge officers speak like insurance-agents rather than as union organizers and leaders."

Rank and File Eager.
On the whole the convention shows that while the rank-and-file representatives are eager to go forward to build the union and to win better conditions for the switchmen, their leaders are far in their rear and are unable to stimulate and initiate the necessary action. President Cashen, for example lamely answered a resolution from a local on the Great Northern R. R., which criticized him for failing to adopt an aggressive policy in the controversy between the company and the men. He pleaded inability to meet the situation because of the possibility that the members of the B. of R. T. might scab if a strike were called. Yet he has been unable to offer any proposition for meeting that situation.

Brother Against Sister In House of David Suit

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 20.—Damaging evidence against Edith Meldrim, present chief lieutenant of "King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the House of David, was presented in the state's dissolution suit here today by her own brother, William Meldrim, ex-member of the cult.

Walker Celebrates Birthday.
James Walker, New York's butterfly mayor, celebrated his forty-sixth birthday out-of-town yesterday.

Bill Green Appointed Department of War Aide For Boosting Militarism

WASHINGTON, June 20.—For services rendered in whooping it up for militarism and boosting citizens' training camps, William F. Green, patrioteer, labor faker and president of the American Federation of Labor, has been appointed civilian aide to the Secretary of War for four years, the War Department announces.

Last year President Green visited the citizens military training camp at Pittsburg and gave his blessing to militarization of the country.

MINERS CALL FOR SACCO-VANZETTI MEET FOR JULY 3

Huge Protest Meeting In Pittston, Pa.

PITTSBON, Pa., June 20.—Four local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in this district, representing a membership of over 4,500 have issued a call to all labor, political and social organizations to send delegates to the "Save the Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti Conference" to be held on Sunday, July 3, beginning at 11 in the morning.

Locals 1616 and 1689 of Wilkes-Barre; 975 of Olyphant, and 2533 of Parsons, have initiated the call for the conference in a letter sent to the organization who have been invited.

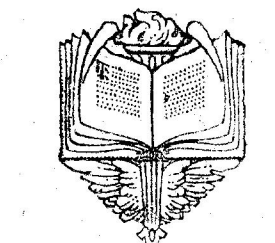
Huge Protest Meeting.
A monster protest meeting is being planned for the night of the conference. Speakers already announced include Bishop Paul Jones, Bishop William Montgomery Brown, Thomas Kenedy, Rinaldo Cappellini, Arturo Giovanetti, and Carlo Tresca.

"The adoption of only resolutions at this stage of the game will not save Sacco and Vanzetti," the communication reads. "Only the mighty arm of the working class can now save the lives of our brothers from the capitalist hangman. The labor movement and their friends cannot permit the execution of these men."

Delegates desiring credentials to the conference are urged to communicate with M. Borich, 58 Taft St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Woman to Fly Atlantic.
Inspired by the achievement of Lindbergh, a woman—Madame Lube Philipp, Russian aviatrix, plans to fly across the Atlantic ocean within three weeks, she said yesterday.

A List of Good Books



On Co-operatives

- THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN ITALY By E. A. Lloyd 1.75
- WORKERS' NON-PROFIT CO-OPERATIVES By James E. Wiggins 1.00
- LENIN ON CO-OPERATIVES 0.05

Women

- WOMAN WORKER AND THE TRADE UNIONS By Theresa Wolfson 1.75
- WOMEN AND SOCIALISM By August Bebel 1.50
- WORK AMONG WOMEN—35
- ORIGIN OF THE FAMILY, PRIVATE PROPERTY AND THE STATE Friedrich Engels 0.00

Religion

- FOUNDATIONS OF CHRISTIANITY By Karl Krausky 4.00
- MY HERESY Bishop Wm. M. Brown 2.00
- COMMUNISM vs. CHRISTIANISM Bishop Wm. M. Brown 1.00
- PROFITS OF RELIGION By Upton Sinclair 1.50
- Paper \$1.00—Cloth 1.50

American Imperialism

- THE AMERICAN EMPIRE By Scott Nearing 1.50
- IMPERIAL WASHINGTON R. F. Pettigrew 1.25
- Paper 25—Cloth 1.25
- DOLLAR DIPLOMACY By Scott Nearing & Jos. Freeman 1.50

The DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY, 33 FIRST ST. NEW YORK

BRITISH SECRET AGENTS RECRUITING MEN IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR CHINA WAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.) LONDON.—How the British government, whose "protests" against Russian "spies" are still ringing in people's ears, is using its secret service to foment war is seen in some startling information which has just come into my possession. British secret service agents are, I learn, recruiting volunteers for China in Mediterranean ports and have now turned their activities to Finland. In Viborg agents have invited volunteers to sign a contract for three years' service with 6,000 Finnish marks (£30) down and a wage of 2,000 Finnish marks (£10) per month. The centre of recruiting activity is the consulate in Viborg, but the field of operations extends right into the country districts. Attempts to recruit lumber workers have so far met with failure in spite of the tempting bait held out. However, a small group have been recruited in Kegsholme who have left for England, whence they will be sent to China.

Fascism in German Factories

By S. PEREVOSNIKOFF.

THE German labor press has lately been paying a great deal of attention to the fascists, especially to so-called "factory fascism," i.e. the work of the fascists in the factories. The fascist "march on Berlin" organized on the 8th of May heightened the general interest in the fascists. There are, however, causes more profound compelling fresh attention to the question of fascism in Germany. For a proper understanding of the meaning of factory fascism it is necessary to dwell upon the advances recently made within German fascism itself.

German fascism has changed beyond all recognition. In the first years of the war and in the inflation period it was an INDEPENDENT movement of the despairing petty bourgeoisie and declassed elements of other social groups—a movement boasting of an extremely aggressive programme of action: the overthrow of the government and the establishment of a National Dictatorship. Its blows were aimed at financial, or, in the language of the fascist, "Jewish capital," as well as against the revolutionary working class. This fascism thirsted for revenge for the lost war, appealed to the masses to throw off the alien yoke, and to wash away in blood the shame of military defeat.

Fascism put up a desperate fight against the policy of coming to agreements with the victorious powers—"the eternal foes of the German people"—and did not shrink from applying the Terror against the "traitors of national affairs," i.e. those who advocated or carried out such agreements. It is enough to recall the murder of Erzberger and Rathenau and a succession of other terrorist acts, the fascist rising in Kustrin and Munich, the occupation of Berlin by Erhard's brigade during the Kapp rising to see that the fascist movement of 1919 to 1923 was an offensive, aiming at the seizure of power. The feeble organization of the working class, the confusion among the bourgeoisie and the violent inter-class struggle made their chances of success quite on the cards.

There can be no manner of doubt that the German fascists would have used their power if they had managed to seize it in the interests of the capitalist class just as their Italian comrades are now doing. Indeed it could not be otherwise, for organized assistance by the petty bourgeoisie to tottering capitalism is the very essence of fascism. The ultimate aim of fascism is to strengthen the power of enfeebled capitalism with the assistance of an independent petty bourgeois movement initiating its arrival to power under anti-capitalist and "non-class" slogans.

Capitalists Took Power. The German capitalists in establishing their power avoided this roundabout way of the fascist dictatorship. The revolutionary working-

class turned out to be inadequately prepared for victory to be their's and the alliance between the capitalists and the reformists was sufficiently strong to prevent the success of the revolution. The capitalists won over and strengthened one fresh position after another, and their power has become relatively secure.

Just Strikebreakers.

Fascism also was able to adapt itself to the new situation. It no longer storms the strongholds of the Republic, nor clamors loudly for revenge and the immediate transfer of power itself. The German fascism of 1927 was contented itself with the role of hanger-on to the bourgeoisie, the reserve contingent of its states machinery and army. It has substituted for its anti-republican slogans the categorical appeal: "Fascists! Support the States!" Nationalist howls for revenge have been substituted by a Western orientation, i.e. towards yesterday's "eternal foes of the German people." The social composition of German fascism has also undergone certain changes.

Its organizations, still under the leadership of the former militarists of the Hindenburg type, have begun to be filled up with factory workers, tempted by the promises of immediate improvement of their position. The fascists have begun to pay more and more attention to the industrial enterprises, since the new task of German fascism is the struggle with the revolutionary working class, the disintegration of its ranks, the tempting into fascist contingents of the shakier elements in the working-class intended to serve as a staff for new German imperialism in its problems at home and abroad. Hence the active work done by the fascist in the factories.

Class Collaboration.

German fascism has been able in some places to worm itself into the factories and shops. So far only individual instances are on record, but they are symptomatic of the new aims and methods of fascism. Nothing but the severest material need and the perpetual fear of unemployment in which the majority of the German working class lives could have enabled such a penetration by fascism into the very strongholds of the working-class. To enter a fascist organization meant for the unemployed speedy employment after months of starvation, and for the worker in the factory, security of not being among the next batch of workers to be discharged, for fascists are in the administrative and technical posts in many factories. The fascist organizations set up their own Labor Exchanges through which the unemployed were able to get work quicker. The Administration in some factories openly give the preference in discharging to those workers who had refused to join the fascist unions or the Factory Sports Organizations got up by the employers. This subtle terror was partly successful. The fascists in some district got access to the factories. Aping Communist methods of mass work they began to set up their own factory nuclei, to publish factory papers and train up individual workers. They had the Administration, the Sports grounds and large financial means at their services.

The Steel Helmet.

The influential fascist organization "The Steel Helmet" displays great interest in this work. This union, organized after the war, contains in its ranks about 450,000 members, of which about 60 per cent are proletarians and semi-proletarians. "The Steel Helmet" is under the direct influence and control of the big bourgeois parties, "The German National Party" and "The German People's Party," and is led by ex-officers. "The Steel Helmet" endeavors to organize factory nuclei, chiefly in Middle Germany and in the Ruhr regions, and some of its endeavors have been crowned with success. In Helsenkirchen, the great industrial centre of the Ruhr, the "Steel Helmet's" local organization consists mainly of workers and has about 2,000 members. In Essen about 650 workers belong to the "Steel Helmet" groups, and in Bohun—700. In Silesia the "Steel Helmet" also endeavors to organize its nuclei in some of the biggest factories, with as many as 50 to 70 members in some cases. These nuclei hold regular meetings and carry on daily propaganda among workers. The same remarks apply to Middle Germany. In order to keep the workers strongly attached to these organizations "The Steel Helmet" from time to time gives material assistance in the form of free dinners, small benefits from 10 to 15 marks at Christmas, Easter, etc., for which purposes they are supplied with funds by the employers.

HEADS OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT GREET FLYERS



Clarence D. Chamberlin and Charles A. Levine, who completed a non-stop flight from New York to Germany, are shown being congratulated by Chancellor Wilhelm Marx and Gustav Stresemann, foreign minister, after being presented by United States Ambassador Jacob Gould Schurman. Left to right, Ambassador Schurman, Levine, Chancellor Marx, Chamberlin and Foreign Minister Stresemann.

"The Were Wolf."

The other fascist organizations try not to lag behind the "Steel Helmet." There are other fascist organizations, just as influential, if their membership is somewhat less. Such are: the "Jung Deutsche Orden" with a membership of 60,000 and "The Were Wolf" supported by the automobile industrialists, with about 40,000 members, both of which organizations also endeavor to set up their nuclei in the factories. The former is able to boast of certain successes among the Thuringian leather workers. In some leather enterprises with 500 to 1,000 workers, the Jung D. L. has 50 to 100 members in its nuclei. "The Were Wolf" has gained some ground among the Helsenkirchen miners.

The fascist made zealous use of the sport organizations got up by the employers in the factories in the hope of reconciling the workers to the fascists. These Sport Association have thousands of working-class members who are regarded by the fascist as reserves for their own organizations.

Scabbing Real Purpose.

It goes without saying that during strikes and other conflicts the leaders of fascist organizations force the members of their nuclei to scab. This adaptation to the direct advantage of the employers is the touchstone of fascist work in the factories. A succession of conflicts taking place during the last few months in Germany have already considerably shaken the fascist factory nuclei. Brought face to face with the inexorable fact of the class struggle many fascist nuclei showed themselves to be bankrupt. The last elections to factory-committees have shown that the workers, entering fascist organizations to better themselves materially, are beginning to leave them as soon as this aim is fulfilled. In many enterprises with from one to two hundred workers organized in fascist nuclei, the fascist candidates got less than half of the nuclei membership in votes. The same rapid de facto withdrawal of the workers from fascist organizations was noticeable during the recent industrial conflicts. The strike of textile workers in the North-German Cloth-manufacturing Concern affords vivid testimony of this. The employers became involved in this conflict despite the boom in the textile industry, trusting in the assistance of the fascist nuclei in the Concern's enterprises. The workers were, however, solid, and the leaders of "factory fascism" in the enterprises of the Concern were thrown over by their own members. It must also be remembered that, with the increase of the number of fascists in the factories it has become more and more difficult for the employers to give them privileged positions. All these points must be born in mind when the partial successes of the fascists in the factories are spoken of.

Fascism Degrades.

German fascism has degenerated into an armed battalion of the big bourgeoisie. It supplements the machinery of capitalism in the State and the army. This, in the main, explains the fact that the Reformists, a few years ago breathing fire against the fascists, no longer wage against them even an oral campaign. This also explains the attitude taken up by the reformist unions and S. D. Party during the last "Steel Helmet" demonstration in Berlin. This demonstration, during which the fascists were admitted even by the capitalist press to have "run the gauntlet of the hostile Berlin workers," proved a fiasco entirely owing to the brilliant anti-fascist campaign waged by the Communist Party. The failure of the 8th of May Fascist demonstration shows that the broad masses are alive to the dangers with which fascism threatens them and ready to struggle with them. Fascism, springing up in a capitalist State in inherently incapable of being implanted in the masses of the workers for long. In the daily class struggle it is forced to show its true features, and stands unmasked as the traditional foe of the working class. None the less does the struggle with fascism become the most urgent task before the German working class, any blow struck at fascism being at the same time a blow at the whole capitalist State.

Run Over by Train, Lives

Timothy Collins, 55, received only minor bruises when he fell from the West Side subway platform at Canal into the path of a seven-car train.

Protest British Imperialism in China

By THE HINDUSTAN GADAR. (India's National Party)

INDIA'S nationalists, all over the world, in co-operation with the oppressed humanity, are interested in the destruction of British Imperialism. They know full well that unless it is destroyed, there can be no peace on the face of this earth; there can be no freedom for India and other enslaved countries.

It was Lincoln who said that there can not be such a thing as a nation half free and half slave. What was true of one country then, is true of all humanity today. Due to modern means of communication, mankind is functioning as one organism. Any one part of this organism can not grow healthy while other parts are paralyzed and diseased. A large part of humanity is suffering under the bondage of slavery on account of British Imperialism. This condition must be removed.

AS British Imperialism has taken, and is taking, a very dangerous attitude in its international affairs whereby no nation can make any move without disturbing this monster to its fury, it is this function of British Imperialism that should be destroyed before it destroys everything else worth while in life.

A small number of Englishmen have constituted themselves into the so-called British Empire. They have forced their will by fair and foul means upon one-third of mankind, and extracted the very life of the people in subjected countries.

The gold acquired by unfair means from suffering mankind is being used to manufacture dreadnaughts, gas and explosives, and other death-dealing devices for the wholesale destruction of Europe as well as Asia. The late war is a living example of this British vandalism in which the cream of western civilization was destroyed. To protect this highly destructive and savage British Empire, every able bodied Englishman is conscripted against his will. Thus even the best element in England is destroyed, and only a few politicians are left free to play with human lives like pawns on a chess board.

IT is the duty of every liberty-loving person to help destroy British Imperialism which is the real enemy of human freedom and world peace.

By questioning the audacity of this gang of international conspirators, the British Imperialists, the Hindu Nationalists have provoked their fury. The British have called the Hindu Nationalists by different names at different times. During the late war the Hindus were called German agents. Now in China the Hindus are being called Russian agents. No one knows what they will be called in the future. The object of the British in calling the Hindus of China by names is to alienate the sympathy and friendship of the Chinese toward Hindus so that Indian Nationalists may not keep their fellow countrymen (Indian soldiers) from fighting against China.

HINDUSTAN GADAR (India's National Party) assures the people of China that the Nationalist Hindus are their true friends. All that the Hindus in China are interested in is to see that British Imperialism does not use Indian men and money against China. They have no business to interfere with China's internal affairs. We warn our Chinese brothers against the tricks of British propaganda.

Nationalists of India have tried to help China by advising their fellow countrymen who were brought over as mercenaries, not to fire upon the people of China.

The fact that the British Courts in Shanghai are busy trying several cases of "sedition" proves that the Hindus have done their best.

Several Hindus have been sent to jail for distributing revolutionary literature among the Indian soldiers.

WE hear that Budah Singh who was known to be a British agent in Sha'ghai has been shot by Bhai Harbant Singh. The British have taken advantage of this incident. They have arrested men who were known to have taken part in the national movement. A charge of conspiracy has been filed against them.

Bhan Singh, state witness, has been instructed to prove the charges. It

is the common belief that these men are being implicated simply because they are Nationalists.

Two Indian revolutionists, Bhai Daswanda Singh, now a citizen of China, and Bhai Gaidia Singh, who were doing their duty toward China and India have been arrested by the British police on Chinese territory. Thus Britain has violated international law and has insulted China's sovereignty. The British who call themselves protectors of small and weak nations have proved by their actions in China that they do the opposite of what they preach.

We wish to emphasize the fact to the Chinese people that Brother Daswanda Singh who has been arrested along with Brother Gaidia Singh on Chinese territory, is a citizen of China.

CHINA in her present situation may not be able to effect the release of these Hindu political refugees from the British, but she can certainly lodge a strong protest against this action. Decent public opinion expects this much at least from the government of China.

The Hindustan Gadar Party has filed a strong protest with Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek against this high-handed action of the British government.

We urge upon all the fair minded people of the world particularly our own countrymen to raise their voices in protest against this atrocious action of the British authorities.

We appeal to the people of China to do all that is in their power to give these Hindus released and to give the right of asylum to all those who are helping the cause of China's freedom.

Hindustan Gadar Party. Munsha Singh, Secretary.

The Riffian Fight for Freedom Is Still On

By JAR (Madrid)

TO the French and Spanish imperialists, the surrender of Abd-el-Krim meant an end of the problem of Riffian domination. The Bank de France et Pays-Bas and the French colonists; the Spanish-African Mining Co., Echevarrieta, the Spanish business magnate; all thought that the moment had come for exploiting, unhampered, the rich resources of the mining beds in Morocco. Since June, 1926, numbers of Spanish and French industrial firms have sent their representatives to Morocco to study conditions there with a view to establishing commercial branches.

But Morocco is not yet a conquered country. The Riffian loves his independence; he takes his momentary defeat philosophically, and waits patiently for the moment when he can strike another blow to free his country from imperialist domination.

An Unexpected War.

Once more the Riffians have started war; this time before it was expected or wished by Poincare and Primo de Rivera. There is a recurrence of rebellion in the whole of the territory between Targuist and Chechauen, extending south to the frontier of French Morocco. All the tribes in this large area are well armed with rifles, machine-guns and field artillery.

Three Spanish advance posts have been captured in the Gomara tribe district by followers of Kaïd Bondara. In the Beni Ider tribe district a post near El Tlata was attacked, 15 Spanish soldiers and war material captured. A column of Spanish troops, after desperate fighting, succeeded in relieving an advance post.

His Command Captured. Major Ostaris, in command of a convoy, was attacked and the greater part of his command captured. The Ostaris column immediately turned back to the relief of the convoy, but fell into ambush and was cut up. The remnant of the column and the survivors of the convoy, in all about 400 men, were stated to be holding out with difficulty in the village of Adrian.

Under a vigorous Riffian counter-attack the Spanish were forced to retire northward. The Spanish posts of Tagust, Ketama, Benizerna and Tabarran have been attacked with heavy casualties.

Line Fighters.

The Riffian is an individualist warrior. He knows how to fight by himself, and it is only when the situation seems to require the leadership of a Chief that the bravest of the fighters is chosen to lead.

Abd-el-Krim was a leader of extraordinary power in Morocco, due to his commanding personal qualities; but his defection has not left the Riffs entirely without leadership. About a month ago, Sheree Sultin Klamishi, formerly an ally of Spain and an important personage in Spain, seceded, with several mem-

bers of his family, and went over to the Riffs. This brought matters to a head in the Sinhaja district. The Ketama tribe, the western neighbors of the Beni Seddat, rose, and on March 30th invaded the tribe of Targuist, which promptly joined the revolt. The Spanish Garrison of an important strategic post at Bab Slib, judging the position untenable, crossed the frontier and took refuge in the French Protectorate. The effect upon the neighboring tribes was to induce them, also to raise the standard of revolt.

To cope with this vigorous attack of the Riffians the French and Spanish imperialists are preparing another military offensive in collaboration. Colonel LeGendre, of the French army, has been in conference with General Sanjurjo, the Spanish High Commissioner, and the counter-attack was scheduled for May. The antagonisms of the French and Spanish in Morocco, however, make it extremely unlikely that this collaboration will be effective. There is intense jealousy between the two nations, and the Spanish imperialists have constantly accused the French colonists of furnishing guns to the Spanish zone Riffians. It is only when the Riffians menace the "Protectorate Zones" of both countries that they combine for mutual defense.

A Moroccan Demonstration.

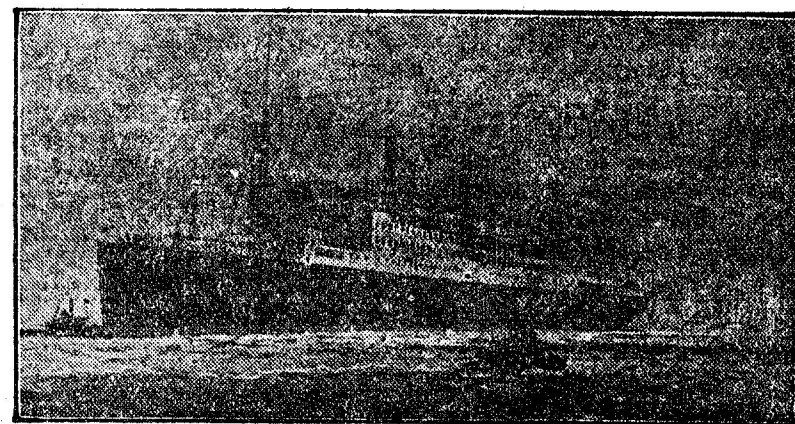
The last Riffian offensive took place when the discussion on Tangier at the Paris Conference was at its most critical point. After the surrender of Abd-el-Krim, Primo de Rivera, contending that Spain had "pacified" Morocco, proposed that the Tangier problem be "solved" by granting Tangier to Spain. This had long been one of the cherished dreams of the Spanish-African League. But before the end of the Conference, the Riffians had demonstrated in a very conclusive manner that Morocco belonged to the natives and not to the Spanish imperialists.

Must Be Independent.

In spite of all the conclusions signed at the Conference of Algiers in 1912, at Madrid in 1925, and at the recent Paris Conference, slicing up Morocco and distributing it among the imperialists of Europe, the unregenerate Riffians continue to demonstrate, by force of arms and with intrepid bravery, that Morocco must be independent.

But the Moroccan war has not ended. The sympathy of the workers of the world, and particularly of the class-conscious vanguard in the Communist Parties of all countries, have always been with the Riffians in their struggle for independence. This sympathy, in the form of moral support, exposure of lying anti-Riffian imperialist propaganda, and financial and material assistance, must be sustained and strengthened to prevent the crushing of the struggle for liberty.

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Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
65 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680
Cable Address: "Daiwork"

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
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\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

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

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The Geneva Naval Conference Opens.

Doomed to failure to achieve its avowed purpose because of the insurmountable antagonisms between the great imperialist powers involved—the United States, England and Japan—the naval conference has opened at Geneva. Called by President Coolidge, who extended invitations to the powers, it was ignored by France and Italy, leaving only the three powers most interested in the Pacific to conduct the thing.

At the very first session the antagonisms between America and Britain stood forth in glaring relief. The American delegate, Hugh Gibson, proposed that the 5-5-3 ratio of capital ships accepted by Britain, America and Japan at the Washington conference (1921-22) be extended to include all naval craft. Britain, since the former conference, has been busily engaged in strengthening her naval power by concentrating on those war-boats not included in the agreement reached at Washington. Hence the United States desires to weaken its great imperialist rival through extending the ratio to apply to its smaller craft. In presenting its counter-proposals Britain, through its delegate, W. C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, proposed reducing the tonnage of the ships, so that the maximum distance from bases of supplies is 2,000 miles. This is a direct blow to the influence of the United States in the Pacific, whose nearest naval base to Japan is 3,400 miles, as opposed to Britain's world-wide chain of naval bases, the maximum distance between any two of its ports being only 1,650 miles.

There will be much talk at Geneva about peace, the preparations for the next world slaughter will be concealed by long speeches about commercial and industrial needs. But no one should be deceived about this conference or any other called by the imperialist powers.

It is quite true that capitalist and imperialist America must maintain a naval power equal to or greater than Britain. Its ships, reduced to a cruising radius of 2,000 miles, would be helpless in case of a war in the Pacific. Furthermore, although this country boasts of its self-sufficiency, the modern industrial area finds us ever more dependent upon the rest of the world. Without a fleet that can guard the commercial channels this country would soon be crippled in a struggle in the Pacific. American industry is dependent for a great deal of its raw material upon imports from overseas. The automobile industry must have continuous imports of rubber, most of which comes from across the Pacific. The steel industry, absolutely essential in warfare, must import manganese and other raw material or become crippled. Hence acceptance of the British counter-proposals are unthinkable from the imperialist standpoint.

It is particularly noteworthy that the three powers most interested in the Pacific held the conference in spite of the refusal of France and Italy to participate. Events in the Far East doom such a conference to failure and the powers involved know it. But they utilize it for the purpose of trying to get a line on the military strength of their opponents.

Japan's alleged position, stated by Admiral Viscount Saito, is to prevent expansion of armament, to prevent a mad competition in the building of naval power, "without at the same time endangering the national security of any party to the agreement." This is plainly an evasion and Japan has indicated as much by letting it become known that she will raise the question of naval bases and will demand restrictions on bases in Hawaii. Saito's open and secret diplomacy at the conference follows the line of Britain and again indicates that the Japanese cabinet of Tanaka is reviving the old Anglo-Japanese alliance that was scrapped with Britain's approval at the Washington conference because during the world war while the other powers were fighting in Europe Japan endeavored to seize for herself all of China through the imposition of her notorious "21 points."

The United States is interested in this conference as a means of endeavoring to ascertain just how far this new alliance has gone.

Geneva, headquarters of international intrigue, is today a checkerboard on which the three powers struggling for supremacy in the Pacific will try to gain advantages over each other. The sharp division revealed at the first session only emphasizes our contention that the powers are preparing to contest on the field of wars what can never be realized around conference tables.

It is the duty of the Communist press of the three nations involved to carefully watch this game at Geneva, expose its fraudulent character and emphasize the war menace arising out of the clash of interests.

While the imperialists are scheming to devise new methods of murder and sparring for time before they plunge the world into another mass murder the workers of the countries involved must strengthen their ties so that we can utilize the political and economic crises arising out of the war to turn the armed forces against the imperialist butchers.

Hoover's Criminal Neglect of Flood Victims.

After weeks of procrastination official announcement comes from Washington that Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, will again leave for the flooded area and start the operation of the machinery built up to relieve the victims of the flood disaster. The kept press has aided the criminal neglect of the government by hailing Hoover, the buzzard whose career has been devoted to capitalizing calamity in war, famine and flood, as the savior of these victims, while the 600,000 homeless wandered in bewildered hordes over the devastated regions. Disease is spreading rapidly as the waters recede and the thousands of dead and decomposed animals and fowl make the areas almost uninhabitable.

Meanwhile Coolidge carries on his political vocation in the Black Hills, instead of doing his obvious duty and calling a special session of congress to deal with the flood situation. This neglect is one of the most monstrous crimes ever perpetrated against any inhabitants of any country in the world. Rich and

A New Situation in Ireland WORKERS PARTY ISSUES CONVENTION STAMP; URGES ALL COMRADES TO BUY THEM AT ONCE

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.
THE recent general elections in the Irish Free State have put a new complexion on the political situation in that country.

The government party, which went to the country on the platform of loyalty to the treaty which created the Free State and allegiance to the British crown met with a severe defeat and the Republican opposition of which the DeValera group is the strongest has again come forward as the dominant factor in Irish politics. The anti-treaty republicans alone have elected 51 deputies as against 46 deputies for the pro-treaty government party. The labor party elected 22 deputies. While accepting the treaty under protest they have participated in parliament and played a role of government opposition—a quite respectable position.

Right Wing Labor.
Thomas Johnson, a native of England and leader of the Irish Labor Party is closer politically to the former government party than to the Republicans. He is an imperialist of the Ramsay MacDonald stamp but sometimes outdoes his Irish bourgeois nationalist contemporaries by his professions of love for Ireland. He represents the extreme right wing of the Labor Party, but is a clever parliamentarian and there being no organized Left Wing of any consequence, either in the Labor Party or in the trade union movement, Johnson's leadership encounters little opposition.

No Love For Empire.
But the workers and peasants who vote for the Labor Party members have no love for the Free State government or for the British empire that is behind it and this fact compels Johnson to make a pretense of opposition to the former Free State government.

William Cosgrave, president of the Dail, has declined to form a government, which means that political chaos will exist unless the anti-treaty forces form an alliance for the purpose of organizing a government or to demand a revision of the treaty that created the Free State. This would mean a serious crisis for Great Britain, since it is almost certain that the Republicans would put up a serious fight against being obliged to take the oath as a condition of participating in the work of parliament.

The Other Groups.
Besides the so-called government party (Cummann na Ngeadheal), the Fianna Fail, DeValera's party and the Labor Party, there are: the Sinn Fein Party, which was almost completely wiped out in the elections, the Farmers Party which elected 11 deputies, the independents composed of stragglers from other parties—there are 14 of them, and the new

powerful, with the most opulent ruling class on earth, the flood victims could have been relieved within forty-eight hours. But there is no profit to be gained from saving the poor property and the lives of the workers and farmers of the cotton region.

The cynical disregard of these victims proves again that the American capitalist class places dollars above human life.

The only reason that at this late date Hoover is going to begin that relief that he has collected millions of dollars to put into effect is because the cotton crop is in grave danger. A drought in Western Texas has sent the cotton market on a bullish rampage, with prices soaring. Its rapid advance on the stock market during the past week is the outstanding phenomenon on Wall Street and with fully half of the land originally overflowed again under water in Mississippi and Arkansas, the cotton outlook is indeed gloomy. Also the boll-weevil, that pest that destroys vast areas in the cotton region, is more menacing than ever this year. It is for these reasons and not because the government has suddenly felt qualms of conscience for its criminal neglect of the flood victims that Hoover is making efforts to get the tardy relief started.

Smash the Traction Company Union.

While facts brought to light regarding the brazen steals, the monster profits and the frightful overcrowding of the subway and elevated lines are of first rate interest to workers, inasmuch as they expose the financial juggling of the directors, always pleading poverty, the workers will be interested chiefly in the revelations regarding the manner in which the traction slaves are forced into a fake union, dominated by company agents in order to keep them from organizing into a real union. On numerous occasions this spurious union has cut the wages of the traction workers and any who dared challenge its power were kicked off the job.

An injunction against the leaders of the brave workers who went on strike last year has aided the traction barons keep their workers in leash. But the revelations of the present traction investigation have given new impetus to union organization and every worker rejoices at the announcement that the majority of the workers are ready to break with the fake union and follow the leadership of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, in spite of the ravings of Tammany judges. Action should be taken at once against the tyranny of company unionism.

At this time, when the affairs of the traction combines are in turmoil, when the public is thoroughly disgusted with the revelations regarding the thieving practices of the companies, the workers should strike and strike hard.

They should refuse to heed the palaver in the Wall Street press about tying up a public utility and causing public suffering and inconvenience. Other workers will overcome traffic problems of going to and from work while the men who slave in the subways fight to establish their union or will even be willing to remain idle until the fight is won.

Labor in New York will be solidly behind a traction strike and if the leaders of the union have the courage to launch a determined strike against the company, they can win, hands down, in a short time.

The Workers (Communist) Party has issued its convention assessment stamps for the convention scheduled for July 10th, 1927. This stamp has been sent to all unit organizers all over the country. The sale of the stamp should be rushed and immediately any of them have been sold the money must be forwarded, half of it to the district office, and half to the national office.

Any member of the Party the organizer of whose unit has not received these stamps should immediately communicate with the unit organizer and with the national office. The organizer of the unit should also communicate with the national office at once, because in many cases the organizers of units have been changed or they have changed their addresses. Any slowness in selling these stamps, or in paying for them to the national office, may result in the disfranchisement of many members of the Party in the election for the forthcoming convention. Therefore it is the duty of all functionaries and Party members to see to it that these stamps are sold to every member of the Party and the money forwarded to the national and district offices at once. No comrade will be permitted to vote for delegates to section, city, district or national convention without having this paid up, and the money properly forwarded.

The stamp contains the words: "Build the Party Fund, Convention Assessment 1927, \$1.00" and the seal of the Party.

The assessment is for the purpose of paying the expenses of the district and national conventions. Therefore 50 cents for every stamp sold should be sent to the National Office and 50 cents to the district office, except in the case of members at large, who send the full amount directly to the national office.

There is a new situation in Ireland as a consequence of the last situation, a situation that offers a favorable opportunity to the militant Irish workers and peasants.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers
More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- E. Tarkoff; Boulder, Colo.1.00
- P. C. Dane; Petaluma, Calif.1.00
- J. Kapalo; Jersey City, N. J.12.00
- M. Shapovalov; Riverside, Calif.5.00
- J. Fromholz; Cleveland, O.2.00
- G. Daubeneck; Caspar, Calif.5.00
- F. Basic; Glidden, Wis.1.00
- C. Fanel; Chicago, Ill.5.00
- F. Kogan; Chicago, Ill.10.00
- F. A. Pellegrino; Chicago, Ill.4.00
- Finnish Socialist Club, Aberdeen.10.00
- Wash.2.00
- J. Cremona; Chicago, Ill.2.00
- A. Dobrosai; Roseland, Ill.2.00
- W. C. Bloyed; Canyon City, Colo.1.00
- F. Steinbach; Bklyn., N. Y.3.50
- F. Schmidt; Curtice, O.5.00
- F. Fran; Neffs, O. (collected)8.00
- D. Berkingoff; N. Y. C.1.00
- C. J. Sullivan; New Haven, Conn.5.00
- G. Vincent; Detroit, Mich.1.00
- M. Miller; Chicago, Ill.4.00
- P. Almond; Detroit, Mich.2.00
- L. Pajunen; Florence, Wis.7.00
- M. Kusnick; Colfax, Calif.5.00
- M. Engleman; Boston, Mass.1.00
- C. Struponskas; Dala, W. Va.2.00
- A. Mostecki; Woonsocket, R. I. (collected)6.00
- T. Oltoruck; Scranton, Pa.4.00
- T. Kowalchuk; Lowell, Mass.3.20
- J. Sarmich; N. Y. C.1.50
- L. Levi; St. Paul, Minn.3.00
- S. Saramelli; Jessup, W. Pa. (collected)15.00
- Armenian Fraction; Detroit, Mich.20.00
- D. Goosen; Detroit, Mich.1.00
- Collected; Westport, Mich.12.25
- City Com., W.P.; Astoria, Ore.10.00
- T. Johnson; Akron, O.27.50
- M. Lander; Denver, Colo.5.00
- P. Ropsic; Denver, Colo.2.00
- L. Leighton; Tulock, Calif.2.00
- W. Urdang; Los Angeles, Cal.3.00
- S. Mosules; Melrose Park, Ill.4.00
- S. C. Alexander; Long Beach, Cal.3.00
- E. W. Kanel; Rochester, Minn. (collected)2.25
- N. Boubons; N. Y. C.1.00
- Czecho Slovak Trades Labor Council30.00
- Joe Holek; Omaha, Nebr. (col.) 16.40
- A. Forman; Omaha, Nebr. (col.) 8.00
- M. Brown; Omaha, Nebr. (col.) 1.60
- M. L. Vawtu; Los Angeles, Cal.5.00
- H. Oheler; Kansas City, Mo.5.00
- M. Hagen, Section 4; N. Y. C.30.00
- L. Fisher, Shop N-10; Detroit, Mich.25.00
- Lithuanian Workers' Lit. Society, Branch 140, N. Y. C.15.00
- S. J. Linkus; Elizabeth, N. J.11.55
- J. Schiffer; Bristol, Pa.2.00
- C. Stenquist; Long Cane, Me. (collected)30.00
- R. Kamashian; Detroit, Mich.3.50
- A. T. Z.; West Fort Lee, N. J.5.00
- St. N.-3; San Francisco, Calif.15.00
- H. Dobner, St. N-25; Chicago.16.00
- E. Falick; Chicago, Ill.5.00
- J. Oynon; Detroit, Mich. (col.) 5.00
- Mrs. Siwecki; Cleveland, O.4.00
- J. Vitkunas; Nanticoke, Pa.5.00
- L. Holton; Granite City, Ill.2.50
- T. W. Lind; Seattle, Wash.2.50
- W. Johnson; Muskegon, Mich. International Br.10.00
- A. V. Alexander; Paterson, N.J.10.00
- S. Brajkovich; N. Y. C.5.00
- I. Siebrasse; Fort Benton, Mont.10.00
- F. Levine; Liberty, N. Y.1.00
- J. Katchmar; Watervliet, N. Y.13.00
- G. Calabehis; Newark, N. J.5.00
- S. W. Kass; N. Y. C.1.00
- Steinfeld; N. Y. C.5.75
- L. Abbott; N. Y. C.1.00
- R. Gertz; N. Y. C.1.00
- N. 10-02; Kansas City, Kans.4.00
- South Slav Workers' Club, Cleveland, O.25.00
- H. Pollack; Bklyn., N. Y.1.00
- B. Brown; Bklyn., N. Y.2.00
- Ukrainian N.; Judson, N. Y.10.00
- J. Guilielli; New London, Conn.1.00
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- C. F. Jones; West Chester, Pa.1.00

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Should the Republicans be allowed to take their seats with having to take the oath of allegiance to the king of England there will be troubled heads in Downing Street and if DeValera is sincere in his anti-imperialist time is now opportune to take advantage of England's trouble abroad and also to add to them.

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- C. F. Jones; West Chester, Pa.1.00

DRAMA

"The Beggar's Opera" Here Next Season

"The Beggar's Opera," as London revived it, is to be heard in America the coming season according to an announcement by Arthur Judson who is booking the transcontinental tour for J. C. Duff, the London producer, who is now in London completing arrangements to bring the English company over intact, after a run of over four solid years at the Lyric Theatre in Hammersmith, London. "The Beggar's Opera" was written and first produced by John Gay and John Rich at the Lincoln's Inn Field Theatre in London in 1728 where it played for sixty-two nights which was thought to be a remarkable run in those days. The present tour will cover twenty-five weeks on the road followed by New York and Chicago runs.

The opera was first performed in New York in the fall of 1750. The Captain Macheath on this occasion was played by Thomas Kean. The first Boston performance of the opera was in 1796 and the part of "Fitch" was played by Joseph Jefferson the grandfather of Joseph Jefferson of Rip Van Winkle fame. The "Polly Peachum" of the early American performances was Mrs. Marshall. The opera was last sung in this country in 1923.

It has been said by a well known critic: "If the Beggar's Opera were not so 'low-brow' it would certainly give one the impression of being decidedly 'high-brow.'" This reference is undoubtedly to the historical data and the famous names attached to the fine old masterpiece. Hogard painted it. Purcell, Dr. Arne, Handel and Dr. Pepusch were drawn on for some of the music. Dean Swift, Pope and Addison made suggestions and contributions to the plot and libretto.

In the revised version Frederic Austin wrote some additional airs and new settings for some of the old music and Arnold Bennett revised the libretto.

Broadway Briefs

Due to the rain Sunday night the open-air performance of a "Midsummer Night's Dream" at the Stadium at Forest Hills, has been postponed until next Sunday night. The tickets for last Sunday will be good next week.

Horace Liveright has signed Ruth Nugent to play the role of Robert Alden in Dreiser's "An American Tragedy," when the Horace Liveright opens in Chicago next season.

Eva Le Gallienne, director and leading player of the Civic Repertory Theatre, sailed for Europe last Friday for a month's vacation and to study the new plays on the continent.

- G. Maziarчук; Short Creek, W. Va.2.00
- T. Llewellyn; Detroit, Mich.1.00
- O. Gluck, D. Himmelfarb; N.Y.C.2.00
- A. Siegel; N. Y. C.1.00
- A. Masich; Hegewisch, Ill.1.00
- E. Weissman; Exeter, Pa.15.05
- A. Peters; Erie, Pa.5.00
- W. Cherry; N. Y. C.1.00
- L. P. Lemley, Phil., Pa. (col.) 12.00
- C. Thorwalds; Clark Is., Me. (collected)30.00
- L. Plotkin; Bklyn., N. Y.1.00
- Daily Worker Chapel; N. Y. C.3.50
- B. Ripley; Cleveland, O.10.00
- J. Landers; Youngstown, O.11.00
- S. Villas; N. Y. C.1.00
- S. Joff; Detroit, Mich.5.00
- M. Chelovick; Akron, O. (col.) 6.50
- F. Zukowski and E. Rodzma; New Hyde Park, L. I.27.25
- A. Amholt; Williston, N. D. (col.) 7.95
- Union 585; Wilmington, Del.2.00
- T. Henry, Jr.; Crestwood, N. Y.5.00
- F. Broz; N. Y. C.5.00
- G. Rupert; Salt Lake City, Utah. 6.50
- Czecho Slovakian Org. Pkrok; Baltimore, Md.15.00
- T. Bartoff; Cleveland, O.5.00



Featured player in the new cinema "Old San Francisco," opening tonight at Warner's Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD Theat., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30
The SILVER CORD
John Golden Theat. Circle
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 6:45

The LADDER
Now in its 7th Month
Theat., 45th St., East of B'way.
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
44th St., W. of B'way.
Evenings at 8:30
MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
ize that a god without a devil would be as superfluous as a life belt on a goose.

AN editorial writer in the Herald-Tribune, famous for its stupid editorials, wipes the Soviet Union off the military map with a few hundred clicks of the typewriter and explains why such powers as Germany desire to continue relations with the U. S. S. R. and even throw an occasional shoulder over the possibility of a Red Army trotting in the general direction of Berlin. . . the military traditions of the empire have led many European governments to take Moscow over seriously," says this scribe. Indeed! What were the military accomplishments of the Czarist empire against any serious antagonist? The slaughter of its own troops, and then a marathon to the protection of the swamps.

ON the other hand the Red Army, nothing but a skeleton in 1917, now developed into a formidable military instrument, waded thru several counter-revolutions and carried the red flag to the farthestmost eastern frontiers of the old empire. And its accomplishments from the time of its origin until the last white guard venture bit the dust and the imperialist powers gave up the policy of open war on the workers' republic have left lines on the mental physiognomies of the imperialists that have not yet been eradicated.

- E. A. Buchore; Cleve., O. (col.) 5.00
- J. Rabbay; Cleve., O. (collected) 2.50
- C. Wig; Paterson, N. J.1.00
- F. Friend; Bklyn., N. Y.5.00
- A. T. Werner; Breckenridge, Tx. 5.00
- T. E. Mountford; Wndell, BC Cn.1.00
- J. Kasper; Detroit, Mich.1.00

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

ON SOVIET RUSSIA
And the Russian Trade Unions

This is a most attractive offer with books offering most interesting and invaluable reading.
THE ROMANCE OF NEW RUSSIA
A book of impressions.
By Magdaleine Marx (Cloth Bound) \$1.00
THE ROLE OF THE LABOR UNIONS IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
More interesting reading on the subject. —.05
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RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS
A record of their growth immediately following the Revolution. —.05
THE RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS IN 1923
The next stage of their development. —.10
By A. Losovsky
All four books if purchased at one time will be sent for **\$1.00**

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

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

25,000 TRACTION MEN MAY DECLARE FOR STRIKE HERE

A strike on the lines of the I. R. T. and B. M. T. involving at least 25,000 men is now an immediate possibility. Encouraged by public resentment against the brazen admissions of labor exploitation and the plundering of the city treasury, organizers for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, affiliated with the A. F. of L., have declared that the subway workers will soon make a sweeping attempt to free themselves from the tyranny of the company.

Will Smash Company Union.
The first step, it is asserted, will be the smashing of the "Brotherhood", the official company union, officered by agents of the I. R. T., and to which all of its 15,000 workers are forced to belong.

Subway workers told a reporter of the DAILY WORKER that sentiment is growing in favor of defying the injunction forbidding organization which the I. R. T. obtained in the supreme court recently. The order was aimed at Edward P. Lavin, Harry Bark and Joseph Phelan, leaders of last summer's subway strike.

Majority of Men Enrolled.
Citing Samuel Untermeyer's recent denunciation of the I. R. T. company union and his advocacy of a "union affiliated with organized labor," John H. Coleman, organizer of the Amalgamated employees in this city, said that the enrollment of the subway workers was proceeding rapidly.

"A majority of the men have already signed up with us," he declared. Nearly \$2,000,000 was spent in rushing the strike of 1,000 I. R. T. workers last summer. James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the company, admitted during examination by Samuel Untermeyer at the transit hearings recently. This amount was charged up to "operating expenses," thus robbing the city to that extent.

It was further revealed at the hearings that in 1921 over 13,000 I. R. T. workers "submitted" to a voluntary wage cut of 10 per cent.

No "Red Tape" for Tourists to USSR Leaving July 14th

Absolute assurance that the members of their party to Soviet Russia will have no difficulty in entering the country, was received this morning by World Tourists, Inc., of 41 Union Square, in a cable sent from the USSR Society for Cultural Relations in Moscow.

"Visa guaranteed; will be issued Leningrad Port," says the cable. This settles all doubts that may have been raised in the minds of many people since the recent talk of political unrest has filled the daily papers.

Many Excursions.
As has been announced, the tour will leave New York July 14th for Leningrad. There the party will be met by a committee of the Cultural Relations Society so that all the details of travel in Russia will be taken care of throughout the visit. All excursions to children's colonies and nursery schools, to factories and workers' clubs, to art galleries and museums, to theatres and concerts and movies will be arranged in advance by the Cultural Relations Society, and special autos and busses provided for the group where necessary.

All expenses for such sight-seeing, as well as the entire cost of rail and steamship fares, rooms and meals are included in the price of the tour—\$575. This six weeks' trip offers the only chance for Americans to visit Russia this season. It guarantees entrance to Russia, and provides all accommodations during the stay.

This is an unusual opportunity that should be grasped at once. The time is short. Those interested should write immediately for booklet and further information to World Tourists, Inc., Room 803, 41 Union Square, New York.

Sequel \$296.987 Short
PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The financial balance sheet of the Sesqui-centennial exposition held here last year shows a deficit of \$206,987.

Latest News From New Jersey

Plumbers Win Wage Increase.
SOMERVILLE, June 20.—The strike of the plumbers of Somerville and Bound Brook has ended, a compromise having been arranged with the bosses. The workers struck on May 1, demanding a wage increase of \$2 a day. The master plumbers have agreed on a \$1 raise which the men have accepted, thus making the pay \$11 a day.

Barbers to Strike.
NEWARK, June 20.—Members of Barbers' Union, local 877 are planning to strike shortly, according to B. Manger, secretary of the organization. All efforts at settlement with the

TEACHERS' UNION SHOWS TEN PER CENT INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP; TO HOLD CONVENTION AT CHICAGO

CHICAGO, (FP) June 20.—Showing a vigorous reaction from the long slump in membership since 4,920 the American Federation of Teachers will assemble in convention in Chicago June 27 with an increase of 10 per cent in numbers, 6 new locals and a spirit ripe for an organization crusade throughout the schools of the country.

The new locals are Cambridge Mass., Providence R. I., Washington, D. C., Newport Township near Philadelphia, Commonwealth College at Mena, Ark., and the Yiddish Teachers Alliance, a national society of teachers in private Jewish schools. The Washington local is the third in national capital and takes in principals, professors and education directors. The other two Washington locals are the white and colored classroom teachers, organized in separate groups. The teachers' union welcomes all teachers to membership, regardless of sex, color, race or social status. Where there are too few to form a local the teachers are admitted to membership at large.

Paterson Increases 100 per cent.
Some of the old locals show big membership gains. The leader is Paterson, N. J., with 100 per cent increase. The Washington white local has grown 50 per cent and 2 Chicago locals of men and women high school teachers have gained 20 per cent in membership. St. Paul and Minneapolis also show good gains. The largest local, Atlanta, has almost 1,000 members, practically the entire teaching staff of the city.

The New England states and the Pacific northwest are the most promising organization fields though other sections show signs of readiness for unionization. Among

bosses having failed, the men will declare a walkout for an increase in wages and for shorter hours. The journeymen are now working 70 hours a week for \$25. They demand a basic wage rate of \$35 weekly and a decrease of 10 hours in the working schedule.

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Saturday.
An gigantic open-air protest meeting is being arranged for next Saturday afternoon at 2 by the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference. Prominent speakers will demand the immediate and unconditional release of the two framed-up Italian radicals.

the universities having one or more unionized professors are Columbia, Chicago, Wisconsin, Virginia, College of the City of New York, Georgetown and George Washington. Brookwood Labor College has a 100 per cent membership. The Workers Nursery Ass'n, which will establish labor's first nursery school in the fall will be represented at the convention.

Demand Academic Freedom.
The convention will have as one of its problems the defense of the woman teacher's job when she marries. Academic freedom, particularly on political questions and militarism, is also a vital issue. Organization will be a major convention subject.

Organization has been helped considerably the past year by the resumption of publication of The American Teacher, the official monthly organ of the union. The federation has operated the past year on an average monthly income of about \$1200.

The American Federation of Teachers is a constituent union of the American Federation of Labor to which it paid per capita tax on 2500 members in 1926. It is also affiliated with the World Federation of Educational Ass'ns, which is holding a conference at Toronto in August.

"School boards object to unionization of teachers," says Secretary Florence Curtis Hanson of the Federation, "ostensibly because of our affiliation with the A. F. of L. and because principals and superintendents are not admitted as members of our classroom locals. The real reason is, however, the fear that when the teachers join wholeheartedly with organized labor their combined power will wrest education out of its present hands and restore it to the people."

BUILDING TRADES WORKERS JOBLESS ONE FIFTH OF TIME; HODCARRIERS, STEAMFITTERS WORST HIT

Unemployment is revealed as a recurring curse to building trades workers in a report by the Massachusetts department of labor. On the average throughout the year nearly a fifth of these wage earners are idle primarily on account of lack of work or materials.

The report marks the resumption of statistics on employment covering organized building tradesmen in Massachusetts. For 16 years prior to 1923 the department secured this information from the unions quarterly. From now on it will be gathered monthly. The report for May 2 is based on returns from 303 local unions with a total membership of 49,670.

The number unemployed May 2, according to the report, constituted 19.9 per cent of the total membership of the unions covered. This was a decided improvement over April 1 when 27.4 per cent were out of a job.

The extent of unemployment May 2 varied considerably. Electrical workers reported the best condition with only 11.4 per cent out of work. At the other extreme the hodcarriers and building laborers reported 31.7 per cent unemployed. For other occupations the percentages were: bricklayers, masons and plasterers 15.8 per cent; carpenters 16.8 per cent; lathers 19.4 per cent; painters, decorators and paperhangers 17.7 per cent; plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters 26.9 per cent and sheetmetal workers 11.6 per cent.

The percentages of building trades union members unemployed at the close of the quarter ending March 31, June 30, September 30 and December 31 of the years 1908 to 1923 were:

Davis Spends Evening With Moose.
James J. Davis, secretary of labor, was in New York last night and spent the evening at a meeting of the Loyal Order of the Moose at Leslie Hall, Broadway and 83rd Street. Davis is dictator general of the Moose.

Bldg. Trades Unemployment	March 31
1908	25.2
1909	18.5
1910	8.9
1911	19.3
1912	17.0
1913	13.4
1914	29.7
1915	25.6
1916	22.0
1917	16.0
1918	16.3
1919	21.0
1920	11.7
1921	55.6
1922	19.9
1923	14.7
Average	28.0

Bldg. Trades Unemployment	June 30	Sept. 30	Dec. 31
1908	18.3	9.3	21.2
1909	5.0	3.1	17.8
1910	4.2	4.5	18.0
1911	6.4	5.0	20.9
1912	2.7	2.5	14.9
1913	7.9	9.2	23.9
1914	12.4	13.8	33.8
1915	13.2	8.5	17.6
1916	7.6	3.7	11.0
1917	5.8	6.2	18.5
1918	4.5	4.8	12.2
1919	5.5	4.8	6.3
1920	7.9	5.3	26.4
1921	32.7	27.0	31.2
1922	7.0	4.3	17.5
1923	3.4	3.7	14.1
Average	12.0	9.6	25.4

The report for April 1st of this year is the only one strictly comparable with these earlier quarterly reports. The 27.4 per cent unemployed on that date compares with an average of 28 per cent unemployed at the close of the quarter ending March 31 in previous years. The significant fact, however, is that in only 3 of the 16 years was unemployment at the end of the 1st quarter so large as this year. The proportion of organized building trades workers unemployed in Massachusetts was nearly twice as large this year as in 1923.

The report shows the greatest amount of building trades unemployment in such manufacturing cities as Fall River, Holyoke, Lowell and New Bedford, inhabited almost entirely by lowpaid wage earners. In wealthy suburbs like Newton building is going on merrily.

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

ARGENTINA LABOR DEMANDS TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

BOSTON, June 20.—The Argentina Labor Federation representing over 100,000 workers will boycott American products in case Sacco and Vanzetti, framed-up Italian radicals are executed.

This was made clear in a letter forwarded to Gov. Allan Fuller from Secretary of State Kellogg.

A vigorous protest also came from the workers of Nice, on the Mediterranean, who in a fiery letter to the governor declared that Sacco and Vanzetti "must be wrested from the hands of the American executioners."

Miners Call Conference.
Four local unions of the United Mine Workers of America in Western Pennsylvania, 1616 and 1689 of Wilkes-Barre; 975 of Olyphant and 2533 of Parsons, representing 4,500 miners, joined in a resolution demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti, and calling for an Emergency Conference to be held in Pittston, Pa., on July 3.

"Innocent," Says Wells.
"All the world now knows them innocent," says H. G. Wells, British author, of Sacco and Vanzetti in a page article in the Sunday Express of London, just received here.

The proofs against the two radicals were no proofs, declares the novelist who reviews the evidence presented at the trial by District Attorney Katzmann.

Of Judge Webster Thayer, he says: "What is the matter with Judge Thayer is not that he is a bad man, not that he is anti-moral, but that he is, to put it mildly, extremely obtuse, morally and mentally."

City's Funds Wasted On Automobiles, Claim Of Politicians Here

A charge that the Tammany Hall administration is wasting \$4,000,000 on automobile repairs yearly, is made in a statement issued by the city affairs bureau of the New York county republican committee.

In a previous statement the republican organization claimed that the local democratic party spend \$1,000,000 a year for "luxury" automobiles and chauffeurs for Tammany officeholders.

Firemen Get Increase
WASHINGTON, June 20.—Wage increases to firemen, hostlers and helpers on twelve southeastern railroads were granted today by the board of arbitration which has been considering the dispute between the employees and the roads. The firemen get an average increase of 40 cents a day, and the others 35 cents.

Three Strikes Loom In Chicago; Metal Polishers Winning

By CARL HAESSLER.

CHICAGO, (FP) June 20.—Three threatened strikes on public services, an actual lockout in the printing industry, a strike in the metal industry and a consumer boycott in the baking industry is Chicago's sheaf of labor news for the week.

The 15,000 union street-car men of the Chicago Surface Lines have almost unanimously authorized a strike if negotiations for a new scale now under way should fail. They want a 15 cent increase to 90 cents an hour. The 5,000 elevated employees of the Rapid Transit Co. have taken similar action for a 15 cent raise to a maximum of 92 cents an hour. Both groups of transportation workers are enrolled in divisions of the Amalgamated Ass'n. of Street & Electric Railway Employees.

Unless the Chicago city council will pay its 1500 streetcleaners \$5.75 a day by July 1, a 40 cent raise, the union will go on strike, says President Mike Carozzo. About 1000 foremen and street repairmen will strike at the same time, it is promised. A strike of 2 years ago resulted in a compromise.

The 250 union printers, pressmen and bindery workers, locked out when the Regan Printing House changed its name to White and went open shop overnight, are in the 3rd month of their fight. The struggle is important because both union and open shop houses in the city are watching its outcome. The Regan shop did over \$1,000,000 business a year in the old union days but has been severely slashed since it substituted strike-breakers for its experienced old staff.

Metal Workers Winning.
Prospects of a victory are improving for the 33 metal polishers and grinders on strike for a 10 per cent raise since May 1 at the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., makers of sheep shearing equipment.

Vigorous action against profiteering Jewish master bakers is under way by Jewish matrons who found they would have to pay 30 cents for a 2½ lb loaf instead of 20 cents. They stormed the bakeries and stationed energetic pickets. The women are rolling their own during the consumer strike and baking the bread in the kitchen oven.

"We would not object so much to the 50 per cent raise in price," a picket captain said, "if the bakery workers had got a raise in wages at the same time, but they didn't." All the bakeries involved are union.

Astoria Boy, 19, Drowns While Bathing at State Military Training Camp

The body of Bernard Stein, 19 years old, of 320 Eighth Avenue, Astoria, Long Island, drowned while bathing at the "citizens military training camp" at Peekskill Sunday, was sent to the home of his parents yesterday. Stein was reported missing at roll-call. A search was begun, and his clothing was found by the side of a pool near the camp grounds. Grappling was started, and Stein's body was recovered after several hours' search.

John L. Lewis Silent On Brophy Charges of Mine Election Steal

INDIANAPOLIS, (FP) June 20.—The headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis is making no reply so far to the request of The Federated Press for a statement on the charge of John Brophy, defeated candidate for president of the union, that President John L. Lewis' administration had stolen the election by manipulation of the ballots.

When Brophy's circular to the local unions was issued last month a summary was published by The Federated Press which promised to publish Lewis' reply as soon as he would telegraph it to its Chicago office at the expense of the news service. Lewis did not wire.

The United Mine Workers Journal, official organ of the union, is also silent on the Brophy statement, which quoted in detail from the official tabulation of the returns to prove the charges of vote juggling and requested a committee of 3, consisting of an administration nominee, a Brophy nominee and one agreed to by these 2 nominees, to make an investigation.

"Better American" Oil Company Head Accused of Graft

(Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, June 20.—The bankruptcy of the C. C. Petroleum corporation has failed, and a fine series of rumors, alleging graft and swindling of small investors are circulating.

Among the men to be arrested, according to City Prosecutor E. J. Lickley, is the labor-baiting Harry M. Haldeman, former president of the Better American Federation and president and general manager of the Pacific Pipe and Supply company. Mr. Haldeman has been given a chance to escape punishment, of course. He may have to stand a trial, however, because of his stubbornness. "I refuse," he says, "to place myself in a position where it might be said that even by inference any violation of law was committed by me."

Six Brooklyn Doctors Charged With Brutal Hazing of Colleagues

Six doctors were arrested yesterday charged with having conducted a brutal "hazing" of three Jewish physicians in the Kings County hospital, Brooklyn.

The three victims charge that they were bound and gagged as they lay in bed, were given duckings in a tub of ice cold water, tied to bed-posts and beaten. The attack was accompanied by "threats and anti-Jewish expressions."

Jazz Artist Jailed
LONDON, June 20.—Teddy Brown, American jazz band leader spent the week-end in a British jail for failure to pay his income tax.

UNION PAINTERS OF BROOKLYN NOW RESUME STRIKE

Only Part of Workers Are Affected

The Brooklyn painters who were forced back to work last April because of an injunction granted by Judge Callahan to be effective until June 19, have been called on strike again and the response shows that the painters are determined to enforce their demands of April.

Not all the painters in Brooklyn are affected for the reason that the majority of them were not under the injunction ban and have already won their demands for increased wages and better conditions.

Must Sign Strike Roll.
Those affected in the present strike were forced back to work because a group of bosses, who organized themselves into an association, claimed that they had an agreement with the union that did not expire until June 19. Hence Callahan issued a court order forcing them to continue under the old conditions until the expiration of the agreement. Yesterday the District Council called out those who were forced to return to work. All of the members who had to obey the court order must stop work and report at strike headquarters, Brooklyn Labor Union, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

Victory Is Assured.
There is no doubt that the strikers will easily win for the reason that there is a tremendous demand for painters at this time of year and the workers will not tolerate the association forcing its own employees to work below the scale of other painters in Brooklyn who are working under union conditions.

Clergyman Exposes Yale Gang as Mamas Witness Graduation

NEW HAVEN, June 20.—When rich papas and mamas roll up the Yale Campus in Rolls Royce limousines to watch their boys presented with sheepskins this week, Rev. George Chalmers Richmond of New York City, a Yale alumnus himself, will deliver a series of lectures exposing "the oil gang which runs the university."

Yesterday Yale dedicated its war memorial—and fat captains of industry who were responsible for the war heard assistant Secretary of War Frederick Trubee Davison shed a few pious words about the brave youths who.

Really Get Freedom.
Referring to Davison's speech, Rev. Richmond said in an address last night, "Let me ask you if it isn't time that these brave youths stopped defending their country? Isn't it time they stopped talking about their boasted freedom and get some freedom?"

"The truth is," he said, "this country is governed by money power. Yale is governed by money power. The other day Payne Whitney just handed over to Yale a cool million dollars. Almost the next day he died. Where did Payne Whitney get that million? It came to him thru his father and his uncle Colonel Olive Payne of the Standard Oil gang. This gang runs Yale."

Richmond's classmates do not like the things that he is saying and they threaten to "act against him" if he continues to make his speeches. But Richmond is a noble and courageous, if a somewhat naive, bird and declares that he will continue his lectures throught the week.

Anti-Trust Act Not To Stop Northwest Railroad Monopoly

A combination of railroads violating the very letter and spirit of the Sherman anti-trust act is now being effected, with the blessing of the Interstate Commerce Committee, which will act as judge of the fair value of the stock of those stockholders who prefer to sell outright to the new holding company rather than enter the trust.

The roads are the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific, main carriers of freight and passengers from the Great Lakes region to the Pacific Northwest. With them another line, the Spokane, Portland and Seattle parallel part of the way, will be taken over by a new corporation formed in Delaware, and called "The Northern Pacific Railway Co."

Ambassador to Japan Returns.
YOKAHAMA, June 20.—Charles MacVeagh, United States Ambassador to Japan, arrived here aboard the steamship Empress of Asia, from the United States.



WORKERS' BOOKSTORE
1930, LINCOLN ST. Chicago, Ill.
GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

Professional Patriots

The expulsion of radicals from the trade unions always brings the warm approval of the professional patriotic societies. On the other hand, with the exception of the "United States Flag Association," which holds a place on its founders' board "in memoriam" for Samuel Gompers, the other organizations make no claim to identify themselves with the official labor movement in any way.

(Continued from yesterday)

Second, they inspired action by prosecutors and secret service agents of the government in cases that did not deserve attention, as later developments proved, and served only to give some color to hysterical charges about the plot of Reds to overthrow the government;

Third, they prompted various officials to espouse their notions of patriotism in terms of the "Red menace" and to incorporate it in their speeches, reports, articles, and in one case—American Education Week—in an official program. Notable in this latter group were the articles published over the signature of Calvin Coolidge on the "Reds in our Colleges" in the Delinquent in 1921. The material was obviously furnished by these professional patriotic agencies.

Specifically under this general head are the following facts. Documentary evidence or admissions are of course difficult to get in so delicate a field of relations.

1. The personal relations of Mr. Easley of the Civic Federation and Mr. William J. Burns have been close, and were particularly close during Mr. Burns' incumbency in the Department of Justice. Mr. Easley is said to have taken credit for Mr. Burns' appointment.

2. Mr. Burns spent most of his energies in the Bureau attacking Reds, constantly using as an argument for increased appropriations the fact that only the secret service could know the danger and that the danger was so great that many more agents were needed. He officially stated in 1924 that there were "over 600,000 Reds affiliated with Moscow in the United States, ready to overthrow this government." He constantly gave out interviews to this effect, spoke at meetings of the patriotic societies as well as over the radio, attacking various liberal and progressive organizations.

3. Mr. Burns resigned after the retirement from office of Attorney-General Daugherty. Attorney-General Stone at once put the Bureau in its proper place as the legal investigating arm of the Department, and closed its files to inspection by private agencies. He stopped the anti-radical propaganda which had gone out from the Department under his predecessors, Palmer and Daugherty, and none has gone out since.

4. Mr. Samuel Gompers, though long opposed to Mr. Burns as a labor spy and the representative of anti-union employers, had a common interest with him while he was in the Department. Both were fighting Reds—Mr. Gompers in the unions, Mr. Burns, anywhere. Mr. Easley was the friend of both. So there was, in effect, a most extraordinary alliance—the secret service, organized labor, and big business, all united in a patriotic effort to down radicalism. Mr. Easley in a confidential pamphlet says of the situation:

"It is important to recall here that in 1920, Mr. Burns, knowing of Mr. Gompers' patriotic activities during the war, and also of the fight being made upon him by the Reds, sent to his clientele among the employers of the country a confidential circular stating in effect: 'It is important at this time that the employers of the country uphold the hands of Samuel Gompers because the I. W. W. elements are fighting him at every turn; and, whatever our opposition to Mr. Gompers on certain questions may be, there is no comparison between present conditions and those which would obtain if the I. W. W. policies should win and the A. F. of L. be destroyed.'"

5. Mr. Easley raised a considerable sum of money to help Mr. Burns finance work in connection with the prosecution of Communists in Michigan, which could not be paid for from public funds.

6. Mr. Burns cooperated with R. M. Whitney of the American Defense Society in publishing the material seized by the state in the Michigan case. This was the property of the government held under a search warrant, yet Mr. Burns allowed Mr. Whitney to use it before the trial, in newspaper articles for which Mr. Whitney was well paid. These articles, incidentally, occasioned a number of libel suits and retractions by the offending papers.

7. It is significant that while giving out information to these patriotic societies, Mr. Burns replied to a letter from the National Council for the Prevention of War requesting to see the evidence he had back of his charges against it:

"I must advise you that it has long been the practice of the Bureau to hold its files confidential and available for confidential use only; and I regret that under this rule it would be impossible for me to answer your inquiry."

(To Be Continued)

THE MAD DOG OF EUROPE

By EUGENE KREININ.

The mad dog spreads venom
In a futile attempt
To extinguish a decade of accomplishments
But the red blood of resistance
Will hurl it back
Upon the head of its perpetrator.

The mad dog is raving.
Its bloody trail of suppression
Is impeded.
The peoples bled white
By unscrupulous blood-hounds
Are throwing off the yoke of banditry.

The mad dog is nervous.
Its age-long supremacy is crashing
On the granite of revolt.

Woe to the mighty lion
Who trembles for his skin.

And in fury mad
It buys the remnants of a past day
For cowardly assassin attacks
Upon the foremost of the U. S. S. R.

An aroused world proletariat
Ready at all times—
Defies in unison with the U. S. S. R.
The mad dog
Losing its teeth. . .

Mississippi Governor Betrays South's "Fairness" to Negro

By WM. PICKENS.

He did not mean to do that, of course. He simply sent the national government a telegram, "as governor of Mississippi," protesting against the appointment of one Negro doctor on the Flood Rehabilitation Committee, altho Negroes make up 85 per cent of those to be "rehabilitated."

That one brief telegram from the governor of Mississippi exposes the South's unfitness to be "let alone" in its dealing with the Negro better than any northern or Negro "radical" could ever have exposed it in a volume on the subject. This attitude of Governor Dennis Murphree (we do not know where he got his name, but he certainly knows how to expose the weakness of his position) exemplifies the best reason why intelligent Negroes should be placed on all the commissions that are to handle this flood situation and the rehabilitation. The best meanings of a foolish man's words are not drawn from their syntactical construction, but from their other implications. Think this over: Negroes will do about all the hard, forced, conscripted labor of this rehabilitation; they must slave and

sicken and die at it. They constitute 85 per cent of the sufferers and doubtless 99 per cent of the suffering—and yet no colored man or colored physician must have any hand in the matter or any influence on their treatment. They must be left to the mercy of such degenerate attitudes as that shown by this governor.

We did our best to bring this situation to the attention of President Coolidge, Secretary Hoover and the Red Cross even before it happened, by our ordinary reasoning and common sense; but for having made the situation so clear that even a way-faring fool could understand it, commend us to Dennis Murphree, "governor of Mississippi."

Will the national government back down before such barbarous attitudes? Dr. S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, whom the administration was appointing on this commission, is as competent as any white physician of Mississippi, and is better known than any of them—and will doubtless be much fairer on all questions affecting the white sufferers than any of those other physicians will be on questions affecting the colored sufferers.

News from the U. S. S. R.

The 8th Congress of the Workers of the paper industry of the U.S.S.R., which coincided with the 10th anniversary of the legal existence of the Paperworkers' Union, open in Moscow on May 11th.

In 1917 the paperworkers' union numbered 5,000 members; at present the membership has increased to 43,200.

The paper industry of the U.S.S.R. has reached the pre-war level (the production in 1926 being 263,000 tons as against 220,000 tons in 1913). Together with the growth of the industry, the material position of the paper workers has also improved, their wages before the revolution being extraordinarily low.

Norway Workers.
The representative of the Norwegian paper workers, Comrade Spordind, speaking at the opening of the Congress said:

"The Norwegian workers are engaged in a serious struggle with the employers. The lockout, recently announced by the employers has been going on for 13 weeks. As a result several thousands of workers have been thrown on the streets. The owners demanded a wage-cut of 25 and even 50 per cent. As the workers would not treat, the owners turned to the Government for assistance. The position of the Norwegian workers is very bad. They are carrying on a fight with both the owners and the bourgeois government.

"But we hope" concluded Spordind "that the workers of the whole world and the Russian comrades will support us in our fight. Our workers are unanimously in favor of the creation of a United International Organization of Paperworkers and of close contact with the Russian Union."

"The Swedish workers are very interested in everything connected with the U.S.S.R. On my return from the U.S.S.R. in 1923 I gave about 60 lectures which were attended by the workers who displayed great interest in them."

Clerks' Unions.
Representatives of the clerks' unions of Belgium, Germany and Finland were present at the opening on May 12th in Moscow of the All-Union Congress of Clerks. The British "National Union of Clerks" sent a telegram of greeting to the Congress, in which it was stated that the sharpening of the struggle with the new Bill against trade unions would not permit of their representatives being present at the Congress.

Hopes For Revolt.
Comrade Everling, representing the Belgian organization, in his speech to the Congress said, incidentally:

"I must say that previously we were somewhat mistrustful of the programme of radical changes and wide aims of your movement, but on having the opportunity, during our few days sojourn in Moscow, of seeing your institution, we can now only wish that we shall soon see in Belgium what we now see in the U.S.S.R. Our clerks are divided, in the class rooms there are only 8,000 members. Our clerks as a whole are far behind the working class, but we shall fight for UNITY, which will help us to direct the clerks' movement into the path of true class-consciousness."

The President of the Finnish Trade Union of Clerks, Comrade Laakso extended the Congress an invitation to the forthcoming Congress of the Finnish Trade Union of Clerks.
The first big paraffin factory has been constructed and has begun work in Grozny (Caucasus). Previously paraffin was neither produced in Russia, nor in the U.S.S.R. The entire demand for paraffin was covered by foreign imports. The new works will not only satisfy the demands of the home market, but a considerable quantity will be put aside for export. Orders for paraffin have already been received from Germany, Turkey, and other countries.

The first works for the production of projectors has been opened in Moscow.

Spinning Factory.
In Danilovka, near Moscow, the foundation stone of a big spinning

factory has been laid. The building of a new spinning factory indicates the success of the Soviet textile industry. In this industry, because of the lack of spinning factories, the majority of weaving factories were compelled to work on foreign yarn. The new spinning factory will help to break down this dependence on imported raw materials.

The Finnish Metal Workers' Union has made a proposal to the Metal Workers' Union of U.S.S.R. to sign an agreement by which on entering the union, a foreign trade union worker will be exempted from the payment of entrance fees and be considered a member of the union from the time he originally joined in his own country, and in the event of unemployment has the right to trade union benefit on equal terms with the local workers.

The Metal Workers' Union of the U.S.S.R. has expressed its readiness to sign such an agreement.

Not With Mussolini.
The central committee of the union of postal, telegraph and telephone workers of the U.S.S.R. has declared against the participation of Soviet telegraphists in the world competition of telegraphists, which is being arranged for the autumn of this year in Como by the Italian Fascist Government.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, DAILY WORKER:

Who said Lindbergh's welcome was purely for Wall Street Propaganda and Militarism? While the big parade going on near the battery with military band music and marching of soldiers and sailors with guns and bayonets in their hands to show how democratic we are and the great retelling how great and strong we are, a seaman also thought great things to enlighten some people of real facts about these affairs.

His idea was to merely sell The DAILY WORKER, a newspaper just like any other newspaper for sale, only with different reading matter inside the pages.

A cop, loyal to his masters knows already his orders, he is not satisfied with telling the seaman to leave that place, but he confiscated the whole bundle of the DAILY WORKERS while other boys were selling their newspapers freely.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!



Tanne Chi Yu, 28, Chinese student at Columbia university, New York City, has won seven degrees in the United States in six years. The seventh, Doctor of Philosophy, has just been awarded by Columbia.

"DOWN WITH THE BOLSHEVIKI IF IT DOESN'T COST MUCH"



Briand

Premier Briand, of France, evidently wants to eat his cake and have it, too, and the strain of attempting to do both has made him sick. At the League of Nations Council, Briand's sudden illness interrupted a deal by which England, France and Germany, with others, were to unite against the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of sending a joint note protesting the execution of the assassins England had sent to kill Soviet government functionaries. Germany was demanding partial disarmament of France, as her price, Briand wanted the alliance but not the disarmament.

THE CAPITALIST WORLD AND REVOLUTIONARY CHINA

By EUGENE VARGA.
SECTION THREE.

Japan's Chinese policy is rendered more complicated by the fact that it is determined on the one hand to maintain its dominating position in Manchuria at all costs, and on the other hand to guide the anti-imperialist movement in China into channels which will promote Japanese interests, as those of a "kindred race," in their competition with Great Britain.

This twofold policy has so far been carried through with some measure of success by Japan. It poses as a friend of the Chinese revolution, the Bolshevist character of which it denies. Hence the ostentatious refusal to join in the British policy of intervention.

GREAT BRITAIN. Among the imperialist Powers, it is the bourgeoisie of Great Britain that is most hostile to the Chinese revolution, even in so far as the latter is bourgeois in character. In this policy, it has found the valuable support of the right Labor leaders, MacDonald, Thomas, and Snowden.

Three main reasons actuate the British bourgeoisie in this attitude:

a) Great Britain is the chief colonial Power in Asia. Counting its mandated territory, it rules over an area of 5.5 million square kilometers with a population of 330 million souls. India forms the mainstay of the world power of Great Britain. In all these colonies, Great Britain is fighting against the emancipatory movement among the suppressed nations and rests its authority on the feudal classes. Success on the part of the Chinese revolution and a humiliation of Great Britain would be extremely dangerous for the latter's position as an Asiatic colonial Power.

b) Any success of the Chinese revolution, even under bourgeois leadership, strengthens the position of the Soviet Union in Asia in its relation to Great Britain.

c) All privileges ensured the bourgeoisie of foreign countries by the "unequal treaties," in the first place benefited the British bourgeoisie class.

A few remarks on this last-named point.

Great Britain has not annexed any large portion of China, but it has the chief commercial centres, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Hankow, in its power. It subjected the Yangtze valley to its authority, effectually if not formally. Apart from Manchuria, as an external territory, the great bulk of the foreign investments in China are British. The British bourgeoisie, in the first place, govern the international trade of China, while even the export and import trade of the rival foreign Powers passes to a great extent through British hands, via Hong Kong and Shanghai. The profits of British capital in China from international trade, navigation, and banking are very great. Chinese finance is so greatly in British hands, that the closing of the British financial institutes at Hankow, organized as a "counter-stroke," proved a very effective economic weapon.

In this entire realm of commercial activity, such rights as are guaranteed the British bourgeoisie in their dealings with the Chinese by the "unequal treaties," are of the very greatest economic importance, being immediately convertible into hard cash. Hence the tenacious maintenance of the status quo, particularly by that section of the British bourgeoisie which is established in the concessions and is directly interested in Chinese business. These people have grown so accustomed to their privileged position and feel so far above the yellow race, that—even against the will of the wiser portion of the British bourgeoisie at home—they insist on the necessity of an armed intervention for the purpose of crushing the Chinese revolution. The attempt of the British Government to arrive at a peaceful solution of the problem with the Southern Government at Hankow, an attempt, it is true, which was not sincerely meant, seeing that the British were forced to undertake it in view of the low water level of the Yangtze during the winter, which prevented troops from being sent to Hankow, met with the most violent disapproval on the part of this Anglo-Chinese bourgeoisie.

VICARIOUS

By LEBARBE.

Do you remember yet, that afternoon (so long ago my memory must reach to hold it still), when on the silver beach we sat and watched the waves roll? Soon you said, "The waves are marching ghosts returning from lost lands to rest again on old familiar shores. The waves are hosts conscripted in the army of the rain. . ."

I never shall forget that in your eyes I saw a deathless dream, and that your hands, sifting so tenderly the whisp'ring sands, were beautiful with visions as your eyes.

Yet you, whose soul went venturing to sea, sat there content upon the beach, with me!

BOOKS

A REVIEW OF A REVIEW OF "OIL!"

Yes, I was probably prejudiced in favor of the book by my respect for and admiration of, its author, because of the excellence of his other books, particularly those shamelessly "polemic."

Next: Upton Sinclair writes very "neat" works of art, in my opinion (but do remember that prejudice leering in the offing) I speak more affectionately of his less deceitful polemic volumes. The more "polemic" they are the better this prejudiced person likes them. Is Vern Smith one of these "art-for-art's sakers" who consider propaganda rather inartistic, altogether in bad taste? I would advise a good dose of Sinclair's "Mammonart" to clear away the cobwebs.

Again: Upton Sinclair does not pretend to be a novelist in the "academic sense of the word." He's too good a proletarian for that! If you look in the dictionary, however!

Further, I have always found the "pieces" of his structures unusually interesting. Indeed, the egregious Smith saw fit to point out two which seemed to interest him a trifle. One, the drowning of the oil-worker, the other, the outrage at San Pedro.

Smith says, "Sinclair gets his results by piling up the evidence and his 'novels' have little enough of plot, nothing of that closely written narrative that sustains interest from one episode to another."

I never noticed lack of "plot," rather an abundance, and as for the "narrative," it never failed to "sustain" my "interest." But then, of course, I liked the book and so am "prejudiced" in its favor and should keep quiet about it. How dare I contradict the unprejudiced Smith?

The statement that the "story of Oil!" was pretty slim" seems entirely false to me.

In saying that Bunny was "a decent lad, Sinclair's own type, presumably," Smith must have meant that Sinclair was soft and undecided, softness and indecision being key-notes of Bunny's character. I wish to call Smith's attention to these facts—that black is white, highway crossings should be greased, and water runs up hill.

Of course, Sinclair might very well be called a "decent lad" by Vern Smith, whom I therefore assume to be an "aged, aged man" whether "a-sitting on a gate" like the elder in Carroll's fairy tale, or in a swivel chair.

Smith later says, "We have to praise Sinclair's restraint," but it seems that he cannot, wholeheartedly, do anything but condemn him. He makes it evident that he would have preferred that, in writing of the San Pedro affair at the I. W. W. hall, Sinclair had mentioned not only that the children were thrown into boiling coffee, being thus crippled for life, but that the raiders had brought scalding grease with them to use in torturing the children. In this case, it seems that the propagandist in Smith got it all over the artist.

I seem to remember reading in O'Flaherty's column that Sinclair Lewis was a better propagandist than Upton Sinclair because of the sugar-coating he uses on his propaganda. Now Upton Sinclair gives us in Oil! Communist arguments, sugar-coated for the children and one of them complains that there is bitter (propaganda) under the sweet. So that's what you want? Just candy! Alright, darling, mudder tells it where to find its lollipop. Try the American Mercury!

Paul, not Bunny is the central character of the book and carries the weight of Sinclair's argument, and Smith doesn't even mention him!

Smith says of Sinclair: "He builds up a hanging case against the bourgeoisie and then sentences them to social service, a new liberal newspaper or something equally piffing." Smith does not seem to be sure what the sentence is. I'll make bold to tell him. It is true that he builds up a hanging case against the idlers but he neither hangs them nor sentences them to anything "piffing" as Smith so choicely expressed it. He sentences the idle class to assimilation into the working class. Do you, Smith, find fault with that?

The last paragraph is of a part with the rest. Sinclair, in short, said, "I regret that the workers must use force." Smith seizes the "I regret" and pounds his chest like an ape till he has beaten his temper to a boil. This is all very diverting but it is not good Communism.

Now, I regret that we must use force. Does Smith take exception to the regret? But, as Upton Sinclair takes pains to make clear thru his character, Verne, the bosses have no intention of handing us our rights on a silver platter. We've got to take them the best way we know how. In "Letters to Judd" Sinclair offers one solution we could use if we had the brains. I have come quite recently to the conclusion that too many of us have not. There is too much emotionalism and too little logical reasoning. So I understand why Upton Sinclair seems to believe that Communism, regrettable as is the necessity for it, is our way to victory. He offers all the assistance he can give when the crisis comes. Right now he is doing all in his power to show us just where we stand. He spares no efforts to encourage the workers, no pains in fighting their battle.

Yet youngsters like this Smith, without even following a single one of Sinclair's arguments to its conclusion, see fit to come out in the most prominent workers' paper with an unbalanced, ill-considered attack on their best, most fearless friend. I am annoyed. Let us have no more of this one hundred and ten per cent jingoistic Communism.

—E. T. BENNETT.

REVIEWING A REVIEW OF A REVIEW.

The fact that out of the thousands of DAILY WORKER readers there was one who enjoyed "Oil!" as a serial, is of course an addition to the sum of human knowledge, but it does not require further comment, any more than do Comrade Bennett's curious speculations as to the age of the reviewer.

Little more important is it that Comrade Bennett takes umbrage at my praise of Sinclair as essentially a propagandist and not a literateur. But as nearly as I can make out from the above, Bennett agreed with me that it is a good thing to write propaganda fiction, and is only mad as me because he thinks I thought Sinclair did not know the art of propaganda as well as Bennett thinks he does. And that's a matter of taste. I was under the impression that restraint was a good thing, under the circumstances.

But what is really serious is that Bennett seems to say this "Oil!" is a Communist book in disguise. I don't think that Bennett really believes that the book is tricking the reading public into Communism, because even a child would see that an article exposing such a stratagem would ruin it. Bennett is merely defending Sinclair any way he can, and needlessly.

But still worse is the evident delusion of Bennett that the secondary character, Paul, is the heart of the story, and a true picture of what a Communist should be. Paul is undoubtedly what Sinclair, in all friendliness to Communism, thinks is an ideal leader for a Communist Party. He makes him one of those captured at Bridgeman, sends him on secret missions to Russia, and "plays him up" in all the ways that the regular capitalist newspapers "play up" Bolsheviks. He makes him a labor leader, and a staunch defender of the Bolshevik revolution, but whenever Paul argues for a Communist party in America, he is immediately checked by arguments against it, placed in the mouths of the Socialists, which same Socialists also approve, in "Oil!" of the Communists—in Russia.

Paul has a sister, also a Communist, and Bunny, who plays the part of sympathetic, unprejudiced judge between the warring Reds and Yellows (p. 493) seriously considers marrying her, but finally decides in favor of her Socialist opponent. (p. 503.) He decides on political grounds.

Sinclair has the martyr psychosis bad; that's all right for him, he can afford it, but when he tries to make out that one of the reasons workers join the Workers Party is so that they can get more publicity when they go to jail (p. 416) he goes a little too far.

Still the real bitter center, which is too much for my stomach, is Sinclair's insistence that Communism is mostly an emotional reaction to the horrors of civilization. "He was a case of shell-shock from the war,"—says Rachel, Bunny's final choice, about Paul, and that is probably Sinclair's view, even yet.

Sinclair has his little joke, you know, about Paul. He makes Paul blood brother to Ely, the crazy evangelist, and son of the religio-maniacal Watkins couple, with their "jumps" and hwy-rolling. Lest you miss that point, consider this "piece," which I confess, "interests me a trifle" but which I do not like at all:

"Paul was haggard; one does not take a trip to Moscow to get fat, but his sober face was shining with a light of fanaticism—the same thing which his brother Ely called the glory of the Lord! Dad would have said there were two of them, equally crazy; but it didn't seem that way to Bunny, who mocked at Ely's god but believed in Paul's—at least enough to tremble in his presence."

This is the regular petty-bourgeois, half-baked intelligentsia psycho-analytical explanation of revolution. That bitter thing you tasted in Sinclair's pie was a cockroach, Bennett!

"Oil!" is a good attack on capitalism, not a good interpretation of Communism.

—VERN SMITH.