

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

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE assassination of the Soviet minister to Warsaw may be considered an accident, but it is nothing of that kind. It is part of the conspiracy against the government of the Soviet Union. It is more than a coincidence that just when the Soviet envoy to Poland was murdered a Russian railway carriage conveying a Polish spy to the Polish border was blown up. British imperialism is desperate and stops at nothing. Assassination is one of the weapons that Britain uses against their enemies.

THE Polish government is making a pretense of apprehending the murderers of the Soviet envoy. But all this fuss will end up like the Swiss incident. The murderer will be considered a hero and a big-hearted judge will turn him loose or impose a light sentence on him. Theodore Roosevelt said that the constitution meant nothing among friends. The same thing can be said about the law.

FIELD Marshall Earl Haig must be in the Winston Churchill caucus. He is a Scotchman, but then, so is almost everybody else in high places in England unless he is an Irishman. The Field Marshall has been blowing his horn a little about the world war. He claims that England did the winning. This is a voice from the Fascist forest. It is a blast from the faction of the British ruling class that has a bone to pick with American imperialism and several bones with the workingclass.

MR. Arthur Sapp of Huntington, Indiana, was elected president of the Rotary International. We just thought he could not lose. And after he was elected Sapp justified the honor by the following comment: "I feel that the highest international honor has been conferred upon me. The Ostend convention is the greatest ever held up to date, but we hope that next year's will be even better. I expect to push the rotary movement, particularly in Germany." What more could a Sapp say?

THE Irish voters went to the polls yesterday to cast their ballots for the various parties contesting the election. The fact that no serious incidents occurred was considered a piece of news. The Ireland is not Chicago, sometimes there are accidents during elections. That is not the most important feature of the situation. It is the political lineup.

THERE is only one workingclass party in the field and the proletarian virility of that party is rather anaemic. It calls itself a Labor Party, but is sick from an excess of respectability. It is an "opposition" party. It stands up in parliament and criticizes the government, but believes in the system, in a fashion. Still, it is better than nothing.

UPTON SINCLAIR TO READ BIBLE TO BOSTON FOLK

Passages Which Bar Oil Are All in "Holy" Writ

BOSTON, June 9.—Upton Sinclair and John Gritz, bookstore clerk and defendant, appeared in municipal court today in defense of Sinclair's latest novel, "Oil," which has been banned here.

The case against Gritz, charged with selling a copy of "Oil," was continued until tomorrow by Judge William H. Sullivan. In the meantime, Judge Sullivan said he would read the book.

Sinclair will read extracts from the Bible on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, he declared today. The extracts referred to are the alleged obscene matter contained in "Oil," on the grounds of which the book was suppressed.

The novel "Oil" is of course not obscene in any way, not nearly as much as the Bible, from which Sinclair made a very cautious selection of passages. The reason for its difficulties is that it gives a very vivid picture of the graft, bribery and general corruption in capitalist politics, industry and society in Southern California, not even respecting some of the secrets of the "Ohio Gang" and their oil deals.

BOSTON, June 9.—One blow and then death, was the fate of Joseph Forest, 40, of Richmond, Va., sailor on the "Collier Hampden" anchored in the harbor here. Harbor police were investigating his death today.

BRITAIN BACKS ANTI-USSR MURDERS, ARSON

Join the Five Hundred

Two days ago we issued an appeal for five hundred comrades to pay one dollar each to cover the Five Hundred-Dollar Fine imposed by Judge Murphy in Special Sessions last week. Hundreds of comrades are answering that call every day. Hundreds of comrades have taken upon themselves the responsibility to pay that fine. Hundreds of comrades, recognizing the fact that THE DAILY WORKER is their organ, their mouthpiece, have responded without hesitation to the emergency.

But there are comrades who have not yet responded. Perhaps you are one. If you are, we want you to make good your delay. Send in that dollar bill with a bang. And by the way, send it along with the contribution of every other comrade or honest worker you can line up on the proposition.

In New York, the Four Hundred are supposed to be the cream of aristocracy, the hoi poloi of the bourgeoisie. The Five Hundred comrades, who respond to this call, will be the cream of the labor movement, the militant front line fighters in the cause of the workers. Be sure you are in the ranks of the Five Hundred.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

BRITAIN RUSHES MORE TROOPS TO PEKING, TIENTSIN

Pacific Labor Congress Scores Imperialism

PEKING, June 9.—France is sending an additional battalion of troops to Tientsin and a small detachment to reinforce the Peking guard, it was learned today.

The British Border Regiment is leaving for Tientsin by train this afternoon. Major General Sir John Duncan, commander of the British forces at Shanghai left for Peking yesterday.

Americans Smuggle Arms.

SHANGHAI, June 9.—Two American citizens, W. Worthington and Samuel Chaiet have been arrested yesterday by police of the International Settlement yesterday charged with smuggling arms.

American citizens have been carrying on a lucrative business smuggling arms and opium into China. Several weeks ago former District Attorney Husar was convicted of accepting bribes for permitting the entrance of opium.

Feng Prepares For Drive.

WUHAN, June 9.—General Feng is consolidating his position in Honan Province south of the Yellow River in preparation for an intensive drive against Peking and Tientsin.

It is rumored that Yen, Military General of Shansi Province may ally himself with the Nationalists in their drive against the northern war lords.

Pacific Labor Conference.

WUHAN (Hankow), May 28th, 1927. (Delayed).—The following resolution against imperialism was adopted at the trade union conference of the countries bordering on the Pacific:

The struggle between the imperialist countries, above all between Great Britain, Japan and the United States for the hegemony of the Pacific, is becoming daily more intense. This struggle must inevitably lead to imperialist wars. The rivalry of the powers is expressed in the growth of armaments, the growth of the air forces and in the search for new and more murderous methods of chemical warfare. The preparations for war are being carried on parallel with hypocritical speeches in favor of peace and the limitation of armaments.

The tense situation is made worse by the fact that the imperialists attempt to represent the Soviet Union as responsible for their misfortunes. The Soviet Union is therefore under a permanent threat of war. The conflicting interests of the imperialists are becoming ever sharper and the war can therefore break out unexpectedly. From this arises the urgent duty of every proletarian and of every working class organization to oppose any new imperialist slaughter, and to counter the imperialist conspiracy to disturb the peaceful work of the toiling masses.

The only means of preventing the imperialist war which is being prepared is to turn this imperialist war of the races and nationalities, into a class war, a war of the exploited against the exploiters. The working men and women of all countries must fight against their own bourgeoisie and build up a mighty indestructible brotherhood over all nationalities and all countries and set the power of the workingclass in the place of the power of capitalism.

British Officials Not Interested in Briand's Anti-War Propositions

LONDON, June 9.—Great Britain is lukewarm towards Foreign Minister Briand's proposals for "no more war" treaties. Officials stated that such a treaty would have no immediate effect. Great Britain feels secure, they say, behind her navy, and is concerned, not with outlawing war, but in reducing by means of "arms conferences" the danger to English shipping from submarines and cruisers when the inevitable struggle for mastery reaches the military stage. The Briand plan is likewise considered merely a maneuver by the French to consolidate a few alliances necessarily against England.

Canton, Ohio, Chief of Police Waits in Jail for His Trial

CANTON, Ohio, June 9.—While Seranus A. Lengel, deposed Canton chief of police, was in jail here today awaiting arraignment on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the slaying of Don R. Mellett, Louis Mazer, indicted last fall as one of the Mellett conspirators, was to be sentenced.

Mazer, whose confession to his part in the plot to slay the young editor resulted in the conviction of Floyd Streitenberger and in turn the indictment of Lengel, has thrown himself on the mercy of the court. He is charged with first degree murder.

Mazer's confession corroborated other testimony to show that the high officers of the police department participated with the underworld thugs to kill an editor who was exposing their graft.

Washington Officialdom Tries to Discourage Any Trade With USSR; Fails

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The officials of the state and commerce departments are doing all in their power to throw cold water on any prospective business deals between American manufacturers or importers and the state trading apparatus of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, trade is growing. Inquiries at the offices above mentioned show that thousands of letters are arriving daily, inquiring as to the chances to sell something in the U. S. S. R. These letters are answered "unofficially" and the business men quickly discouraged with talk about the "unstable conditions," "lack of regular relations" and other such generalities, usually ended by a little sermon on the wickedness of socialism and Communism.

Still trade is growing. Soviet Union purchases of copper and rubber alone boost America's sales to \$4,000,000. The U. S. S. R. demands also fine wool, and production machinery.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

GROSS STABBED; FURRIER LEADER IN GRAVE DANGER

Deliberately Ambushed By Murder Gang

Aaron Gross, one of the leaders of the furriers' strike, and formerly vice-president of the International Union, is now in Bellevue hospital in a critical condition as a result of a murderous attack made on him yesterday morning by two gangsters in the employ of the right wing group of the union.

Gross was immediately rushed to the hospital where doctors worked over him for more than three hours before they were able to stop the flow of blood.

Pre-arranged Attack. When attacked by the hired thugs, members of the notorious "French gang," Gross was giving directions to pickets on Seventh Avenue, near 27th St., shortly before 8 a. m. Suddenly the two guerillas, Benjamin Cohen and Meyer Friedman, leaped out of a hallway in the company of Isaac Walter, executive board member of the recently formed scab local 105, and one of the delegates to the Washington convention of the right wing union.

Pointed Out By Official. "There he is," shouted Walter, pointing to Gross. In an instant the gangsters lifted beer bottles and simultaneously started to slug Gross on the back of the head. Fur workers in the immediate vicinity came to Gross's assistance, but too late to save him from the bloody attack.

Cohen and Friedman and Walter were then arrested. The police took Walter to the corner of 29th St. and 7th Ave. where they set him free. When members of the union heard of this unusual action, they went to the 30th St. police station and lodged a complaint but to no avail, the police refusing to arrest the man directly responsible for the murderous attack on Gross.

Police Arrest Pickets. The picketing demonstration yesterday morning was unusually successful, more than 7,000 workers participating. Unlike their attitude toward right wing officials who connive at murder, the police were prompt in arresting striking pickets. Seven were arrested yesterday, Lena Ganetman, Ida Minusky, Florence Braun, Rose Minsder, Jacob Dreg, Samuel Tanger, and Louis Schumsky.

Score Pilsudski. Voykov's murder is the first step of the war against the U. S. S. R. which is being systematically prepared by Britain and Pilsudski's Poland. The fascist government of Poland is openly encouraging White Guardist cliques, according to their hospitality and every support. All sympathies of the workers and peasants of Poland are on the side of the U. S. S. R. against our own and foreign imperialist murderers. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland, on behalf of the party, assures the toilers of the U. S. S. R. the Great All-Union Communist Party and its leaders that the criminal act in Warsaw will increase in the protective

(Continued on Page Two)

POLISH WORKERS BLAME PILSUDSKI; U. S. S. R. WORKERS DEMONSTRATE

Polish C. P. Pledges Support (Special To DAILY WORKER) WARSAW, June 9.—Expressing its sorrow and indignation at the murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, and denouncing the Pilsudski dictatorship, which shares with the imperialist powers and Russian White Guards, the guilt of the murder, the Communist Party of Poland has addressed the following communication to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland expresses the sorrow and indignation of the masses of revolutionary workers and peasants of Poland at the infamous murder of Comrade Wolkoff, representative of the U. S. S. R. in Warsaw.

(Continued on Page Two)

SOVIET UNION EXPOSES SERIES OF OUTRAGES BY BRITISH; WINSTON CHURCHILL DIRECTED FUTILE WHITE GUARD REVOLT, CAPTURED SPY CONFESSES

13,000 Rifles Included In Nicaraguan Grab by United States Marines

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Over 13,000 rifles, several hundred machine guns and field pieces, and several millions of rounds of ammunition were confiscated by U. S. marines from the army of the constitutional government of Nicaragua, which has now been driven into exile in order to make safe the rule of Wall Street's man, Diaz.

This was contained in the report to the state department by Admiral J. L. Latimer, commanding the American forces.

Ten dollars each for the price paid for the confiscated rifles, but since no expense account was attached to Latimer's report it is doubtful where the money went to.

FATHER OF "BOMB SQUAD" IS DEAD; HAD REAL CAREER

Noted for Foiling Non-Existent "Plots"

George Deitz Barnitz, police spy and father of the present "bomb squad" is dead at the age of 51.

He joined the New York police force in 1896 and was just an ordinary flat-foot until he developed a reputation among his colleagues as an "expert" in uncovering bomb plots, most of them originating in his own fertile imagination.

Real Sleuth. Since most of the "plots" failed to come off, Barnitz conveniently took credit for having been responsible for preventing them.

The first official recognition came to Barnitz when he was deputized to organize the "bomb squad" by the late Theodore Roosevelt, who was at that time police commissioner of New York.

Was Patriot, Too. During the war Barnitz attracted much public attention to himself by repeatedly thwarting German "dynamiting plots," details of which were usually lacking.

More recently he distinguished himself with the police department by the brutal attacks on subway workers during the I. R. T. strike last summer.

Andy Mellon Cruises in European Trouble Zone

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced today that he will spend the summer months cruising in European waters on a vacation.

Mr. Mellon, who is 72, said he had chartered a small private yacht, the Venetia, which he will board at Gibraltar early in July.

Polish Communists Blame Pilsudski Terror for Assassination of Wolkoff

Huge Demonstrations Against Imperialists Held in Moscow and Leningrad

WARSAW, June 8.—In a press interview a prominent left wing labor member of the Polish Sejm stated today that Wolkoff's murder was directed by British hands with the assistance of the second department of the general staff of the Polish army and is but a prelude to war being prepared by Pilsudski under British guidance.

The murder will be followed by raids of white guardist bandits organized by the Polish general staff on Soviet territory or direct hostilities against the Soviet Union.

Russian monarchists have long enjoyed the hospitality of Poland where they are maintained with English money under masks of members of administration or workers employed in Belovez Forests leased to an English firm and have notably increased their activity since the accession to power of Pilsudski, who now, with a sixty million dollar loan contracted with England's assistance, is systematically preparing war against the Soviet Union.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 9.—The murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the bomb outrage at Leningrad and the assassination of Vice-Chief Opansky of the state political police are merely the most outstanding episodes of a vicious campaign of murder and terrorism that is being carried on thruout the Soviet Union by White Guardists at the instigation of British imperialists, states an official government communique issued today.

That the British die-hard government has carried on a campaign of espionage and terrorism within the Soviet Union and has actually encouraged anti-Soviet revolts and wholesale terrorism was pointed out in the communique.

Churchill Instigated Revolt. Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer in the British Tory cabinet, personally encouraged English spies operating in the Soviet Union to carry on a terrorist campaign, according to the testimony of George Kiley, a captured spy, the communique states.

Despite the denials frequently made by the British die-hards, evidence submitted in the communique clearly points to wholesale espionage and violence carried on by Britain within the borders of the Soviet Union.

Text of Communique. M. Wolkoff, Soviet plenipotentiary representative to the Polish Republic, has been murdered in Warsaw. This act which reflects the actual international situation of the world emphasizes still more the criminal policy of the reactionary forces which are striving to wreck the cause of peace.

Wolkoff's murder is a link in the chain of events which taken together, mean an ever-growing menace to peace. This menace is becoming ever more real in spite of the utmost efforts of the government of the USSR to preserve peace.

In connection with Wolkoff's criminal murder, which followed a whole series of direct and indirect attacks on the part of the British government on USSR institutions abroad, and the rupture by Great Britain of diplomatic relations with the USSR, the government deems it necessary actually to make public a number of other facts which are sufficiently characteristic of the work of the British government and its vassal organs in the territory of the Soviet Union.

A certain 'merchant' with a Soviet

Poincare Would Sell Off French Government Match Business to Pay Wall Street

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Poincare today urged the chamber of deputies to accept the project for giving the French match monopoly to a Swedish firm for \$80,000,000, so that France might have some available cash when discussions of the American debt are resumed.

Possession of \$80,000,000 would permit France to re-open the debt negotiations and to enter into discussions.

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Attempt on Bukharin's Life.

At that same time was arrested Birinkoff, formerly a volunteer of Denikin's army, who tried through the Union of Communist Youth to join the Communist Party and prepare a revolt against representatives of the Soviet power and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. On March 12, 1927 an attempt was being prepared in the big (Bolshoy) Theatre against Bukharin during his report on the occasion of the anniversary of the February Revolution and it was by mere chance that Bukharin was not killed. Later this same person, who was a son of the merchant, Gurevitch, and formerly chief of the bourgeois Boy Scout militia prepared an attempt

Labor in China

The following facts on conditions of labor in China are from an exhaustive study made by C. L. Malone. They present a wealth of information on the terrible conditions under which Chinese workers are being exploited today and deserve the attention of every American worker. They will lead to a better understanding of the causes underlying the Chinese revolt against foreign imperialism and Chinese capitalist exploitation.—Editor.

Shanghai.
Nearly half the cotton mills in China are in Shanghai—58 out of a total of 122. Of these 58, the majority are foreign-owned, 22 being Chinese, 32 Japanese and 4 British. These are the figures given by the China Year Book. Consul-General Barton in Cmd. 2442, states that there are 6 cotton mills in Shanghai of which 33 are Japanese and 8 British. Perhaps one set of figures refers to actual mills and the other in part to firms owning mills.

| | No. | Spindles |
|----------|-----|----------|
| Chinese | 22 | 700,682 |
| Japanese | 32 | 998,172 |
| British | 4 | 205,320 |

| | Looms | Laborers |
|--|--------|----------|
| | 10,350 | 44,934 |
| | 5,836 | 55,488 |
| | 2,348 | 16,500 |

It will be observed that all the British cotton mills in China are in Shanghai. Wages.—Men 30 to 50 cents per day. Children 10 to 25 cents per day. Over 60 per cent of the workers are women.

Average wage \$12 per month, i.e., about 43 cents per day. (N.B.—The dollar in use is the Mexican dollar, value about 25.25 cents is therefore equivalent to 6d. in English money and 43 cents to about 10 1/2d.)

The wages here are rather higher than elsewhere, but on the other hand the cost of living in Shanghai is said to be 20 per cent. higher than in the South or inland.

Hours Worked.—11.5 to 16 per day. Seven days per week.

The normal hours are 12-hour day and night shifts and sometimes 15 or 16-hour shifts on the day before the machines are stopped for cleaning, so that the women and children may have to stand for perhaps 16 hours. Very young children are employed in the mills.

There is no time or place for meals. There is very little lavatory accommodation. Babies are not allowed in the foreign factories, so they have to be entrusted to a neighbor. Women are allowed two weeks away at the time of their confinement. If they do not return then, they are liable to be dismissed. They get no pay during this period. For serious accidents compensation up to 50 dollars is sometimes given, but there is no obligation to pay any compensation whatever. Here, as elsewhere, there is no fencing of machinery, and owing to the very long hours worked and the youth of the workers very serious accidents occur.

Tientsin.
Average Wage.—30 cents per day. Hours.—12-hour day and night shifts. Seven days per week. 60 per cent. of the workers are children, who get 15 to 25 cents per day. Women are not so much employed as in Shanghai. The Japanese provide dormitories for their men and women workers according to their usual custom. The rent is said to be 50 cents per person per month. In the course of a strike in Japanese cotton mills in August, 1925, 25 workers were killed.

Hankow and Wuchang.
Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang form together a triple city known as Wuhan, on the junction of the River Yangtze and the River Han, most of the cotton mills being in Wuchang and the steel works in Hanyang. It must be understood that all wage-rates given relating to Hankow are those obtaining at the time of my

A Rare Pamphlet By LENIN

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

By real good fortune we have been able to purchase the only remaining lot of this little booklet by Lenin, right after the Russian revolution. No more are in print. Before these are sold out, we ask every worker who does not own a copy to secure one.

10 CENTS

- Other Books by Lenin:
- ON CO-OPERATIVES —\$.05
 - STATE AND REVOLUTION —.25
 - ON THE ROAD TO INSURRECTION —.50
 - IMPERIALISM—Final stage of capitalism —.60
 - ON ORGANIZATION (Cloth)—1.50

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visit in the summer of 1926 before the Cantonese arrival. Since then there have been increases.

Average wage.—30 cents per day. (Note.—The Chinese Shen Hsin mill gives better pay—about 40 cents; at the Tai An (Japanese) the pay is lower.)

From the information which I received from various trade union officials, it appears that 30 cents is about the average daily wage of the ordinary adult cotton mill hand in China, though a few of the skilled men in the power house may earn considerably more—up to \$2 (i.e. 4s.) per day.

Hours.—Two shifts of 12 hours each. Seven days per week.

Holidays.—The machinery is stopped for one day every ten days, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month for general cleaning.

I visited several cotton mills at Hankow and Wuchang. One was the Tsen Huan mill, which started in 1921. It employs 2,300 workers, of whom 1,000 are women and 1,000 little children. Some of those whom I saw were certainly not more than eight years old.

There are 24,700 spindles. One spindle produces 1 lb. of 20 count. The product of the mill is 70 bales per day, a bale weighing 430 lbs. The raw cotton comes from about 200 mills up country.

There are no meal hours. I saw the men, women and children eating from their rice bowls as they tended their machines. The machinery was supplied by Asa Lees of Oldham.

I also visited the Hankow Dee Yee Spinning and Weaving Co.'s mill at Wuchang. This mill was erected in 1915. There were 88,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. This mill employs 8,000 workers, of whom about one-third are children. As elsewhere, the hours of labor are two shifts of 12 hours. The Chinese employer said that this was not too long. They say that the workers are very lazy and slack about and so on. Perhaps they mistake effect for cause.

The Tsen Huan mill, which was only erected about five years ago, compared very favorably with any Lancashire mill as regards lighting, ventilation, etc. The Hankow Dee Yee mill, built earlier, was much darker. I did see some rather primitive washing arrangements, and the lavatory accommodation appeared to be insufficient. In these reports the mill compared very unfavorably with the Japanese mill which I subsequently visited.

At every factory I noticed women bringing in their babies. I followed one and finally ran the baby to earth by the machine which its mother was tending—one of 800 looms. Amid the terrific din of the shuttles, in an atmosphere full of cotton dust, the mother was suckling the child. It was apparently brought in by someone else by whom, doubtless, it would be removed, when fed. There was a notice at the entrance to the factory to the effect that babies must not be brought in. I did not see very many, but this was because most of the women were quite young girls.

There is no fencing of machinery. If the workers are killed, the owner may give the family 20 to 30 dollars (Mex.) compensation.

Cotton Packing.
Cotton packing, as well as wool and hide packing, appears to be almost entirely in the hands of eight British firms, who operate hydraulic cotton, wool and hide packing presses at Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai.

A representative of the workers in Hankow informed me that wages were 23 to 26 cents for a twelve-hour day. After some strikes the ages had been raised from 26 to 30 cents. The workers live in the outskirts of the town in poor shelters. If accidents occur they must take care of themselves.

Silk Filatures.
As has been said, the manufacture of silk is still to a large extent a peasant industry. The factory industry is established at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Chefoo, Soochow, Hangchow, Chungking and Chingkiang, where there are steam filatures. There are also silk-weaving factories, but not so many as filatures, the factory-made silk thread often being woven in the home.

There are said to be 300,000 silk workers in factories in China, of whom 95 per cent. are women and children.

In Shanghai I was able to visit a number of silk filatures. Nearly all the workers were women and young children, men only being employed in the power house, and as foremen in the sheds, where they may be seen carrying a small cane for the correction of the smaller children.

Time for rest.—2 to 4 hours per day. 2 days per month. Three months' wages are given in case of death due to injury.

COOLIDGE MAKES A SPEECH



Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

"There is scarcely a civilized nation which is not our debtor."
"We have robbed no people of their independence, we have laid on no country the heavy oppression."
"While we wish for peace everywhere, it is our desire that it should be not a peace imposed by America, but a peace established by each nation for itself."

winding-frame or drum behind her. This is driven by machinery which she stops or starts by a pedal with her feet. Each woman keeps five sets going, i.e. five threads or 30 cocoons.

The operating cocoons are unwinding whilst they also float in boiling water, so that there is ample water surface to provide steam to fill the whole shed, besides leaks in steam pipes, etc. The atmosphere was stifling and would be terrible in summer. There was absolutely no means of artificial ventilation for drawing off the steam or providing fresh air. All the women were dripping with perspiration, the whole shed being full of a hot, damp vapour. There was a pungent stench from the dead cocoons on the floor.

I saw great many infants and babies, at least one to every two women. They were lying asleep on the floor under reeling drums behind their mothers' recks—thus passing the early years of their lives in a good imitation of a foul Turkish bath.

Hours.—They work 12 hours per day. Seven days per week. There is no night shift, because the threads are too fine to handle in artificial light. Unlike the cotton mills, there is a break for the midday meal, made necessary by the fact that the work requires both hands.

I received the impression that, bad as are conditions in the cotton mills, with their long hours, their night work and the exploitation of tiny children and women for incredibly low wages, conditions in the silk filatures are even worse, because of the great heat and damp and the awful smell of dead cocoons in which the women and children work.

Unorganized as they are, there are recent signs that the value of the strike weapon is being learned by the women. In June, 1926, 800 women in the Yung Yui Filature, Shanghai, went on strike, as a result of the refusal of the management to grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages and an hour's reduction in working hours. Two days later the women and children at other filatures declared a sympathetic strike. Then they all presented four demands: (1) an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, (2) work to start at 6 a.m. instead of 5 a.m., (3) no wage to be left unpaid at the end of the month, (4) no worker to be dismissed without good cause.

Match Factories—Tientsin.
Wages.—Men 15 cents to \$1 per day. Women 10 cents to 50 cents. Children 10 cents to 20 cents per day. Working hours.—Daily 13 1/2 hours. Weekly 54 to 87 hours.

Canned Food Industry—Province of Chihli.
Wages.—Men 8 cents to 15 cents. Girls 8 cents to 11 cents. Working Hours.—Daily, 12 hours. Weekly, 78 hours. Holidays.—2 days per month.

Glass and Glassware Industry—Province of Chihli.
Wages.—Men 10 cents to \$1. Children, 5 cents to 20 cents. Working Hours.—Daily, 8 to 10 hours per day. Weekly, 52 to 65 hours. Time for rest.—2 to 4 hours per day. 2 days per month. Three months' wages are given in case of death due to injury.

Mining Industry.
Wages.—20 to 40 cents per day. Hours.—In the coal mines at Poshan in Shantung Province, 24-hour shifts are worked. These were formerly German, and are now Sino-Japanese. In the Kailan Mining Administration (Sino-British) there was a lock-out a year or two ago which drove many miners into the Mukden

army. A representative of the Kailan Miners Union told me that they thought it was done on purpose to help Chang Tso-lin.

Flour Mills.
I visited some Chinese flour mills at Hankow. They work day and night in two shifts, employing 16 hands in each shift. It is chiefly skilled work, tending machinery; and, according to information given by the Managing Director, their pay is from 60 cents to \$1 per day.

No provision is made for sickness or injury.

Railway Workers.
Whenever possible, I made enquiries of railway workers regarding their conditions.

In Tientsin, railway workers get from 50 cents and drivers as much as \$1 (Mex.) per day.

There is a Railway Union on the Kin-Han (Peking-Hankow) line, with headquarters at Changsintien. In 1923 Wu Pei-fu had a number of the strikers shot and their leaders arrested and executed. Despite these measures the organization has continued in secret. It is not a Bolsheviki organization, in fact it is anti-Red.

Telegrams have been received in England from the "Railway Workers' Federation" in Peking. I was unable to discover that this was an organization of any substance. I was told that it existed chiefly for the purpose of sending cables to Labor bodies in foreign countries.

Travelling from Nanking to Shanghai, I had a talk with an engine-driver. Engine drivers on the Hun-Ning (Shanghai-Nanking) Railway receive from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, firemen \$1 per day. They work an eight-hour day and get three days' holiday per month. The company has its own hospital and employees who have to go to hospital get free attendance on full wages. If permanently invalided, some light work is found for them with suitable pay. Engine cleaners get 30 cents per day.

The conditions are better than in other industries, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that the railway workers on this line have no organization.

Skilled Workers.
Skilled workers in Peking, that is, carpenters, masons and sawyers, who are organized in guilds, get about 60 cents to 70 cents per day, the coolies who work with them about 35 cents per day. This is a combined money thought that many of the coolies wage and food allowance. It is most provide their own food and economize by spending less than their food allowance on food. Otherwise it is difficult to see how they exist on their money wage, 3/4 (9s. per month) if they are employed.

The Peking working man's budget has been worked out as follows:—

| | | | |
|---------------|-------|-----|-----------|
| Food | | .70 | per cent. |
| Clothes | | .12 | " |
| Fuel | | .05 | " |
| Rent | | .08 | " |
| Miscellaneous | | .05 | " |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The 70 per cent. food is comprised as follows:— | |
| Bean and Millet Flour | 29 per cent. |
| Wheat Flour |19 |
| Corn Flour |11 |
| Millet |06 |
| Rice |05 |

This is, of course, in the North. In the Centre and South, in Shanghai, Hankow and Canton, the budget would be quite different, rice forming the main article of diet, mixed with a minute portion of salt fish or pork.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

SOVIET UNION EXPOSES SERIES OF OUTRAGES BY BRITISH; RANGE FROM ARSON TO MURDER

(Continued from Page One)

against Rykoff and Stalin. Gurevitch was arrested in due time.

On May 10th a group of Kolchak's, former officers, inmates of the Lenin-grad Institute for Noble Orphans was arrested. This group, according to the testimony of its members, was directly connected with the white chief consular department of the British mission in Moscow. It was preparing at the mission's instructions, attempts at explosions in the Kremlin and an explosion in the big (Bolshoy) Theatre during any big meeting of the workers' and peasants' representatives of Moscow or the Union.

British Bomb.
On the nights of the second and third of June the state political department prevented an explosion in a house near this department, located on Dzerzhinsky's Square. Here was discovered a melinite bomb weighing four kilograms. The melinite was of French origin while the casing of the bomb was of British origin. Thus beyond a doubt, the constituent parts of the bomb were brought from abroad, which fact is likewise proved by other things left behind by the criminals.

On June 7 a Polish subject assassinated Wolkoff, Soviet plenipotentiary representative in Warsaw and English papers have already published an arrogant interview with the tsarist diplomat Sablin who is unofficially connected with British cabinet ministers and justifies the murderer outright. The English hand which, while itself standing aside, directed the blow of the Polish subject, is here detected sufficiently clearly.

Assassinate Opansky.
On the same day, June 7th, between the stations of Jdanovichi and Minsk a railway accident was engineered during which perished Vice-chief, agent of the All-Union State Political Department in the white Russian military district and Opansky, who was taking with him a Polish lieutenant spy, just arrested. With Opansky was killed the driver and two collaborators were seriously wounded. Again on that same day, June 7th at 9.22 o'clock in the evening two bombs were thrown (of which one exploded) in the Communist Party's Debating Club in Leningrad, and about thirty persons were wounded, several very seriously. Belongings left behind by the criminals likewise quite clearly show the foreign origin of the terrorists.

British Guilty of Arson.
At the same time in various parts of the union arsenals of works, mills, military stores, etc., occurred. In May a powder store was set fire to in Leningrad. The criminal was the director of the store, an Estonian, Usild, who was working at the instructions of Estonian agents of the British government. Still earlier, fire was set to the Dubrovka mill near Leningrad, the incendiary being a Finn working at the instructions of Finnish agents of the British govern-

ment. Various instances were likewise discovered of damage to industrial equipment and investigation established a criminal purpose: Thus it is quite clear that the British government, which is rapidly preparing war against the U. S. S. R., is striving by all ways and means to prevent the peaceful labor of the workers and peasants of our state. The fact that all these adventurous attempts have no roots within the Soviet Union itself is characteristic. The country is growing rapidly economically, and the welfare of the masses is increasing. The union of workers and peasants is ever growing stronger, and the national might of the proletarian dictatorship is increasing. The miserable criminal adventures of reactionary foreign cliques are a flagrant contradiction of the powerful organic growth of the great proletarian union. The government is confidently defending its position of peaceful labor and construction but deems it its duty, while still more energetically pursuing construction work to expose in the eyes of toiling mankind and above all the working class of its own country the criminal policy of the British cabinet and its agencies. The government calls on the toiling masses of the union, in response to the fierce efforts of the enemies of the working class and peasants, to raise their labor activity and to show the utmost cohesion in their ranks.

The government calls all honest toilers of the country to still more energetically work on the construction of socialism and strengthening the defence capacity of the country. The British cabinet and its vassal organs are discouraged by the success of our constructive work. Every new mill, electric station, every success of the peasants' economy provoke a flood of unrestrained hatred in the British capitalists, who are eager to make our country an accessory of the imperialistic states. Its workers object to their exploitation; peasant, landless slaves of imperialism, can be shot just as the Chinese.

Protect Workers' State.
The government calls on the working class to protect its mills, fabrics, stores, stations, and everything built and created by the toilers, who, in our country, conquered the landowners and capitalists. The government enjoins the all-union state political department to take energetic measures to protect the country against foreign spies, incendiaries and murderers and their monarchist white-guardist allies. The government bows the red banner of the Union before the body of Comrade Voikoff and those other true champions of the proletariat who fell at the hands of infamous hired murderers who are provoking a new war. The government declares that, supported by the broad toiling masses and their unlimited heroism, it will clear the country of its enemies and protect the construction of socialism from all attempts against it.

Peaceful Air Ships Easily Convertible Into War Weapons

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Fifty commercial airships, converted overnight into aerial warships, can adequately protect the United States from invasion by enemy fleets, it was declared today by Walter Link, president of the American Airship Association, in a statement urging the government to develop lighter-than-air aviation.

Link stressed the value of dirigibles as a part of the national defense. He declared these huge birds could carry enough bombs to sink any invading enemy fleet, while being protected in the air by squadrons of planes. The airships also can be used, he added, to carry their own complement of planes.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

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The Latest Act of Terrorism Against Russia.

The foul murder of Comrade Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, instigated by the British Tories in their violent campaign against the workers and peasants of Russia was followed by the cowardly bombing of a Communist Party meeting in Leningrad.

The reptile press of the United States, always predicting dire calamities for the Soviet Union, points to this outrage as evidence of widespread discontent among the masses of people of Russia. Being capitalists and apologists for political and industrial tyranny they realize that similar attacks in capitalist countries usually arise because of fierce suppression. But such capitalist analysis does not apply to the Soviet Union. There the masses, released from the hideous night of Czardom by the revolution, are solidly behind the government and the revolutionary Party that led them to victory.

Far from being discontented with their government and the Communist Party which directs their destinies, the Russian masses are so determined to maintain it that the assaults against the Soviet Union by the imperialist bandits and their agents only evoke the most intense hatred and cause monstrous demonstrations in which the masses of workers and peasants plead to be permitted to shoulder arms and exterminate the enemy.

It is precisely the great advance made by Russia in the face of tremendous difficulties; the fact that of all nations in Europe the Soviet Union is the only one that has steadily progressed since the war, while the victorious allies have steadily declined that lashes the imperialists to such blind fury that they go from excess to excess in a mad but futile effort to destroy the victorious workers' state and turn that country into a vast slaughter house where the systematic extermination of the flower of the working class would proceed for years. The workers of the Soviet Union know what a ghastly fate would be in store for them if for one moment they sank into indifference and abandoned their vigilance for the revolution.

The creature who hurled the bomb at the Communist meeting in Leningrad, like the assassin of Voikoff, was unquestionably a tool of the imperialists. To be very specific, this latest atrocity was only one more of the crimes of Great Britain (through its fascist tool, Pilsudski) in its campaign of provocation against the Soviet Union.

Tory Britain, the mad-dog of Europe, that backs the fascist government of Poland, which has become a headquarters for white-guard conspiracies against the Soviet Union, is fighting for its life. Its colonial policy is breaking down and to the extent that the empire disintegrates the economic crisis at home becomes sharper and the condition of the workers more miserable.

The ruling class is no longer able to govern as it did in the past and the condition of the workers is becoming so bad that it has almost reached the limits of endurance. That condition furnishes the objective condition for revolution.

Realizing that the colonial and semi-colonial look to the Soviet Union as their inspiration in their struggles against imperialism, the tory government strives to destroy the revolution. Every attempt against the revolution makes more determined the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and makes more powerful the iron battalions that will defend it against aggression from any quarter. The Soviet Union possesses the only army in Europe that can be depended upon to fight, because it alone has something to fight for. Every other nation that arms its inhabitants faces the danger of having its own guns turned against it. Capitalist Europe plunges toward war, but fears it because it has not forgotten the revolutionary wave that nearly engulfed it at the close of the last war.

Everywhere the vanguard of the working class fights against imperialist war, but once it comes every effort will be made to turn the war between nations into civil war against capitalism. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, under the invincible leadership of the Russian Communist Party, know that they have mighty reserve forces in the Communist parties of every land and that behind these reserve forces of the imperialist countries stand the seething masses of Asia and Africa and other colonial countries that will rise by the million against the imperialist war-mongers.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Underpaid Metal Workers.

Editor, DAILY WORKER: If we analyze the situation in the metal drawing and stamping industry, we cannot help but notice that this line is one of the worst paid and the most backward.

Workers employed on skilled or dangerous jobs usually get about \$35 or \$40 a week. Although metal-drawing is not highly skilled, it is extremely dangerous. Those who have worked a power press realize that a worker in the industry risks the loss of his hands 15 or 20 times a minute. In many shops in which I have worked, the guards were taken off the machine as soon as the inspector left.

Most workers in New York work from 40 to 44 hours a week. Needle trades workers, have won for themselves the 40 hour week. In the metal industries the shortest working week is forty-eight hours, and in most of the shops, it is a fifty-hour week.

Most of the metal shops are situated in cellars, where there is little fresh air or sunlight, where the iron

industries into the lungs of the metal worker. Workers are laid off at a moment's notice.

For all this drudgery, under these miserable conditions, metal workers get from \$16 to \$24 a week; our wages range from 35 to 50 cents an hour. These conditions are only possible because the workers in the industry are helpless and poorly organized. If we built up a strong union in the industry we would not be so helpless.

It is true that workers in our trade were unionized twice, and both times their organization went broke. But that was the fault of the leaders rather than the workers.

We have the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers Union now; but all the leaders of that union care for are the building trades workers and their fat-salaried jobs.—A Reader, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Whither the Trade Union Bureaucracy?

By JOSEPH ZACK.

We have had six years of prosperity. Yet there has been no organization drive of importance undertaken in any industry whatever by the A. F. of L. leadership. On the contrary, instead of the trade unions registering big gains in membership, as is usual during periods of prosperity, there was a tremendous decrease totalling over one half million members.

Right now we have a virtual lock-out of soft coal miners to enforce a wage reduction. The employers realizing the weak position of the trade unions are taking the offensive. There are several indications of a new open shop drive even in the strongly organized building industry. We have the lock-out of the New York plumbers organized and led by the Building Trades Employers Association. In Chicago we have a lock-out of inside carpenters to enforce a wage reduction.

Judicial Aid.

Throughout the country there is a tendency on the part of the governmental authorities to outlaw strikes, by judicial decisions, by police interference. Even organization campaigns are being outlawed by injunctions, as in the case of the traction interests of New York against the subway workers' local union affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street-car and Railway Workers; the Watson-Parker Law practically outlawing strikes on the railroads; the latest anti-strike decision of the supreme court in the stone cutters' case, all this tends in the same direction.

The approval of the U. S. Supreme Court of the war legislation embodied in the numerous anti-syndicalist laws, as manifested in the Anita Whitney case stabilizes political repressive anti-labor legislation on a big scale and is a part of the new drive of the employing class against labor.

What has the trade union bureaucracy done during this prosperity and what is it doing now?

As already pointed out there was no organization drive on a big scale undertaken by the A. F. of L. leadership. Instead the trade union bureaucracy sought to profit, in the main personally, through this prosperity by investing the union treasuries and the workers' savings. Thru so-called labor banking and other financial schemes into those industrial and commercial schemes that yielded the most profit and these for the most part are industries where the workers are most exploited.

This was the main pre-occupation of the big trade union officialdom in all these years of prosperity. It is there that they sunk the union treasuries. The spare time they had they spent hunting down the Reds, who led the opposition against this treacherous policy. Now the prosperity seems to be waning and the employers are once more taking the offensive, but the trade union bureaucracy, is not mobilizing the entire strength of the labor movement in support of the miners, who are in the front trenches of the trade union struggle and to organize the southern coal miners without which the miners' union is in danger of a disastrous defeat.

The bureaucracy instead mobilizes all the strength they can muster and at the head of the Civic Federation, led by Matthew Woll, carries on a civil war inside the union to defeat, with the support of the employers, the opposition to them led by the left wing, by attempting to crush the left controlled local unions inside the needle trades.

Thus the center of the struggle is not the defense of the workers

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

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

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Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

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

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

against the employers, which at present means mobilization of all forces and resources in support of the miners, but a war inside the unions against those that favor and fight for a policy of organizing the unorganized, amalgamation, aggressive use of the strike weapon in defense of the workers interests; 40 hour-5 day week, political action on the part of labor in opposition to the old parties, etc.

The Whys and Wherefores of the Present Situation in the American Labor Movement.

The history of American labor shows that labor federations and bureaucracies came and went in the U. S. in accordance with the change that took place in the development of the country. We had the National Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, big organizations in their time. Who knows what may become of the A. F. of L. under its present leadership? The A. F. of L. has lost nearly half of its membership since the close of the war. With the war against the miners' union, the war in the needle trades and a probable struggle in the building unions, the Watson-Parker Law in the railroad unions, who can tell what will remain inside of a few years of these unions, if the policy of the present leadership remains in force?

We have a situation where the trade union bureaucracy is growing more and more reactionary and constantly moving to the right, nearer to the views, practices and needs of the employing class; while the workers seeing their rights abridged, suppressed and interfered with and their trade unions crumbling in morale, fighting strength and numbers, move further to the left following those that have a program and slogans reflecting their interests.

The Role of Our Trade Union Bureaucracy Under American Imperialism.

The American trade unions in pre-war days, when industry was in a highly competitive stage and when trusts and capitalist combines of present day type were spoken of only in Jules Verne's fantastic novels, were of course of a different type, different in policy, practice, organization, experience, etc. The Spanish-American war and Monroe Doctrine imperialism marked another stage, a stage where trustification of industry and centralization of capital had made already considerable headway. Free land which hitherto was serving as an outlet for dissatisfied skilled workers and immigrants, was getting scarcer, the unions began to stick, consolidate locally and nationally and on trade lines. They were several steps ahead of the employers in this respect. The capitalist political parties were still in a state of flux. Into this period came the formation and development of the American Federation of Labor. If we trace back to these days, study the statements and declarations which embodied the policies of the A. F. of L. we find that in those days we can call the A. F. of L. progressive in the sense that it corresponded closely to the situation then existing in the country and hence could get something for the workers on the economic and even on the political field.

Since those days, however, everything except perhaps the A. F. of L. bureaucracy which remained relatively speaking at a standstill, has considerably changed. Not only have the employers organized, locally and nationally thru associations and Chambers of Commerce, but enormous industries have trustified and interlocking trusts are developing where a few capitalists control several related industries. We have also seen the beginning of international trusts. The money power of the big capitalists, centralized thru the banking system and the Federal Reserve Board unites all the capitalist interests in a manner never known in American history and reflects itself daily in the policy and reaction prevalent in the local and national governments.

The control by Wall Street of the two capitalist parties, courts, press, etc., has become more positive and direct. In other words the American labor movement has not only not moved ahead of the employers in organization methods, policies, etc., but is behind, so far behind indeed, that its method of organization struggle is completely out of date with the development of American industry. The situation is such that whereas the capitalist is organized on the basis of throwing in his whole power and resources, the bonafide policies of the A. F. of L. bureaucracy are to mobilize the strength of a mere corporal's guard and expel anyone who insists on doing more than that.

The Sharp Swing to the Right. The development of industry and finance in the U. S. outlived the policies prescribed by Gompers more than 30 years ago. Steadily the A. F. of L. leadership has been moving to the right and opposition movements demanding a change antedate many times the life of the present left wing opposition movement. The scope and intensity of the present left wing opposition movement however, is due to the fact that antiquated policy was steadfastly adhered to by the bureaucracy despite the fact that it got out of date more and more each year. During the last open-shop drive and at the close of the world war, the employers, taking advantage of re-stabilization of industry from a war to a peace basis, opened up the gigantic open shop drive in 1920-23 in

order to take away from labor the advantage it gained during the war and drive conditions low enough to enable American industries to compete on the world market and create sufficient surplus profits to financially establish its world dominion.

The bureaucracy did not yield to the amalgamation movement and began expelling its advocates. It is then that the first great collision between modern progressive policies and the old A. F. of L. methods settled down to a chronic civil war and crisis inside the trade unions. Amalgamation meant that as against trustified industry labor is to unite its forces on industrial lines by amalgamation of its craft organization as against the greater centralized strength of the employers. There was to be greater centralization of organization and methods of struggle on the part of the trade unions.

Finally, when in 1925 the A. F. of L. leadership sought to prevent the development of a third party movement and finally helped to strangle it, it was clear that the bureaucracy made a sharp turn to the right and was in the way to gradually surrender before the might of trustified industry and finance, enormously strengthened by profits and expansions made during the war. Indeed the employers had as a result of the open shop drive scored a great victory. With one swoop they took away almost all the gains labor made during the war and with it went also all increase in membership the A. F. of L. made during the war.

The Drive for Cheap Production. With the war gains of labor taken away, and with a high cost of living, American capitalism entered its imperialist career having the advantage over European capitalist competitors, seriously weakened by the world war. This was the stage setting for the present prosperity which we have had with us for the last five years or so. We know that American industry and finance during the war developed at a rate that would normally take 10-15 years to cover. Efficiency, "speed up," etc., etc., were the mottoes during the war. They meant hundreds of millions to the employers. Such patriotism was turned by the profiteers into huge profit. But, boy oh boy, this was nothing in comparison to the "speed up" and efficiency drive we had in our latest prosperity. It was just one terrific drive for cheap production, "double up," "speed up" new machinery, sectionalization, efficiency schemes, introduction of women, child and youth labor on an enormous scale, moving of industry to the South and West for cheap unorganized labor.

Thus the output was increased nearly 50 per cent with the same payroll and what did the trade union bureaucracy do? They cooperated in this drive to increase production and eliminate waste. They assumed the role of "speed up" and efficiency foremen to the employers. What is the waste in industry that is being eliminated? Skilled mechanics are being replaced by semi-skilled and unskilled. Working men and women are being replaced by new machinery and this is being done with the assistance of the trade union bureaucracy, so that the employers may make greater profits at the expense of the workers. This is the policy that was officially adopted at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. in the resolution on so-called new wage theory to the accompaniment of the usual anti-Red speeches.

Now American capitalism faces a new problem. We are confronted with the European industry reestablished to more than the pre-war strength with the very aid of American capital and as a result we are face to face with much sharper struggles and imperialist rivalries for the control of the world's markets, with the U. S. driving for supremacy.

DRAMA

Summer Revival

The Tribulations of a Male Dressmaker—Leo Carrilla in Old Role

AL JOLSON

As an example of the absurdities of the female parasites of capitalist society "Lombardi, Ltd." the play being revived at the George M. Cohan Theatre, with Leo Carrilla in the star part which he created some ten years ago, is superb. There pass before one the gorgeously gowned legal and illegal kept women of the exploiters of the workers in a display of finery the value of which would keep THE DAILY WORKER going for some years.

All of them air their troubles in the fancy dressmaking shop of an excitable Italian, Lombardi, who is a genius for designing costumes for the elegant ladies, but who is annoyed by his bookkeeper who constantly pesters him with "little slips of paper" from his creditors.

Mr. Carrillo in the role of Lombardi again proves his mastery as a comedian and in one scene in which a mercenary female breaks the hypnotic spell she has woven over him by running away with an old roue, he displays his power as an emotional actor.

He is supported by a competent, well balanced cast; all of them handling their parts well, particularly those whose job it is to depict the idlers as particularly loathsome individuals. The denizens of Park Row and Riverside Drive may not care for "Lombardi, Ltd.," because it pictures them as they are.



The noted comedian has been engaged to play the title role in the screen version of "The Jazz Singer."

Broadway Briefs

Weber and Fields will appear in their characteristic sketches as a prologue to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which will be given an open-air performance at the Stadium, Forest Hills, Sunday night June 19 for the benefit of The Actors' Fund.

The tour of the Civic Repertory Theatre which ended in Boston last Saturday, after playing five weeks in Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, was very successful, having yielded to large grosses all along the line. The plays produced on the road were "Master Builders," "La Locandiera," and "Cradle Song."

Donald Oenschlager, instructor of scenic design and stage lighting at Professor Baker's Workshop at Yale University, will design the scenery for the musical comedy, "Hold 'Em Helen."

Max Reinhardt is planning to form a company of his important players in Berlin and Vienna and come here next season. So far no definite idea has been decided upon as to the plays, to be shown here. Franz Molnar, the noted Hungarian playwright, it is rumored, will come to America with Reinhardt.

CORRECTION IN QUOTATION FROM ENGLS, IN WICKS ARTICLE.

In column 3, page 4, of yesterday's DAILY WORKER, a quotation from Engels' "Origin of the Family, Etc.," is made to read directly the opposite of what Engels said. Through one of those aggravating blunders in typesetting Engels is made to say that the removal of economic considerations will place women on an equal footing with men and that "all present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to make women polyandrous."

The complete correct paragraph as taken from page 99 of Engels' work follows:

"Since sex-love is exclusive by its very nature—although this exclusiveness is realized for women alone—marriage founded on sex-love must be monogamous. . . Remove the economic considerations that now force

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women to submit to the customary disloyalty of men, and you will place women on an equal footing with men. All present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to MAKE MEN TRULY MONOGAMOUS THAN to make women polyandrous." (Capitalized words left out of yesterday's article.)

Cleveland DAILY WORKER Builders Club Formed.

Cleveland, June 9.—The Cleveland Daily Worker Builders Club has been formed. At a meeting held at 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13, on Sunday, June 5, the club was permanently formed, all the comrades present joining.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the same address on Monday, June 13 at 8 P. M.

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PICKETS BRING MORE OUT IN BIG WALKOUT HERE

Ben Gold Delighted with Progress Made

Two large picketing demonstrations Wednesday in the morning and the evening, resulted in several additional shops joining the Furriers' strike. Many of the workers joined the pickets in the morning while others left their shops during the day.

Because of this steady increase in the strike ranks, it is impossible for the Joint Board to give complete figures on the extent of the strike. However, it is certain that at least 75 per cent of the workers from Associated shops are out on strike, and there are 329 shops where production has been crippled as a result of the workers' response to the strike call.

The Joint Board is delighted with the progress of the strike so far," Ben Gold, the manager, said last night; "except for the brutal treatment being given to some of our workers by certain police officers.

Press Charges Against Police. "We are preparing the affidavits of those workers who have been brutally beaten in the police station during the past few days, and we intend to press charges against those responsible. We are certainly not going to see our union members, whose only crime is picketing, and who are charged simply with disorderly conduct, crippled for life by the beating given them by members of the police force."

Three pickets were arrested Wednesday morning. They were Fanny Warszafsky who was fined \$10 in Jefferson Market Court, Max Akerman who was fined \$25 and Marie Saposnikoff \$3. Louis Yanowitz, arrested Monday was also fined \$25. A Sarehine, arrested Tuesday evening was dismissed in the night court.

Steno Walked Too Slowly. A stenographer on her way to work was also arrested. Walking slowly along Seventh Ave. near 27th St., she was taken into custody charged with disorderly conduct. When brought to Jefferson Market Court she was found guilty. The union paid her fine of \$5.

The police, detectives and gangsters were out in full force yesterday. Along Sixth and Seventh Ave. as many as five and ten patrolmen could be seen on one block. Except when they chased the pickets there was no disorder, in spite of this unusually large display of armed force.

List of Shops. Among the large shops crippled by the strike are such well-known firms as the Brooklyn-New York Fur Co., 333 7th Ave.; Cherniak & Rattner, 104 West 29th St.; Feldman & Silverman, 333 7th Ave.; Fishman Brothers, 129 W. 27th St.; Hittler Bros., 305 7th Ave.; Jacob & Sacks, 150 West 30th St.; Kushner & Terner, 305 7th Ave.; Neufeld & Schwartz, 146 West 25th St.; Weekstein & Sons, 333 7th Ave.; and Weinstein & Samuels, 150 West 30th St.

Others include J. Bobrof, 134 West 29th St.; Sol Dickler, 330 7th Ave.; Elite Fur Co., 151 West 28th St.; Friedman & Glotter, 50 West 29th St.; M. Getto & Son, 333 7th Ave.; Gordon & Gelberg, 130 West 29th St.; Jos. Hoffert, 236 West 30th St.; Kassarsky, & Rubman, 251 West 30th St.; Katzman Bros., 305 7th Ave.; Kleinman Bros., 333 7th Ave.; Julius Klugman, 42 West 38th St.; Lenkowsky Bros., 236 West 30th St.; Lenkowsky & Kapcher, 145 West 30th St.; Morris Levy, 44 East Broadway; Simon Levy, 122 East Broadway; Magun & Kleinert, 242 West 30th St.; Merkin Bros., 215 West 30th St.; Miller & Ritter, 305 7th Ave.; Myriad Mfg. Co., 1 East 33rd St.; Neufeld & Weiss, 236 West 30th St.; Offenberg & Feuerstein, 127 West 25th St.; Robinowitz & Binger, 242 West 30th St.; A. Schinasi & Co., 312 7th Ave.; Schwartz & Blustein, 155 West 30th St.; Skolnick & Jasper, 144 West 27th St.

Hurricane Sweeps Bulgarian Coast. SOFIA, Bulgaria, June 8.—Many lives were reported lost today in a terrific hurricane which ravaged the Anchiolus district of the Black Sea Coast. Houses were blown down, trees uprooted, vessels sunk and heavy damage done to crops.

Preacher's Attack Kills Girl. ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 8.—Brooding over her alleged betrayal by "King" Benjamin Purnell, leader of the house of David, Elisa Murphey, drank camphor and killed herself. Mrs. Ruth Wade Wuerth testified today at trial of the state's suit to dissolve the colony.

Mrs. Wuerth, a former official and preacher for the colony described other details of Purnell's alleged relations with cult girls under the guise of religion.

Boxing Claims Another Ring Victim. In a recent bout at Kansas City, Sammy Mandell, light heavyweight champion, struck his opponent, Steve Adams, a blow which resulted in the latter's death. The direct cause of death was a broken neck, caused, it is claimed, when Adams struck the floor, after taking a blow from Mandell. Mandell was held blameless for the fatality.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

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WAGES DROP, JOBS SCARCER IN THIS "MOST PROSPEROUS" OF ALL NATIONS

By LELAND OLDS
(Federated Press)

Factory employment in the United States declined about 1% from March to April, according to the U. S. department of labor. The report asserts that a falling off in manufacturing employment is customary in April owing to the seasonal character of so many industries but that the decreases in this month in 1927 are not so large as usual.

This statement is accurate only as applied to comparisons with 1926 and 1924, for the decline in employment between March and April this year is greater than in either 1925 or 1922. Factory employment is now 2.4% below April a year ago and about 11% under the level of April, 1923. This means that nearly 1,000,000 workers employed in the factories in April, 1923, have been forced to look elsewhere for their livelihood.

Wages Drop. The total wages distributed by the factories in April was 0.6% below the wage total for April 1926 and about 5% under April 1923. The average weekly wage was \$27.16, a slight gain over last year.

The report shows employment lower than a year ago in all geographical divisions of the country except the South Atlantic. In the older and more important centers of manufacture the declines were above the average for the country as a whole. Employment fell 4.1% below April 1926 in New England, 4.8% below in the middle Atlantic states and 3% below in the East North Central division.

The department's reports from 8,176 factories showed 81% operating full-time and 19% on part time schedules; 38% had a full normal force of employees while 61% were operating with a force below normal and 1% were idle. Treating all these factories

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Lefts Force Union Of British Co-ops With Labor Party

LONDON, June 9.—A long, hard fight on the part of Communists and the more politically advanced groups in the Labor movement in England, to win over the great British Co-operative has just culminated in a signal victory for labor.

The Co-operative Union Congress, at Cheltenham, has approved the formal alliance of the huge organization of British co-operatives, comprising a membership of some 5,000,000, with the Labor Party; an alliance which the more conservative members have fought, tooth and nail, for several years.

The Co-operative Congress at Cheltenham marked the centenary of the opening of the first co-operative retail store. In this century of communal effort in the field of production and distribution, the British Co-operatives have developed a trade which yields \$1,500,000 yearly, and has gained the enmity of private enterprise, which has attempted to hamper and restrict it by every means, both in Parliament and in the local governments.

Lefts Stronger. The vote for alliance was a close one. The co-operatives in England, as elsewhere, have always been a stronghold of middle-class conservatism, but within recent years they have been strongly leavened with Communist and left-wing elements. The agreement provides for a joint national committee of the Co-operative Party and the British Labor Party for all election campaigns, and the affiliation of all local co-operative societies to the local Labor Party units.

The Laborites are naturally very jubilant over this victory, which is not only an ideological advance for them, but immensely broadens their base of economic support.

FOREIGN TRADE OF SOVIET UNION INDICATING EVER MORE FAVORABLE BALANCE; VOLUME GROWS

MOSCOW, June 9.—Soviet Union foreign trade has made rapid strides in the past year. Last year the foreign trade balance sheet was somewhat against the Soviet government. This year there is a favorable balance of 126.6 million rubles.

Soviet foreign trade at the European frontier for the first seven months of the current fiscal year shows a favorable balance of 122.2 million rubles according to a report just issued by the Peoples Commissariat of Trade.

The corresponding year, October to May, of the previous year showed an unfavorable balance of 80.3 million rubles. The relative gains on the Asiatic frontiers were even greater. During the first half of 1925-26, there was an unfavorable trade balance of 11.9 million rubles. The first half of 1926-27 shows a favorable balance of 4.4 million rubles.

The general turnover of Soviet foreign trade on all frontiers, during seven months on the European and six months on the Asiatic frontier, totalled 800.8 million rubles, as against 857.8 million rubles for the same period in 1925-26. Exports amounted to 463.7 million rubles as against 382.8 million last year, and imports 337.1 million rubles as against 475 million last year.

Greek Fur Workers Elect Delegates to Washington Meeting

The Greek furriers held a large meeting Tuesday evening at Bryant Hill, Sixth Ave., near 42nd St., and elected two delegates to the June 13 convention of the Furriers' Union to be held in Washington, D. C.

Many Greek furriers, members of the Local 70, were present and joined the other workers in voting in favor of a resolution asking for the issuing of a charter for the Greek furriers.

A picket committee of 25 women was selected at the meeting. The delegates elected to the Washington convention are John Pappas and Mike Pericardis.

The meeting was addressed by Isidor Shapiro and Irving Potash.

Plumbers Helpers Submit Affidavits to Estimate Board

Four affidavits were submitted Wednesday by President C. E. Miller of the Plumbers Helpers' Association to the budget committee of the Board of Estimate in support of the union's demand for city recognition of the union and the \$9 scale.

The first sworn statement declares that the helpers, with a membership in excess of 3,500 are on strike for the \$9 day. The second asserts that two shops, A. Weiss of 395 Broadway, Astoria, Queens and the Premo Plumbing and Heating Co. of Brooklyn have signed contracts with the \$9 scale for the eight hour day and union recognition.

Four firms are willing to sign up with the union at the \$7.50 scale while two more are willing to pay \$8, declares the third affidavit while the fourth says that scales of \$6 and \$6.50 are too low to support an American standard of living.

The Board of Estimate will consider the statements, it is hoped, with a view toward including plumbers' helpers in the recently announced increase in unionized city employees' wages.

Inco Seeks Skilled Specialists Here to Work in Soviet Union

Industrial Cooperative INCO was organized in the U. S. S. R. for the purpose of going to U. S. S. R. and manufacturing there electric motors, automobile and tractor parts, rebuilding industrial machinery, etc. This co-operative has settled in Moscow last year and its work has been carried on in full swing. At present they need a few first class mechanics of the following qualifications:

3 specialists on bench hand work, 3 lathe-hands, 3 good machinists.

Those who want to join this co-operative should apply immediately to its secretary, A. Barkinsky, c/o Central Bureau, 799 Broadway, Room 402, New York City.

Plumber Pickets Are Released by Court

Nine striking Brooklyn plumbers were released from custody in Coney Island Court yesterday. They were arrested for picketing near a building at 1640 W. Fifth St. last Monday.

The pickets declared they were merely persuading strikebreakers to leave their jobs and that they "moved on" when ordered to do so by a policeman who was not satisfied with their speed. They were arrested a block from the building.

BOTH TRACTION FIRMS PURCHASE OTHER'S STOCK

BMT "Invests" \$900,000 in I. R. T.

Samuel Untermyer failed to force an admission that the Chase National Bank, one of the nation's biggest, had loaned \$900,000 to the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. to buy 19,650 shares of Interborough Rapid Transit stock.

Although the I. R. T. shares were put up as collateral for the B-M. T. loan, efforts to force Alfred C. Andrews, vice president of the Chase National to admit his bank was implicated in the purchase were unavailing. Andrews was permitted by former Governor Miller, counsel for the traction trust, to testify that the Chase National loaned the B-M. T. \$2,000,000 without collateral this year.

On the day the transit commission asked for a list of B-M. T. stockholders, the I. R. T. collateral on the \$900,000 loan was replaced by Brooklyn and Queens county bonds.

Why the B-M. T. should buy yearly a million dollars of I. R. T. stock which is not paying dividends, is another of the deep financial mysteries uncovered by the transit commission hearings. While it was known that the I. R. T. had been buying B-M. T. stock, which is on a paying basis, it had not been disclosed that the B-M. T. was also in the market for stock in the other big company.

The purchase was made by Gerhard M. Dahl, chairman of the B-M. T. board without the consent of the directors. After he had spent \$900,000 of the company's money, he put the proposition before the board, which obediently oked the deal.

That traction stock has been used for speculation by the big financiers who control the traction trust, is one of the two big features of the hearings. The other is the renewed attack on the I. R. T.'s company union, and its anti-labor policy.

United Front Backs Chi. Hands off China Conference on Sunday

CHICAGO, June 9.—Reports from the Chicago Hands Off China Committee point to a large and militant conference at Musicians' Hall, 175 W. Washington St., Chicago, next Sunday morning. According to William H. Holly, Provisional Secretary of the Committee, the call for the conference has gone out to hundreds of labor and other progressive organizations of the city and the number of replies has already made it evident that the organized labor and progressive forces are strongly behind the demand for the withdrawal of all United States military and naval forces from China.

Credentials coming in are predominantly from local trades unions. However, a number of national organizations will participate, as indicated by the fact that the American Federation of Teachers has elected four delegates to represent it: Florence C. Hanson, Jennie A. Wilcox, Florence H. Kirpatrick, and James A. Mead. Labor and anti-imperialist organizations which will be represented at the conference include the Abraham Lincoln Centre, founded by Jenkin Lloyd Jones; the Women's International League, of which Jane Addams is specialist League (United States Section), which has eleven national sections in Latin-America as well as in the United States.

The Conference will take up practical means of giving effect to the deepening demand among the workers of this country for non-intervention of any kind by the United States government in China as well as in Latin-America.

Among the Committee members in whose name the call for the Conference has been issued are: President John Fitzpatrick of the Chicago Federation of Labor; Clarence Darrow, Congressman A. J. Sabath, William A. Cunnea, Manuel Gomez, Margaret Haley, Rev. Paul Hutchinson, Carl Heassler, Anton Johannson, Edward Nockels, Christian Madison, Ella Boynton, and Prof. Ferdinand Sheville as well as three representatives of the Chicago Kuo-Min-Tang.

A Third Degree Miracle WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Police of this city are baffled by the "confessions" of William H. Morse, 25, self-styled Chicago stenographer, who has admitted participation in robberies throughout the country but which police have been unable to corroborate.

\$250,000 PROFIT FOR LEVINE ON PLANE LETTERS

Deal Adds to His Ill-Gotten Fortune

The unsavory record of Charles Levine, the financial backer of the Chamberlin New York to Berlin flight, was disclosed further yesterday. Levine persuaded a postal superintendent to cancel stamps of 250 envelopes carried on the flight and as a result will reap a profit of \$250,000 on the deal.

Each envelope has a value of \$1,000 to philatelists, it is declared. Whether the postal superintendent will participate in the profits has not been discovered. He will be disciplined by postal authorities for violation of the code, as Levine is not an authorized mail carrier.

Levine has figured in clashes with the post office department over bids for carrying air mail. Although lowest in two bids, Levine was not given the awards as it was discovered that he had framed a deal with air mail pilots to participate in the profits on the mail they were to carry.

Levine's fortune is built up on the salvaging of the government's war supplies. The department of justice has started numerous suits against him to recover hundreds of thousands of dollars he is accused of having plundered the government.

Picnic for "Uj Elóre" And Labor Defense on June 26, Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA.—In Philadelphia the Hungarian workers organization arranged a picnic to assist to liquidate this debt of Uj Elóre, Hungarian daily of the Workers (Communist Party). The whole proceeds of this affair will be turned over for this purpose.

The I.L.D. Hungarian Branch in Philadelphia will have its picnic in the same place July 30th and the proceeds will go to the class war prisoners.

The picnic will be held on Sunday, June 26th at Frankford and Robbins Aves.; Borek Farm. Program includes football game, boxing, dancing, games, etc.

Fiend In Hollywood HOLLYWOOD, Cal., June 9.—Doris Dore, 21 year old stage actress, was the victim of a gorilla-like fiend who early today used a razor blade to carve the letter "K" seven times on her body.

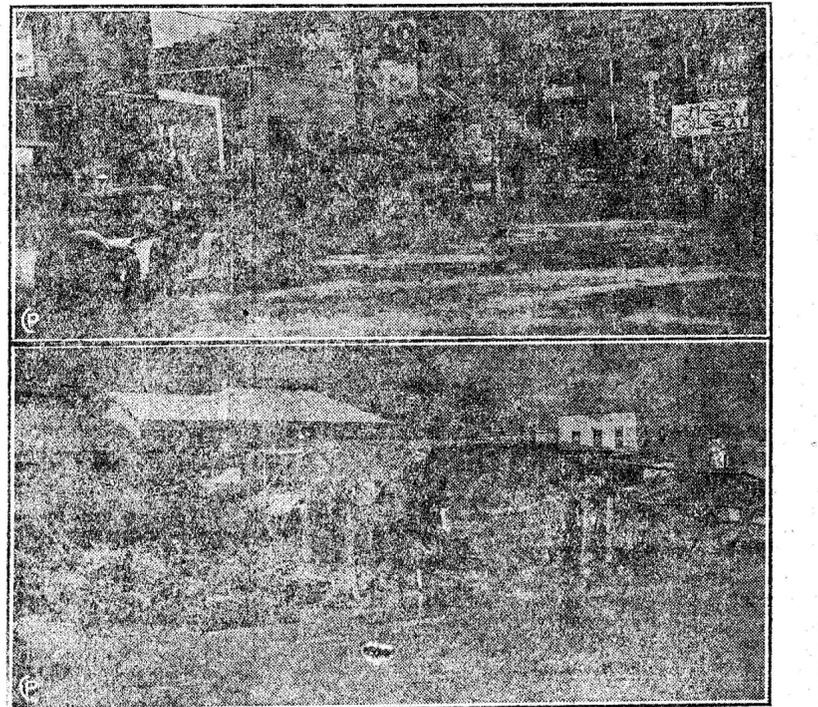
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FLOOD SWEEPS THROUGH TOWN IN MOUNTAINS



Flood scenes at Hazard, Ky., on the Kentucky river, where damage is estimated at \$2,000,000. Top picture shows water pouring through business street. Lower picture shows wreckage of large grocery warehouse and highway bridge.

ARNOLD, PA. ATTENTION! For a Good Time Come to the PICNIC at PARK VIEW PLAN No. 4 SUNDAY, JUNE 12, Beginning at 1 P. M. DANCING, REFRESHMENTS, GAMES. Addresses by prominent speakers of Pittsburgh. Given by the Workers' Party for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER. ADMISSION: Men 25c, Ladies Free. DIRECTIONS:—Come to Ukrainian Hall, cor. 4th Ave. and 14th St., or to Arnold Railroad crossing. Our committee will meet you with trucks.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from Yesterday)

Professional patriotic organizations in the United States thrive on all forms of social hysteria. The easiest way of getting conservative leaders of financial thought to part with substantial checks is to impress them with the fact that even liberals are dangerous to 100% Americanism.

An amusing aspect of this program is found in the fact that the American Legion, National Security League and similar bodies have succeeded in getting "The Nation" and the "New Republic" removed from the libraries of many local and university libraries.

It speaks for itself. Here are typical samples: In a letter to employers in a campaign "for capacity production" the American Defense Society says: "We believe that Bolshevism will vanish when every worker produces useful goods to the greatest extent of his ability, and that 100 per cent Americanism in labor forces will be a result. "To this end we are offering to employers throughout the country a series of pamphlets such as those enclosed in this letter, for use in the pay envelopes of employees. They are intended to impress upon the worker the need of his or her cooperation with the employer in order to bring about a reduction of living costs and a season of prosperity."

Again in one of its leaflets: "What the American Defense Society is doing for Americanism. To that end it has published such pamphlets as 'Lying Lure of Bolshevism.' It has corresponded with the mayors of cities, warning them of the plans of the I.W.W. and other radicals, and it is undertaking to counteract the terrible effects of organized disorder by organized citizenship. . . . "The best tribute to the effectiveness of its activities is the constant, bitter fight being waged against it by radicals and subversive organizations."

For the sake of the record, it should be noted that no campaign against the Society has been carried on at any time by opposing organizations. The reference is probably to the libel suits brought against the Society's representative, Mr. R. M. Whitney, author of the "Reds in America," for his baseless charges against various citizens. The temper of that publication can be gathered from these quotations from a pamphlet bearing the same name published by the Society for more general use.

"The most colossal conspiracy against the United States in its history was unearthed at Bridgman, Mich., August 22, 1922, when the secret convention of the Communist Party of America was raided by the Michigan Constabulary, aided by county and federal officials."

"Their programs, which are now known, show that their plans for inciting the negroes, the farmers, the government clerks, bank clerks, workmen in industry, members of congress, to violence against the constituted authorities, have been drawn with almost uncanny appreciation of the psychology of each group."

"There is no limit to the activities of the Communist Party of America, to the ramifications of its influence, or to the patience with which they work out their theories into accomplished facts. They have not failed in a single step of their program thus far looking toward the overthrow by violence of the government of the United States."

"The attempt at armed insurrection may not come for five years, perhaps not for ten, but it will certainly be made in fifteen or twenty years, if the Communists are permitted to continue as they have been, with secret conspiracies and 'open' organizations to function at the direction of the illegal body; and when that time comes the prostration of business, the paralysis of all industry with its attendant suffering, will be a catastrophe such as this country has never known."

"One high Communist official, angered by certain action of a United States senator, threatened to report him to Moscow unless he did as he was told. At the same time this Communist official declared that 'some senators and a number of congressmen are working for us, in direct communication with me and with Moscow.'"

"With all the facts known—the question naturally arises, Why doesn't the government do something about it? The answer is simple; the laws of the United States protect the radical who aims at its destruction."

"The writer is not an alarmist. He does not believe the Communists can ever overthrow the government of the United States even with Russia's Red Army of a million men. But that the Communists will attempt this very thing unless they are stopped now is as certain as that night will follow day. The people of the United States are now financing the Soviet régime in Russia, to a large degree, chiefly through subscriptions to 'drives' for funds for famine relief to be handled by Russians."

"These are not idle words. The plans and programs of the Communists contain the proofs. They are worth the study of all loyal Americans, for by suggestion and innuendo they are designed to bring about the moral annexation of the United States to Russia and later the actual physical subordination of this country to Moscow."

"The coal and railroad strikes of 1922 were a striking example of what they do. . . . Their creed is to make capital out of strikes, riots and every other form of popular unrest. . . . The Communists attend church meetings for the purpose of presenting arguments to weaken the faith of members of the church. They preach free love, the nationalization of women and children, and openly proclaim that the breaking up of home ties is an advance of civilization."

Mr. Whitney's characterizations of liberal movements for a discussion of present-day issues among college students are well revealed in his Defense Society pamphlet on the "Youth Movement in America." Discussing the National Student Forum, a clearing-house of information which takes no position on public issues, he says:

"It is the purpose of the National Student Forum, and the other organizations which it supports by its sympathy, to undermine and sink, or overthrow, the Government of the United States, and to set up in this country a soviet form of government, such as Russia now boasts."

Whitney then describes Upton Sinclair as "contributing editor of the Liberator, Communist monthly, founder of the I. W. W. and the American Civil Liberties Union!" Commenting on the Student Forum's account of the fair-minded presentation of both sides of public issues before the Harvard Liberal Club, Whitney says:

"Mr. Sinclair says the radicals were properly balanced by a group of respectable people including Admiral Sims, Hamilton Holt, President Eliot and a nephew of Lord Bryce."

"Let's take a look at the 'respectable' people who balanced the radicals. Admiral Sims, the first 'respectable' mentioned by Upton Sinclair, stated September 10th that he had never spoken for the National Student Forum. "Hamilton Holt, the second 'respectable' on the list, is an Internationalist and a Pacifist. Considering his affiliations, one would hardly think of Dr. Holt as doing anything to counteract radicalism."

"And finally President (Emeritus) Eliot of Harvard was born in 1834. Age has privileges no one can question."

(To be continued)

A. J. COOK, BRITISH MINERS' LEADER



Right is A. J. Cook, fighting leader of the British Miners' Federation, one of the few leaders of the British trade union movement, who can say that he had no part in the defeating of the workers thru the calling off of the general strike. His fears that the betrayal of the general strike by MacDonald, Thomas & Co. would be followed by a capitalist offensive against the standard of living, have already been justified.

A FACTORY NUCLEUS EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE RUSSIAN PARTY

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE, (Moscow Correspondent)

THE Lenin enrollment, which followed the death of the great leader of the world proletariat, resulted in an influx into the Russian Party of a vast number of workers who, while rich in revolutionary tradition and personal experience, were nevertheless of a low theoretical level for the membership requirements of the Bolshevik Party. During the first 2 months 200,000 new members were added, during 1924 the total was over 400,000. The new members constituted 40 per cent of the total membership. The party which prior to October, 1917, had numbered 80,000 had now grown to a million. To digest this great influx many adjustments were necessary, and nowhere was the extension of the apparatus so necessary as in the system of inner-party education. This structure is in no sense rigid, its experiences are constantly discussed and criticized, and its forms are adapted accordingly. The following is an outline of the structure as developed after two years of experience.

Training In Party Work.

Every candidate of the party must attend a course called "Political Grammar, Grade I," which meets once a week for a term of four months, and gives the basic indispensable knowledge of party principles and activity. The program covers five points: 1. CPSU and the tasks of party members. 2. The party and its leadership of the toiling masses. 3. The road of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R. 4. Bolshevism (Leninism) and the opposition. 5. C. P. S. U. and the comintern. The classroom method is that of conversation based upon the reading of very simple text pamphlets, and current questions of party interest. Representatives of the District Agit-Prop Department attend occasionally and appraise the work of teacher and pupils. The standing of a candidate in the circle has bearing upon his advancement to party membership and his advancement in the ranks of the "Aktiv."

Above this primary course all party nucleus education is voluntary. "Politgrammar, Grade II" is open to graduates of Grade I and to all who have sufficient knowledge to keep up. It also meets once a week, but for 8 months, and covers the following ground: 1. Soviet and bourgeois state structure. 2. Soviet and capitalist economic structure. 3. The road of the proletarian dictatorship. 4. The NEP and the party during the NEP period. 5. CPSU and comintern. Parallel with each of these courses is a system of self-education covering the same ground for those comrades who cannot attend the regular circles. An extensive literature and special information centers are at the disposal of comrades working on these courses. Outside of the big towns it is possible to carry on this self-education work by correspondence. The YCL has two courses corresponding to the above for its members and candidates. These courses, in both party and league, constitute an adequate political preparation for activists on a nucleus scale.

General Schooling Also.

For party members who wish to improve their general education in addition to their political knowledge there is also the "Party Night School," meeting twice a week for an eight months' course. The subjects of Grade I include: (1) Party History, (2) Political Economy, (3) Arithmetic. For Grade II, which lasts nine months, the subjects include: Political Economy, Economic Geography, History of the Class Struggle, Soviet and Party Constitutions, Russian language, physical geography, arithmetic.

Strictly party education on a higher stage is furnished by the Marxist-Leninist courses (I and II), meeting once a week for 9 months' courses, and taking up political economy, history of the class struggle, Leninism and historical materialism. The method used comprises individual work under the direction of a trained class leader.

In addition to these political education circles for party members and

candidates there are general elementary circles for workingwomen, for current affairs, for anti-religious activity, and for combating illiteracy. Some of these are in direct connection with the local trade union committee. There is also a circle of worker correspondents and wall-paper collaborators, and one of party agitators. In connection with the nucleus Agitprop there is generally a "Consultation Point" at which questions concerning any of these courses can be raised.

Courses Confined To Industry.

The guiding principles in this work of the lower educational units are: 1. Attendance is voluntary (except for Politgrammar I or equivalent which is compulsory for candidates), open to party members and qualified non-party members. 2. The students must be on approximately the same level of political development. 3. The study circle should be made up of workers from one enterprise, or at least from one line of industry, so that the work of the circle can be closely tied up with their activity in the factory as workers and party members; hence it is not advisable for several nuclei to combine their study circles. The material must always have direct bearing in the factory in which the circle is held, every "fact" taught must be concrete and subject to verification. The teachers are called "propagandists" and as far as possible they are developed out of the workers in the factory. Each class, headed by a qualified "propagandist," also has one or more of the best members designated as "assistant propagandists." More work is expected from them than from the other students, they are called upon to attend the seminary or collective groups of propagandists where methods and experiences of various study classes are put under discussion, and finally, when they are sufficiently trained, they are given lower classes of their own. One of those "Assistant Propagandists" generally serves as secretary of the class to help develop a sense of responsibility, and this post enrolls a number among the party "activists." All the propagandist work in the nucleus circles is unpaid.

Next in line above the nucleus classes are the Section Schools. These are of two kinds: a) the school for activists and b) the Rayon Soviet-Party School. The first is a night school which meets twice a week for a term of nine months, open to all active nucleus minor functionaries possessing adequate political knowledge, and preparing them for such nucleus positions as secretary, agitprop organizer, women's organizer, anti-religious organizer, etc. The program includes general Marxist-Leninist subjects plus practical detailed courses on special fields of organization activity; the method embraces personal study of the very adequate available printed materials with concluding conferences on each subject. The "Rayon Soviet-Party-School" is a full-time school, and trains professional revolutionaries in both theoretical subjects and practical work. The first year includes political economy, history of the class struggle, history of the CPSU, and Party structure. The second year carries the same subjects further and adds Soviet structure and historical materialism. During their whole course the students continue to perform political work in factories, and during their Summer vacation they are sent to various industrial centers for "practical work," the first year as ordinary laborers at the bench, the second as political assistants in Party, trade union and soviet work while they carry on investigations for written reports on their return.

Above this are the Communist Universities—Sverdlov, Zinoviev, etc., Academy for Communist Education, Institute for Red Professors, colleges for revolutionary minorities, etc. These will be described in detail another time. The proper functioning of lower Party educational units is of great importance for the American Party now and, allowing for widely differing conditions, the experience of our Russian brother-Party surely contains many lessons of value to our Agit-Prop work.

After Nanking

(Continued from yesterday)

We must add that this communication was written 30 hours before the Nanking bombardment, and that the editor made a short but very eloquent comment:

"A statement published on the preceding page gives the number of warships now assembled at Shanghai and elsewhere in China." We can reply to the "Times" that we have found that information, and that it has fully explained to us the Nanking tragedy.

It stands to reason that the preparation of the Nanking bombardment was begun long before the Shanghai victory. When the House of Commons congratulated the government on sending troops to China, it also sanctioned the dastardly deeds the troops were to perform on the Yangtze River. On that day—that was March 16th of this year—the Labor Party also sanctioned those deeds. As "Workers' Life" has correctly pointed out "the MacDonalds and the Clynes share with the Tories responsibility for the deaths of British and Chinese workers at Shanghai this week." The Communists in Great Britain realized that a storm was coming, that "the war danger is now more serious than it has ever been before." And the Labor Party intensified this danger by giving the hangmen of the Chinese people a free hand.

March 16th is an important historical date in the preparation of the great war against the Chinese Revolution. Undoubtedly, however, the Shanghai victory was the decisive event which provoked the Nanking bombardment. After the Shanghai victory, Baldwin, in replying to a question raised by Beckett, said that the government is maintaining contact with the Nationalist Government of China. There is no doubt that the British imperialists took fully into consideration not only the strategic, but also the social and political significance of the Shanghai victory. Prior to the Shanghai victory, not only MacDonald (who declared that Miles Lampson and O'Malley were excellent diplomats) but also the ruling circles of Great Britain cherished great hopes that their agents would dissolve the Kuomintang. They anticipated that the right wing of that Party would be strengthened and that a compromise would be made between the right elements in the Kuomintang and the Northern militarists, who are the agents of international imperialism.

The Shanghai victory dealt these hopes a severe blow. The British imperialists understand perfectly well the political significance of the victories of the national revolutionary movement. They have also understood and taken into account the fact that the Shanghai victory, which came as a result of the united action of the insurgent Shanghai proletariat and the approaching Canton armies, greatly changes the social and political nature of the Chinese revolutionary movement. All correspondents of the British press, without exception, in describing the Shanghai events, emphasize the role and significance of the Shanghai victory from the point of view of the growing influence of the Communists and the strengthening of the left wing in the Kuomintang.

The decisions of the Kuomintang conference, prior to the Shanghai victory, caused uneasiness in the imperialist camps. But the imperialists are practical people. They are not accustomed to believe in words and resolutions. They held that if events prove favorable to their side, then Chiang Kai-shek will soon withdraw his declarations about submission to the Kuomintang and turn towards the imperialists.

Shanghai strengthened those social elements which make compromise impossible and launched the Chinese revolutionary movement on a new path. For this reason we must now regard the destruction of Nanking not merely as a strategic move to assist the Shantung group, but also as a retaliation for the Shanghai victory.

So far we have been speaking only of Great Britain. But we do not overlook the fact that the military leadership of the Nanking bombardment was in the hands of the Americans. Anglo-American collaboration in the struggle against the Chinese revolution is a new factor deserving the most earnest attention.

Prior to the Shanghai victory the American press adopted an attitude of expectancy. Quite serious and influential papers even allowed themselves the luxury of describing the national revolutionary movement sympathetically, and from time to time they even censured the Northern militarists for their terrorist acts. The position of the American papers was absolutely clear. American capitalism was mostly interested in the defeat of Great Britain. It cherished the hope that as a result of the defeat of British imperialism, America would easily be able to take the place of Great Britain and penetrate China through the "Open Door" policy, which would do away with the spheres of influence that the various states had secured before America had become a powerful imperialist state.

The American position in relation to the Chinese struggle resembled very much her position in the world war prior to 1917. At the beginning of the war America stood aside, warming herself at the fire of the world war and transforming the blood of the European workers and peasants into shining gold which was systematically and gradually slipped over to America. America entered the war at the twelfth hour in order to strengthen her positions and establish her world domination. American capitalism intended to adopt the same tactics in regard to China. It hoped that with the aid of honeyed words it would be able gradually to penetrate the economic life of China and quietly capture one position after another, as Great Britain was losing them owing to the development of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

But Shanghai caused a serious change in the attitude of the ruling class of America to the Chinese Revolution. They saw in the Shanghai victory a powerful challenge, not only to British imperialism, but to imperialism in general. The Shanghai victory revealed the possibility of creating a really united and free China, going its own way and not adopting the path of capitalism. The red specter of Shanghai helped the British to win America over to their side in their struggle against the Chinese Revolution.

But even now we cannot yet speak of complete unanimity among the ruling class of America in their attitude to the Nanking bombardment, and to the problems connected with the uninterrupted development of the Chinese revolutionary movement. Since the Nanking events, the American press represents a multi-colored mosaic picture, although voices are being raised with greater frequency and with ever greater force against the Chinese masses in general and the Chinese revolutionaries in particular.

(To be continued.)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

BOOKS

THE JUNE "NEW MASSES."

The "NEW MASSES" for June is alive.

The leading article "Czardom or Democracy in the Trade Unions," by Eugene Lyons is a clear and galloping account of the struggle in the New York needle trades which is still on with as much intensity as ever. Lyons' contribution is an excellent antidote to the craftily insidious collection of half-truths gathered together by Benjamin Stolberg for the benefit of the liberal readers of "The Nation."

The "New Masses" has developed a feature of the highest value. "The Class War Is On," by Mary Reed is a terse, accurate and stirring report of the progress of the white terror, official and otherwise, throughout the world.

There is an article, "Sweetness and Light," by Scott Nearing, which summarizes neatly and conclusively the latest imperialistic adventures of the U. S. State Department. Under the category of "sweetness" Nearing quotes some of the more rollicking statements culled from the speeches of our president. Under the head of "light" are found the sober dollar signs, listing the amount of American investments abroad.

"What is imperialism? Finding a chance, outside of your own country, to exploit resources or labor, and then holding a gun while your nationalists get away with the swag. Judged on that basis, the United States is the leading empire of the world at the present moment."

Joseph Freeman, just back after a year in Soviet Russia, contributes some interesting sketches, "Traveling Hard" and "The Student."

"People in Russia are free with their biographies. . . . "I've been in Baku only a year. When I've finished chemistry I'm going in for engineering. Student life. . . . is not at all bad. We get free books, reduced rates for food. . . . It's all new here. When you get into Russia proper you will see even more progress. Talk to the people in the streets here; you will see they are all in favor of the Soviet government. . . . All we need now is technique, machinery."

The present issue contains a large number of good book reviews. Robert Dunn's discussion of "Professional Patriots" which The DAILY WORKER is now printing serially is full of pep and adds some pregnant information that the authors of the book failed to spot in the course of their researchings.

There is a review of W. E. Woodward's "George Washington" by Max Eastman; Mme. Kollantai's "Red Love" by Genevieve Taggard, and some interesting and erudite book-notes by James Fuchs.

Floyd Dell's review of "Springboard" by Robert Wolf is petty and malicious.

There are some interesting short stories, notably "I Cannot Take A Letter," by Eugene Levine, a German Communist who was murdered by the German fascists during the revolution of 1923.

I liked Kenneth Fearing's poem, "Afternoon of Colonel Brady." His other contribution "Kind of Fierce and Proud," really belongs in the "New Yorker" or "Life."

The cartoons are as brilliant and impertinent as ever. The cartoon particularly, by Gropper, is a knockout. It represents a U. S. marine in an especially pugnacious mood announcing: "NO YELLOW CHINESE RED CAN GULLY ME!" There are some excellent drawings by Jan Matulka, Hugo Gellert, George Grosz, the German cartoonist, William Siegel, and Otto Sogolow.

—SENDER GARLIN.

ARTISTIC EXPLOITATION.

NIGGER HEAVEN, by Carl Van Vechten. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

I wonder whether the word "artistic" does necessarily have to suggest bad logic. It certainly does in this case, and not only that it also implies poor analysis of human nature, specially Negro nature. It does not take much effort on our part to prove these points. There are quite a few characteristics that Carl Van Vechten, attributes to the Negro race as being distinctly Negro traits that are not so.

To state examples:

Mr. Van Vechten puts these words into the mouth of one of the characters of the story: "Negroes never premeditate murder—they commit murder under a passion." Besides the fact that it is not characteristically Negro—that most murders committed by any people are one under the stress of passion—we face the direct contradiction that there are many cases of premeditated murder in the south (done by Negroes). Another example: One finds that Carl Van Vechten thinks that C. P. T. (colored people's time) is a Negro trait and is synonymous with the word "late." Being acquainted with many Jews, I know that they think that Jewish time is synonymous with "late." An observer, therefore, says, "If that is true, there must be a general reason that would account for that. We see that it is not seemingly only a Negro trait but also a Jewish one. What have those two races in common?"

Investigating the situation, one finds that they were both slaves, once upon a time. One knows that masters never were pleased with their slaves, that they always called the slaves lazy, told them that they were late, inefficient, etc. One also knows that slaves never had a word of their own, that they always tried to follow their masters. Knowing that then one knows that the masters really invented such "stuff" as C. P. T. That the slaves followed in repeating and handing down through the generations until it formed into a saying. And we, unfortunately, take for granted that it is so. We do not investigate to see whether this is characteristic of other people and by assimilation, arrive at the correct conclusion. As a matter of fact, C. P. T. is more a saying than a practiced custom. We find many other instances of such defective analysis.

If one does not know where the root of the evil is, he will not know how to get rid of it. And, as we saw, Mr. Van Vechten has not gotten the root of the thing, and, as a result, has the wrong solution to the abolition of race prejudice. One of the characters of the story believed that if the Negro would acquire wealth, he would eventually become independent and race prejudice would be eliminated. The fact is that the rich Negroes are hated yet more than the poor Negroes by the whites. Wealth is no solution to race prejudice. Social equality is, and social equality can only be acquired by the masses of workers, both black and white, fighting together their common enemy—capitalism.

As far as the "artistic" part is concerned Nigger Heaven is not a great work of art. There are but few characters that are clearly drawn. Mary, the heroine, seems to be an Egyptian mummy. The Creeper may be a caricature, but he certainly is not a living character. Byron, the hero, is, however, well drawn. So well drawn, in fact, that we cannot only see him but meet him. I know I could hear him say, "I want to be not only a good Negro writer; I want to be as good as anyone." The other characters are so so. The cabaret scenes are worthy of mention. They really are the most "artistic" descriptions in the book.

—WILLIAM PICKENS.

STOLBERG AND "THE NATION"

The current issue of "The Nation" (June 15) contains some spirited correspondence in connection with the articles on the New York needle trades by Benjamin Stolberg, who was described by its naive editors in three consecutive issues as "one of the keenest students of the American labor movement."

In one letter Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board of the cloak and dressmakers' union, gives the lie to Stolberg on several major points and accuses him of gross inaccuracies.

In another letter, Robert Dunn, Paxton Hibben, H. W. L. Dana, Helen Black and Ann W. Craton, for the Committee on Democracy in the Trade Unions, point out that Stolberg has ignored the fundamental question of summary expulsion of members for opposition sentiment.

There is also an asinine letter from Rev. Norman Thomas in which he congratulates Stolberg on his "fairness." . . . not only in the needle trades but in the labor movement at large. . . . it is of the utmost importance that factional quarrels should give way to reconstruction of the movement and reassertion of its genuine ideals. . . ."

The International Relations section contains much illuminating data in connection with the Tory raid on Arcos, Ltd., and the Soviet Trade Delegation. —S. G.