

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE fact that president Coolidge is wearing a ten-gallon hat in the South Dakota mountains does not signify that the vacant space in the headgear will contain anything stronger than the presidential head. And judging from the speech that Coolidge delivered to the South Dakota farmers the brain-waves on the inside of the hat rack are not sufficiently vigorous to put the hat out of shape. When a politician tells farmers that their economic condition is alright, while they are yelling for relief,—what he needs is not a hat but a psychopath.

ADMIRAL Field of the British delegation to the Geneva conference convened on July 4th as the date on which to give a banquet to the American delegation. Such a banquet if given in the United States, in the British embassy or in some other wet oasis, might be productive of good results, but the Americans in Geneva have access to the wine shops as well as the British, so the British admiral has nothing by way of novelty to give them.

CZARIST barons have been doing a rushing business in the American matrimonial market since the Russian revolution cut them off from their bases of supplies at home. Lesser lights among the old aristocracy did fairly well, but the barons were sweeping everything before them. Girls with millions fell before their advances like a field of grain before a mowing machine. They lost Russia, but won the heart and bankroll of the Americans that count.

BUT even as the Russian workers and peasants got sick of their aristocracy, the wealthy daughters of America's leading capitalists are finding their aristocratic foundlings anything but assets. We have the sad case of the Baron Tornow in the uniform of an imperial Russian army officer. He married the daughter of Joseph Glendonin, millionaire magnate. The baron had too many eyes so he may soon have to go to work for a living or hire out as an anti-Bolshevik expert to Matthew Woll and the Civic Federation.

MORE about this remarkable individual Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton! He is bringing up his son in the spook business and claims that the young lad has a full-sized holy ghost already rooming in his innards. Had a doctor been present when the holy spirit entered, Straton Jr. he would have called an ambulance and prescribed ice for the back of his neck, but not so his father. The old veteran was delighted and stood in ecstasy while his son groaned, raved and frothed at the mouth. This is the real stuff. None of your anemic, powder-puff religions for "Doc" Straton.

SOME of Dr. Straton's deacons hinted that the old fellow was unduly influenced by Uldine Utley, the youthful lady evangelist who performed recently in Carnegie Hall. Uldine is now at a bathing resort, according to snappy pictures in the tabloids. This is reminiscent of Aimee McPherson. It seems that evangelists have a weakness for the seashore. The Rev. Straton admits that Miss Utley influenced him and is grateful to his god for it. That's the way we like to hear a fellow talk.

THERE are two kinds of religious convulsions according to Straton, or rather convulsions that appear exactly alike to the naked eye, appear in a different light when seen through the spiritual microscope. For instance his son's convulsion was the work of a genuine holy ghost, while other manifestations of a similar character on the surface are actually the work of the devil. This is one of the hazards of the business the Dr. suggests, but as we said before, every trade has its own peculiar difficulties.

ACCORDING to Chinese news dispatches in the capitalist press, Chiang-Kai-shek, the so-called moderate militarist has issued a death warrant for Michael Borodin, the Russian adviser to the Hankow Nationalist government. Fortunately Chiang is up against the same problem that confronts a hunter. He must first catch his hare. Reports have it that General Feng and Chiang have entered into an alliance against Hankow, and that Chiang wants to have all labor unions outlawed. This may be true and it may not as far as Feng is concerned, but there is no doubt but Chiang is fully committed to the imperialist program and has turned out to be an implacable and bloody enemy of the Chinese masses.

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POLICE BESIEGE UNION MINERS' HOUSES

U. S. Marines Remain In Nicaragua; Will "Supervise" Election

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Fifth Regiment of United States marines will remain in Nicaragua, according to an announcement of the navy department. The marines will remain at least a year and will "supervise" the 1928 elections for the Nicaraguan presidency. The remainder of the marines will return to Haiti, San Diego and Quantico in the near future, the navy department stated.

Woman League Asks Freedom for Haiti; Hit U. S. Militarism

Urging that the United States grant independence to the Haitian Republic, a committee of six sent to investigate conditions in Haiti by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom scores the military dictatorship maintained by the United States over the little island.

Hitting at the domination of the island by Brigadier General John Russell for the benefit of the sugar interests and National City Bank, the committee in the report of its findings, called "Occupied Haiti," says: "Since the appointment in 1922 of Brigadier General John H. Russell as high Commissioner of Haiti, no other minister has been appointed. General Russell is, therefore, at the same time representative of the state department, the army and the navy and our occupation consequently is thinly disguised military control."

INSULL BUILDING BIG TRUST WITH CHICAGO RAILWAY

Bills Introduced Into Legislature to Start

CHICAGO, June 28.—The history of the financial influence by the Chicago utilities corporations of political corruption and bribery of the law makers, was effectively brought into the open by the famous 1926 primary election slush fund exposure. The Insull utilities corporation which is politicians by outright purchase and industrial corporations, then set out definitely to dominate the elected politicians by outright purchase and it succeeded. It is now preparing to swallow the whole Chicago transportation system and legalize its actions by law.

In the 1926 primaries Insull alone gave \$237,935 to influence these elections. Of this the campaign for Frank L. Smith, the chairman of the Illinois Interstate Commerce Commission received \$125,000. Brennan, the democratic boss \$15,000, and \$65,000 went to local Chicago political combines.

It was an established fact that further sums were paid out by Insull, but Insull refused to reveal even to the United States Senate to whom these payments were made.

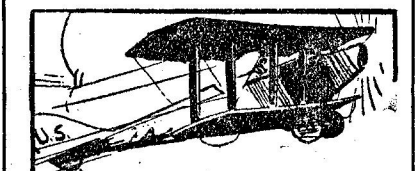
A complete consolidation of the Chicago traction system has now been proposed in its initial stage in five bills introduced to the state legislature framed by the Insull lawyers.

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Negotiate For Polish Loans

WASPSAW, June 28.—Negotiations for a \$60,000,000 American loan to Poland have not yet been completed. Negotiations for the loan are still under way, according to a semi-official statement by the Polish Telegraph Agency.

Army Officials Confess Honolulu Flight Is Just Preparation for New War



HONOLULU, T. H., June 28.—The non-stop flight of Lieuts. Lester Maitland and Albert Hegeberger from California to Hawaii is part of a great war game, army authorities announced today. Theoretically, the big plane is on a mission of attacking a Japanese ship midway between San Francisco and Hawaii.

Under the game being played, the plane will discover its return to the Pacific Coast blocked after dropping its bombs and must continue to Hawaii.

"LABOR FRIENDS" IN LEGISLATURE KILL 8 HOUR LAW

Force Women to Long Workday, Short Pay

CHICAGO, June 28.—For fifteen years a fight has been waged by the various women's organizations and supported by labor (through methods of lobbying) for a law setting a limit of eight hours workday for women. Once more in this present legislature these efforts have been defeated and in the usual style.

The bill provides an eight hour day, 7 day week, fifty-six hour work week. At present the ten hour law is in effect, passed in 1909 and the bosses advanced the same arguments against the eight hour day as they did prior to 1909 against the decrease to a ten hour day. This bill has been re-introduced so many times and granted so many exceptions for various industries that the eight hour day proposal in itself has become somewhat fictitious. All seasonal industries such as canneries and others were exempted in the proposed bill from an eight hour day restriction during the busy season.

More Women Work

In Illinois as well as other parts of the country women are employed in industries in increasing numbers. In practically all instances where they perform equal work to the men employed, the wage rate is lower and exploitation is greater. The survey made in the state of Illinois in 1924 shows that in all of the industries 68.09 percent of all women employed work more than eight hours a day.

A Bill Essential to Labor

Through this long standing fight it has been universally acknowledged by organized labor that the women's eight hour bill is one of prime importance not only from the point of view of health conditions for women, but also as a further step in advance for the labor movement in general. Hence, it has been universally supported, but how?

Prior to every election in the state the State Federation of Labor has made endorsements of candidates who should be elected, the so-called labor friends, and candidates who shall be defeated, the labor enemies. The final vote taken on the women's eight hour bill H B 61 was 74 in favor, 64 against, 8 present but not voting and 4 absent. The vote was short of the constitutional majority required for passage.

How did the so-called labor friends vote? Of those having the endorsement of the Illinois State Federation of Labor three votes against the eight hour bill, four reported themselves present but not voting, two were absent and it will thus be noted that the matter was nicely fixed so that 74 of the worthy lawmakers elected on the capitalist ticket with the labor endorsement could cast their vote in favor and maintain their record but still defeat the bill. The whole affair was pre-arranged. The extensive labor lobbying brought no practical result whatever.

Incidentally four colored legislators voted against the bill, giving as their reason that the action was determined by the attitude of the many trade

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KWANTUNG GETS CRUSHING DEFEAT BY NATIONALISTS

Canton Workers Revolt Aids People's Army

HANKOW, June 28.—The Nationalist troops have occupied Ichang, and Yangseu's troops are in flight. This establishes direct railway connection between the Wuhan cities and Chenchow.

Chen Ta-shun, the most powerful Kwangtung general has attacked Kiangsi and was repulsed by the third Wuhan army. He has fled to Nanchow.

Canton Workers in Revolt

The fourth Wuhan army has been sent as a punitive column against the Kwangtung province, and has reached the border. The advance of the Wuhan army is assisted by revolts of the Canton workers.

Reports declare that the Chinese of Shanghai refuse to pay extra taxes to meet the military expenditures of foreign troops. They declare: "No taxation without representation." Since the Chinese pay most taxes they demand municipal representation.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—Despite numerous and unsubstantiated rumors about a halt in the advance of the Nationalists, the imperialist powers continue to rush troops, planes and tanks to Peking and Tientsin.

A detachment of 500 U. S. marines, accompanied by five planes, has landed at Hsingho, situated between Tientsin and Taku. It is reported that an American aviation base will be established there. The force at Hsingho will be increased by the addition of a thousand marines and twelve airplanes from Shanghai.

It is expected that the Nationalist government will send a note to the United States protesting against the establishment of an aviation headquarters at Hsingho.

Chiang Suffers Defeat

LONDON, June 28.—The Chinese expeditionary armies under General Chiang Kai-shek have met with a severe reverse in the neighborhood of Hsuehchow, suffering 30,000 casualties, most of whom were killed, according to dispatches from Shanghai.

Sun Chuan-fang, whom Chiang Kai-shek defeated before Shanghai, attacked Hsuehchow in force. Chiang Kai-shek, after four days of desperate fighting, was compelled to evacuate his position and retire in the direction of Pengpu, representing a loss of 30 miles of territory.

Announce New Slash In Actors' Salaries

HOLLYWOOD, Cal., June 28.—Report of an additional "cut" of 5 per cent in motion picture studio payrolls startled minor employees of the film plants today when it was said the Fox Film Company had taken the first step in this direction.

Last week film producing companies announced a reduction of 10 per cent in the salaries of all stars, directors and high priced executives.

Report Daudet Visiting Fascisti Heats Franco-Italian Crisis a Little

ROME, June 28.—A report was printed today by the Popolo D'Italia that Leon Daudet, leader of the French Royalists, had arrived in Italy by airplane. Daudet was arrested after he had barricaded himself in the offices of the monarchist newspaper L'Action Francaise in Paris and taken to Sante prison to serve three months for libel. He was released several days ago when a royalist friend hoaxed the prison authorities by pretending to be a government official with a pardon.

PARIS, June 28.—The Poincare cabinet today decided to stand or fall on the questions raised by the liberation from prison of Leon Daudet. They refused to answer any questions and received a vote of confidence, 350 to 185.

The bad feelings existing already between Italy and France are made a little worse by Italian celebration over the Daudet strategem, which the French non-royalist bourgeoisie regards as a dirty trick on a government that was always friendly to the reaction.

Chicago Kuomintang Votes Aid to Hankow; Brands Chiang Traitor

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—"Support the Hankow government," was the slogan in a unanimous resolution passed at its last meeting by the Chicago Branch of the Kuomintang held June 24th, 2 P. M.

Previous to this meeting the stand of the Chicago Kuomintang branch was for neutrality, as between the traitor Chiang Kai-shek and the Hankow government. After a thorough discussion, the stand of neutrality was withdrawn and definite, out-and-out support given to the policies and program of the Hankow government.

Bitter denunciation of Chiang Kai-shek and his selling-out to the imperialists marked the discussion of the proposed change in policy. There were no speakers against the resolution.

"The Chicago branch of the Kuomintang," reads the resolution, "from henceforth gives its undivided and enthusiastic support to the Hankow government."

After the passage of the resolution rousing cheers were given for the Hankow government, and the Kuomintang of China.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE RISES AT NAVAL MEET

Washington Sees War Threat in Pacific

GENEVA, June 28.—In spite of their comical efforts to conceal their real feelings deep pessimism pervades the American delegation because of the announcement by Japan that it joins Britain in its determination to raise the question of capital ships at the naval conference which would be a violation of the Washington agreement not to open discussion of such ships until 1932, ten years after the close of the conference called by the United States under the Harding administration.

Americans On Defensive

The American delegation is on the defensive inasmuch as they realize that the failure of the conference will have political repercussions in the elections of 1928 and would place the Coolidge administration at a disadvantage. So determined are the Americans to conceal the failure that there are indications that the Americans, rather than break up the conference, would eventually agree to discuss the age limit of battleships, pointing out nevertheless that they consider such discussions useless since any agreement reached here would be subject to revision in 1932 when a conference will be held with Italy and France present. The Americans would maintain that the parties to the original Washington arms treaty would have to make a definite arrangement before any capital ship replacements could be laid down. This would postpone actual naval construction, under any provisional agreement that might be reached here, for at least four years.

Meanwhile the technical delegates to the conference have agreed, subject to ratification by the chiefs of the respective delegations, that all surface craft under 600 tons burden, unless designed for a speed greater than 24 knots an hour, and unless armed with heavier than four 6-inch guns, shall not be subject to limitation, which leaves this class just as it is now.

The maximum tonnage of submarines not subject to limitations has not yet been decided upon, but the American delegates are making efforts to limit all submarines, down to at least 500 tons register. The Japanese delegates believe that all submarines of under 700 tons should be exempt from limitations.

The question of aircraft carriers of under 10,000 tons, which the Americans want to place within the limitation classifications, and which the Japanese want to remain unlimited, has been reserved for future discussion.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Great Britain's aggressive attitude at the

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STATE TROOPERS DRIVING PICKETS OFF OF HIGHWAYS

Vesta Company Gunmen Stone Children

Miners Still Fight for Drinking Water

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 28.—Evidently despairing of getting enough scabs to work at a dollar and a half less per day than the union scale, the Vesta Coal Co. is trying to provoke, club and bound its former union miners into its now non-union mines. They surround whole villages and prohibit men from leaving house to picket.

Mr. Joe Edwards, vice president of the company, which is owned by the union-hating Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., has called for additional recruits to his force of coal and iron police, and already gunmen from the gang haunts of the cities are on their way to enforce his edicts.

Mass Picketing

On Monday the 20th about 300 union miners from the Vesta No. 5 and No. 4 mine decided to picket Vesta No. 6, the last mine the company has tried to open and run non-union.

The sheriff of Washington county, hearing of this, placed his whole force of deputies at the command of Mr. Mussler, the superintendent of Vesta No. 6. The superintendent also had 25 members of the Pennsylvania state constabulary ("the Cossacks") at his orders, and 28 coal and iron police, who are company paid guards, uniformed and given power to arrest by the state.

The sergeant in charge of the state police held a conference with the mine superintendent, and then led his Cossacks into an attack on the miners,

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PIONEERS REACH LENINGRAD; DEFY ENGLISH GOV'T

British Children Come Without Passports

(Special Cable to Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, June 28.—The delegation of Young Pioneers who left England without passports because the tory government had refused to permit them to visit the Soviet Union arrived here today on the Soviet steamer Yushar, headed by MacKellon, Young Communist from Glasgow. Accompanying the delegation is the wife of Comrade Gallagher, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the British Communist Party. Leningrad Pioneers have arranged a grand welcome for the delegation.

Members of the delegation stated that they had come to the Soviet Union to become better acquainted with the life and achievements of the Pioneers of the U. S. S. R. MacKellon, who is directing the delegation, stated in an interview that he had received a passport by mere chance from the local authorities while the other children had left without passports, having firmly decided to disregard the action of the tory government.

To Study U. S. S. R. Pioneers

The children do not believe that they will be barred from England, but believe that the authorities will take some action against them on the pretext that they missed school.

The delegation proposes to stay long enough to become thoroughly acquainted with the work of the Soviet Pioneer organizations. The development of the Pioneer movement in England has been retarded, they believe, by the lack of experienced leaders. The delegation hopes to learn much from the Soviet Pioneers.

Bring MacManus Remains

The delegation will stay in Leningrad for several days and will then leave for Moscow. The steamer Yushar, on which the Pioneers arrived, carried the remains of Arthur MacManus, late member of the Executive Committee of the Communist International. According to MacManus' will his remains will be buried in Moscow under the Kremlin wall.



Daily Worker Campaign for Five Thousand New Readers Opens July 1st

In answer to the call for five thousand new readers for The DAILY WORKER, issued by the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Management Committee has decided to immediately launch an energetic campaign to reach this goal. The campaign for five thousand new readers will open officially July 1st and will last until August 30. Every Party member, every DAILY WORKER reader, and every friend and sympathizer of the Party, is to be mobilized for this campaign.

The Management Committee has further decided to assist the comrades in this drive by making a special offer of the most attractive premiums which will be announced in these columns. The following quotas are assigned to each district and will serve as a basis upon which we will judge the work of each district.

District	Quota of New Readers	District	Quota of New Readers	District	Quota of New Readers
1 Boston	225	6 Cleveland	300	12 Seattle	100
2 New York	2000	7 Detroit	400	13 Los Angeles	300
3 Philadelphia	225	8 Chicago	600	15 Conn.	50
4 Buffalo	100	9 Minn.	200	New Jersey	150
5 Pittsburgh	200	10 Agric.	150		
Total 5000					

How Tory "Gentlemen" Plotted to Murder Lenin, Trotsky and Others

LONDON, June 14. (By Mail)—During the debate in Parliament on the rupture of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia the representatives of British capitalism turned their eyes in horror at the suggestion that British diplomats could be guilty of espionage, corruption, and subversive activity.

Joynson-Hicks accused the Soviet Government of espionage (the same Joynson-Hicks who maintains "confidential co-operation" with the Tsarist agent Sablin, as revealed by documents published a few months ago). Austen Chamberlain accused the Soviet Government of anti-British propaganda.

Neither of them quoted a scrap of evidence—apart from a few documents "found" by Chang-Tso-Lin's White Russians.

The Tory blackguards have forgotten the evidence which the Soviet Government possesses against them: concrete and precise; not like their vague generalities. Here is a summary of the activities of the "gentlemanly" British diplomats in 1918, during the time they were supposed to be at peace with Soviet Russia. It is taken from the official report of the Extraordinary Commission:

Every British worker will recognize the same treachery and double-dealing with which he has to cope in dealing with these gentry at home.

"The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Fighting Counter-revolution established the attempts of the British Diplomatic Mission in Russia to enter into relations with some units of the Army of the Soviet Republic.

in order to organize the arrest of the Council of People's Commissaries and the seizure of the chief strategic points in Moscow.

"Observation established that a certain agent, Schnechen, arrived in Moscow from Petrograd at the beginning of August, 1918, with a recommendation to the head of the British Mission, Lockhart. He succeeded in arranging an interview between Lockhart and the commander of one of the Lettish units, whom the British authorities relied upon to effect the arrest of the Council of People's Commissaries.

"The first meeting took place on August 14, at 12:30 p. m. in Lockhart's private residence, at Flat 24, 18 Hlebny Perenok, Bassmanny Street.

"At this meeting there was a discussion on the possibility in the near future of organizing a revolt in Moscow against the Soviet Government, in connection with the British land-

ing at Murmansk. It was agreed, at Mr. Lockhart's suggestion, that further relations with the commander mentioned would be carried on through the British lieutenant, Sidney Reilly, whose aliases were "Race" and "Constantine."

"The commander subsequently met 'Constantine Race' on August 17 at 7 p. m., on the Tsvetnoi Boulevard. A discussion took place on the possibility of moving troops to Volgograd, who might hand over the latter town to the British.

"The possible revolt in Moscow was to be timed for two or three weeks later, i. e., about September 10. The British were concerned that Lenin and Trotsky should be at a full meeting of the C.P.C. which it was proposed to arrest.

"It was further intended that the State Bank and Central Telegraph and telephone stations be occupied, and martial law proclaimed, with the prohibition of any meetings whatsoever on pain of death, until the British military authorities arrived. There was further talk of arranging, with the help of the higher clergy, national prayers and sermons in support of the coup. The consent of the clergy had been received.

"At this meeting, in accordance with Lockhart's promises, the Commander received 700,000 rubles (470,000) for the organization of the proposed revolt.

"On August 22 there was a further meeting, at which the commander received a further 200,000 rubles (20,000), and plans for the seizure of the offices of Lenin, Trotsky, Araloff, and the Supreme Economic Council were considered.

Reilly explained that the main object was to secure materials which would justify a new Russian war on Germany, which it was proposed to declare immediately after the revolt.

"On August 28 the Soviet commander previously mentioned received another 300,000 rubles (30,000), and he agreed to go to Petrograd, in order to establish contact with the British military group there and the Russian White Guards organized around it. These negotiations took place on August 29. At this conference contact with Nijmi-Novgorod and Tabboff was discussed.

"Arrests which have subsequently been made have disclosed that the main task of the Allied agents, who are scattered throughout the towns of Soviet Russia, and equipped with forged passports, is to make food difficulties more acute, particularly in Petrograd and Moscow.

Plans for the blowing-up of bridges and railway lines with the object of delaying supplies.

"And also for the setting fire to and blowing up of food stores, were being worked out. . . . In connection with all these data, arrests were made in Petrograd and Moscow.

"All the arrested members of the Council of People's Commissaries were to be sent immediately to Archangel. This was the original plan; but shortly Sidney Reilly expressed doubt as to its desirability. He said: 'Lenin possesses a marvellous faculty of appealing to the average man. We can be sure that during the journey to Archangel he will win over the guards, and they will set him free.

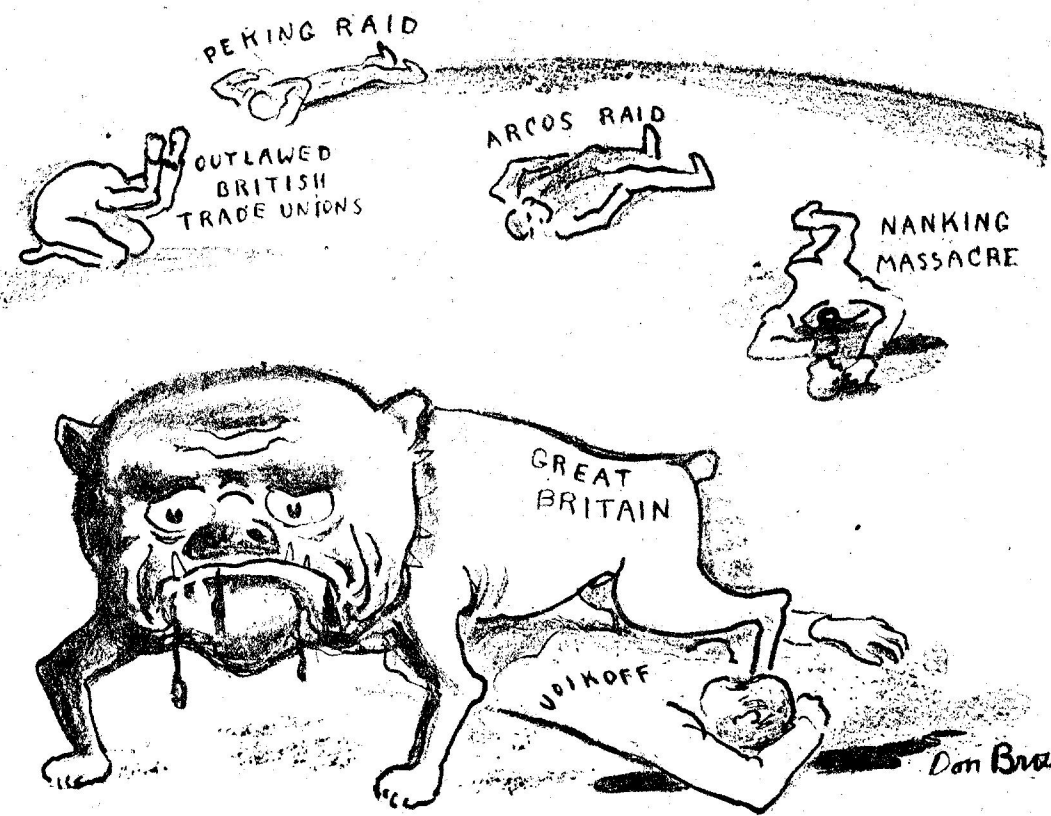
It would be better to shoot Lenin and Trotsky immediately following their arrest.'

"The conspirators used all kinds of methods, throwing up an extensive network of illegal organizations all over Russia, utilizing forged documents, and spending vast sums of money on buying over the agents of the Soviet Government. All the work went on under the protection and guidance of British diplomatic representatives.

The All-Russian Extraordinary Commission possesses documents, signed by Mr. Lockhart personally, which would enable the conspirators to enjoy the protection of the British Military Mission in Moscow.

"The conspirators worked out detailed plans for the organization of the Government following the coup. A dictatorship of three was to be set up, special committees appointed in military units, etc. . . .

"Thanks to the loyalty of the Lettish units and the watchfulness of the Extraordinary Commission, this threatening peril has been destroyed for a long time to come." (Latvian "Two Years of Struggle on the Home Front," 1920.)



COAL CRISIS HERALDS BRITISH DECLINE

By LELAND OLDS. (Federated Press)

Drastic wage cuts, part time and unemployment for British miners forecast a new crisis in the coal industry, far more serious than England has yet experienced. This is the opinion of men closest to the struggle. Those with greater perspective see British capitalism as a whole facing inevitable decline. The conditions are demonstrating the truth of British labor's contention that the coal industry and eventually all industry can survive only through drastic reorganization.

England is no longer the industrial center of the world, shipping to markets eager for its products. It is just one, and by no means the strongest, industrial nation fighting for markets already overstocked. Coal is one among the many products of its industrial proletariat for which there is no adequate market. The real trouble is not over-production but a serious decline in exports which now total \$2,000,000 tons a year compared with 73,000,000 in 1913.

Conference Meets. The special delegate conference of the British miners federation, which met June 2 for the first time since the settlement of the 1926 lockout, faced a serious of cuts reducing wages to the minimum in every important area. Miners' wages in South Wales, the leading source of exports, were cut to a level only 28 per cent above prewar compared with 42.2 per cent above following the lockout. Yet in spite of low wages and longer hours some districts are working only 2 and 3 days a week while thousands of miners are altogether unemployed.

Cut-throat competition is the rule with operators forcing the miners to carry the chief burden. The stronger and more efficient companies are driving out the weaker, and turning the best of them and then absorbing to fight each other. Topping the whole is the effort to dump coal in foreign markets, especially France, in competition with French, German, Bel-

gian, Dutch and Polish coal. This trade was has induced the French government to support what amounts to a boycott of English coal. The boycott has taken the form of reductions in railway rates on coal from northern French mines to regions which have always been leading markets for English coal.

Who Boycotts. "The real author of this boycott," says the Manchester Guardian Weekly, "is, of course, the French coalmining trust. Its instrument is M. Tardieu, minister for public works, who explained in the chamber on April 1 that the immediate object was to reduce imports by land from 6,500,000 to 1,000,000 tons and by sea from 13,500,000 to 8,000,000 tons."

This is aimed primarily at England. France has been getting half its coal imports from England, a third from Germany and the balance from Belgium, Holland and Poland. The imports from Germany are largely Daves-plan payments and cannot be cut much, while Belgian coal is imported because it is near and good.

Crisis. "Circumstances," says the London Daily Herald (labor), "are combining to bring home to the public the fact that once more the country is up against a first-class coal crisis. Last year the miner leaders warned the nation that the so-called settlement of the lockout settled nothing, and the industry was certain to drift to another deadlock. The situation calls for stern action by the nation against the system which has again proved its incompetence. The alternative is the progressive decay of Britain's basic industry, with unrest and conflict as a concomitant provoked by the intolerable suffering of the men engaged in it."

President Herbert Smith of the miners advised the delegate conference "not to talk about the crisis but to prepare."

HONOLULU, FIRST STOP IN THE AMERICAN EMPIRE

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG. HONOLULU, T. H., June 28 (FP).—I do not know how much you care about Honolulu. It has its importance as the first step in expansion of the American empire westward. Honolulu is first stop in our empire.

The princesses of Hawaii still keep their titles and social eminence; the natives of Hawaii still keep title to such lands as they have not yet sold, and a position of equality in the islands. It doesn't cost the American over-lords anything. For the Hawaiians are dying out fast. A charming, well-built, languorous people, expert in swimming, surf-riding—but very inexperienced in modern gospel of work. They didn't need to work until the white man came. But now Americans have bought up their lands for sugar and pineapple plantations, and the price of real estate has risen beyond the purse of the original owners.

One Third in Army. About one-third of all the Americans in Hawaii are attached to the army—12,000 soldiers. All the Americans together are only some 30,000. The Japanese are the real population of the islands. Though forbidden now to come to Hawaii, since it is a part of the United States, they form over 40 per cent of the total population. With Chinese and Koreans they are much more than half. They came in as coolies to work on the sugar and pineapple plantations. They preferred to work "on contract," taking a definite job of piece work and putting men, women and children at the job. Thus they rapidly saved money and became small capitalists, barbers, chauffeurs, jitney-owners. Tens of thousands still work on plantations, but, on the whole, the coolie class is now being filled by Filipinos in ever-increasing hordes imported for contract-labor.

Japanese Can't Vote. The only Japanese who vote are those who have been born on the islands, and cannot be denied the right

PEASANT REVOLTS IN PHILIPPINES CRUELLY CRUSHED

Natives Hail Report of Wood "Resignation"

By HARVEY O'CONNOR. WASHINGTON, June 28. (FP).—The day General Wood resigns as governor of the Philippines will be celebrated as a national Filipino holiday second only to Independence Day—when we get it.

So commented Vicente G. Bunuan, director of the Washington office of the Philippine Commission for Independence on reports that Wood is about to resign after six years of what Filipino papers describe as a dictatorship.

"Political conditions in the Islands are bound to be improved," Bunuan added, "for they could hardly be worse. The Filipino people have been given a lesson in despotism, but they like democracy better than ever. When will the American Congress redeem its promise and give it to us?"

Poor Health Bunk. General Wood is scheduled to confer with President Coolidge in the Black Hills and may at that time offer his resignation, pleading poor health. The administration will be relieved if the resignation is proffered, because Wood's removal will take the sting out of the attacks Senator Burton K. Wheeler and other congressmen who have visited the Philippines this spring are expected to make on Wood's regime in the next Congress.

The only fly in the ointment the Filipinos perceive in Wood's withdrawal is the annual pension of 50,000 pesos (\$25,000) which they will have to pay out of their taxes to him. Senator Wheeler was given ovations in Manila and other island ports during his recent visits, according to Manila papers. He won enthusiastic Filipino support when he withdrew from a dinner given in his honor by Eugene A. Gilmore, vice-governor-general, when attacks were made on the capacity of the people to govern themselves. "We are always hearing," he declared later, "of the need of educating the Filipinos. Evidently they are not the only ones who need education. There are Americans here who have been away from home so long they have forgotten the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution."

Wheeler hit vigorously at Wood's proposal to sell the publicly-owned sugar centrals in the province of Negros to Hallgarten & Co., New York bankers. The centrals' debts to the Philippine National Bank can be paid off in five years, he said, and then the refineries will be the property of the people, instead of foreign exploiters.

"Java is a lesson for the Filipinos," President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Senate told audiences as he escorted Wheeler on his swing through the islands. Manila papers took up the significant utterance to use in headlines. Java has been the scene of recent agrarian revolts against the Dutch rulers.

Sugar Starts Revolt. That the revolt of Flor Bontrenchero, the mad emperor of the province of Negros, was no mere fanatical religious outbreak is attested in reports in native papers. The uprising had all the characteristics of a peasants' revolt, with landlords flogged, plantations taken over and administered by the workers and crude councils hastily organized. Four hundred workers were arrested on charges of sedition.

The revolt occurred in the middle of the rich Negro sugar district, toward which American capitalists are looking with eager expectation of immense profits. With an annual output expected within a few years of 5,000,000 tons, sugar is seen as even more important than the prospective rubber development. Cuban planters allied with New York banking firms are already using their influence to have Congress raise a tariff against Philippine sugar.

It is much easier to conquer Hankow by proclamations and special dispatches than by military power. Of course Chiang will have the workshops of the imperialist powers at his service. They are not now in Hankow, Shanghai and other ports for nothing. Chiang is not fighting to free the Chinese masses from the imperialists. He is merely fighting the northern militarists in order to step into their shoes. He may have temporary success, but it will be short-lived. The hundreds of millions of Chinese workers and peasants will be freed and those that stand in their way will have to go.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

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"British" Trade Union Laws in Norway

By ARVID HANSEN. OSLO, Norway, June 10 (By Mail).—The suggestions first submitted in 1924 for the introduction of compulsory courts of arbitration and penal legislation against the trade unions, have now been made law by the Norwegian Storting. According to these enactments, a council of five, appointed by the government, will have authority to establish the details of wages, working hours, etc., which means that it will be able to decree, at least approximately, the wage conditions demanded by the employers.

If the workers organized in trade unions fail to submit to the verdict, i. e., to the lower wage rate, they fall under the prescriptions of the penal law, i. e., the trade unions are responsible for any such illegal strike and are exposed to all sorts of economic and penal reprisals, "if they cannot prove that they are not to blame or if they have not employed all means at their disposal to prevent the breach or the continuation of the unlicensed conditions or the illegal stoppage of work."

Fine Strikers. If the trade unions cannot prove such an attitude or manner of procedure, paragraph 40 of the new law enacts that any one participating in a resolution to "effect, continue, subsidize, or approve of" such an illegal strike, and any one financing such a strike, or supporting it, or collecting funds therefore or distributing funds collected for the effectuation or continuation of the strike, shall be liable to fines ranging from 5 to 25,000 crowns or to imprisonment not exceeding three months or to both.

The same penalties apply to those that threaten the freedom of the workers, i. e., the freedom of the black-leg.

These are the main points of the laws which have already been passed by the entire bourgeois bloc. An additional paragraph is still in preparation. It was suggested by the Conservatives and the Peasant Party and aims at making the libelling of strike-breakers in general (even in the case of a "legal" strike) and the publication of the names of strike-breakers punishable by imprisonment not exceeding one year. This paragraph is at present under discussion by the Parliamentary Committee for Public Justice.

The new paragraphs already passed are highly characteristic of the entire trend of present-day legislation, for they enact that, firstly, the trade unions shall be bound to report to the government not only their number of members but also all the circumstances connected with the membership in question; while, secondly, the new laws are to apply not only to the existing trade unions but also to any groups or executive committees formed by members of the trade unions; and, thirdly, the so-called "working regulations," which were hitherto limited to the purposes of an arbitration body, may in case of need give the authorization of a lockout, i. e., a counter-measure on the part of the employers.

Slash Wages. How is it that just this year should see the passage of new reactionary trade union legislation in Norway? Firstly, as a result of the situation in Norwegian class relations. After a lockout of several months in four industries, the Norwegian employers were still unable to come to terms with their workers, and the bourgeoisie began to reckon with the prospect of the workers being supported by the trade unions of the Soviet Union. The effectuation of the wage reductions (by 17 per cent) in the year 1925 entailed six lengthy lockouts. A repetition of the conflicts on such a scale would have endangered the stability of the currency and other achievements of the capitalists. The employers found themselves unable to carry out a further wage reduction by 15 per cent on their own account, and they therefore had recourse to the legislative means of their labor-exploiting state, the entire apparatus of which is at present in the hands of the Conservative Party.

Open Shop Legalized. During the social semi-pacifism of the former Liberal government, the employers' association was opposed to the compulsory arbitration law, as was also the Conservative Party, but since in view of the readiness of the workers to fight they could find no other solution of the conflict despite many attempts in various directions, the employers and their government have had recourse to the old panacea of the Liberals, which they did all the more readily as they were in a position to combine the passing of this law with the establishment of the "stabilizing" enactments of the notorious penal law, embodying their sacred principles of the "liberty of work" and the like.

See British Hand. Added to these reasons, however, there is the political influence of the foreign, and especially the British, capital in Norway. Just as British capital "slightly" influences the joint-stock companies of the Norwegian aluminum, paper, preserves, and other industries, the policy of the Norwegian government is "slightly" swayed by the "pacific" power of the British Conservative government. In its campaign against the "tyrannizing" of labor by the trade unions, the Norwegian press rested chiefly on Baldwin, though naturally with frequent reference to the "practical

common sense" of such men as Thomas and MacDonald. But the passing and the carrying out of the new laws in such a "democratic" country as Norway, where there is at present no such authority as Mussolini, is by no means without significance for the agitation-propaganda departments of the British Conservative government.

The Communist Party of Norway has taken both the national and international factors into consideration in formulating its attitude towards a continuation of the struggle against "British" legislation in Norway. A resolute fight of the Norwegian workingclass, in spite of the imminent verdict, in spite of all the enactments of the new laws, a fight for the purpose of breaking through and destroying these laws, would constitute an essential and practical support of the general fight against reactionary legislation, one of the main factors in international class warfare.

New Student Group Ready to Sail for The Soviet Union

Samuel Cahane, chief advisor to the delegation, is a member of the Syracuse University journalism department. He stayed before leaving with the first group that the students are taking interpreters and will be permitted to visit any factories and social institutions they choose. The Central Student Bureau of Russia will provide additional interpreters and guides.

The complete delegation of 75 will split into four groups in Moscow for travel in the provinces. One section will study education; another political structure and minor nationalities; a third industry; and the fourth will cross Siberia to China and return by Pacific.

Many workers are availing themselves of the opportunity offered by World Tourists Inc., 41 Union Square, New York, to see Russia this summer. The cost of the six weeks trip is \$675, including passage both ways tourist on the Swedish-American Line. The U. S. S. R. Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries will aid World Tourists in Russia.

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Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin

Nikolai Bukharin, besides being the president of the Communist International, is the leading Marxist theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School. (Menger, Boehm-Bawerk, Wieser, Walras, Clark, etc.) In a brilliant style and with lucid Marxist reasoning he analyzes the theories of Marginal Utility, Value and Profit of the leading bourgeois economists, showing that the Austrian School is governed by the vulgar psychology of the rentier, the coupon-slipper.

Another Important Book by Bukharin

While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" by the same author is an application of Marxism to the field of sociology. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxist classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena.

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Will Investigate Tortures Used by Prohibition Spies

NEW YORK, June 28.—United States Attorney Charles H. Tuttle this afternoon notified major Chester P. Mills, former prohibition administrator, and Congressmen F. H. LaGuardia, of the Bronx, that he would institute a federal grand jury investigation of charges that members of the prohibition enforcement staff had used brutal methods to enforce subordinates to give desired information. Allegations to this effect were made last week in testimony given at the trial of Jesse Harvey, of New Rochelle, and three other prohibition agents who were charged with the acceptance of bribes.

Shoe Repairers For Sacco.
CHICAGO, June 28.—The Shoe Repairers Association of Illinois, with a membership of over 5,000 has joined the list of labor organizations appealing to Gov. Fuller of Massachusetts in favor of liberty for Sacco and Vanzetti.

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Workers, Who Made Lindy's Motor, Get 50 Cents an Hour

(By Worker Correspondent.)
The fellows from the Wright Shop in Paterson, who made Lindy's motor, looked pretty happy watching their hero's parade Monday in New York, but they aren't as happy as they look. Most of them are skilled machinists, and they make as low as 50 cents an hour, and only a few of them getting as high as 90 cents an hour.

Added to that is the lack of steady employment. They never know when they will be laid off for a few days, few weeks, or even permanently. They aren't sure of being able to earn enough to live on, and the married fellows are doubly hard against it.

And now on top of it all comes a speed-up system designed to increase the productive capacity of each man, and which automatically puts some of the men out of work because a slack season is on just now.

The men are unorganized and are helpless in the face of the boss's offensive against them.

Efforts are being made by the Machinists' Local 188 here to show the men how necessary it is for them to organize, and the "Wright Propeller," issued by the Communist Party nucleus in the shop every month, is also steadily urging the men to band themselves together and do something to resist these steady blows by the bosses.

Wright Motor Boss Uses Bonus as Bait To Speed Up Worker

(From the Wright Propeller.)
In our last issue we wrote about the bonus our bosses are trying to put over on us. They've promised to give us 50% of the wage raise for all we produce above the standard set by the time study.

At first glance this looks good, doesn't it? In reality, however, the whole bonus idea is simply a clever stunt—from the company's point of view—to lower the standards of the workers by holding up a fishy bait that looks like the promise of more dough.

But instead of getting extra money, what we really get is a reduction in pay. Because the bonus is handed out as a "reward" for speeding up. And speeding up means that wage rates are decreased since we get the same rate even though we produce more in the same period of time.

The bosses are constantly on the lookout for new ways to exploit the workers, to get more and more out of them for the company's profit. We must be always on the watch for these indirect schemes to reduce wages and increase the speed-up. The bonus is one of these schemes. We must show the boss clearly that such bait will not tempt us.

Why Was Voikoff Shot Will Be Topic of July 8 Lecture, at Chicago

CHICAGO, June 28.—"Why was P. Voikoff, Soviet Ambassador to Poland, killed?" will be the subject of a lecture at the Slovak Workers Home, 2147 West Chicago Ave., Friday July 8th, at 8 P. M. Following the lecture, stereopticon slides on the present situation in China will be shown. Admission free. Everyone interested in the progress of the Chinese Revolution and in the defense of Soviet Russia against the Imperialist plots now being laid against it will find this lecture extremely interesting.

PRISONERS EXHAUSTED AT END OF MINE STRIKE



Finally starved out, the convicts of Lansing, Kansas, state penitentiary are here shown returning to their cells above ground after their brave 77-hour demonstration against rotten food and unbearable conditions. In the lower picture, some of the men who suffered most.

Anglo-Japan Alliance Being Revived

(Continued from Page One)

tri-partite naval conference—and the fact that Japan is supporting her in that attitude—has led Washington officialdom to strongly suspect that the far-famed Anglo-Japanese alliance is being resurrected at Geneva.

This alliance, a prickly thorn in British-American relations for many years, was supposedly killed and buried at the Washington conference in 1921. It was to secure the abrogation of this anti-American partnership that the American government entered into a treaty with England, Japan and France for the mutual protection of each other's possessions and interests in the Pacific.

The Dead Is Arising.
For six years the Anglo-Japanese alliance has apparently remained dead. But the sequence of events at Geneva for the past ten days has about convinced officials here that it is emerging from its grave to again confound American statesmanship.

First, Great Britain has virtually renounced the naval parity with the United States, which she so eagerly accepted at Washington. She insists at Geneva that "Britain's control of the seas is vital to Britain's continued existence," while the first Lord of the Admiralty, W. C. Bridgeman, bluntly informed the American delegates that "naval equality for America is simply a luxury and a political by-play."

War Clouds In Pacific.
War between the United States and Great Britain, recognized as inevitable, though not formerly considered imminent, has been brought immeasurably nearer by the action of Japan in going over to the British side of the controversy at Geneva. It is plain now that the struggle for control of the Pacific will see the United States and whatever allies it can muster on one side and Britain, Japan and their allies on the other side in the next great world upheaval.

Official Washington, or that part of it remaining at Washington, is aware of the fact that a great armament race will take place and they are desperately striving to build their political fences in an effort to corral congress behind the military program that will feature the next session.

Chi. Capmakers Will Start Forty Hour Week On First of Next Month

CHICAGO, June 28.—The capmakers of Chicago will on July 1st begin the forty hour week. The agreement with the bosses stipulates that they will work forty hours per week, providing the New York capmakers who fought the issue, actually commence the short week. There are a few rumors to the effect that the bosses, who are organized in an association, will take advantage of the slackness in the trade at the present time, and will refuse to carry out the agreement. But among the workers there is a determination to fight it out if necessary. Let us fight for the forty hour week with no reduction in wages in all trades.—A Cap-

Needle Trade Defense

The gigantic open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium, 5th Street and Surf avenue, will be the scene of the dual operatic and concert offering of the Joint Defense Committee. Cloak-makers and Furriers, Saturday night, July 16. Borodine's world famous "Prince Igor" presented by Alexis Kosloff, premier danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera House assisted by his ballet corps of 50 and 100 musicians of the New York Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, internationally-acclaimed musical virtuoso will be the principal attraction. Rita La Porte, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Victoria Youngman, and Alice Delano Weekes, formerly of the Capitol Theatre Ballet, will be presented in the principal roles.

This affair is being given for the purpose of raising funds for the defense and relief of the imprisoned furriers and cloakmakers, and also for their wives and children. A great success will be a tremendous blow against bureaucracy.

Ludwig Landy, campaign manager of the Joint Defense Committee expects more than 30,000 people to attend the concert this year. His estimate is prompted by the enormous success of last year's concert at the same place given for the benefit of the children of the textile strikers in Passaic.

This is the second consecutive year that Kosloff is appearing at the Stadium for strikers' benefit. Last summer he presented Rimsky-Korsakoff "Scheherazade." This year the ever popular "Prince Igor" will be one of the main features. Terpsichorean and ballet diversifications by celebrated artists will complete this unusually large program at popular prices.

Elaborate orchestral selections by the greatest composers of all times will be produced by the New York Symphony Orchestra. Some of them include: Wagner, Richard and Johann Strauss, Tchaikowsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Berlioz, Borodine, etc.

Tickets, which are sold at \$2 and \$1, can be purchased in the office of the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square.

Collections Last Friday.

The Progressive Bakers Club forwarded \$126.00 to the office of the Furriers' Defense Committee. \$50.00 was paid from their treasury and \$76.00 collected among the members at their meeting held Friday evening, June 24, where S. Herbst made an appeal.

Lena Chernenko made an appeal for the Defense at the meeting of the Harlem Progressive Youth Club on Friday evening. \$25.00 was donated from the treasury and \$75.00 collected among the membership. Brother Lipzin, back from Toronto, made an appeal at Doctor Liber's lecture where \$122.00 was collected. The lecture was arranged by Branch No. 548 Workmen's Circle. The Bronx Workers Club forwarded \$52.00 collected at a meeting, Friday June 24, in answer to an appeal of Brother Lipzin. S. Drutman brought a \$5.00 donation into the office of the Furriers Relief Committee.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

What's What in Washington

The acquisitive Mr. Hoover has captured Lindbergh. The flyer has announced that his future is in the hands of the Secretary of Commerce for the promotion of commercial aviation. And so Hoover, ever on the qui vive for reinforcements in his wily fight for the Republican presidential nomination in 1928, adds the most popular American of the moment to his private staff.

Hoover is undoubtedly the most powerful man in Washington, now that Secretary Mellon has accomplished his great mission of lowering taxes for the wealthy. Hoover, with his own State Department in the far-flung bureau of foreign and domestic commerce; his control over the radio air lanes secured through the capture of the new federal radio commission, now housed on an entire floor of his commerce building; his gradual conquest of the air through his expanding aeronautical bureau; his quick grabbing of the Mississippi flood limelight from the war and interior departments; his excellent standing with the church people through his Red Cross connections in the flood work and in European reconstruction—Hoover is practically the American government itself.

Hoover Has Machine.

All this in addition to the extensive and fast-growing apparatus of the department of commerce, with representatives in every community and close contacts with every chamber of commerce and commercial club in the country. Washington awards the palm to Hoover as the

smartest politician in these parts—now that Cal is out in the Black Hills.

Young Lindbergh had better watch out or he will find his reputation mired in the political bog. If he follows his announced plan of tying up with Howard Coffin and Paul Henderson's National Air Transport Co., he will precipitate himself into one of the capital's nastiest political messes. Coffin is the man whose war planes were called "flaming coffins" by luckless American aviators forced to fly in them. Henderson is a nephew of the chairman of the house appropriations committee, a former assistant postmaster-general in charge of air mail and now manager of the National Air Transport Co., of which Coffin is president.

Mix in Graft.

Lindbergh, if he goes ahead with present plans, will find himself in charge of 17 new government planes knocked down to Coffin and Henderson for half their original cost. Senators, representatives and attorneys have joined in denouncing the deal as illegal and an example of gross governmental favoritism.

The young man who is now the national hero, will also discover that much of his most profitable business, that of carrying air mail, comes to his company through business methods denounced in Washington as among the shadiest yet perpetrated by the Harding-Coolidge boys. Will even the Lindbergh reputation come through unblemished from such connections?

STATE TROOPERS DRIVING PICKETS FROM HIGHWAYS

(Continued from Page One)

drive them off the state highway in front of the mine. The miners succeeded in leaving a picket of eight men on the road.

Miners Surrounded.

The miners of Vesta No. 6 were unable to join in the picketing because coal and iron police armed with guns and clubs surrounded the miners' houses and prohibited them from leaving their houses.

Two miners, Steve Aregedi and John Thomas were walking down a dark road about 9:30 in the evening a couple of days before this. They were going home from a meeting in Moose Hall. Two coal and iron police arrested them, took them to the company jail, and being joined there by a third, beat them up. The next day the company owned squire fined them a dollar each "for disorderly conduct". Their case is being appealed and they are out on bail now.

Arrest Pickets.

Other recent arrests are those of Joseph Gousky, John Muha and Steve Blorik, all members of the miners' union Daisytown local. They had been picketing, and two were arrested while talking quietly in a gasoline station while the third was arrested while walking alone down the road. All were held on bonds for "disorderly conduct".

Stone Children.

On June 20 a large touring car with one member of the Vesta Coal Company's coal and iron police in plain clothes and three scabs aboard rushed down the road from Daisytown to Walkertown. The company policeman drove and the scabs bombarded miners' wives and children with rocks, of which they carried a store in the car. Complaints by the women to the state police resulted in no action by the latter.

Still Trying to Get Water.

CASTLE SHANNON, Pa., June 28.—The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Co. continues to shut off the water supply of the miners here and at Mollenauer. The miners have protested to the health authorities that such action may result in an epidemic, as they will have to carry their water a considerable distance, and even at that, obtain it from a probably polluted source.

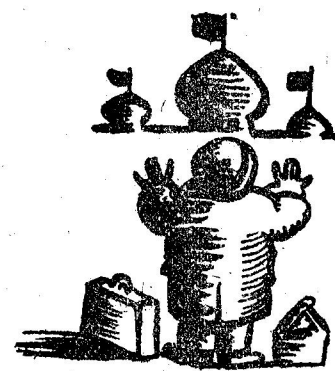
The president of the company, Horace F. Baker, has answered the health officers that the company is determined not to provide water to men who insisted on defying the company's order to work non-union and for a lower wage. "Let the miners boil their water," said Baker to one of the officials, Dr. John Conover.

Cappellini At Work.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 28.—Summarily settling the strike of 800 coal miners employed at Seneca colliery of the Lehigh Valley Coal Co., on terms rather more to the advantage of the company than the men, and arbitrarily calling off the meeting intended for today in this city of the Anthracite Conciliation Board, were the two latest acts of Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1, United Mine Workers of America.

The conciliation board was to take up the question raised by the Hudson Coal Co., which refuses to recognize that contract enacted between the employers and the Cappellini administration, with the blessing of John Lewis, president of the international administration of the union, calls for a closed shop and the checkoff. These two questions, on which it is freely charged that Lewis and Cappellini sold out the miners, and purposely made the contract so vague as to give the employers a case, are thus left just where they were and the company disregards the union. Cappellini yesterday very indignantly denounced anybody who would attempt to start a strike in his district to enforce either of them.

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Stop the New Imperialist War Drive!

"Grand Duke" Nicholas predicts the early fall of the Soviet government; Sir Josiah Stamp, the president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, declares that the Soviet Union is near collapse; the activities of the opposition in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are again being played up by the capitalist press.

If the tempo of the drive on the Soviet Union does not slacken, it will soon be possible for the Riga, Bucharest and Helsingfors correspondents to turn a few honest pennies with the aid of their typewriters, their imaginations and a supply of postage stamps.

The British agents are busy and all is grist that comes to their mill. The need of the empire is great and nothing, which can be used against the Soviet Union, is too small to be neglected.

The reason for the hectic fervor with which the agents of British imperialism are working is shown well by Walter Duranty's interview with a prominent British military man, now in China, who told him frankly:

"Whether the world knows it or not, it is a fact that the fate of the British empire hangs upon our successful resistance to the Russian . . . action against us in China. If we lose the Chinese game, there will be speedy and serious consequences in the Straits Settlement, Burmah, India and Egypt. We cannot afford to lose."

Here we have the frank statement of a British imperialist. The mere existence of the Soviet Union, the fact that all of the peoples who are oppressed and robbed by British imperialism realize that the Soviet Union is their friend and ally, is enough to induce the British ruling class to plot its destruction.

The drive against the Soviet Union is deadly in its purpose and earnestness and its purpose is WAR.

The workers in all imperialist countries constitute the only force which, when united with the colonial peoples, against whom the war drive is also aimed, can put a stop to this murderous adventure.

No war on the Soviet Union but war against imperialist war is the reply that must be made by the masses if another monstrous bloody sacrifice is not to be placed once more on imperialism's altar.

Important Recent Developments in the Chinese Liberation Struggle.

The defeat of Chiang Kai-shek near Hsu Chow Fu, where it is rumored his army suffered 30,000 casualties, is to be regretted even though he is an enemy of the Wuhan Peoples' Government. He is fighting the northern militarists and his defeat, if it has actually occurred, serves only to make the immediate military task of the Wuhan government, that of defeating the agents of the imperialist powers in the north, so much more difficult.

But the defeat of Chiang will very likely have important political consequences for the Chinese liberation movement which will discount the military reverse.

If the report of this defeat is confirmed it means that Chiang has suffered the logical consequences of his desertion of the Kuomintang, his attempt to crush the labor movement and to make the liberation movement solely the expression of the wealthier sections of the population. It means that Chiang is no longer in a position to deliver ultimatums to the Wuhan government and must either join with it and support it or be entirely isolated.

The reports of the terms of the alliance between General Feng, who supports the Wuhan government, and Chiang, carried by the New York Times, and which represent it as a move against the Wuhan government, are to be looked upon with the greatest doubt. On the fifteenth of June General Feng declared:

"All troops formerly known under the name Kuomintang have now been reorganized in the Kuomintang army loyal to the principles of Sun Yat Sen. All the troops under my command are now subordinated to the orders of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and the National revolutionary government and in accordance with the instructions of the Nationalist revolutionary government, they will carry on the struggle against the Mukden troops to the bitter end."

This is a categorical endorsement of the Wuhan government and it is unlikely that, after having been sent to conclude a military alliance with Chiang against the northern militarists, under the instructions of the Kuomintang Central Committee, that Feng has done anything else than carry out his instructions.

The defeat of Chiang, if confirmed, means also that his forces were sufficiently demoralized by his assaults upon the labor unions and peasant organizations and his defiance of the Central Committee, to be defeated by Chang Tsung Chang's troops whose morale is also very low.

It becomes clearer every day that the real center of the liberation movement, its organizing and driving force, supported by the workers and peasants, is the Wuhan government, which works directly under the instructions of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang.

It is inevitable that there should be traitors like General Chiang and that the Chinese masses will have to pay a heavier toll in blood and lives as a result of their defection.

But the Chinese liberation movement is a mass movement and its political party, the Kuomintang, is the leader of the struggle. It is the traitor Chiang who meets defeat and not the Wuhan government in spite of his feverish ultimatums to it, which made it possible for the imperialists and their northern allies to get a breathing spell.

Japan on Defensive With Britain.

Japan's decision, officially communicated from the naval authorities at Tokyo to Admiral Saito and Viscount Ishii, delegates to the Geneva conference, to join Great Britain in its demand for opening of the discussion on capital ships, is not only a

THE SILENT CONFLICT

By H. M. WICKS.

WHILE imperialist agents of the United States and Great Britain squabble at Geneva over the question of naval armaments, and while behind the scenes the United States tries to induce Japan to abandon its new approach to Britain, a less spectacular but a deeper, more profound and ominous conflict goes on in the realm of world finance. The outcome of Geneva will probably be the signal for a mad race in naval armaments, with the United States spending hundreds of millions to rival the cruiser strength of Britain. To be sure the race will not be confined to naval armaments alone, but will extend to all branches of war preparation. At the same time this naval race is being launched we see the world powers engaged in the most stupendous strides on the field of aviation. This must be supplemented with the work of the war chemist who strives incessantly to concoct more deadly high explosives to be hurled from the aircraft to lay waste not only armies but whole populations. Training camps for adults, boy scout organizations, the army, navy and marine recruiting services engage in the most intensive activity in preparation for the coming struggle.

The very government of Britain, desperately striving to maintain its position as a world power, has instituted a regime of forgery, provocation and murder. In the Far East both the giant imperialist powers are driven to temporary unity against the advance of the National liberation movement. But even in this unity—this cooperation—each power fights for its own special advantage; the United States insists upon its "open door" policy to blast its way into those spheres formerly dominated by the other great powers, and Britain fights to hold its own. Though assuming diverse forms the conflict rages throughout the world.

THE grandiose strutting of statesmen upon the world stage is only the apparent movement of

decisive rebuke to the Coolidge administration, but is also a blow at the Washington agreements of 1921-22.

It exposes the breakdown of the secret conferences between Hugh Gibson, the chief of the American delegation, and Saito, chief of the Japanese delegation. The entire week has been taken up with the struggle between the two conflicting powers, Britain and America, to win over Japan. The British emerge victorious.

This attack upon the Washington naval treaties is one more step in the building of an international bloc against the mighty power of the United States, which was already perceptible at the Locarno conference in 1925. But it is much more than that. It is indicative of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance against the United States. That the American policy of the "open door" in China is directed toward domination of that country by Wall Street to the exclusion of the other powers hitherto enjoying spheres of influence in China is plain to all but the veriest dolt. It is also evident that American diplomacy behind the scenes at Geneva this past week has been directed toward dividing Britain and Japan, in order first to break British influence in the Far East with the aid of Japan and then to smash Japanese influence. Divide and conquer, that old Machiavellian maneuver, was defeated by the wily Jap imperialists, who prefer to share with Britain and other countries the exploitation of China, rather than abandon Britain and stand alone at the tender mercies of the Wall Street octopus, insatiable in its determination to secure undisputed domination in China, provided, of course, the nationalist movement can be controlled and China can again be brought under the sway of imperialism.

The break-down of the Geneva naval conference is the signal for the greatest armament race in history because it means preparation for a war that will surpass a hundredfold in its destructiveness the frightfulness of the last war.

The collapse of the era of imperialist antagonisms disguised as pacifism must be the signal for closer bonds between the oppressed of the world who have but one common enemy—capitalism.

Lindbergh Visits Wall Street.

Young Lindbergh's flight from New York to Paris is still being capitalized by the war mongers. This son of a father who opposed war has become the principal propaganda asset of the imperialists. While in the vicinity of New York he is entertained at the Long Island home of F. Trubee Davison, assistant secretary of war.

On Monday Lindbergh, on invitation of Dwight Morrow, visited the House of Morgan and had luncheon with the staff of that colossus of American parasitism, in whose interest the last world war was fought and on whose behalf the next slaughter of populations is being prepared.

Still disguising its war preparations under the slogans of pacifism, the United States strengthens its air forces under the guise of "commercial aviation." Young Lindbergh is to lend his name to one of these concerns, which will be financed by Wall Street. His refusal of the hundreds of thousands of dollars offered by movie magnates was prompted by guarantees of a far greater amount from the war mongers.

It requires no profound analysis of the tactics of the militarists to understand that planes manufactured in so-called commercial aviation plants are as useful for dropping bombs upon armies, warships, and unarmed populations as planes manufactured under direction of the United States army. In periods of war all such planes can be commandeered by the government for its own purposes, just as the great industrial plants of the steel and automobile trusts have been so reorganized that over night they can be changed from a peace to a war basis.

Not only is the flight of Lindbergh being used to decoy the young manhood and the youth of the land into the imperialist armed forces of the nation where they can be sent to death on foreign battlefields, but his name is also to be used for strengthening the air forces of the country.

He is the tool of Wall Street and every worker should understand his role and refuse to be deceived by the propaganda of our exploiters who want to use us as cannon fodder in order that they may exploit the rest of the world.

history. They reflect and dramatize the real movement, but are not the real movement. The EXPORT OF CAPITAL is the typical feature of this stage of capitalism, as distinguished from the earlier period in which the export of goods was the typical feature. By virtue of its position as the banker of the world the United States controls the greater part of the total gold supply. The return of the European countries to the gold standard is achieved with the aid of American gold. The standard that determines the power of Wall Street measures the indebtedness and dependence of the rest of the world.

Britain with its limited capital desperately strives to achieve financial penetration of the other European countries in order to bring them into its political orbit or to create blocs of creditors to resist the mighty power of Wall Street. Already, through financial and political juggling Britain, taking advantage of the weakness of the franc has been able to wrest Poland from France. But in every conflict with the United States the British exporters of capital lose.

Britain is in a position where she cannot possibly obtain sufficient gold to supply the demand. Her problem is to obtain gold with which to invest in other countries. On the other hand the United States faces the equally pressing problem of trying to prevent the accumulation of a plethora of gold. Gold flows into the United States in such volume and at such velocity that the past week has witnessed a new phenomenon in the entire history of finance. While the tri-partite naval conference was deadlocked at Geneva the United States was doing its best to ward off or deflect a movement of Gold from Europe into the American bank reserves. To achieve this required as much engineering in the financial world as is required in other fields to divert into harmless channels the raging waters of the Mississippi. The Federal Reserve of the United States, in order to prevent a dangerous influx of gold resorted to a daring financial maneuver, blazed new trails in international banking, according to the finan-

cial columns of the New York Times, by resorting to actual purchase on a European market of \$62,000,000 gold, which otherwise might have been exported to New York, where the federal banks would have had to take it into their reserve. This amount of gold is now being disposed of piecemeal to numerous foreign bidders. The gold fund of the federal reserve has increased \$213,450,000 since the beginning of 1927. The present holding of gold and other lawful reserve money in the federal banks, \$3,193,727,000, compare with only \$1,503,350,000 needed to meet the percentage required against existing circulation and deposits. This maneuver of purchasing gold abroad and holding it as a "dead financial asset is new in the world's history because never before has any country ever amassed the enormous supply of gold that rests in the hands of the American banking capitalists. Imperialism gives rise to new problems and new solutions.

The results derived from this new venture will determine future policy. If successful it will aid tremendously in trying to solve the pressing problem of a gold surplus that grows ever more menacing as it threatens to reach such proportions that it lays fallow, becomes stagnant and thereby endangers the whole edifice of international finance capital now dominated by Wall Street.

Vast as are the ramifications of American finance capital in European, African, Asiatic and South and Central American countries, the enormous surplus produced by the workers who slave in industries dominated by Wall Street accumulates too fast to be disposed of through ordinary channels. Hence the unparalleled financial action of the United States during the past week.

ON the other hand England faces a steady export demand for gold and it is feared that the reserve supply in the Bank of England will have to be broken into in order to meet the demand. Part of the new gold that arrived recently in the London market went to France through an underground system of buying thru secret agents in Britain. Some of the new gold went to India and the remainder to Hungary. The selling of this gold in the open market was bitterly resented by the Bank of England. It raised such a howl over the transactions in which French agents participated that the Bank of France has agreed to arrange further gold purchases with Bank of England in order not to disturb the London money market. At the same time France is trying to obtain some of the United States gold supply by offering industrial securities. The difficulties encountered by the Poincare government in stabilization of the franc force the bankers of France who carry on international trade to purchase gold bullion the commodity whose bodily form is described by Marx as "the immediate social incarnation of human labor in the abstract." Wall Street, which has come to the rescue of France on previous occasions, is anxiously awaiting the opportunity for further inroads upon the industrial structure of that country.

With its limited resources Britain is desperately striving to secure a dominant position in Germany, but is being gradually eliminated there. In spite of the choice of London instead of New York by the Berlin municipality for its new \$25,000,000 loan, the German bankers declare that Germany must borrow predominantly from the United States. Municipal and state loans are guarantees that the capitalists investing in them have a claim on the taxation of such governmental units forever and they continue to realize interest from the loans long after the original capital has been dissipated in projects for which they were issued.

Although temporarily a means of absorbing surplus capital the investments in European industrial and state bonds soon turn into new sources of surplus and the mountain of wealth piles ever higher, raising in a still more acute form the problem of disposing of the surplus.

It is this exact economic problem that drives the American imperialists relentlessly forward on their campaign to subdue the whole world to their will. The necessity for export of capital, the desire born of necessity to exploit the whole world is, after all, the real movement that impels the diplomatic huckeys of Wall Street in all their negotiations whether at Geneva, face to face with the agents of other imperialist powers, or forging state documents in Mexico, or ravaging Nicaragua, or maneuvering for advantages in China.

Great Britain, before the world war the leading imperialist power of the world, is engrossed in the struggle on the defensive. Her star of empire is growing dimmer. On every hand she is fighting to maintain what once was conceded by all to be hers. She will never completely succumb to the mighty power of Wall Street without a fight.

It is for the security of the ruling cliques that the working class of the two countries eventually will be called upon to fight in order to determine which set of imperialist plunderers shall be victorious, when the last words of the pompous lackeys of Wall Street and Lombard Street have become inaudible in the roar of cannon and the shriek of shrapnel.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

DRAMA

Irvine Dramatizing "Jude the Obscure"—Anderson Working on New Play.

Arthur Hopkins will do Burlesque, a play relating to that phase of the show business written by George Manker Watters.

Edgar Selwyn is dramatizing Arnold Bennett's latest novel "Lord Raingo," for production next season. "Dancing Mothers" played here two seasons back, was the last play by Mr. Selwyn.

Maxwell Anderson, author of "Saturday's Children" now playing at the Booth, is at work on a new play. The opus deals with politics and politicians.

St. John Irvine, according to a report current on Broadway, has dramatized "Jude the Obscure," Thomas Hardy's great novel. The play may be shown here ere London sees it.

W. Somerset Maugham's new play, "The Letter" which is now playing in London, will be done here by Guthrie McClintic, with Katherine Cornwell playing the chief role. Messmore Kendall is the producer.

SCREEN NOTES.

"Wings," Paramount's film story of aviation, will have its premiere presentation at the Criterion Theatre Monday, August 1st. John Monk Saunders is the author, and William Wellman directed the picture. The cast is headed by Clara Bow, and includes Charles Rogers, Richard Arlen, Jobyna Ralston, Gary Cooper, Arlette Marchal and H. B. Walthall. Paramount claims that the picture cost \$2,000,000, and took two years to make. In the mass air scenes 250 airplanes are utilized.

First National is contemplating taking over the Globe Theatre about August 15th for "The Patent Leather Kid," starring Richard Barthelmess, "Camille" will close tomorrow night.

John Gilbert will replace Ricardo Cortez in the film version of "Anne Karenina." Greta Garbo will have the leading feminine role.

Bobby Gordon, Eugenie Besserer, Warner Oland and Otto Lederer are late additions to the cast of "The Jazz Singer," in which Al Jolson is being starred. May McAvoy is Jolson's leading lady in the films.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

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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—168 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.

Palestinian Scheme May Fizzle Shortly, Delegates Informed

ATLANTIC CITY, June 28.—Frank admissions that the economic situation in Palestine were "grave" were made at the sessions of the convention of the Zionist organization of America being held here.

Disillusioning reports about conditions in the Holy Land helped to add to the bitterness of the controversy between warring factions, and frequently much disorder prevailed.

Conditions Bad.

Louis Lipsky, president of the organization, declared that "an economic disorder with all its attendant consequences has set in," and asserted that the Palestine government cannot, unaided, support agriculture and colonization.

"Private initiative and private capital must be brought in," he concluded.

Failure Seen.

Many of the delegates have declared that the chronic economic difficulties in the country indicate the probable failure of this Nationalist experiment.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

May The DAILY WORKER live forever is the wish of the members of Street Nucleus 30 who meet Second and Fourth Friday at 2444 W. Division Street.

Fraternal Greetings from Street Nucleus 35. Meets First and Third Thursday, 8 P. M. At 1141 Newport Avenue (rear)

244 PICKETS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN DISTRICT YESTERDAY MORNING

Two hundred and forty-four pickets were arrested Monday morning in the fur district. When brot before Magistrate George Ewald in the Jefferson Market Court they were released on \$25 bail each for trial.

As an example of how the police carried out their wholesale arrests, union officials pointed out yesterday to the case of Al. Shaap and Joseph Winogradsky.

Right Wing Spy.

Shaap and Winogradsky were walking on Seventh Ave. going from 29th to 27th St. A right wing spy who was in the neighborhood pointed them out to a policeman who followed them when they started to turn back and walk uptown, obtaining the assistance of several other policemen. Shaap and Winogradsky were placed under arrest as well as all other workers within reach. About 16 to 18 others were taken into custody in that one case, being duplicated many times during the morning.

Jacob Mandelbaum, attorney for the Joint Board, held a conference with representatives of the district attorney's office Monday. It was held for the purpose of obtaining an interpretation of "lawful picketing" from the point of view of the city authorities.

Those present at the meeting in addition to Mandelbaum were Assistant District Attorney Pecora, Assistant

District Attorney Robert McCauley, detailed to Jefferson Market Court, to which the prisoners are taken, Matthew Wolf, Hugh Frayne, Edward F. McGrady, Edgar Wallace, national legislative representative of the A. F. of L. and Samuel Markowich, attorney for the International.

At the end of the meeting Pecora stated that he had been delegated by the conference to be its spokesman.

"The conference was called," said Pecora, "at the request of Mr. Mandelbaum, attorney for the Joint Board for the purpose of discussing the question of peaceful picketing."

"It is not the function of the district attorney to decide what peaceful picketing consists of. It is up to the magistrate in every case to decide for himself. They are the only ones who have jurisdiction over the question. If one so desires, they can always appeal to the court of special sessions."

Green Turned Down.

Last night a rumor persisted that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was refused an audience by Police Commissioner Warren. It is believed that he wanted to urge the commissioner to take even more drastic steps to break the furriers' strike than has been taken so far.

Postpone Wallman Case.

Max Wallman, who was brutally beaten up by members of the industrial squad two weeks ago and then arrested on a charge of felonious assault, had his case postponed to July 7 when it came up for a hearing.

At the time of his arrest Wallman was most viciously mistreated by the police. He was one of the witnesses brot to the police commissioners office last week when the Joint Board entered a protest against the way the pickets have been mistreated by the authorities.

The furriers' branch of the United Council of Working Class Housewives yesterday donated \$50 to the strike fund of the Joint Board. It was turned over by Gertrude Lange, secretary and Lily Bloom, treasurer. The council also announced that at their meeting tomorrow night, they will vote a donation of \$10 for The DAILY WORKER.

Worker Housewives Strike Against Any Higher Bread Price

By MINNIE SIMON.

CHICAGO, June 28.—A spontaneous outburst of protest and a strong determination to strike until they win, was staged by several thousand Jewish working class housewives in the Lawndale District of Chicago, on Monday, June 28, when the Baker Bosses Association announced a 50 percent increase of from 20 to 30 cents per loaf of bread.

The women strikers were enraged at the betrayal by the Jewish Daily Forward, when this yellow newspaper proved to be in favor of the increase as presented by the Bosses' Association.

A "Baby Freiheit", a small form of the Communist Jewish Daily Freiheit, issued in emergency to help the strike, was eagerly accepted and read by many thousands of striking women.

Pickets Come Out.

All bakeries in the Lawndale district are almost constantly being picketed by the strikers. A number of bakeries have been forced to close down, and the others are not doing any business as a result. The women are doing their own baking, about sixty women pickets were arrested but were immediately released on bail furnished by the International Labor Defense.

Same Wages.

The 50 percent increase in the price of bread is unreasonably unjust since the Bakers' Union signed the old agreement with the Baker Bosses' Association, with no increase in wages for the workers.

The necessity for a permanent women's organization to fight increases of not only bread, but all of life's necessities, is obvious for future struggles.

"Labor Friends" in Ill. Capital Kill Labor Bill

(Continued From Page 1.)

unions barring Negro workers from membership. This should give some food for thought for progressive trade unionists.

A Real Opportunity for Real Labor Leaders.

The issue contained in this bill of an eight hour work day for women in industry has become a popular one in labor circles. No doubt mass support could have been rallied for this bill which would spell heavy pressure even on the capitalist politicians. The fact that nothing was done save through appearance before house committees or legislature itself by labor spokesmen asking for favors is responsible for the failure.

If on the other hand these labor spokesmen had recognized the mass power of the workers and had the courage to mobilize this mass power by appearing before labor organizations everywhere enlisting their sentiment, by holding of mass meetings, an extensive publicity campaign, propaganda through the shops and so forth, labor's sentiment could have been brought to the forefront, and even legislators, elected on the capitalist tickets by support of capitalist slush funds, are compelled to recognize such mass pressure.

This is but one more proof of the need of independent political action by labor. Not only to mobilize mass sentiment as an expression, but to translate the expression into action by electing labor representatives on a labor platform compelled to carry this platform into effect and subject to the decisions of the labor movement.

INSULL BUILDING BIG TRUST WITH CHICAGO RAILWAY

(Continued from Page One)

The first bill proposed to authorize the construction of subways by special assessment, use of the city's bonding or the traction fund. The cost of removing and re-locating the big utility properties, such as telephone wires, gas pipes, street car tracks or elevated structures, which under the present law must be born by the companies, under this bill shall be born by the city. This alone may suffice to exhaust the city's \$50,000,000 traction fund.

The second bill proposed to repeal the existing laws limiting street railway franchise to twenty years' and permits the laying of tracks and subways without consent of property owners along the right of way.

The third bill proposed to establish an indeterminate permit which means to give a permanent right of way.

The fourth bill gives any railroad company organized under the law the power to acquire and operate any street, railroad or omnibus or other transportation facilities which in this case means the Insull Company. It further proposed to place the regulation under the Interstate Commerce Commission of which Frank L. Smith is the head.

The fifth bill proposed a local transit commission composed of five members, two to be appointed by the Governor, two by the Chicago mayor, and one by the majority members of the County Board.

Politicians the Tools of the Corporations.

The character and intent of the bills were clear from the outset. They were framed by the Insull lawyers for the protection of the Insull interests, not even giving the city a chance to have anything to say. They proposed complete consolidation of the capitalist forces engaged in transportation, the creation of a threatening monster against the trade unions and thus further consolidating its political power. The bills after being framed met no obstacles whatever from the city council in which are several members carrying trade union cards, including Oscar Nelson, the vice-president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The bills passed the State Senate with a whoop, but then they struck a snag. Opposition began to develop.

The first and genuine opposition came from the Chicago Federation of Labor. On June 5, this central body without a dissenting vote adopted a resolution declaring against the pending traction bills and against any traction measure that will provide perpetual franchise. It also proposed municipal ownership of the traction system.

Suddenly the big daily newspapers discovered a good issue and took up the cudgels for the "peepul". The community became aroused. Even the City Council decided that several amendments were desirable. A number of amendments were finally adopted by the House Committee on municipalities and the bills are now sure to pass in amended form. Traction monopoly will nevertheless be completely secured.

Workers Make Demands.

Meanwhile the Chicago Street Car-men's Union, whose agreement now expires, demand an increase in wages of 15c per hour. Their present rate is 75c. They further demand certain improvements in working conditions and a regular \$1,000 insurance policy per man to be upheld by the company. The elevated employees also demand a 15c increase per hour, their present rate being 77c.

The Street Car-men's Union and Elevated Employees' Union voted full power to their officials to call a strike in case no satisfactory settlement is arrived at. The Street Car-men cast a total of 42,119 votes, 11,951 in favor of strike and only 162 against the Elevated employees with a similar overwhelming majority for strike. The companies immediately counteracted with a demand for a 5c wage cut. Meanwhile the

Chicago Conferences to Build Daily Worker Are Successful; Next On First

CHICAGO, June 28.—A few weeks ago a very successful DAILY WORKER conference was held in Chicago at which ways and means of building The DAILY WORKER and raising funds were taken up. An executive committee of nine was elected.

The next DAILY WORKER Conference will be held Friday, July 1st, at 19 South Lincoln St., Chicago, Illinois. The report of the executive committee will be taken up, also the final arrangements for the 17th of July "BUILD THE DAILY WORKER and YOUNG WORKER" Excursion to Michigan City, Indiana, will be made.

The steamer leaves Goodrich Docks, Municipal Pier (South West End) 9:30 a. m. sharp, Chicago city time — musical program — speaking — dancing — round trip \$2.00 including one month's subscription to The DAILY WORKER or three months' subscription to the Young Worker.

Tickets for sale on West Side—DAILY WORKER local office 19 So. Lincoln St.; downtown, 156 W. Washington St.; Room 26, 3rd floor south side, Vilnis Office, 3116 So. Halsted st. Northwest Side, N.Y. Tid., 2603 No. California Ave. Southwest side, Freiheit office, 3209 W. Roosevelt Road.

companies are consolidating their power to be in a stronger position.

Politicians Make Deal.

During the earlier part of the fight on the traction bills, Governor Small was reported as being in favor. The political control of the traction system was almost certain through the Interstate Commerce Commission the head of which is Frank L. Smith. But the Crowe-Thompson-Brundage Republican faction began flirting with secretary of state, Louis Emerson, as a possible future candidate for governor. Len Small changed his tone, but it later appeared that a deal had been made on the passage of the Small Immunity Bill and the Small Gasoline Tax Bill. The governor became more favorable. It was also generally charged that big sums have been made available for legislators to line up votes.

Traction securities rose with the appearance of the bills, vacillated for sometime as the opposition increased, but later became steady in view of the harvest to be reaped. Political control in the state by the big corporations and interlocked industrial and financial institutions is now almost complete. Since the 1926 slush fund primaries the efforts of attaining control have been carried on brazenly in the open. The dominating political faction has been completely whipped into line by these institutions. It has shown its loyalty to capitalism, and unity with the Small forces is making rapid headway.

Consequences to Workers.

The result in this particular instance of a complete monopoly will soon prove a serious one. Despite the many amendments forced by the opposition, the utilities corporations had their way. The mass of the workers of the community will have nothing to say. Subways will be built and the cost saddled on the producers. The arbitrary setting of fare rates will be more securely in the hands of the consolidated company. Wages and working conditions will be determined by them.

There is little prospect of changing this situation unless the workers themselves unitedly take action to protect their interests. When so, they will soon find that it is possible out of the large annual profits of the traction companies to materially reduce street-car and elevated fares. They would further find it necessary to strictly enforce the rule of all subway, street car and elevated construction and material for use be made by union labor, to demand and enforce that no more franchise be extended, that the whole transportation system be municipally owned with participation in the management by the workers employed on the system.

SIGMAN'S BALLOT OFFER DESCRIBED AS A "GESTURE"

After Expulsion Vote is Absurd, Says Hyman

Commenting on the "decision" of the General Executive Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers to allow the members of that organization to vote on the question of proportional representation, Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board of the Cloak- and Dressmakers' Union stated last night that "the action of the right wing is merely a gesture. First they kick out the left wing and then decide to allow the members to vote."

"According to the agreement that was adopted at the 1925 convention of the international, when the vote was to be taken, both sides were to be represented on the committee of tellers. By first expelling the left wing, which means the overwhelming majority of the membership, the right wing can now feel safe to allow a vote of the proposition."

Chicago Parents League Forces School Board to Get Some More Seats

CHICAGO, Ill., June 28.—At an enthusiastic meeting of the Parents League of the Northwest Side held in the usual place of meetings, 3301 Le Moyne St., the members received the first information of their partial victory in the struggle to gain more seats for the children in the school rooms of Lowell public school. Mrs. Went, chairman of the investigation committee, reported that the school board finally decided to build an addition to the Lowell school, but instead of the twenty rooms demanded by the Parents League, the plans of the school board call for only twelve. A big auditorium of a thousand seat capacity is also contemplated. The committee was enlarged and instructed to fight for twenty rooms.

The League decided to withdraw from membership in the Civic Federation of the North West Side at the recommendation of its delegates to that body.

After the third reading the new constitution of the League was adopted by this meeting.

All parents of the North West Side are urged to join the League and help secure better conditions in the schools for our children. All who wish to join should communicate with the secretary, Mrs. S. Abrahams, 3239 Beach Ave., Chicago.

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Ivy Lee,

THE BIG-HEARTED SPENDER

By T. O'FLAHERTY.

MR. Ivy Lee, big-hearted publicity man for several large corporations is not a lawyer, tho he gets his money like one. Lee was editor of two of the smallest occasional periodicals in the world. Those of you who patronize the subway and the elevated might have noticed the "Subway Sun" and the "Elevated Express" names that reflected credit on the originality of the glorified press agent. Ivy was the recipient of a \$12,000 a year retainer from the I. R. T. This meant that Ivy got paid, rain or shine, work or no work. In fact, as in the case of a lawyer it did not mean anything at all to the I. R. T. except that it kept Ivy in good humor.

THERE was a time when the public, that does not walk very far on its own heels, but is addicted to standing on other people's toes in the subway, elevated or trolley, paid its nickel to a fallible human being at the entrance to the means of transportation. Lee considers workers necessary evils that should be eliminated wherever possible. So he decided that turnstiles at subway and elevated entrances would reduce the number of employes that might be induced to join a union. And turnstiles there are with the result that noises issuing from a subway entrance during rush hours sound like a race between a few hundred victims of rheumatism, or a soup-drinking contest between toothless entries. Whether the company gained anything by the innovation or not, we do not know, but Ivy Lee and the Tombs got something out of it: Ivy, a reputation and probably some dough, and the Tombs, one perfectly good prisoner, who according to Bill Dunne, erstwhile Tombs correspondent of THE DAILY WORKER, made the mistake of putting a leaden coin in a slot instead of taking one out of it.

Ivy Lee, sworn and paid foe of organized labor, Communism and other "subversive" movements had carte blanche from the I. R. T. to go ahead and permit not his brain to be bothered with worries over expense accounts. Lee's retainer of \$12,000 might look like a lot of money to a \$25 a week wage slave without an expense account of \$212,954, which latter would be incomprehensible to him. Ivy spent all his money trying to prepare the public mind for a fare increase, but he only got mayor Hylan a couple of times and the investment in propaganda was a total loss. Yet an incompetent like Lee holds down a good job.

ONE of Lee's most notable accomplishments was the organization of a company union, where the rank and file had nothing to do or say except pay their dues. This union is now in an advanced state of putrefaction and if the officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees were not an aggregation of kowtowing flunkies they would seize on this auspicious occasion—when the traction barons are being exposed to the masses as a collection of financial bandits and swindlers—to put on a whirlwind organization campaign and bust up this company union. It is about time the employes of the traction magnates lit a match under the political posteriors of the union officials.

THE DAILY WORKER has already commented on the strange visit paid by those officials and the local organizer of the A. F. of L. to Samuel Untermeyer, special attorney for the "people" in the traction probe. The New York Times, waxed indignant over Untermeyer's pillorying of the traction Mahatmas. "Why" queried Ochs's organ "does not Mr. Untermeyer warn the union officials that a strike would be an attack on the public." Such a warning would prove in the opinion of the Times that Untermeyer was the champion of the "innocent bystander" the "public" the "third party" and all the other aliases that are concocted to create the impression that capital and labor are two congenial thugs addicted to occasional lapses into vandalism to the great mortification and inconvenience of the public. The fact is that the public is divided, largely, between the owning classes and the propertyless. The latter must strike or otherwise fight in an organized manner to gain concessions, to sell their labor power for the best possible price. The workingclass section of the public, or at least the well-informed part of the workingclass, sympathizes with the striking workers while the owning section, on the whole, is hostile. The latter is the "public" whose interests the capitalist press is concerned with.

BEFORE the ink on the New York Times editorial had time to dry on the newsstands, flunkie Frayne and a couple of Amalgamated officials were in Untermeyer's office assuring him that the traction employes would not strike, as they were in favor of finding a solution of the traction problem. Untermeyer is a boss's man who poses as a progressive on certain occasions, but even Untermeyer gags at a toady and he expressed amazement that labor union officials should come to him with a decision that affected the interests of the traction workers. It must have appeared strange to the clever lawyer that trade union organizers should not take advantage



STRUGGLE IN THE NEEDLE TRADES

The Battle in New York Needle Trades

By I. JEROME.

DRIVE HIM OUT!

A dingy synagogue somewhere between Stanton and Rivington Streets. Dusk. The congregation is assembling for evening-prayer. Little knots in conversation. Petty traders, grocers, push-cart peddlers. Scrawny Jews with goatees. Some with prosperous bellies. Frail, ascetic Jews. Types of the marriage-broker, of the merchant of nothing-in-particular, types of the saintly Talmudist.

The conversations subside. The service-leader advances to the altar. Reb Leib. A patriarchal Jew, in his sixties, with a flowing grey beard. A grocer turns to a merchant of nothing-in-particular: "A worker, ha? a cloak presser, and such a scholar." "Yes," comes the answer, "a fine old man. I wish my son had half his learning."

Reb Lieb lays his hand on the prayer-stand. All eyes are fixed on him reverently. With lyrical devotion he intones the opening verse: "And He, the Merciful One, will forgive iniquity."

Suddenly—a commotion. A thick-set Jew rushes forward. He points an accusing finger at Reb Lieb. "He is a communist! He doesn't believe in God! He won't register in Sigman's union. Drive him out!" The cry is taken up by others. Some protest. The synagogue is in chaos. The sexton pounds in vain for order. Red Leib looks round at the congregation in deep bewilderment. Someone shouts: "He is an apostate!" The uproar grows. Hands menace him. Hands shield him. He stands before the people old and tragic-eyed. A friendly hand leads him away from the altar.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

The other night there was a delightful performance conducted by workers' various trades and occupations for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER. During the day they toil as tailors, shoemakers and bakers; they stand on the picket line. At night they attend meetings and join in the struggle for a better life for the working class.

This splendid affair took place in the Dwellers' Building, cooperatively owned and operated by the United Workers' Cooperative Association of

the Bronx.

It was an inspiring gathering of men and women, living under the vast roof of comradeship. They sang and laughed together, smiled happily and danced. During the end of the evening the good news came: "The furriers have won their strike in Newark." This was of course received with great enthusiasm and prolonged cheering by several hundred workers. The affair netted a fair sum for our fighting paper, THE DAILY WORKER.—M. KELMAN-SKY.

American Imperialism

By CY OGDEN.

The Weekly Survey of the Department of Commerce for June 20th contains an article on the "Growing Importance of the Caribbean Markets," which helps to explain why American marines are vacationing in that part of the world. The article deals only with the import and export trade and does not touch on investments which are an important factor of American imperialism in this region.

According to the statistics given here, the total trade in 1926 between the United States and this territory (which includes the West Indies, Central America, and the northern coast of South America) amounted to \$854,650,889, excluding Porto Rico which is an American possession, and over \$1,029,000,000 if Porto Rico is included. Of this latter total about 560 millions were imports and about 468 millions were exports. There has been an increase in imports over 1925 but a decrease in exports. The market depression in Cuban sugar, in Porto Rico, and in some of the other islands during the past year is responsible for decreases in both imports and exports to those regions. The import losses were, however, more than balanced by the rapid development of the petroleum industry in Venezuela and Colombia, most of the oil being shipped to the United States.

Petroleum, sugar and tobacco are the main raw materials that this section supplies to the United States. In return it absorbs machinery and manufactured products. The department of commerce urges American business men to export their products to this region and speaks of the "desirability of a more intense development of this area." It points out that American exports in 1926 were one and a half times greater than they were before the war and states that American business "occupies a favored position in the Caribbean market and has long enjoyed a large percentage of the total trade."

Several reasons are given for the predominance of American exports in the Caribbean, among which are the "network of steamship lines radiating from the United States," which facilitate trade, the closeness of the territory to the United States and "the fact that American manufacturers are large scale producers of the commodities which must be purchased." Other factors NOT mentioned in the report are the control over the economic life of the Caribbean by American banks and the marines and warships which make this control effective.

The recent development of the petroleum on the northern coast of South America has helped to spur on the enthusiasm of American capital for making these parts of the world "safe for democracy." The developments in Venezuela are somewhat older than those in Colombia and are now producing on an average of 33 million barrels of oil a year.

of the odium in which the traction magnates found themselves as a result of the expose, to organize the employees. But perhaps he was only feigning surprise. Perhaps Untermeyer knows his labor fakery as well as we do.

THE money that Ivy Lee spent on increased-fare publicity was taken out of the pockets of the traction patrons of New York City. The companies have plenty of money to spend on publicity quacks and for dividend payments, but none to pay a decent wage. The solution of the wage problem is up to the rank and file. Frayne, Coleman and O'Shea will not help to solve it.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

"On several occasions, efforts have been made to point out to the War Department the impropriety and unfairness of the attacks the military men have been making. More than a year ago, a delegation called on Secretary Weeks, following a speech by General Fries at Kansas City in which he declared that the purpose of the National Council for Prevention of War is to establish Communism in this country."

On the committee were such people as Charles A. Lyman, of the Farmers' National Union; Marian Pankhurst, of the National League of Women Voters; Ethel Smith, of the National Women's Trade Union League; Frances F. Bernard, of the American Association of University Women (now dean of Smith College); and Mrs. Henry Fenimore Baker, president of the National War Service Legion. Secretary Weeks gave them to understand that General Fries would be required to mind his own business. . . . Shortly after this the spider-web chart appeared.

What happened to the spider-web chart we have already indicated. It was only an unusually ludicrous specimen of the work of the professional patriots in the army cooperating with the professional civilian fascists and chauvinists.

Another army man who recently joined in the attack is Lieutenant Colonel George Chase Lewis, of the 95th division of infantry stationed at Oklahoma City. He attempted to defame John Nevin Sayre, vice-chairman of the Committee on Militarism in Education, and to prevent his getting a hearing when he spoke at the University of Oklahoma in December, 1926.

Colonel Lewis wrote and telegraphed the president of the university describing Mr. Sayre as more dangerous than an avowed Communist. He warned the president that Sayre would speak for a congressional measure which would cut off appropriations for the stationing of army officers to give military training in colleges and high schools. He tried to connect Sayre with communists in the behalf of a fair trial and free speech for communists arrested under a criminal syndicalist law. He used as his authority for his information about Sayre the late R. M. Whitney's "Reds in America." He closed his letter to the President, "I trust you will be able to curtail pernicious activities at Norman" (the university town). Finally, when he was unable to prevent Mr. Sayre's meeting he came to it, made some preposterous charges against the speaker, failed absolutely to substantiate a single one.

Out of this incident developed a correspondence between Mr. Sayre and Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, in which Mr. Davis declared that Colonel Lewis was expressing "personal views" and that the War Department could not and would not interfere with the practice of such officers in signing their full military signatures to assaults on liberals and persons working against military training in the schools.

In reply to this position Mr. Sayre wrote to Mr. Davis on December 30, 1926. He cited various attacks by army men and closed as follows:

"If the gentlemen to whom I have referred were all expressing only individual views as individual citizens, but yet permitted the use of their titles as 'Lt.-Col. U. S. Infantry,' 'Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War,

The Basis of Soviet Union Land Policy



and 'Assistant Secretary of War,' how in the world can the average citizen tell when they are speaking for the War Department and when it is only for themselves?"

A fair number of the attacks, as in the case of Colonel Mumm above mentioned, have come from titled military men connected with the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States and the Military Training Camps' Association of the United States. The former is an unofficial organization, covering the country, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. Colonel Fred B. Ryons is on duty in charge of the Reserves, though the members of the association are not in the service. Hence the War Department cannot be held accountable for statements made by these officers and their frequent and irresponsible attacks on persons working for peace and other "subversive movements." However, it is known that many of their speeches are prepared by publicity men on the staff of the military intelligence service of the War Department. It has also been discovered that the War Department franked envelopes have been illegally used by members of this association in sending out their propaganda against the peace societies and persons connected with the movement for civil liberty. The weighty titles carried by these men often give to the lay mind the impression that their statements are authoritative and official. Hence they have been a powerful factor in the anti-liberal propaganda of the professional societies with the officials of which they have naturally cooperated. The association publishes from its national headquarters "The Reserve Officer," which has been full of attacks on the Committee on Militarism in Education and other peace bodies. A considerable amount of the military intelligence work of the War Department is carried on by members of this association and they are expected to exert a generally "educating influence" for heavy military appropriations and against all persons and organizations daring to question the wisdom of adopting a militarist policy for the United States. (To Be Continued)

Drawn up by Lenin and presented to the All-Russian Council of the Peasant Delegates in the name of the Social Democratic Fraction (Bolshevik) by Comrade Smilga in May, 1917.

1.—All manorial and private estates as well as crown and church lands, etc., shall be handed over to the people at once without compensation.

2.—With a view to the best agricultural use of the land, the peasantry must systematically proceed to take possession of the estates through its Soviets of peasant deputies, but without prejudicing the final determination of the agrarian regulations by the National Assembly or by the All-Russian Council of Soviets, should the people entrust the central power of the state to such a council of Soviets.

3.—Private property in land must be abolished altogether, i.e., the right to own land must appertain to the whole of the people only. The administration must be in the hands of the local democratic offices.

4.—The peasants must reject the advice of the capitalists, the landed proprietors and their provisional government to come to an "understanding" with the landowners with a view to determining the method of administration. The administration of the land must be determined by the organized majority of the peasants settled in a district and not by an agreement between the majority, i.e., the peasants, with the minority—and that such an insignificant minority—such as the landed proprietors represent.

5.—Not only the landowners but also the capitalists are fighting and will fight with all the means in their power against all the manorial lands passing into the hands of the people without compensation. The capitalists not only have large sums of money at their disposal, but they can influence the peasants who are still ignorant, through their press, through the great number of officials who are used to the power of capital, etc. For this reason, the passing of all manorial lands into the hands of the peasants can neither be carried out nor ensured unless the confidence of the peasant masses in the capitalists is destroyed, unless a firm alliance unites the peasantry with the urban proletariat, unless the transference of the whole power of the state into the hands of the Soviets of Workers', Sol-

diers' and Peasant Delegates becomes a fact. Only if the power of the state is in the hands of such Soviets and if the state is not ruled by police and officials, nor by an army separated from the people, but by the general armed militia of the workers and peasants, only then is the power of the state able to carry through the transformation of the conditions of landed property described above and demanded by the whole peasantry.

6.—The agricultural laborers and poorest peasants, i.e., those who, to a certain extent, eke out their existence by working as laborers, because they have not enough land, cattle and tools, must, with all their force, organize themselves independently in special Soviets or form special groups within the general peasant Soviets in order to defend their own interests against the rich peasants who are sure to wish for an alliance with the capitalists and landowners.

7.—In consequence of the war, Russia, like all the belligerent countries and many neutral states, is threatened with ruin, catastrophe, famine because it lacks labor, coal, iron, etc. The only way to save the country is for the Workers' and Peasants' Delegates to take over the control and the management of production and the distribution of the products. This is why it is necessary even now, to bring about an understanding between the Soviets of Peasant Delegates and the Soviets of Worker Delegates. They must negotiate about the exchange of corn and other agricultural products for tools, boots, clothing, etc., and bring it about without the interference of the capitalists who must also be removed from the administration of the factories. With the same object in view, efforts must be made to transfer the live-stock and implements of the landed proprietors to the peasant committees, so that the general public may have the benefit. In the same way, model farms must be established on every large estate where the land is cultivated by the community according to the best methods under the guidance of agricultural experts and according to the resolutions of the Soviets of agricultural workers.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE GRINDS OUT ANTI-LABOR BILLS

By ARNE SWABECK.

THE Illinois Legislature is about to close a busy session at which it has been grinding out a number of bills favorable to the bosses, turning down those containing points to labor's advantage.

Laws have been enacted giving the Chicago utilities corporation full sway in gobbling up the Chicago transportation system, applying only a few brakes contained in a number of amendments added to the bills as originally proposed. These adopted bills give no regard whatever for the demands of the street car men or elevated employes for improved working conditions. The legislature enacted the law declaring immunity for Governor Small, clearing him of any charges of stealing state funds during the period of his state treasuryship. This was enacted on the basis, however, that the governor returns part of the funds which disappeared at that time. The women's eight hour bill was defeated, the one important bill favorable to labor.

These are but some of the many

examples. The celebrated policy of rewarding friends and punishing enemies as pursued by the trade union officials has once more in practical application brought proof of its criminal futility. The so-called labor friends, as could be expected, failed completely to live up to their distinction. On the issues raised they showed themselves as legislators chosen by the parties controlled by capitalism, elected on their ticket and with the help of their slush funds.

What Did Labor Lobby Accomplish?

THE Illinois State Federation of Labor is the official political expression of the trade unions in the state, one of its objects being to work for legislation favorable to labor. It uses no other methods than those of lobbying with the legislators seeking favors in this manner. Additional labor lobbying is being maintained by various unions and central labor bodies, but once more these labor lobbies will have no record to show. The methods of labor lobbying can be of value to the workers only when used on a class basis. Only by labor

representatives appearing before legislatures or their sub-committees using it as a forum in which labor's demands are voiced, simultaneously organizing outside parliament the necessary mass pressure through working class propaganda, demonstrations, etc. This, however, is by no means the program of the present labor lobbyists.

PRESIDENT WALKER of the Illinois State Federation of Labor in appearing recently before the Chicago Federation of Labor was compelled to acknowledge the capitalist control of the legislature. He said that efforts made by labor for a more favorable attitude could only be appreciated by those who had been present at the "battle front." By this he evidently referred to the luxurious lobbies in the Springfield capitol. He acknowledged the difficulties encountered by the fact that the law makers in practically all of them were elected by the funds put into the political campaigns by the bankers and big employers. He proposed as his solution to merge yet deeper into capitalist

Labor Lobbying Proves Next to Worthless

politics by endeavoring to get control of the ward and precinct captains of the two old political machines.

HOW impossible absurd such a proposal is can easily be understood when we just look back to the 1926 primaries and compare the figures of hundreds of thousands of dollars contributed by the big corporations to the small sums available for labor. What is more important, this would be absolutely contrary to labor's political action which can have its basis only in mass sentiment of the workers, and mass organizations of the workers, not within the capitalist parties.

How Do the Bosses' Politicians Work?

THE capitalist politicians work out a shrewd game of maintaining an appearance of labor friends wherever such distinction is necessary to hold their constituency. Bills favorable to labor are usually held up in committee until the last few days of the session when there is not sufficient

support available for their passage. Those who can best afford to blur their so-called labor friendly record remain absent. When defeat is assured sufficient number of "labor friend" legislators will vote in favor in order to maintain their record. If this method appears uncertain sufficient amendments will be slipped over in order to make these labor friendly bills worthless or else impossible of passage.

ANTI-LABOR bills are generally also rushed through during the last period of the session with the rails greased quietly for quick passage. The so-called labor friends vote against these bills in sufficient number to maintain their record without endangering the victory of the anti-labor bills. This session has become a shining example of such practice. All the proposed bills of any consequence were left to the last few days of the legislative session and then rushed to victory or defeat as the political bosses had decided in advance.