

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE Chinese revolution has more lives than the proverbial cat. The Nationalist Government—the legitimate one with headquarters at Hankow was reported several times about to step up to the block, coil up its pigtails and invite the executioner to do the right thing by it. Only THE DAILY WORKER, of all the daily papers published in the English language in the United States gave the facts of the situation in China and interpreted them properly.

IT was quite evident to us that this mighty movement with the overwhelming majority of the masses behind it, was in no danger of decisive defeat tho it suffered setbacks. The failure of the traitor Chiang-Kai-Shek to deliver the goods to the imperialists was proof sufficient that he did not have any popular support. Chiang could not even find enough Chinese nationalists of ability to organize a cabinet. As for the northern bandit generals their supporters consist of conscript soldiers who are loyal only as long as they are within speaking distance of an executioner's sword.

THE capitalist correspondents in China had general Feng about to march to Hankow, tho a few weeks previously they had him on the payroll of the government of the Soviet Union. Now that he has whipped the northern bandits into cream he is back again on the salary sheet. This is the kind of news that is fit to print.

WITH the recent victories of the Nationalist armies the danger of foreign intervention in China becomes ever more likely. It would be foolish to assume that because the capitalist powers have conflicts among themselves they cannot come to terms for a common policy in China, even a temporary unity. All of them fear the revolutionization of China. Japan, England, France and the United States have their heels on the necks of colonial and semi-colonial peoples. With China unified under a national anti-imperialist government the revolutionary fever would go thru the oppressed peoples of the Orient like fire thru a forest.

WHILE we hail the fresh victories of the Chinese people and expose the predatory aims of the foreign imperialists aided by their harpies, the capitalist press, we must not cease to warn the workers of this country that the words of sympathy for the Chinese people expressed by Coolidge are no guarantee against intervention. We also take this opportunity to point out to some of our liberal critics who accuse THE DAILY WORKER of "exaggeration" that our "dilatations" in that respect are always calculated to encourage the exploited to fight on, while the capitalist press deliberately lies to discourage the oppressed from battling for their rights!

ON the whole the radical press is more accurate than the capitalist press of any shade of opinion. We know that victories cannot be turned into defeats and defeats into victories by clicking a typewriter. Nevertheless a hostile press has an enervating effect upon the minds of the people and it is therefore very important that the workers should have a press of their own that concerns itself solely with their interests.

FROM collective troubles to individual troubles: Recently a letter came into this office from a subscriber, and a remarkable letter it was. He told us point blank that he was about to commit suicide because he was old and could see nothing in life that was worth the effort of living. He was a laborer and worked for about 40 cents an hour. His name is Franz Boström and he hailed from Seattle. He was known to many radicals from all over the United States who visited Seattle. He was a sympathizer with the radical movement and a man of intelligence.

YESTERDAY, a copy of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer came in with the news that Boström took his own life. Beside his body lay two notes: one a message to the coroner containing the words: "A logical end of a workingman's life." The other was addressed to the manager of the auto company where he was employed as bookkeeper. It began: "When you receive this, I will be dead. I am flat broke and do not own anyone a cent." So Boström thought this was a good time to die.

(Continued on Page 6)

POWERS RUSH PLANES, TROOPS TO PEKING

Ultimatum Sent to Fur Bosses

GIVEN UNTIL 5 P.M. TO QUIT RELATIONS WITH SCAB UNION

Must Recognize Power of Joint Board

An ultimatum to the Board of Directors of the Associated Fur Manufacturers and to Oizer Schachtman and his associates in the International Fur Workers' Union was issued by the Furriers' Joint Board in letters dispatched last night.

The manufacturers were informed of the mobilization to be held in Cooper Union right after work this afternoon and were given until 5 p. m. to send a favorable reply to the letter of the Joint Board. If the associated fails to signify its intention to

- (1) Recognize the Joint Board, which is the union chosen by the workers.
- (2) Refrain from encouraging or supporting the dual, opposition union.
- (3) Forward instructions to associated members to live up to the terms of the agreement signed last June.
- (4) Refrain from interfering in internal affairs of the union.
- (5) Refrain from forcing the workers to join an organization to which they are opposed.
- (6) Reestablish union conditions in the shops; the "Joint Board" will be forced to adopt proper and necessary measures to safeguard the interests of the workers and protect the Furriers' Union.

Ex-President Notified. To "Mr." Schachtman, "ex-president" of the International Fur Workers' Union, the Joint Board also sent notice of tonight's mass meeting, inviting him or his associates to attend and declare their readiness to bring peace in the International and guard the interests of the workers and the union. The Joint Board's letter declares that if no favorable reply is received by 5 o'clock today, Schachtman and his associates will be held responsible, by the workers, for the consequences of their refusal to bring about peace and will hold them equally guilty with the employers for the trade war being forced upon the New York fur workers.

Toronto Furriers Appeal. In the absence of any apparent desire for peace at International headquarters, the Joint Board, Toronto Fur Workers' Union, has made the first move for unity by sending to (Continued on Page Five)

HANKOW VICTORY CELEBRATED AT FRIDAY MEETING

The victories of the Hankow army over the mercenary troops of Chang Tso-lin will be celebrated at the Workers (Communist) Party mass meeting on China Friday evening at Central Opera House.

"For the past few weeks," declared Jack Stachel, acting general secretary of District 2, yesterday, "the bourgeois press has been reporting that Hankow is falling. We had all learned to recognize that each announcement of the fall of Hankow covered up a defeat for the Northern army and a defeat for the imperialists. The Friday meeting will also explain the real meaning of the breaking off of relations between Great Britain and the Soviet Union and the dangers of a world war arising therefrom which is being engineered by British imperialism."

Speakers will be Scott Nearing, William F. Dunne (if out of jail by Friday evening), Rebecca Grecht, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, Charles Krumbain, Bertram D. Wolfe, H. M. Wicks, M. J. Oigin, Alexander Trachtenberg, a Chinese speaker, and a Young Workers' League speaker. Stachel will be the chairman. Admission will be 25 cents. The meeting will start promptly at 8 p. m.

Workers of New York, come and learn the truth about China!

The Daily Worker Still Fights for Its Life!

Every day the entire jackal pack of capitalist reaction awaits expectantly the news of the death of THE DAILY WORKER. Last week so-called experts on such matters predicted that we would never survive the attacks waged against us. They thought the fight they waged against us on every side would kill us. But we are still fighting on.

It is possible for us to appear today because our comrades and sympathizers have rallied to our support and enabled us to meet the demands of the printer temporarily, and we feel that we owe it to all our readers to keep them informed regarding our condition. We are still in danger. The costs of publication, of defending our imprisoned comrades, Dunne and Miller; the costs of preparing appeals so that we can get them out of jail—provided Tammany's judges will permit them to get out on bail, which they have thus far denied—all this imposes heavy burdens upon us.

But the message from all our comrades is an echo of the dying words of Comrade Ruthenberg, "Let's Fight On!" They have shown that THE DAILY WORKER means much in their lives. They realize that no effective fight is possible without THE DAILY WORKER to hold high the standards of the class struggle.

One of the inspiring examples of the loyalty of our comrades was the action of the executive of Section Four, Harlem and Yorkville units of the Workers (Communist) Party. The section organizer, S. Nemser, sent in the following letter:

"At the enlarged executive committee meeting of the section where all functionaries of the units were present, we considered the plan of helping THE DAILY WORKER. We approve of turning over to the organizer \$500.00 and we call upon every member in the section to give full support to the Executive Committee of the section to carry on the campaign of THE DAILY WORKER at the present critical situation. It was unanimously decided that we pledge full support to the Central Executive Committee of the party and the campaign to keep THE DAILY WORKER alive.

"We call upon every member and every section of the party to do likewise." Comrades, this is the spirit that has enabled us to keep up the fight during the trying days we are living through where we are beset on every side by demands that tax our resources to the limit.

Do not fail to keep funds coming in. All those units of the party that can contribute must do so at once. All those who owe debts to THE DAILY WORKER must pay them now. Send the money in by telegram or special delivery to 33 East First Street, New York City. We need it quickly and badly. A dollar now is worth ten under normal conditions, because the need for it is greater than ever before in all our history.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, DAILY WORKER.

Injunctions Follow Picket Ruling

HIGH HONOR PAID RUTHENBERG BY MOSCOW MUSEUM OF REVOLUTION

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL. (Special to The Daily Worker.) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., May 2. (By Mail).—There will be a Ruthenberg Memorial Corner in the Museum of the Revolution, in Tverskaya St., here. This was decided on today thru arrangements made with the director of this important and interesting Soviet institution. Rose Frumkina, who is also connect with the Agitprop Department of the Communist International.

The nucleus of this Memorial will consist of the beautiful Red Banner of the American Communist Party that was brought along with the Bronze Urn containing the ashes of Ruthenberg, as well as the streamers with their revolutionary slogans, that decorated the wreaths of the Party Organizations in Bremerhaven, Bremen, Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, and also here in Moscow. Here will also rest the wooden casket in which the Bronze Urn was carried all the way from Chicago to Moscow. There will also be pictures and photographs in the collection, showing Ruthenberg in different party activities while alive, then pictures of the funeral in the United States and of the various demonstrations that took place in Germany, and lastly of the final funeral ceremonies at the Building of the Communist International, in the Red Square and before the Kremlin Wall here in Moscow.

The Ruthenberg Memorial in fact is the beginning of the American Section of the Museum of the Revolution. On my visit to the Museum, Comrade Frumkina pointed out the meager material that had been received so far from America. Most of this concerned the Passaic strike. There were a few copies of THE DAILY WORKER and other party publications. That was all.

It is urged that all comrades in America having any material, preferably original matter, dealing with the life of Ruthenberg, send this on immediately whether it be pictures, photographs, original manuscripts or anything else possessing an historic interest. Material must also be sent here

concerning the American labor movement generally; charts and statistics regarding the American class struggle, on strikes, cost of living, wage fluctuations, the development of the American Communist Party, the trade unions and farmers' organizations.

Church Now Museum.

While the duty of preparing this material for the Museum of the Revolution should fall upon the party nationally, nevertheless, the party organizations in different sections of the country can also make their contributions, some of which ought to be of great value.

The Museum of the Revolution is housed in a magnificent, tho rather old building, on Tverskaya, called "Moscow's busiest thoroughfare. It compares well with Museums in the United States, so far as arrangement of material is concerned. It is only one of many museums in Moscow, some of these being now housed in former churches. The guide book to Moscow often carries a note, after calling attention to some church or cathedral, pointing out that it is "now a museum."

The Museum of the Revolution was formerly Rasumovsky Palace, built in 1814, where later the English club was housed. The Museum was founded by the commission of the Moscow Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, for the investigation of the Oct. (Nov. 7, 1927) Revolution. It is formed from the permanent exhibition of this commission together with the Historical Revolutionary Museum of Moscow. The Museum strives to give a complete review of the history of the Russian Revolution from its very beginning, and also of the history of the All-Union Communist Party. Since January 1925 the Lenin Museum is also located here. There is also the Comintern (Communist International) Section, which takes up considerable space and is dominated by a huge painting of the Second Congress.

No Sepulchres. In the United States the museums are completely isolated from the (Continued on Page Three)

The decision of the Court of Appeals upholding "peaceful picketing" was declared yesterday by labor authorities to be no real victory for the workers.

"The courts will go on issuing injunctions just the same," said Joseph R. Brodsky, attorney for several New York unions. "In fact, here is a new injunction granted this morning, the day after the decision of the Court of Appeals, by Supreme Court Justice Fawcett of Brooklyn. He has given this to the Clarendon Shoe Company against its workers, on the grounds that there were 'coercion, intimidation, threats' used on the picket line.

"The right to strike and the right to picket were not won by law but by economic pressure of the workers. Now the court is giving its legal approval—only there is a joker in the decision. It says 'peaceful picketing', and it is left to the judge to decide what this is."

All workers are familiar with the tricks used by employers to create disturbances on picket lines, to cause the arrest and fine of one worker, and then using these examples of "unlawful" methods as argument demanding that the court should grant an injunction against all picketing.

The case passed upon by the Court of Appeals was that of an injunction taken out by the Exchange Bakery and Restaurant, Inc., of 340 Sixth Ave., New York, against officers of Waiters' and Waitresses' Union, Local 1. The court's opinion is that anyone may enter a non-union shop and organize the employees, and if a disturbance is created, the criminal law and not an injunction must be invoked.

"This has always been the contention of organized labor," said Attorney Brodsky. "But in actual practice, the courts say, 'There has been trouble on the picket line; it is not peaceful. Therefore we will have no picketing at all!'"

Judge Fawcett, on Tuesday of this week, granted an injunction to three boss painters in Brooklyn restraining their workers from striking for a wage increase of \$2 a day. This injunction will remain in force until June 19 when the painters' contract expires.

Theatre ticket agencies charge 100 per cent more than the box office price, it was admitted here yesterday before federal commissioner.

BUTLER SHIFTS U. S. BASE FROM SHANGHAI AS FENG DRIVES NORTH

Imperialists Prepare for War; Britain Sends More Planes; Land 2,000 Japanese Troops

BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Despite official denials repeatedly made, the American marine base in China will be completely shifted from Shanghai to Tientsin, it was definitely learned today. General Smedley Butler, commanding the American marines in China, is now perfecting the arrangements.

PEKING, June 1.—With the imperialist powers rushing troops, warships and airplanes to Tientsin and Peking, the danger of an open imperialist war against Nationalist China looms larger than ever.

The sweeping victories scored by the Hankow Nationalists in their drive against Peking have stirred the powers.

British Send Air Fleet

Two thousand Japanese marines have already landed at Tsingtao, while a cable from London states that the British die-hard government has decided to send a squadron of the latest type of airplanes to Tientsin. Preparations for the dispatch of further air forces are being made, the cable says.

There are now 7,000 American, British, Japanese, French and Italian troops in Peking and Tientsin.

SHANGHAI, June 1.—The growing gravity of the situation in North China was emphasized today when the Sixth Marines, commanded by Col. Henry Snyder, suddenly received orders to embark hurriedly on the transport Henderson, to sail tomorrow morning for Tientsin.

It is learned from authoritative sources that Britain recently sounded out Washington on America and Japan together taking over the protection of foreign interests in North China, leaving Britain to handle the situation in South China.

Though reports from Washington say there is no official cooperation with Britain, there is the fullest cooperation between the British and American military and naval forces at Shanghai, extending to the conveying by American warships of British steamers up the Yangtze River.

U. S. Approves "Defence" Measures

PEKING, June 1.—American Minister John Van A. MacMurray replying today to an inquiry from the United States regarding the outlook for the safety of foreigners, said he believed present conditions did not warrant the evacuation of American women and children from Peking. This declaration directly contradicts President Coolidge's statement that the American Legation would probably be removed from Peking soon.

The "documents" alleged by Chang Tso-lin to have been taken in his raids on the Soviet Union embassy compound on April 6 are pure frauds, political observers declared.

Peasants Attack Chang

PEKING, June 1.—The opposition of the peasantry thruout Honan Province and wholesale desertions of troops to the Nationalists, as well as the determined drive of the well-trained troops of the Hankow Government were responsible for the withdrawal of Chang Tso-lin's troops from territory south of the Yellow River, it was learned today.

Supporters of the Manchurian warlord stated that desertions of Fengtien troops to the Nationalist cause and rear attacks of the Red Spears, a peasants' organization, were in a (Continued on Page Three)

Call Dressmakers to Membership Meeting at Webster Hall Tonight

All dressmakers are called to a membership meeting of Local 22 tonight at 7 p. m., in Webster Hall, 11th Street near 3rd Avenue.

This is a chance for all dressmakers to show once again their loyalty to the leaders of the Joint Board, and their determination to continue the struggle for preservation of the union, and of union conditions in the shops. Now is the time to lay plans for increased action. All members of Local 22 must be on hand to take part in the discussion of union problems.

HARLEM BARBERS STRIKE NEAR AS GIRLS FIGHT ON

Bronx Pickets Arrested Big Parade

An auto parade headed by two big busses filled with striking beauty shop workers wended through Bronx streets yesterday as part of the drive for unionization. Forty automobiles bearing banners, streamers and placards left Boston Road headquarters of the Barbers' Union and visited shops affected by the strike.

Nearly 500 girls have won their demands for recognition of the union and improved working conditions, leaving about 30 per cent of the shops still unorganized. The union, embracing both barbers and women workers, is putting up a stiff fight to win the other shops.

Sadie Reich, organizer for the Women's National Trade Union League and several girl pickets have been arrested on picketing charges.

Harlem barbers and beauty shops was scheduled to strike today for recognition of union demands for adequate pay for week end workers and union hours for women. A strike of east side barbers, culminating in a general Manhattan strike may follow.

Gangsters are being hired in Harlem to fight the pickets, it was learned yesterday. The union won the Bronx strike in three days and hopes to clean up on Harlem just as quickly.

Burglars who looted the home of Jesse Livermore, Wall Street "Wolf" of \$100,000, were quarrelling yesterday over the spoils, according to a "snitcher" of the gang.

The proposed tunnel and subway extension from W. 41st St. under the Hudson and the Palisades to New Durham, N. J. was declared practicable yesterday.

BROPHY PROVES BY FIGURES THAT LEWIS STOLE MINERS' UNION VOTE

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—John Brophy charges the John L. Lewis administration with stealing the biennial elections of the United Mine Workers last December. His charges are made in a circular letter to the membership of the international union.

The tabulated report of the vote, local by local, has finally been published from the Indianapolis office of the union. It gives Brophy 60,661½ votes, as against 173,323½ for Lewis. Brophy declares the tabulation shows "gross irregularities, self-evident frauds, and vote stealing to a startling extent."

The candidate's accusations are causing a sensation in Pittsburgh union circles. Brophy is a well-known figure in the miners' (Continued on Page Two)

UNION OF AGENTS WOULD STOP THE FRAUD INVOLVED IN LAPSE CHARGE

This series of ten articles, of which this is the ninth, deals with the exploitation of the industrial insurance agent and methods to combat the evils of weekly payment life insurance. This series is the result of numerous requests to publicize the details of the swindle and fraud to which the agent is subject in common with the policyholder.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON
ARTICLE IX

As long as the industrial insurance worker remains unorganized, just so long will the colossal fraud of weekly payment life insurance go on. As long as the "lapse and charge" method of paying wages exists just so long will the agent have to work hand in glove with the looting directors of the "Big Four".

The first demand of an agent's union must call for the abolition of the "lapse and charge" system. For by means of this method of wage payment are the evils of the fraud perpetuated.

The excuse offered by the officials of the "Big Four" in maintaining this system (which costs the industrial agent upward of 33 million dollars a year in wage deductions) is that it is a lapse deterrent.

In the face of this misleading excuse the "Big Four" last year lapsed over 6 million policies for nearly 1 1/2 billions of weekly payment life insurance. Obviously the "lapse and charge" system is not all that it is cracked up to be as a lapse preventer.

Why They Lapse.

The real causes of lapses are the excessively high premium rates and the unusually harsh policy conditions. It is safe to assume that a vast percentage of embryonic policyholders take out their life insurance with the intention of maintaining the protection until maturity or death. Under the stress of "dynamite" sales methods sometimes the amount applied for is greater than the insured can possibly pay for, but the majority of cases are sincere applications.

Why, then, do we find that only half of all weekly business written remains in force at the end of the first year?

It is because this form of petty larceny insurance is sold under false representations. It is because the purchaser is led to believe something which is very far from the truth. It is because the rosy picture painted by the agent-artist can never, under present conditions, be realized by the prospect.

Cash In.

No one knows this better than the officials of the "Big Four". They know from past experience that the average life of an industrial policy is less than three years. They know that only 1 per cent of all terminated policies are matured endowments. They know that the prospect who insures himself under any plan has only 10 chances in a hundred of cashing in on his policy either by death or maturity.

This being the case, and business being what it is, the wisest plan, in their estimation, is not only to penalize the policyholder for his poverty but to blackmail the agent as well.

Haley Fiske Says:

Let us examine in the light of official statistics the truth of the statement that due to the high cost of maintaining industrial insurance in force the "charge" system must be preserved.

Haley Fiske, the arch-apologist for weekly premium life insurance, speaking on the subject of lapses says: "Lapses DO constitute a most unfortunate feature of the business, a feature, however, which characterizes all insurance. The methods of compensating the field force have been so fixed as to PENALIZE LAPSE and encourage persistence." (Emphasis mine).



In the New MAY ISSUE:

Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle—by Jay Lovestone.

The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism—By Manuel Gomez.

The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx.

The World Struggle for Rubber—By Leon Platt.

And Other Features.

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Compass Designers



L. J. Briggs, assistant director, and Dr. Paul R. Heyl, chief of the sound section of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, are shown with the first experimental model of the earth inductor compass, which they developed, and which was used by Captain Charles A. Lindbergh on his trans-Atlantic flight.

Needle Trade Defense

Workmen's Circle Reply.

The following resolution was adopted at Branch 271 W. C.

"We, the members of Branch 271 W. C. gathered at a regular meeting of our Branch on May 27th, at Astoria Hall, have discussed the decision of the 27th Annual Convention of the Workmen's Circle and have decided as follows:

WHEREAS, the National Executive Committee of the Workmen's Circle has given to the Sigman Clique \$10,000 of the hard-earned money of our members, which was collected for the Cloakmaker strikers, and

WHEREAS, it is the duty of the Workmen's Circle to help unions and not to smash them, and

WHEREAS, the Workmen's Circle has lent its support to the union-smashing tactics of the Sigman-Woll-McGrady clique against the class conscious workers; be it therefore

RESOLVED; that we protest most vigorously against such action, and decide to support the cloakmakers and furriers in their fight against the traitors."

As a beginning we send \$100.00 to the Joint Defense & Relief Committee which is defending the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers who are behind prison bars due to the treachery of the Sigman and McGrady clique. —(Signed) Chotiner Youth Branch 271, W. C., Resolution Committee, M. Breiman, S. Platt, and A. Bookoff.

Telzer Branch 491 W. C. Also Responds
At a meeting of Telzer Branch 491, W. C. which was held on Friday, May 13th, a collection was made which amounted to \$50.00. The branch pledged itself to support the defense committee as long as it will be necessary.—(Signed) N. Kirsh, Finn. Sec'y., S. Levine, Rec Sec'y.

Here's Another.

The Chenotchoer Branch of the Jewish National Workers Alliance celebrated its 10th Anniversary with a Banquet on May 8th. The participants of the celebration did not forget the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers and made a collection which netted \$50.00. The money was sent to the office of the Joint Defense Committee by Rubin Berger, Sec'y.

The Woman Again.

The Women's Council No. 3 of Lower Bronx had a banquet for the benefit of the imprisoned Cloakmakers and Furriers. It brought in \$44.00

West Bronx Is On The Map.

An affair was held in the headquarters of the West Bronx Workers Club on Friday night, May 27th. S. Liptin, one of the entertainers at the affair, utilized the situation with an appeal for the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers which netted \$28.35.

Music and Literary Circle.

The girls of the Music and Literary Circle made a collection among themselves which netted \$3.50 and same was sent into the office of the Joint Defense Committee by Beatrice Kary, secretary of the Circle.

Brooklyn Workers Rally to Defense Of Sacco, Vanzetti

To rally the workers of Brooklyn to the campaign to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti, a large mass meeting will be held 2 p. m. at Arcadia Hall, Halsey Street, near Broadway. It is being arranged by the Brooklyn Sacco-Vanzetti conference.

The speakers will be Forrest Bailey, director, American Civil Liberties Union; Ludwig Lore, editor, Volkzeitung; Carlo Tresca, editor, Il Martello; M. J. Olgin, editor, The Hammer; John Tartamella, manager, Barbers' union, local 913; Ray Ragozin, International Labor Defense and Armando Borghi. Anthony Merlino, vice-president of the International Journeymen's Barbers' Union will preside.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

BROPHY PROVES BY FIGURES THAT LEWIS STOLE MINERS' UNION VOTE

(Continued from Page One)

organization. He held office as district president of the central Pennsylvania miners for 10 years before running for international president on the "Save the Union" ticket last Fall. He was the leading exponent of nationalization and other progressive policies in the union for years and his 1926 campaign crystallized the opposition against the conservative methods of John L. Lewis.

"These irregularities," continues Brophy's letter, "are not a few votes in scattered local unions, but the most casual glance reveals daring cases of vote padding in entire districts. . . . In fact the large amount of vote "fixing" that has been done leads me to believe that the men now occupying the offices of International President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer, were not really elected, and that the "Save the Union" candidates were duly elected the international officers of our union." His report is as follows:

To the Membership of the United Mine Workers of America.

Greetings:

For the information of all union coal miners, I am sending you the following appeal which I have sent to the International Executive Board.

Letter to Board.

International Executive Board
United Mine Workers of America.
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

After careful deliberation in which I have considered solely the welfare of our union, I am moved to address this communication to you and also to the membership of our organization.

An examination of the tabulation of the votes cast at the last International election, Dec. 14, 1926, shows gross irregularities, self-evident frauds and vote stealing to such a startling extent that I feel it my duty, not only to myself as a candidate for the office of International President, in that election, but to the United Mine Workers as an organization, to bring these matters before you for your attention and action.

These irregularities are not a few votes in scattered local unions but the most casual glance reveals daring cases of vote padding in entire districts. Tens of thousands of votes have been added, subtracted or twisted about as best suited the desires or needs of the perpetrators. In fact the large amount of vote "fixing" that has been done leads me to believe that the men now occupying the offices of International President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer were not really elected and that the "Save the Union" candidates were duly elected the international officers of our union.

In District 30—Eastern Kentucky—which the first six months in 1926 paid taxes on one member and for the last six months paid no taxes whatever, and which is without even the pretense of a strike, ask for exoneration from tax-paying, there were reported cast 2,686 1/2 votes out of a total of 2,686 1/2 members. The vote from the district as shown by the Tellers' Report is as follows:

Local Union	Place	Members Last Reported	Lewis	Brophy	Murray	Stevenson	Kennedy	Brennan	Harris
261 Ashland		187	187	0	187	0	187	0	0
3177 Ashland		173	0	173	0	173	0	173	0
4098 Ashland		167	0	167	0	167	0	167	0
4099 Ashland		178	0	178	0	178	0	178	0
4106 Ashland		171	0	171	0	171	0	171	0
4139 Ashland		185	0	185	0	185	0	185	0
4169 Ashland		173	0	173	0	173	0	173	0
4170 Ashland		162	0	162	0	162	0	162	0
4188 Ashland		155	0	155	0	155	0	155	0
4212 Ashland		163 1/2	0	163 1/2	0	163 1/2	0	163 1/2	0
4236 Ashland		164	0	164	0	164	0	164	0
4286 Ashland		178	0	178	0	178	0	178	0
4574 Ashland		161	0	161	0	161	0	161	0
4632 Ashland		157	0	157	0	157	0	157	0
4699 Ashland		172	0	172	0	172	0	172	0
4744 Ashland		160	0	160	0	160	0	160	0

Even were this district active and really had that membership, it is incredible that out of a possible 2,686 1/2 votes, every individual would vote and every one would vote for exactly the same candidate.

A Lewis Creature.

It is interesting to note that the acting president of this paper district is an International Organizer. If he had shown the same zeal and secured the same remarkable interest and solidarity on the part of the men in an effort to organize the miners of Kentucky, as was displayed in the election, a 100 per cent union would have been realized in Kentucky long since.

In District 31—West Virginia—there is but the thinnest concealment of the padding done. Considering that there was an average of only 377 tax-paying members shown for the last six months of the Secretary-Treasurer's report and that there were reported cast 14,164 votes, it would appear that there were 13,787 men on strike in that district, that they were exonerated from paying taxes and that they all voted—everyone. It is a well known fact that there is no such number of strikers in District 31.

In District 19—Tennessee—where there were only 482 tax paying members in the last half of 1926 there were 3,962 votes recorded for Lewis and 15 for myself. The inflated membership of many paper locals in this district, where the acting president is also an International Organizer, have been "plumped" all the way down the line for the administration ticket.

Blue Sky Locals.

In District 5—Pittsburgh District—nearly one-third of the locals listed as voting are dead locals which have no existence in fact. The votes from these locals can consist of nothing more substantial than the sending in of a vote return sheet to the International. In this way several thousand votes are listed that an investigation will prove fraudulent.

Many "blue sky" locals of District 2 have sent in votes after these locals have ceased to exist. In others irregularities in the vote appear. Wholesale padding was done on a large scale in the anthracite districts. It has been common talk throughout the organization that this was the practice in some of the local unions in the anthracite region for years and it is high time that something be done about it.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Local Union	Place	No. of Mem.	Lewis	Brophy	Murray	Stevenson	Kennedy	Brennan	Harris
131 Old Forge		225	0	225	0	225	0	225	0
265 Dupont		1161	1161	3	1182	6	1181	1	0
400 Wanamie		936	936	0	936	0	936	0	0
898 Nanticoke		1132	838	1	898	0	838	0	0
900 Nanticoke		152	151	1	151	1	151	1	0
213 Scranton		706	685	13	680	5	665	22	4
957 Glen Lyon		445	425	0	425	0	425	0	0
996 Wilkes-Barre		400	392	4	386	3	392	6	0
1157 Mocaqua		377	350	1	350	1	350	1	0
1432 Ashley		600	576	24	571	29	588	12	0
1495 Pittston		1000	926	68	926	69	926	13	47
1581 Exeter Boro		1150	1049	47	1047	39	1057	30	2
1689 Wilkes-Barre		978	825	70	829	57	835	53	3

DISTRICT NO. 7.

Local Union	Place	No. of Mem.	Lewis	Brophy	Murray	Stevenson	Kennedy	Brennan	Harris
1438 Hazleton		305	0	305	0	305	0	305	0
1507 Eckley		412	401	2	401	1	404	0	0
1527 Sheppton		225	210	0	210	0	210	0	0
1571 Tamaqua		1044	1020	0	1019	0	1025	0	0
1572 Lansford		865	700	7	700	7	800	9	0
1598 Beaver Meadow		500	500	0	500	0	500	0	0
2033 Coaldale		100	100	0	100	0	100	0	0
1521 Upper Lehigh		250	247	0	247	0	247	0	0

Malolo a Triumph of Engineering if Not of Navigation

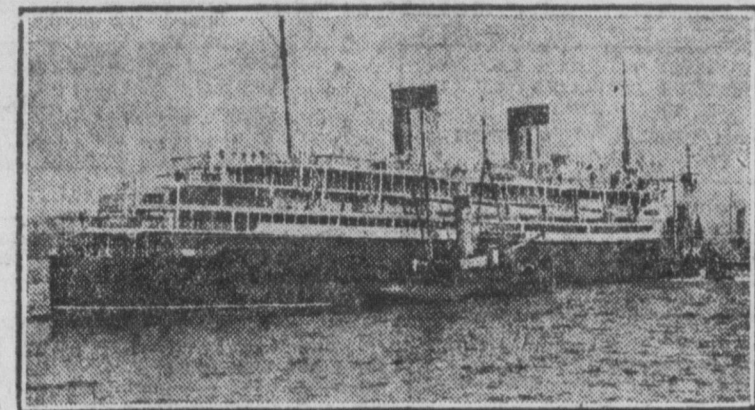


Photo of the \$7,000,000 passenger liner "Malolo," designed for service between San Francisco and Honolulu, being towed through New York harbor. Although having a large hole in the forward part of her hull and 4,000 tons of water in her hold, following a ramming off Nantucket light, Massachusetts, by the Norwegian freighter "Jacob Christensen," the "Malolo" stayed afloat. Marine engineers say probably no other vessel could have stood the punishment sustained by this new pride of the American merchant marine and not have gone to the bottom. Constructed at Philadelphia, the "Malolo" was making trial runs, with numerous officials aboard to observe the tests.

These are but a few cases cited out of many to illustrate the kind of vote inflation practiced. District 1 is the chief offender in this respect although District 7 is a close second.

The men of the anthracite know how few turn out to vote at international elections. To ask them to believe that these local unions got out from 80 to 100 per cent of the entire vote is absurd.

Vote Manipulation.

There was still another method of stealing votes which cannot be detected from the surface examination of the report. This took the form of manipulating the votes cast from one candidate to another or changing the number entirely. The following are a few examples from District 5, showing how the tabulated vote differs from the actual vote as given out in signed statements by officers or tellers of the locals:

Local Union	Place	Actual Vote Cast		Vote Given in Report		Vote Added to Lewis	Vote Stolen from Brophy
		Lewis	Brophy	Lewis	Brophy		
4238 N. Bessemer		41	109	160	15	119	94
3900 Springdale		58	117	258	117	200	0
3715 Indianola		156	141	375	5	219	136
3506 Russelton		210	196	491	8	281	158
5646 Renton		22	102	189	13	167	89

This in just five locals Lewis was given 986 more votes than were cast for him and I received 477 less than I was entitled to, thereby making the total manipulation in favor of Lewis 1,463 votes.

In most of the active tax paying locals in this district and many others where the voting was honestly carried on from 25 to 50 per cent of the membership voted. Yet the grand total vote for the office of International President reported by the international tellers for all bituminous districts was 153,627 or more than ten thousand votes in excess of the 153,412 tax paying bituminous members reported in the International Secretary-Treasurer's report for the period ending December 1, 1926.

This vote in excess of membership is made possible only by inflated returns from non-union fields, blue-sky locals, and those bona-fide locals in which the votes were not honestly recorded.

Wide-spread Theft.

These are but a few instances of fraudulent vote-counting. The report is rife with many more which can be detected upon the most superficial examination. A thorough going study of the report reveals many more and there are no doubt others more cleverly done that are not discernible unless the figures reported are checked against those of the local unions.

It seems almost incomprehensible that such flagrant, glaring and wholesale vote stealing could take place in our union, but the facts are so evident that they are incontrovertible. I am constrained to believe that the failure to publish the tabulated report of the vote cast in the election of 1924, as required by the International constitution aided and gave encouragement to such corrupt practices.

The fact that the tabulated vote for the 1926 election was not issued until nearly four months after January 15th, the final date specifically set by our constitution for the issuing of such report, is certainly significant. Why did John L. Lewis, who poses as a defender of the sanctity of the most technical clauses of the constitution when the membership of good fighters against the coal operators is involved, flagrantly violate the constitution in respect to the tabulated vote?

The answer is clear—first, if the tabulated vote had been issued on time, it would have been possible to bring the irregularities before the attention of the international convention, when the delegates in the interest of fair play, would undoubtedly have ordered a complete investigation of the case. Second, the constitution provides that the ballots should only be preserved for six months after the election and when the tabulated report was finally issued, there remained only one month in which to make an investigation. Third, because Mr. Lewis knew that a strike would be in progress in the spring and that if the tabulated vote was delayed, the opposition might hesitate to expose such official corruption at a time when the union is fighting.

This issue cannot be postponed. Officers elected through corrupt practices can command neither the solidarity nor support of the rank and file which are so necessary to withstand the attacks of the operators.

Honest Election Essential.

Therefore, I am raising this issue, not because of personal feelings, but because of the following considerations:
First, I believe in the absolute necessity of honest elections. This is the only means by which the rank and file can be assured of democratic control of the union.

Second, those members of our union who voted for me did not vote for me as an individual, but for the "Save the Union" program. Feeling that the majority of the miners voted for that program, I would be delinquent in my duty if I did not make this protest as vigorous as possible.

Third, because our union is passing through a crisis, it is facing the danger of demoralization and more encroachments by the operators. But I am firmly convinced that we have the strength and fighting spirit to withstand these encroachments provided we unify the ranks and work consciously to put into effect the platform upon which I believe I was elected. This platform is our best means of maintaining our policy of no wage reductions.

Fourth, while agreeing that Mr. Lewis has the right to hold and advocate his own opinions and policies, I claim that he has no right in the face of the tabulated returns, to act as International President and enforce upon the miners' union policies which the majority of those voting have disapproved and voted against.

Demands Probe.

Because of these things I demand that an impartial investigation of the recent election returns be made by a committee of five mine workers, two to be named by Mr. Lewis, two by me and these four to select a fifth, their duty to be to conduct a thorough investigation of the entire election, and this to be done promptly and the findings made known to the membership as soon as possible.

I sincerely trust that a sense of honesty and fair play will prompt the Executive Board to quick action in this matter.

Fraternally,

JOHN BROPHY.

Abandon Bodies of Anthracite Miners

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., June 1.—The bodies of five union miners trapped in the Woodward mine blast have been abandoned. The decision was reached by Glen Alden officials today when they declared that portions of the mine will be flooded in an effort to subdue the subterranean fire feeding on the coal.

Force Big Coal Firms To Pay Tax Due City

SCRANTON, Pa., June 1.—City officials have employed three engineers to force the Glen Alden and Scranton coal companies to pay taxes on all their coal lands. The engineers are surveying to discover untaxed coal reserves.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

LITVINOFF IN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN CHARGES "DOCUMENTS" ARE FORGED

The following is the complete text of the note of Maxim Litvinoff, acting Commissar of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Soviet Union as a protest against the raid on Arcos, Ltd., the violation of the immunity of the members of the Soviet trade delegation, the subsequent termination of the Trade Agreement of 1921, and the rupture of diplomatic relations.

The note was given to the British Charge d'Affairs in Moscow who dispatched it to Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister.

SIR:—I have the honor to request you to transmit the following to your Government:—

The Soviet Government takes cognizance of the contents of the note handed yesterday to Rosenholz, Soviet Union Charge d'Affairs in London communicating termination by the British government of the trade agreement of 1921 and the suspension of diplomatic relations between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain. This decision was no surprise for the Soviet Government. It knew, since long ago that a rupture in the relations with U. S. S. R. was being prepared by all. It was indicated by the policy of the British government which declined all propositions of the Soviet government toward re-adjustment of mutual relations and negotiations.

British Charges False. The Soviet Government once more emphatically rejects all charges of violating on any occasion the trade agreement of 1921 as absolutely proofless and entirely unfounded. The only source of those charges as was again and again undeniably established is false information drawn from white emigrant sources and forged documents wherewith the British government freely cooperated throughout the period of the existence of relations between it and the Soviet government. The fact that the search of the Trade Delegation which was most carefully made during several days yielded no results is the most convincing proof of the loyalty and the correctness of the officials of the U. S. S. R. The Soviet Government scornfully passes by the insinuations of the British Ministers regarding espionage by the Trade Delegation and deems it unworthy of reply.

Britain Violates Agreement. The Soviet Government states that the British government had no legal ground either for the first violation of the Trade Agreement of 1921,—namely the police raid on extra territorial premises of the Soviet official agents or the second violation, namely the termination of the Agreement. The termination of this agreement without the six months notice provided thereby is evidence to the whole world that the fundamental cause of the rupture is the defeat of the Conservative government's policy in China and the attempt to mask this defeat by diversion directed against the Soviet Union, while the direct reason is the British government's desire to divert public opinion from the failure of the absurd police raid on Arcos, Ltd. and trade delegation and in order to save the British Home Secretary from the scandal-

ous position in which he found himself owing to this raid. No Quarrel With British Workers. The people of the Soviet Union and their government foster no hostile feelings toward the people of the British Empire with whom they wished to maintain normal and friendly relations. Such undoubtedly is also the desire of the people of the British Empire. But these normal relations are not the wishes of the present British government, which from the first day of its existence strove to keep its relations with the U. S. S. R. constantly in state of tension and to further strain them. The British government prefers a system of oppression, and enmity to a system of normal relations. It decided on a rupture of diplomatic relations for which it must assume all responsibility fully realizing this rupture will inevitably upset the existing political and economic international relations.

Will Increase European Chaos. It could not but recognize that a rupture would increase the economic chaos from which Europe still suffers since the World War, and that it would deal a hard blow to the cause of peace. However, it decided this step, sacrificing the interests of the broad masses of the British Empire and even British industry. The Soviet Government notes this act, being fully convinced that the act will be condemned not only by the toiling masses but also by all progressive elements of the world. At the same time it firmly believes that the time is near when the British people will find ways and means for the unhampered realization of their aspirations for peace and for the establishment of normal, friendly relations with the people of the Soviet Union. —LITVINOFF.

Butler Shifts Base Away From Shanghai

(Continued from Page One) large measure responsible for Chang Tso-lin's defeat.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Evacuation of the American legation and other properties in Peking, ancient capital of the Chinese empire and of its recent successor, the republic of military chiefs, has been planned by the State Department and approved by President Coolidge. Unless conditions in northern China become quieter within a few days, orders for withdrawal of the staff and their records and private effects to Tientsin, on the coast, will be issued. British and Japanese policy just now is agreed in support of Chiang Kai Shek, moderate Nationalist, Japan has abandoned Chang Tso-lin, war lord of Manchuria and now controlling Peking. Coolidge suspects Chiang of being still the radical he professed to be when he took Shanghai, and is feeling his way so slowly the other powers have beat the U. S. in forming alliances with the new war lord.

Japan is moving troops in Shantung to protest Japanese nationals and Japanese properties from attack at the hands of the northern chief—Chang Tso-lin and Chang Tsung-Chang—whom the Tokio government has abandoned. The American withdrawal from Peking would seem to indicate that the Japanese were preparing to withdraw from Peking also, or else that they were getting ready to provoke the Chinese to a general anti-foreign break.

Frenzied Finance Check that Broke District Council Officials to Bar

No. 1054

NEW YORK June 16, 1926

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New York District Council No. 9 Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America

Chairman Trustees

President

Treasurer

This is the check which gave away the game that President A. J. Fischer and Treasurer William Hartley were playing with the funds of Painters' District Council 9. Members of the discredited Zausner gang, Fischer and

Hartley, were using as much as \$50,000, if not more, of the council's funds for speculation in Wall Street. Joseph Brodsky, counsel for the union, in cooperation with Secretary Thomas Wright employed account-

ants in an effort to catch the tricky financiers, who had apparently completely covered up their tracks. And then this check, made out to a lower Broadway brokerage concern, was found. Later Fischer and Hartley

confessed to speculation with the union funds, but said they were "paying it all back." They revealed that \$14,000 had been paid back but that \$37,000 is still due Painters' District Council 9.

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The truth about the General Strike and its calling is given in today's installment of the official Joint Board history of the struggle in the garment unions. Few strikes have been so lied about and misrepresented. Margaret Larkin's clear account of its origin will equip you to answer malign stories inspired by the right wing.

The General Strike

There has been much misunderstanding as to the calling and the conduct of the Cloakmakers General strike,—a misunderstanding that has been purposely fostered by the Right Wing leaders. In spite of the fact that the strike was conducted jointly by the Right and Left Wings, they have charged that it was "lost by the Communists," and have made this an excuse for seizing control of the Joint Board and the four locals for another "reorganization."

The Demands

The demands for which the strike was fought were formulated by the officers of the International, or Right Wing, in 1924, more than a year before the present Left Wing administration in the Joint Board was voted into power. They were approved by the membership in a general referendum in that year. In spite of the vote of the membership to strike for the demands, President Sigman presented them to a Commission appointed by Governor Smith.

At the end of two years, when the Governor's Commission finally reported, it was clear that the Union could not accept its terms, since the report rejected the most vital demands of the Union. It recommended only very small wage increases, and ignored the workers' plea for a forty hour week. Moreover, it gave to the employers the right which they had long sought of discharging ten per cent of their workers every year without cause. This "reorganization of shops," with all its resultant speed up systems and discrimination against active Union workers, could not be accepted by the Union without a struggle. Only one point of the Union's demands was reported on favorably, namely that the number of sub-manufacturers working for any one jobber should be limited, so as to force the jobbers to assume responsibility for Union conditions in the shops of their contractors. This was a measure long desired by the Union, but the jobbers, representing seventy-five per cent of the industry, refused to accept the report of the Commission of this point, making a strike inevitable. Since the report was so unfavorable to the workers on every other point, the Union found that it had nothing to gain and much to lose by accepting it, and that a strike must be called in the entire industry.

It has been suggested that a strike should have been called only against the jobbers, although such a course would have been impracticable in the extreme. The two main points at issue were the "limitation of contractors," which the Union hoped to get from the jobbers, and the "reorganization of shops," which the "inside manufacturers" hoped to get from

the Union. Sub-manufacturers had little interest in the issue of reorganization of shops, since very few of them employ the 35 workers that the Governor's Commission had made the perquisite of the discharge privilege. To have called a strike against the jobbers alone would have been to abandon the "inside shops" to reorganization, a forty-four hour week instead of the forty asked for, very small wage increases, no recognition for designers or examiners. Furthermore a strike against the jobbers for the theory of "limitation of contractors," could not have been conducted successfully without the additional demands of higher wages, shorter hours, time guarantee, and so forth, that make a more popular appeal to the workers. Finally the character of the industry is such that only a General Strike of all branches can be carried on successfully, since it would be impossible to keep "inside shops" from manufacturing for jobbers, and so converting many workers into scabs and seriously crippling the effectiveness of the strike.

Calling of the Strike

On June 29, the Joint Board called a mass meeting of the membership in Madison Square Garden to consider the situation. Morris Sigman, President of the International, Hugh Frayne, New York Organizer of the American Federation of Labor, Sydney Hillman, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and many other Right Wing leaders were present, and spoke strongly in favor of a strike. Telegrams were read from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and other high labor officials, promising support. The thousands of cloakmakers in Madison Square Garden voted to strike. On July 1, the strike, that had been voted by the membership in 1924, ratified at the conventions of 1924 and 1925, approved by the General Executive Board, the Joint Board, and the Executive Boards for all the locals, was finally called.

When the machinery of the strike was organized, the leaders of the International were given the Chairmanships of the Finance, the Settlement, the Out-of-Town, and the Law Committees, and membership on all other Committees, so that the strike actually was carried on jointly by the Right and Left Wings.

Machine Gunners at Tampa Fire Into Mob Bent Upon Lynching

TAMPA, Florida, June 1.—The mob which seemed determined to lynch B. F. Levins, reputed to have confessed to several murders, finally dispersed this morning, but not until it had clashed with the Florida National Guard.

The crowd, made up of many of the best citizens of Tampa, with sundry visiting Northerners who came South seeking amusement and were anxious to partake of the chief sport and help hang a man, were considerably shocked when the deputies and militia actually defended the jail. Lurid stories of the atrocity of the crime had inflamed the southern gentleman and their guests, and the lynch mob formed with the fatal facility of long practice, forgetting that there was no Negro involved in this case.

Anger at the sheriffs for firing caused further clashes, in which machine guns were finally used. Three are killed and an unknown number wounded.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Moscow Museum Does Honor to Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)

working masses. They are generally deserted sepulchres.

But on this Sunday that I visited the Museum of the Revolution, accompanied by Comrade Frumkina, an unending stream of humanity was continually pouring thru the various and numerous rooms. There were plenty of lecturers to explain everything, not in a careless monotone, but with intense enthusiasm, like a zealous teacher interested in his task.

Thus one of these lecturers, that we listened to, interspersed her remarks with questions, that were quickly answered by some one in the audience. This in one section was a map showing the route taken by Lenin from Switzerland to Russia following the February, 1917, revolution. The lecturer started off asking, "Where was Lenin when czarism fell?" which put the gathering immediately on tiptoes. Then when the original of a thesis written by Lenin was shown in a glass case, the lecturer would ask, "What is a thesis?" and some worker would quickly and accurately reply.

Thus this Revolution Museum, giving a Bolshevik view of the struggle of the workers and peasants for power in Russia, is a sort of university for the thousands that pour thru it.

It starts off in its first section with a review of the Cossack and Peasant Insurrection of Stenka Rasin in the 17th Century, and the Cossack and Peasant and Workers' Insurrection of Emelian Pugatchev in the 18th Century.

Section Shows Revolution.

The second section shows the revolutionary movement during the first half of the 19th Century. There are documents on serfdom under Nicholas I, the Peasant Liberation, the Peasant Disorders, the Revolutionary movement in the 60's, the movement of the "Narodniki" about 1870, the Group of the Narodnaya Volya (the People's Freedom), the first organization of the Revolutionary Workers' Movement, the South Russian Workers' Union and the Northern Union of Russian Workers.

Then comes the Russian Marxist Movement, from the "Group of the Liberation of Labor" to the group "Iskra" and the eve of the first revolution. Detailed documents on legal and illegal Marxist literature of this epoch are here.

Next come the First Russian Revolution of 1905-1906, richly represented by literature and illustrated papers of that time, pictures of the insurrections and peasant disorders; the first and second state Duma and the Fourth (Union) Congress.

Then follows the period of reaction, the period of the new revolutionary growth of the Great War, pictures of the persecution and execution of revolutionaries under czarism; pictures and diagrams showing the decline of the old social order and the growing revolutionary wave, with many illustrations of the World War.

Sections of the museum bring us down to the February Revolution of 1917, with the workers and soldiers' insurrections. The first Soviets in Petersburg (now Leningrad) and Moscow; the Temporary Government; Lenin's Arrival, the growth of Bolshevik power in review. Then comes the October (Russian Time) Revolution of 1917.

There is a Lenin Corner, with many pictures of Lenin's life at different periods. Another section shows the conditions of prison life, penal servitude and exile, as well as the mechanism of underground (illegal) work.

It is in the Comintern Section of the Museum, devoted to the Communist Parties of the different countries of the world, that the developing struggle in the United States must be fittingly interpreted.

Prisoners Battle For Freedom.

In a thrilling battle with prison guards and a deputy sheriff from Hudson County, two prisoners, one bound for Sing Sing and the other for Mattewan State Hospital for the insane, made a desperate attempt to escape from a New York Central railroad train at Tarrytown yesterday.

Churches Attack Jingo Drills in Colleges; Warn of Coming World War

OMAHA, June 1.—Compulsory military training in the schools and colleges was severely condemned in a report prepared by the resolutions committee of the National Council of Congregational Churches in session here.

The "citizens' training camps" also came in for an attack, the committee declaring that they give ground for other nations "to question the peaceful purposes of the U. S. and foster a general attitude of militarism."

The report concluded by warning of a "drift toward another world war."

lack of self respect has elevated him to bossing.

World a Stage. I decided more than a year ago to use up my savings and then die. I am afraid that as a consequence I have been of very little use to the Party, since in reality I died when I made that decision. Since then the world has appeared to me like a stage and I have been merely a more or less amused onlooker.

Now when the moment has arrived I am not at all anxious to leave. I am not tired of life. I am not excited in any way. I have always been exceptionally well balanced mentally and have never been sner than now. I know that I, and every other person who has to toil to live, would have been better off had we never been born. I have known for thirty years past that death is the only emancipator for the slave as long as ignorance keeps him and his kind disunited. But something, perhaps curiosity, has kept me from individual salvation in the (for the present) only available way. But realizing from the beginning that it would be difficult when the time came to make up my mind to depart, I have planned so that there is now no escape. I haven't a cent left in the world. I owe nothing to anybody and what others owe me is uncollectible. I have no god, but have always worshipped Liberty. I have not loved my neighbor, but have tried to treat him as fair as I wished to be treated. My morality consists in only one maxim: Self Respect (Those who do not like me probably call it Conceit). I have no duties and admit of no virtue unless it be: Moderation, Fe

I regret that my finances do not permit me to stand with my comrade until nature took its toll in regular order.

Being confronted with an ineluctable slavery or death, I choose least of two evils. I am not taking my own life. Charge my murder to capitalism, the hydra-headed hag.

Yours for the supremacy of working class in a speedy REVOLUTION.—Frans Bostrom.

FRANS BOSTROM, LABOR PIONEER, ENDS HIS LIFE

Appeals for Revolution in Last Letter

Frans Bostrom, one of the Pacific Northwest's ablest labor fighters, is dead.

Bostrom, former secretary of the Socialist Party of Washington, scribbled "A Titting end to workingman's life" on a scrap of paper, turned on the gas and lay down to die in the bare room of a cheap Seattle lodging house.

Shortly before he wrote a long letter to The DAILY WORKER explaining carefully why he was not renewing his subscription and why he had selected death rather than continued existence on the meagre wage he earned as an aged bookkeeper.

Bostrom was state secretary of the Socialist Party in the days when it was a tower of left wing strength in Washington. Later he ran a small cigar store in Tacoma where left wing members of the Socialist local gathered in a rear room to discuss the war and the new crisis before the party.

Persecuted During War.

Then the government began its persecution of Bostrom for selling anti-war literature. Department of Justice agents forced him to give up his little bookshop. Although in the 50's, and not vigorous physically, Bostrom went to work in the shipyards and became a leader in the famous Shipyard Laborers Union of Tacoma.

After the war the radical movement in Tacoma declined in strength with the closing of the shipyards, but Bostrom, an active fighter in the Communist movement, supported himself by odd jobs.

Existence was an acute problem for him, as he was in the 60's. Bosses wanted younger men and he found bookkeeping distasteful to his active spirit.

Plans Suicide Carefully.

Then he made his decision to end his life, quite as calmly and methodically as he made his decision 27 years ago to enter the socialist movement in Sweden. With the clear intelligence which made him one of the best-grounded Marxists in the Pacific Northwest, he wrote out his last statement, ending with the sentence: "Yours for the supremacy of the working class in a speedy revolution."

Bostrom's letter to The DAILY WORKER reads: Editor, The DAILY WORKER, New York City: Dear Comrade: The time of my paper expired April 22nd. Owing to the fact that I had decided to withdraw from the class-struggle when my little savings were exhausted, and go where I would be fairly certain to find the liberty I have spent my life in trying to bring to this earth, I did not find it convenient to send you the money before now.

Having taken a somewhat active part in "The Cause" for the last 27 years, it is natural that I should have a good many friends among the comrades I have met all over this country. I feel that I may owe them an explanation for deserting them.

I am by persuasion a bookkeeper. But it is difficult for a revolutionist to get into and still harder to hang onto a job in this line. So I have mostly worked at common labor. I am now nearly 62 years old and would find it hard to hold down a muckstick in competition with youngsters. In fact every move is painful. And more painful to the mind than to the back. Frankly, it hurts my self-respect that a man with my intelligence and knowledge should not be able to live even in the simple way in which I have lived for these many years, without groveling like a worm before some damned moren whose

Let Negro Wait in Electric Chair as Killers Argue Duty

RAIFORD, Fla., June 1.—Strapped in the electric chair at the state prison for fully ten minutes, staring goggle-eyed into eternity, awaiting the death current which never came, Jim Williams, condemned Putnam county Negro, is living today, reprieved until Friday, by which time it is expected the question of who is duty-bound to act as executioner will be settled.

The Negro, according to authorities, is probably the only slayer in the United States who escaped death by electrocution merely because no one would press the switch.

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READ ABOUT THE NEW CHINESE WALL AGAINST WORLD IMPERIALISM

CHINA IN REVOLT
By STALIN—BUCHARIN—MANUILSKY and TAN PING SHAN
A discussion on China by outstanding figures in the Communist International. 15c

THE DAILY WORKER

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Imperialists Shift Military Base in China.

The withering of the lines of the Chinese counter-revolutionary forces before the sledge-hammer blows of the advancing Nationalist armies has forced a swift change of front on the part of the imperialist bandits of the United States, France, Britain and Japan.

Before the echoes of the pacifist utterances of the statesmen of the great powers have died away the gun-men of imperialism in the marine, naval, army and air forces have been ordered to shift their bases northward, Japanese forces were moved northward several days ago. Two battalions of British have gone north this week, one to Wei-hai-wei and the other to Tientsin. A British air squadron has also proceeded to the latter point. Reports indicate a similar movement of French forces.

American marines, under the leadership of that comic opera lackey of Yankee imperialism, Brig. Gen. Smedley Butler, have shifted their base northward from Shanghai to Tientsin, even while Wall Street's puppet president at Washington is still congratulating himself on his Memorial Day speech in which he hypocritically asserted that the armed forces of this country were never used to stifle the liberties of weaker peoples.

This concentration of imperialist forces means but one thing—an attempt at concerted armed intervention on a huge scale against the victorious Nationalist revolutionary forces.

Again, in face of the threat to all imperialist rule in China, the invading forces temporarily unite in an effort to stem the tide of revolution. They realize that the new drive is under the leadership of what constituted the left wing of the former Kuomintang (nationalist liberation party), the workers and peasants with its invincible vanguard, the Communist Party of China. The present Kuomintang has thrown off the weight of the middle and big bourgeoisie that formed the right wing of the party and supported the betrayal to the imperialist butchers of Chiang Kai-shek, so there is no section of the present revolutionary movement that will play the role of bribed tool of imperialism.

Britain still takes the initiative in the fight against the Nationalist revolution, because she has more to lose, not only in China, but in all her vast empire on which patriotic Britishers boast that the sun never sets. Wave after wave of calamity rolls over the heads of the tory die-hard government. The breaking off of relations with the Soviet Union has infuriated a large section even of the British capitalist class that was carrying on trade with Russia; the anti-labor drive has alienated all sections of the working class; its defeat on a policy of united action in China, when it had to yield to the pressure of Wall Street, is followed by the collapse of the counter-revolutionary forces upon which it placed its wan hopes. British imperialism is also being challenged on another front—Egypt—where three warships and additional land forces have been dispatched to deal with the Nationalist movement there. The mass pressure upon the Egyptian government has forced it to demand the withdrawal of British officers from the Egyptian army council. Many times since the close of the world war the Egyptians have staged revolts against the despotism of British rule and the liberation movement in all the colonial countries has gained tremendous impetus as a reflex of the victories of the Chinese liberation movement. In its fight against this world-wide movement the British imperialists are fighting for the life of the empire—and the realization of the fact that it is thus far losing its fight drives it to desperation.

Likewise the Chinese liberation movement has had its reflex in the Philippine islands as is evidenced by the peasant revolts and the actions of an American rear admiral, Kittelle, in dissolving the labor union at the Cavite naval arsenal, by utilizing the forgeries of the British tory government as an excuse. The attacks on the Filipinos are for the purpose of weakening the independence movement and the labor movement so that American forces in the Philippines can be released for service in China. Already Smedley Butler has announced that marines will be removed from the Islands to aid in endeavoring to reestablish imperialist rule in China.

More than ever it is imperative that the workers' and farmers' organizations in the United States make their voices heard in no uncertain terms in a demand to get the armed forces of this country out of China and keep them out.

Commissioner Warren's Threat Against Labor.

Police Commissioner Warren has declared that he is opposed to "class" demonstrations or parades in the streets of New York City. He used the Memorial Day disorders in which two fascists were killed in the Bronx and the Ku Kluxers and police rioted in Queens as an excuse for his proclamation against "class" parades.

As far as the fascists are concerned they are so cordially hated by the overwhelming majority of the Italian population that whenever they raise their heads they meet with fierce and spontaneous resistance. The assailants of the fascist band, who are alleged to be responsible for the death of two black-shirts, have not been found. It is an impossible task to arrest all anti-fascists, for there are not enough jails to hold the Italian population. Italian fascists are no menace; they can be taken care of in a most salutary fashion by the Italians.

As to the koo-kooos, they have become so insignificant that their night-gown parades only evoke derisive laughter. There is nothing to fear from them.

The only demonstrations that are effective are labor demonstrations against plots to murder workers like Sacco and Vanzetti, against the employers and their agents comprising the right-wing of the trade unions and against the predatory policy of American imperialism in various parts of the world. It is these labor demonstrations that Commissioner Warren aims at when he speaks of class demonstrations.

If this beneficiary of Tammany Hall and the appointee of the Broadway male butterfly, Mayor Walker, thinks he can with impunity suppress labor demonstrations, he is badly mistaken and will discover the fact the moment he tries to prohibit such demonstrations.

The Flood—The Poor Shall Be Poorer and the Rich Shall Be Richer



The Mississippi Valley floods have spread ruin and devastation over six states. For the bankers of the North, led by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, it is only a chance to profitably invest loan capital.

AN ILL-TIMED EXPLOSION

(By BERT MILLER in Cell 17 of Tombs Prison.)

The heated outpouring against Bolshevism delivered by Ambassador Myron T. Herrick at the Memorial Day exercises at the Suresnes American Military Cemetery is a remarkable utterance in other respects than its lurid vituperativeness.

It is worthy of note that the venerable ambassador speaking as he did immediately upon the rupture of relations between England and Russia has thereby assumed the prerogative of making official comment upon the provocative act of the British Tory government. This is, to say the least, unusual. He may have acted on his own initiative or Cautious Cal may have moved his "spokesman" to Paris for a day. Who knows?

It is significant too that the capitalist press has given the Ambassador's speech little prominence or editorial comment. From the lack of applause, one is therefore left to opine that the venerable fire-eater must have put his foot in it, somehow.

Ever since John Bull was so ignominiously humbled by Uncle Sam's refusal to continue to follow Great Britain's lead in a joint policy in China, the former gentleman has been aching to recover from this blow to his world prestige and influence. It is evident that Downing Street has now decided that its next step toward this purpose is an offense against Soviet Russia. While no one will pretend for a moment that American capitalism hates Bolshevism any less than do the English capitalists, there is still room to believe that various influential and powerful groups of American capitalists now see their way clear to make the most of England's political and economic difficulties by ousting her from every possible corner of the world market—even Russia. Considerable pressure has already been exerted in this direction. With Britain out, what more favorable opportunity could be found to wrest the greatest possible concessions from the Workers' and Peasants' Republic?

We are therefore left to wonder, editorially, whether Herrick's explosion may not have been vituperated from the point of view of powerful American capitalist interests.

Protesting against the conviction of William F. Dunne, editor and Bert Miller, business manager of THE DAILY WORKER, Factory Unit 6; Section 7, Workers' (Communist) Party has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the capitalist controlled courts of New York. The resolution ends by pledging support to THE DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist daily newspaper in the world.

Bronx for Sacco and Vanzetti. At a Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting held at 1347 Boston Road, the Bronx, a resolution was adopted unanimously demanding their immediate release. Copies of the resolution are being sent to Gov. Fuller and to the press.

Party Factory Unit Hits Imprisonment of Daily Worker Heads

Protesting against the conviction of William F. Dunne, editor and Bert Miller, business manager of THE DAILY WORKER, Factory Unit 6; Section 7, Workers' (Communist) Party has adopted a resolution condemning the action of the capitalist controlled courts of New York. The resolution ends by pledging support to THE DAILY WORKER, the only English Communist daily newspaper in the world.

Wolfe Talks on China in Cleveland Next Sunday

CLEVELAND, June 1. — Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School of New York, will speak on "The Present Situation in China," at a mass meeting to be held here next Sunday afternoon at 2:30 at Gordina Hall, 6021 St. Clair Ave. The significance of the triumphant movement of the Hankow army will be emphasized in the talk, together with the relationship of the Arcos raids to British imperialistic interests in China.

What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, June 1. (FP) President Coolidge, true to form, has made a political selection of his vacation place this summer. South Dakota has two senators at Washington who were elected against the opposition of his machine in 1924 and 1926. They are not real progressives, but McMaster is inclined to follow the lead of Norris on farm issues, and Norbeck, now entering his second term, frequently votes with the Hiram Johnson and Borah group. Indeed, Norbeck has been known as Hiram Johnson's only follower in the Senate.

By going into the Black Hills state forest in southwestern South Dakota for his three months of seclusion, Coolidge does nothing for the impoverished farmers or cattlemen of the West, but he flatters the sentiment of state pride and give welcome advertising to the railroads and other tourist industries in that region. McMaster and Norbeck, as practical politicians, will be put into the role of polite hosts, whether they like it or not. And since South Dakota is the state which holds the earliest presidential primary next year, Coolidge has by this move given himself the maximum handicap in the race for delegates in the 1928 convention.

Industrial Mobilization. Fifty officers of the Army Industrial College have just made a three-day visit to the Pittsburgh district, to look over the big steel and machinery plants and to explain to plant managers the plans of the War Department for distributing orders to them in the event of war. The officers of the army, in turn, were given a first-hand lesson in big-scale industrial production.

Industrial mobilization, as it is called by the department, was heartily endorsed by spokesmen for the Carnegie Steel Co., National Tube Co., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., Jones & Laughlin, and other concerns. They said the department's plans would help their industry in time of emergency, since they would provide for efficient distribution of work with a minimum waste of effort in readjustment to war production. Everyone assumed the likelihood of a war emergency.

Phila. Cloak-makers Show Calligari Film To Aid Defense Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 1.—On June 3 and 4, at Moose Hall, Philadelphia, the Joint Defense and Relief Committee is giving several showings of "The Cabinet of Dr. Calligari." The full proceeds of these performances will go for the defense and relief of those heroic fighters of the needle trades who are now paying the price for their strike activities in jail.

Two showings will be given each evening at 7 and 9 p. m. Tickets may be obtained in advance at Freiheit Office, 317 S. 5th St., Daily Worker 521 York Ave., Livanoff's Drug Store, 1010 N. 43rd St., M. Olken, Drug Store, 2509 N. 33rd St., Furrers' Union, 1229 Arch St., Model Hat Co., 2315 S. 7th St., The Day Office, 332 So. 5th St.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

In the loss of Comrade Ruthenberg the Workers' (Communist) Party has lost its foremost leader and the American working class its staunchest fighter. This loss can only be overcome by many militant workers joining the Party that he built. Fill out the application below and mail it. Become a member of the Workers' (Communist) Party and carry forward the work of Comrade Ruthenberg.

I want to become a member of the Workers' (Communist) Party.
Name
Address
Occupation
Union Affiliation.....

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

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

Nuclei in the New York District will get their pamphlets from the District office—108 East 14th St. Nuclei outside of the New York District write to THE DAILY WORKER publishing Co., 33 East First Street, New York City, or to the National Office, Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

DRAMA

"The Legend of the Bear's Wedding"

CHESTER MORRIS

To all those who look for pictures of artistic honesty, and especially to those who got the thrill of their lives on seeing "Potemkin," we recommend "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding," the second Amkino production presented in America thru the usual movie channels. This means we recommend it to every worker.

It is a powerful thing, this Russian picture, rolling up its story in never flagging interest, one vivid scene after another and ending in a terrific, inevitable conclusion that leaves one breathless. It is likely you know the story: A Lithuanian landlord's son, born to a mother, who frightened by a bear, goes stark mad in giving birth. The legend so widely known to all Russians, credits pre-natal influence in accounting for the nature of the son, who leading a double life, as master of the estate, at night is a human beast that preys on the young peasant girls, killing by tearing them to death with his teeth as an animal. Uncovered, as he murders his bride in this manner, he takes to the woods, to be hunted and finally killed by the peasantry.

This brief account does no justice to the eventful plot in which one dramatic moment follows another, and builds for the logical terribly dramatic end. In photography, the adequate, this picture does not give us the artistry of "Potemkin." But you will find here a story well told pictorially, splendidly acted, and faithfully costumed to the country and period. Surely, here is something out of the ordinary and worth-while seeing.

In the Russian-peonant legend of the bear, it is a landlord, a vicious bally lashes the assembled peasantry. The suffering of the oppressed creeps into all folk lore. At the wedding of the master, a wicked looking port-bellied funkay (splendidly acted) verbally lashes the assembled peasantry to dance and appear gay for the event. As a religious lesson, the children (as children will at all Sunday schools) are bored and sleepy. This picture, made in a Workers Republic, instead of the usual hokum, gives us something that is honest to life itself. There are other reliable touches to reveal its origin.

The Legend of the Bear, is the first picture of the Art Cinema League, at its new 55th Street Theater. If later programs are in keeping with this, its first showing, it will be well worth placing this small but attractive theater in mind as a place where intelligent, honest amusement can be had.

5,000 Expected on Freiheit Excursion

The Freiheit excursion to Bear Mountain will be held Saturday. Five thousand workers are expected to be at South Ferry at 1 p. m. where two large steamers, the Ontario and the Claremont will take them to Bear Mountain. Tickets are for sale at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square at \$1.25. At the dock they will cost \$1.50.

Tallentire to Tour Northern Michigan In 10-Day Program

DETROIT, Mich., June 1.—Norman H. Tallentire, district organizer, Workers' (Communist) Party will start a 10 day tour on Friday, lecturing on Workers and War.

All meetings will be held at 8 p. m. Every Workers Party member is urged to attend the Ishpeming Conference, Sunday at 9 a. m., Coming Nation Hall, 213 Pearl Street, Ishpeming, Mich.

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All three books, totalling \$1.00, will be sent on receipt of cash to any single address for

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



Featured player in "Crime," the vivid melodrama at the Times Square Theatre.

Broadway Briefs

The first production of the new producing firm of Lawren and More will be "The Manhattans," a musical revue, opening at the Grove Street Theatre, Monday June 20.—George Oppenheimer wrote the lyrics and Alfred Nathan Jr., the music. Alene Erlanger is author of the book.

The Jitney Players with their automobile stage will open their fifth summer tour of New England and Long Island at New Haven Monday, June 13th.

Lynn Fontaine is back again in the cast of "The Second Man" at the Guild Theatre, having recovered from her recent illness.

"A Very Wise Virgin," by Sam Janney will have its premiere at the Bijou theatre tonight.

AMUSEMENTS

KLAW Thea., 45th, West of B'way
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

MerryGoRound

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Next Week: Right You Are

PYGMALION
GUILD Thea., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Second Man

Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Thea., E. of B'way, Circle
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45
Next Week: Silver Cord

LITTLE Theatre, West 44th Street
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

Grand Street Follies

TIMES SQ. CRIME
THEA., W. 42 St.
Evs. 8:30. Matinees
Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

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Now in its 7th MONTH
WALDORF, 50th St., East of
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IN THE MISSING LINK
E. S. MOSS' COLONY BROADWAY
AT 53rd St.
Contn. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prices

Mexico Daylight Saving.
MEXICO CITY, June 1.—Mexico went on daylight saving today. In obedience to a presidential decree all clocks were advanced an hour at midnight.

Protest U. S. Intervention in China--Central Opera House--Friday

JOINT BOARD SENDS ULTIMATUM TO BOSSES DEMANDING RECOGNITION

(Continued from Page One)

every local and Joint Board of the International Fur Workers' Union a plea that this problem be brought up for discussion by every Executive Board.

Enclosed with the letter from the Toronto Joint Board is a resolution which they have passed, deploring the internal strife and calling upon all locals to "initiate a unity campaign even this may involve drastic action with regard to certain persons who may stand in the way of unity and peace." The resolution also calls upon all locals to "instruct delegates to the coming convention to speak and vote for immediate peace."

Arrest Five Workers.

Five workers, distributing leaflets announcing tonight's mass meeting in Cooper Union, were arrested yesterday by a policeman who attempted to destroy a whole bundle of the circulars snatched from Lena Greenberg, She, together with Dora Halperin, Ray Epstein and Moses Bergen were taken into custody when they tried to reclaim the leaflets and continued handing them out to the workers—which is no violation of any law. They were taken to 30th street police station and placed under \$500 bail each until they appear in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

Registration of unemployed fur workers began yesterday and will continue until the strike is declared. This registration will ensure the maintenance of perfect control of all workers during the strike. The system will be carried even more effectively than in previous strikes.

Independent and Fur Trimming Manufacturers were notified by letter yesterday of the Joint Board's decision to call a one day stoppage on the opening day of the strike. This will enable all workers in these shops to get working cards, without which they cannot return to their jobs. The Joint Board in its letter to independent manufacturers regrets the necessity of such a stoppage, but states that it is necessary in order to avoid any further disturbances of production.

Some Funny Voting.

Rumors were thick yesterday concerning the voting carried on by the reactionary officials for delegates to the coming convention of the International Fur Workers' Union. Figures vary. Some people declare there were as many as 100 votes cast; others say the total was not over 65. However, all informants agree that the lowest vote was polled by I. Winnick, one of the vice-presidents who is said to have ambitions for the presidency. Of course he may still be a delegate to the convention; but it will not be because he received enough votes even from the right wing gang.

Oliviso Sentenced to Penitentiary for "Possessing" Bomb

Michael Oliviso, 24, anti-Fascist, was sentenced to one year in Sing Sing Prison by County Judge William P. Bleakley at White Plains yesterday following his conviction two weeks ago by a jury on charges of carrying and possessing a bomb during a Fascist riot in Portchester.

In his defense, Oliviso had claimed that the bomb had been handed to him by Dante Bertini during a meeting at Portchester some time ago which resulted in a riot.

At the time it convicted Oliviso, the jury recommended leniency for him. Judge Bleakley then announced he was in possession of evidence which had not been introduced at the trial and would investigate before passing sentence on Oliviso.

In sentencing Oliviso the judge declared he believed the case should be reopened with Bertini as a defendant. Bertini was recently fined \$50 by the same court.

5,007 Columbia students got their degrees yesterday.

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Newark Furriers Jailed as Rights Battered on Union

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—After beating up members of the Furriers union here last Saturday, the right wing group has served warrants on five active members of the organization. Among those served is Jerry Carpentiere who was severely beaten up by the right wing gangsters.

One of the unionists was arrested Monday night and held in jail until the next morning. Three others were arrested Tuesday. All are released under \$200 bail.

At a meeting of the general strike committee Shapiro and Skolnik pledge the moral and financial support of the Newark local, manager of the Newark local, outlined the situation at present. He told the assembled workers that the strike was one which concerned the entire membership in their struggle for freedom of expression within the union.

PATERSON, N. J., June 1.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union bureaucrats helped Paterson raise another \$50 for the Joint Defense for the imprisoned needle workers by failing to show up at a meeting called at Morris Sigman's request to afford him an opportunity of explaining why the Workmen's Circle branches should not support the Defense Fund.

After extensive correspondence between Workmen's Circle Branch 108 and Sigman's propaganda bureau, May 18 was fixed upon, and rights and lefts both turned out and filled the hall at 3 Governor Street.

After waiting an hour and a half for Sigman's agent to appear, the chairman asked some champion of the right wing to present the case of the International. Since no one volunteered, a left winger gave an explanation of the left wing position, and challenged the rights to refute his arguments. Again no right winger responded.

An excellent analysis of the situation, showing that the fight in the I. L. G. W. U. was not a fight between workers of two factions, but between the entrenched bureaucrats on the one hand and the rank and file workers on the other, was made by I. Geller, who ended his talk with an appeal for the defense.

Nearing Will Debate Hays Friday Evening

Scott Nearing will take the negative in the debate against Arthur Garfield Hays on the subject, "Is Democracy Suited For Modern Life?" It will be held Friday evening at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York. Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, president of the college, will preside.

Italian Food Workers Discuss Organization

The Amalgamated Food Workers Union held a successful organization meeting of Italian hotel and restaurant workers at their headquarters, 133 W. 51st Street, Tuesday evening.

Carlo Tresca, editor of *Il Martello*, was the principal speaker. The meeting was also addressed by P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer of the union and Anthony Ragnulita. G. Varillo presided.



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Sheffield, Ambassador to Mexico, Loses Job For Being "Indiscreet"

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—U. S. Ambassador Sheffield has submitted his resignation to the state department, and it is understood that it has been accepted.

At first it was announced that he was leaving for a "short European tour," but officials later admitted Sheffield was being relieved of his post.

The reason for his "resignation" is found in the fact that letters to him from Secretary Kellogg, ordering him to start a revolt in Mexico and get President Calles out, were taken from his office and given to Calles.

Release Moskowitz From Jail Without Giving Any Reason

After serving one month of a six months' sentence, Herman Moskowitz, active member of the Young Workers' League, was mysteriously released from Welfare Island yesterday morning without any reason being given by the authorities.

When informed of his release, Charles M. Josephs, attorney of the International Labor Defense who had been conducting the case was amazed at the procedure adopted. Josephs has been appearing almost every morning in the Court of General Sessions asking for Moskowitz's release on bail, pending an appeal. This plea was always sidetracked. Josephs has promised to investigate the question.

Moskowitz and Matthew Kushner were arrested April 27, at Union Square where they were distributing Hands Off China leaflets issued by the Workers (Communist) Party. April 29, Moskowitz was sentenced to six months in the workhouse. Shortly after Kushner was released with suspended sentence.

Brooklyn Plumbers Firm at Meeting on Original Demands

Undaunted by the report that the Master Plumbers' Association had attempted to break the strike of the 3,000 Brooklyn union plumbers advertising for 1,000 scabs, Local 1 in regular meeting Tuesday evening voted to stand firm by demands for a \$14 scale and the five day week. They have been out since April 1.

With International officials hosing about town again, the Brooklyn plumbers are meeting the fight on two fronts, one against the bosses and the other against their own higher officials who want the workers to go back on the job and arbitrate their demands.

The union is protesting to Health Commissioner Harris about disease-breeding plumbing being done in Rosedale and other sections. Strike-breakers who know little about plumbing are installing tubs and basins without vents, as required by law.

I. L. D., Down Town Branch, Meets Tonight.

A very important meeting of the Down Town Branch, I. L. D., will be held today, at the Ukrainian Labor Hall 17 East 3rd St., 8 p. m. sharp.

RED POETS' NITE

will be celebrated
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9
at the

LABOR TEMPLE (14th Street and 2nd Avenue)

Among those present will be
Mike Gold Floyd Dell Langston Hughes
Adolph Wolf Arturo Giovinnitti Countee Cullen
Simon Felshin Joseph Freeman Abr. Raisin
Main Laib Russian Poets Chinese Poets
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DON'T LET YOUR ORGANIZATION FORGET

Your union, fraternal organization, left wing group and Workers Party Branch

The DAILY WORKER CONFERENCE
on Friday Evening, June 3rd, at 6 P. M.,
at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street.

Principal Speaker
BISHOP WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BROWN

RIGHTS CAUSE ARREST OF 31 DRESS PICKETS

Cops and Gangsters Set Upon Strikers

Picketing continued again yesterday morning at the Caron Brothers shop, 247 West 38th St., in spite of the wholesale arrests which took place there on Tuesday morning.

Officials of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers feel certain that it was at the instigation of right wing leaders of the International that Isidore Steinzor, chairman of the Joint Board, Isidore Weissberg, assistant manager of the Dress Department, together with 29 other cloak and dressmakers were taken into custody when mass picketing was begun by the workers.

When the boss of the Garmon Brothers shop (which is but partially registered with the International) discharged one worker the entire shop made a stoppage in sympathy with the discharged worker and came down to a meeting at the office of the International. The business agent who took up the complaint made an arrangement with the firm to lock out 19 other non-registered workers in addition to the one already discharged. This action on the part of the International representative was bitterly resented not only by the workers in sympathy with the Joint Board, but also by some of the workers who registered with the International.

But Few Scab.

The shop was declared on strike by the Joint Board and only ten of the more than 40 workers employed are scabbing today. The registered chairman and ex-chairlady are among those who refused to return to work. Amongst the scabs working in the shop at the present time is one of the former business agents, Greenberg, and Harry Kantor, a member of the present Executive Board of the International local.

At 7:30 this morning the first group of workers were arrested while picketing in front of the shop. The officers of the International together with their committee of strong-arm men pointed out individual workers who were arrested by the 12 policemen and 2 sergeants who were on hand, while the hired gangsters of the International were permitted to remain near the shop. These unwarranted arrests only served to increase the number of pickets. At 8 o'clock another group of workers were arrested. This manoeuvre was repeated at 8:30 again, but the picketing continued.

Names of Pickets.

Those arrested are: Alter Seidler, Barnet Schuchman, Alex Hartenstein, Henry Turk, Harry Cohen, Isidore Weissberg, Isidore Steinzor, Anna Leibowitz, Mollie Karp, Anna Epstein, Sonia Chaikin, Rose Markowitz, Lena Klein, Lillie Perlman, Celia Simirovitch, Sarah Gillis, Irving Sophian, Rose Alfisen, Morris Cohen, Hyman Tarshin, Dave Aber, Alex Ritzen, Samuel Cohen, Sam Huck, Julius Miller, Samuel Chanker, Ray Feinblatt, Joseph Gellis, Charles Gibel, Sam Cohen, Max Tuchman.

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Pittsburgh Coal, Iron Police Arrest Official Of Mine Workers Union

PITTSBURGH, June 1.—P. T. Fagan, president of district No. 5, United Mine Workers, was arrested here today by Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation Police. Charges on which the arrest was made have not been learned.

At the offices of the United Mine Workers it was stated that Fagan was in the vicinity of a building from which men were being sent to the Coverdale mine of the Coal company, and that he had informed the men there was a strike on at the mine.

City Rivers, Bays Unfit for Bathing Health Men Admit

Because the city and state refuse to compel industries to regulate their sewage, the waters of the Hudson, Harlem and East Rivers and on Pelham, Sheepshead and Jamaica Bay are unfit for bathing. Health Commissioner Harris yesterday issued a strict warning against bathing in the disease-laden rivers and bays.

"The East River," he declared, "is filled with disease-breeding stuff from industrial establishments all the way from Red Hook Point to Hell Gate. The East River, as well as the North (Hudson) is poisoned daily by rotten stuff from the wharves and from steamships and other boats.

"Off the Palisades, where hundreds of boys are accustomed to bathe, we have found death-dealing refuse and acids dumped from factories which line the North River shores.

"Pelham Bay is a particularly dangerous spot. When the tide goes out, we find the beaches strewn with the most noxious smelling matter."

Harris refused to explain whether any steps were being planned against the industrial firms polluting New York waters. Health authorities point out that both rivers and all the bays could be made fit for bathing if plants were obliged to take care of their noxious refuse.

The Atlantic shore beaches are relatively "clean" but after storms or when heavy winds blow from the ocean they are strewn with garbage from city refuse scows.

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Tammany is Sore at Cal for Gumming Up Plans for Lindbergh

Indignation reached a boiling point among Democratic politicians in New York City yesterday when they learned that Charles Lindbergh will be brought to Washington before he comes to New York, and they were quick to throw the whole blame on the shoulders of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the former Republican assistant secretary of the Navy.

Roosevelt, they charged, had suggested to influential Washington friends, that Lindbergh be asked to come to Washington. They charged Roosevelt was piqued because of certain plans in connection with the New York reception.

Grover Whalen, chairman of Mayor James J. Walker's committee for reception of distinguished guests, said the change in Lindbergh's destination had "disrupted most of New York's plans."

Mayor is Sore.

Earlier in the day, Mayor Walker had stated that President Coolidge's invitation to Lindbergh, extended by a special committee of cabinet members, to come direct to Washington, was "in contra-distinction to every tradition."

Lindbergh refused \$1,000,000 offered him for a year's work in the films and on the lecture platform, Rene Nacover, theatrical producer, revealed yesterday when he arrived here on the liner Paris. Racoover attempted to open the negotiations with Lindbergh in France and said the flyer turned down his offer without hesitation.

President Coolidge acted upon his own initiative in inviting Lindbergh to re-enter the United States via Washington, it was said at the White House yesterday in reports from New York that democratic city and state officials there were incensed over the nullification of Gotham's ambitious plans for receiving the trans-ocean flyer.

Lower Bronx Hold Two Open Air Mass Meets

An open air meeting will be held at 128th St. and St. Anns Ave. tonight by the lower Bronx branch of the Workers (Communist) Party. Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographers' Union will speak.

A Hands Off China open air meeting will be held Saturday evening at 141st St. and St. Anns Ave.

STANDARD OIL USED KELLOGG TO JAIL ENEMY

Long Arm of Octopus Busy in Mexico

Standard Oil, Department of Justice agents, Mexico and oil mix in a strange fantastic story which culminated yesterday in charges that Cecilio Velasco had been kidnaped. He is the attorney for independent oil companies in the Tampico field which are fighting Standard Oil.

E. Basil O'Connor, partner of Franklin D. Roosevelt, sponsored the charges, which include the flat statement that Standard Oil influenced Secretary of State Kellogg to have Department of Justice agents go to Mexico City to kidnap Velasco, whisk him out of Mexico and place him in a Texas jail.

Independent exploiters are suing Standard Oil in Mexico for \$28,000,000 over land titles, and Velasco had been appointed by Mexican courts to see that Standard did not remove its assets to that value pending the settlement of the suit.

Nevertheless Standard is moving equipment from Tampico to Veracruz, according to O'Connor and in addition has had Velasco kidnaped and jailed.

Injunction Against Painters

Supreme Court Justice Fawcett in Brooklyn yesterday granted three boss painters a temporary injunction to restrain District Council 9 of Manhattan, of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, from calling a strike of workers on jobs of the three boss painters.

The injunction was obtained by Schwartz and Fuller, Elkin and Goldman, and Forman and Minchowsky, all of Manhattan. These three concerns were among the 27 which two months ago obtained a similar injunction from Justice Callaghan restraining District Council 29 of the same union in Brooklyn from calling strikes on their jobs.

The injunctions are effective until June 19. The workers are demanding \$14, a \$2 increase.

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CHARLES A. LINDBERGH

The Village Atheist's Son Makes Good

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Charles August Lindbergh Sr., the father of the New York-Paris flight hero also knew the meaning of courage. In the light of the facts which follow I think that Lindbergh exhibited as fine and as rare a brand of heroism as that shown by his illustrious son.

Consider the older Lindbergh. A first generation Swedish immigrant. In Little Falls, the Lindbergh home, he was known for his radical and atheistic utterances. In spite of this he was elected to congress and remained there from 1907 to 1917.

Then America went to war, and Congressman Lindbergh wrote Why is Your Country at War.

In June 1918 the Chicago staff writer, Arthur M. Evans, wrote of Lindbergh's book: "The reader looks instinctively to see if it bears a German copyright. It doesn't, but it contains many choice morsels of thought that might be gobbled with relish in Potsdam."

In the same month the Tribune special correspondent in Washington telegraphed an attack made by Representative Miller in which Lindbergh was declared "because of the attacks which he made upon the American government a friend of the Kaiser whether he wishes it or not."

Why is Your Country at War contains the political creed of Lindbergh, senior. To publicly state such a creed in 1917 was considered political madness. I quote at random from the book.

"We have been dragged into the war by the intrigue of the speculators."

"The few now desire to cut off every possible avenue of escape from industrial slavery for the masses."

"The trusts are determined to control these problems in their own favor, and use every adroit method to parade the machine office-holders as the only 'true Americans in office.'"

"The system, however, will never be corrected by simply following leaders, for as I have explained, leaders are very valuable to big business, are quickly discovered by big business. Big business can afford and does buy them."

"The real problem is not so much how to end the war. . . as it is how to deal with the problem that causes war, that is, the 'special privilege' system itself."

"Of all cowards, no other is so cowardly as the average politician. . ."

"We must substitute reason for tradition—if we are ever to unshackle ourselves from the arbitrary domination of property privilege over human right."

"Unhesitatingly, I declare it to be the most solemn duty of the state to establish a system to liberate mankind from the existing industrial slavery."

"Are you a farmer—a wage earner—or engaged in any of the occupations required to be filled with industrious men and women in order to fulfill the many necessities of life? If you are—why do you let capital—a product of your toil, sit on the throne of human industry as the master of all—to determine your place in

life and assign you to drudgery, even to war if it chooses."

For writing this book the political powers in Minnesota sealed Lindbergh's doom. He was called "pro-German"—"Hun"—and all the frenzied epithets used during the war period. In Little Falls the Lindberghs were ostracized by the patriotic Little Fallians.

When Lindbergh ran for Governor of Minnesota on the Non-Partisan League ticket the book was widely quoted and used against him to prove his radical and atheistic tendencies.

"Read history," said Lindbergh, "and you will find that everywhere, in all lands, at all times many dignitaries of the church. . . have been on the side of oppression." For this he was called an atheist.

The Hill railroad interests, Pillsbury Flour and the U. S. Steel spent millions to defeat him. In many counties patriotic organizations paraded to the polling places and publically burned League ballots.

And now Charles A. Lindbergh jr. has made good. Today he hobnobs with royalty itself.

The self same forces which united in 1918 to defeat his father today sing praises to the young man.

Politicians of high and low degree bask in the reflected glory of the intrepid aviator.

They forget that during the trying war days young Charles stood loyally by his father all through the slanders of the war mongers. They have forgotten that it requires courage to hold off a howling mob of infuriated jingoists.

Myron T. Herrick, ambassador to France and a member of the Ohio gang, describes young Lindbergh as follows: "Had we searched all America, we could not have found a better type than young Lindbergh to represent the spirit and high purpose of our people. He is the Lincoln type. Who can say more?"

Already Lindbergh's name is being coupled with U. S. Army propaganda. A leaflet has appeared on the streets of New York urging enlistment and bearing Lindbergh's picture on the cover.

Coolidge offered the aviator a naval escort on his return to America and Al Smith awarded him the Medal of Honor.

When he arrives in New York it is safe to say that it will be impossible to see Lindbergh for Tammany politicians.

In the Non-Partisan League states Lindbergh senior is still spoken of with pride by his followers who remember the courageous stand he took in the face of a war-crazed citizenry.

No wonder the controllers of capitalist press are suppressing sympathetic news about the aviator's father. One Chicago daily said that such an article "would not be helpful now."

No wonder the financial pirates of the country who did their best to have the older Lindbergh mobbed don't want the public to know that "the spirit and high purpose of our people, the Lincoln type," is best represented in a profoundly radical family.

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

The preceding instalments in this series listed the 25-odd societies who cash in on the "patriotic impulses" of union-hating corporations and benevolent individuals. The nature of their propaganda against radical and pacifist organizations was also described, together with the sources of their support.

"Professional Patriots" was edited by Norman from material gathered by Sidney Howard, co-author with Robert Dunn of "The Labor Spy," and John Hearley.

VIII.

All these organizations operate from single offices. There are no branch offices, except that of Sentinels of the Republic in Milton, Mass. All the headquarters of those operating nationally are in New York or Washington. None has active local groups, and only occasionally do their chief representatives appear publicly elsewhere than in New York or Washington. They are highly centralized propaganda bureaus, working almost entirely by mail or through the press. This of course does not apply to the purely local organizations, like the Better America Federation, nor to the American Legion and the K.K.K. The Legion and the Klan

depend for their power on a widely distributed membership and intensive local activity, with a national headquarters chiefly as a clearing house. They are therefore stronger in action and weaker in propaganda than their relatives in patriotism in New York and Washington.

Have Small Staffs.

Propaganda work requires only a secretary with some knowledge of newspaper publicity, compilation and printing, and executive ability. Most of the staffs are therefore headed by former newspapermen or publicity agents. The staffs are small—two to ten (except the Better America Federation of Los Angeles with a somewhat larger staff). The business men who give the work its real drive play a larger part than do most officers of volunteer public agencies. Some devote a major part of their time to it, and appear in print as spokesmen far more often than their paid officials. This is the reverse of the custom of most public agencies and indicates the self-interest of the few who run each of them. Many of the less known organizations are one-man affairs, representing only the enthusiasm of a self-appointed patriot.

With these general facts in mind, note what some of the chief organizations say of themselves and their activities, in terms of program or achievement.

(To be continued.)

A Night in Tammany Hall

By JOSEPH VOGEL.

MY father always said I was a dumb lad and a disgrace to the family. And I guess he spoke the truth, because I just can't get on to the run of things. It must be that something is wrong with my brain. I react to a remark or an event by a vacant stare—I can't figure out how one and one are two, to save my neck.

And, so the day before I left my home, back in Montana, my father gave me a long talk and lot of advice. The most important things I wrote down on paper, because my head just can't hold anything for two hours.

"Son," my father said, "the first thing you land in New York, I want you to pay a visit to Tammany Hall. You'll reach there in time for the election campaign, and keep your head about you, 'cause you'll be right in the center of things, the roots of your and my government. Now write this down: 'Join the Democratic party.' Ask anybody around you how to do it and they'll advise you straight."

It took what seemed a couple of ages to get to New York. I never before realized what a big country United States is. And when I landed in the city, I just couldn't breathe. Why, only under the roof of the railroad station there were more people than in our whole county, back in Montana. It made me kind of afraid, considering I'd forgotten all the advice my father gave me, except what I wrote down on paper.

The first thing I did, according to the slip of paper No. 1, was to ask directions to Tammany Hall. The fellow I spoke to laughed at me because I pronounced the name with the accent on the last syllable. Come to think of it, my father always pronounced the name with the accent on the middle syllable.

I can't figure out how I ever got to my destination. When I was a half a block away from the hall, I inquired of a policeman where Tammany Hall was. For a moment I thought he was going to arrest me. He said, "What are ye trying to do, kid me?" Of course, when I explained that I had just landed in New York, he warmed up, and even patted me on the shoulder. "I'd make every foreigner visit Tammany Hall, first thing they came to this country, if I had my way," he said. "It'd learn 'em respect for this country and give 'em a chance to see how things are run. So you want to see an election campaign, eh? I'd like to have a nickel for every dollar spent in elections, and I don't mean maybe." Then he directed me to the place.

When I entered the doorway, I saw the largest stairway I ever came across in my life. Kind of scared me to start walking up the stairs. My father was right after all, I thought. This is a pretty important place. I looked at slip of paper No. 6. It read, "Tammany Hall is the roots of the government." Must be no ordinary place, to have such a large stairway.

A lot of men were standing around, talking and smoking cigars. There didn't seem to be enough people here for a meeting, the kind my father described; so I asked one of the men where I could find the crowd.

"What crowd?" he blurted out at me.

He had me there. I had to walk away and think it over. But after I read a few slips of my advice paper, I saw the answer. I went back to the fellow and said, "I'm looking for the Democratic crowd."

I struck it right then. I guess I'm not so dumb after all. I'll have to write home and tell pa about it.

The fellow told me to keep going up the stairs. Phew! I was too quick in judging the importance of this place. More stairs; and when I went up this flight, there was still another!

But I didn't have time to think of stairs much, because when I went through the open doorway at the top, I saw the grandest sight my eyes ever struck. Such a mass of people, standing and sitting, on the entire main floor, in balconies and on the stage! Flags and pictures and streamers, and a band was playing somewhere behind the scenes. I was just struck dumb.

I managed to squeeze into the crowd so I could get a better view of the stage. Just when I reached a good position, one of the actors stood up besides a table that had a pitcher of water and a couple of glasses on it, and started to speak. Maybe he'll do tricks with the pitcher and glasses, I thought. The people applauded before he began to speak and also after every few of his words. I couldn't hear at all what he said, from where I stood, but I suppose the applause was a kind of formality the audience went through. Since everyone around me was clapping, I joined in also, and . . . gee, it was like being home in Montana again! Once I tried clapping when everyone was quiet—and b'God, the whole audience followed right after me and applauded to beat the band.

Then another of the actors got up to speak, and the audience treated him to the same noise. I began to get somewhat puzzled. Pa, back home, always said my hearing was keener 'n hell, but that it wasn't of no use because I wasn't able to make out anything I heard. Well, here, in Tammany Hall, I with my keen hearing couldn't hear one word out of ten that the actors spoke, and yet everybody around me seemed to know what was being said. Their faces were lit up with interest, and sometimes they started roaring with laughter. My poor head tried to figure out this phenomenon; but I guess pa was right, when he said my head was good for nothing at all except to do the chores. Anyhow, I began to notice that the speakers waved their arms around and moved their fingers and clenched their fists; so I kind of figured that these movements have a special meaning, and those who can't hear can understand what the actor is saying from arm and finger signs.

I felt somebody pushing in back of me. Two fellows, whose clothes looked pretty ragged, took up a position behind me. Each carried a small American flag. Every minute they would start to roar, clap their hands, and wave their flags like mad. And suddenly I was surprised out of my wits. Their breath smelled powerfully of whiskey—and I can recognize that smell a mile away, because pa, back home, had some complaint or other, and used to cure it by drinking whiskey. He said it was all right to use whiskey for medicine during Prohibition, and anytime anybody wanted proof, he showed him the doctor's prescription. My father used to make quite a bit of extra cash by telling the doctor's name to the other sick men thereabouts.

What I couldn't understand was how the two men behind me were able to stay in Tammany Hall, where the laws are made, and escape arrest. Maybe because they carried flags no policeman could touch them. I'll have to remember to write to pa and ask him for an explanation of this puzzling situation.

The next speaker on the stage had a loud voice. I heard almost every word he spoke. My head isn't one for holding a speech, but a few of the words which are familiar to me I can remember. Every few seconds he would say goddam—the next word sounded something like republican, but I won't swear to it. And he surprised me, you can imagine, by using a lot of words pa used to spell off when he got real angry.

After this speaker finished, a band began to play. And once in a while, when a new actor came out on the stage, the band struck up and played, "Hail, hail, the gang's all here," just like back home when the old men got soused—before Prohibition—and sang this ditty every few minutes.

I remembered that once, when pa made a trip to the city for business, he took me to see a circus. I never before saw such a sight—tents, flags, crowds, men, speaking from small stages, dancers, all rush and excitement, and everybody seemed to be having a grand time. Maybe this also is a circus, I wondered; a New York circus. There didn't seem to be any animals around, however. There was a band playing somewhere in another room, and perhaps after the finish of the show in the main room, the audience would get up and march in to see the main performance. I wouldn't swear to it, but during the spells of hand clapping and music I always thought I could hear lions roaring in the next room. Anyhow it was exciting, and I hope I remember a few of the things I saw, so I can write home to pa and tell him about the fine time I had the first night in New York.

About this time of the performance my legs began to get tired from standing. I wondered when the main performance would start, so we could see the animals do their stunts.

Maybe I could go down on the stairs for a while and see what was going on there; but I was too scared to leave, because everybody remained in his place and didn't move. Afterward however there was a decided shifting, some leaving and others coming in, so I gathered up my courage and pushed my way out. I thought that I had better look over my slips of paper, because I didn't know yet where I was going to sleep for the night.

Then I suddenly noticed, according to directions on slip of paper No. 8, that I had forgotten to join the Democratic party. The paper read, "Ask anybody in Tammany Hall for directions; they'll lead you right." So I went over to two fat fellows who were smoking big cigars and talking, and I said, "I want to join the Democratic party."

They stared at me kind of funny, and laughed. "Well, you couldn't do anything better," one of the men said. "What do you want to join the Democratic party for now?"

"Because that's what my father told me to do."

"Well, that's as good a reason as any," said the same man. "How old are you?"

"Twenty-two."

"Hm. Born in New York?"

"No. Come from Montana."

"Hm. That's a long ways off. How long have you been living here?"

At this, both men burst into laughter, so that their cigars shook. "Well, well, and maybe your father wants you to vote next week, heh?"

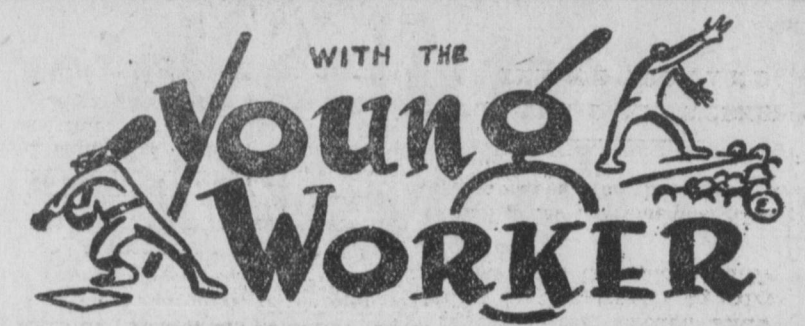
"I don't know as I know how to vote in New York," I answered; "but I've done it in Montana."

The other man spoke for the first time, in a stern voice. "Don't you know the residential requirements for voting, young man?"

I began to call myself a dumb fool. Bet I was mixing things up. Pa didn't say anything about residential requirements.

The man who spoke last—he was smoking the biggest cigar I ever saw; I'll bet it cost at least twenty-five cents—pulled a card out of his pocket and gave it to me. "Come to my office tomorrow morning and I'll fix you up," he said. "You look like a promising lad, and we'll manage it all right, I guess, so you can vote next week. A Democratic vote is not to be thrown away for such a trifling matter as residence." Here he pulled a cigar out of his vest pocket and gave it to me.

I forgot all about the circus upstairs and ran into the street. Everybody was coming out all right. I was going to vote next week and help run the country. And I had one of those big cigars! Pa certainly is a smart man. He knew what he was talking about when he said, "Join the Democrats; they know how to manage everything O. K. They'll do anything for you, even the government."



CHARLES A. LINDBERGH AND THE YOUNG WORKERS

The non-stop flight of young Lindbergh from the shores of the United States to Paris is an outstanding achievement of the times. This only shows further the possibilities of

possibilities for the use of the airplane in the coming world conflict. All attempts will be made through celebrations greeting Lindbergh to boost militarism.



Lindbergh was the son of a valiant fighter for the rights of the farmers in the Northwest. It was during the war especially when the father of Lindbergh carried on this struggle in spite of all the hysteria. Young Lindbergh at that time helped materially in the campaigns conducted by his father. At the present time the actions and conduct of young Lindbergh are an insult to his father's militancy when he has completely flopped over and become a tool of the capitalists and militarists. This very moment he is being feted in grand for his accomplishment. He will be held up as a shining example to all of the American youth, his past will be completely forgotten.

scientific development in the field of transportation and general economic life.

This flight will be utilized by all the forces of reaction to bolster up the military, naval and air forces. They see in this flight the increased

This event should only help to stir us on to renewed activities exposing the role that he will play. Our message to the young workers is:

- 1.—The achievements of the workers belong to the entire working class.
- 2.—Down with Militarism.
- 3.—Fight against a new World War.



Jokila, Famous Finnish Runner to Compete at Labor Sports Meet

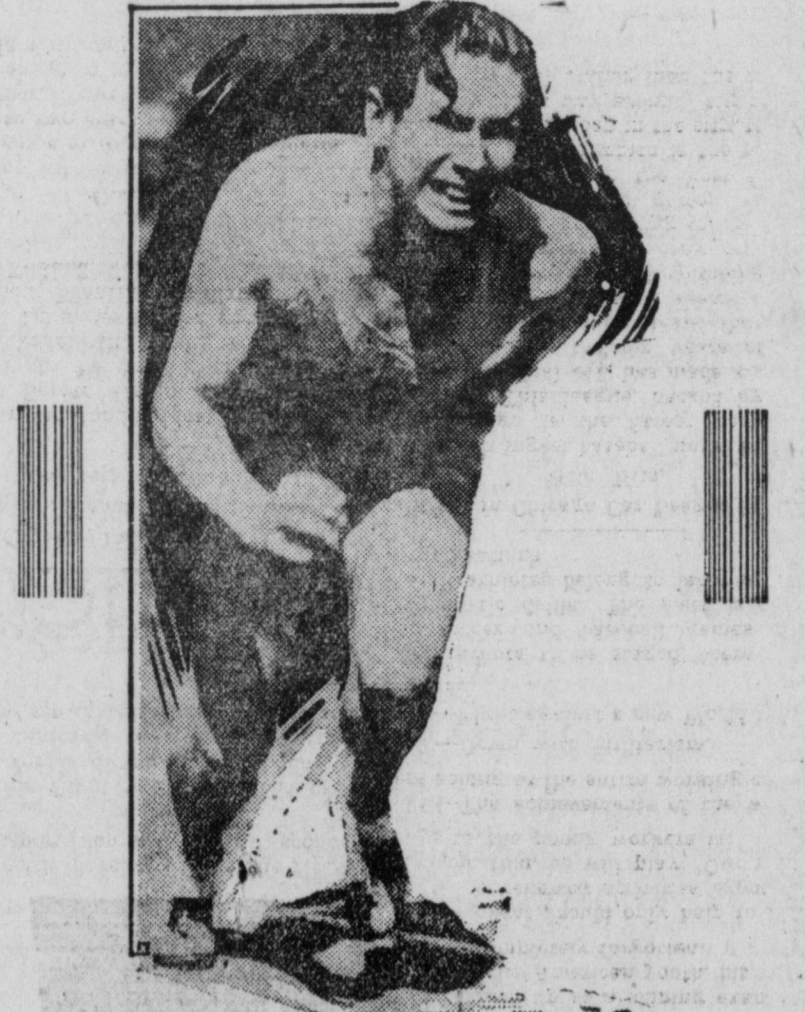
(By the Labor Sports Union).

An outstanding feature of the Labor Sports Union national athletic meet to be held in Electric Park, Waukegan, Ill., on July 30th and 31st, will be an exhibition run by Jokila, famous Finnish long distance runner. In Finland, Jokila is considered the foremost rival of Willie Ritola, altho the two have never run against each other. The Labor Sports Union is in touch with Ritola and is endeavoring to get him to race against Jokila. If these two stars should be brought together, it would probably mean the breaking of records.

field events to be staged, there will be soccer and baseball games and gymnastic drills. The meet is open to all athletes belong to labor sport organizations.

Pitcher in Chicago Car League Stingy With Hits

The strongest baseball union league in Chicago is the Street Carmen's League. This league, backed by the powerful Local 241, has made a great record during the ten years of its existence. In games played thus far this season, the league seems to be top-heavy with good pitching—or with poor batters. At any rate the twirlers have been having things their own way, 2 and 3 hit games being a common thing. In the Post Office Workers' League which is the second strongest union loop in the city, things are the other way around, big scores being the rule rather than the exception.



NON-COMMITTAL CAL

People of the sovereign United States are falling into a grave error by their attitude toward the silence of Cal. A little more thought applied to the responsibilities of this popular president would at once show the tremendous difficulties under which he labors. After all, all great men are misunderstood.

It is remembered that no sooner does a president open his mouth to sigh or to use a toothpick, than the fact is flashed across the continent and printed on the front page of every newspaper with three-inch headlines. Suppose Cal should saunter across the front porch one morning, open his mouth, breath in the fragrance of the wisterias and exclaim, "It certainly is a fine day." The news would appear on the front page of every newspaper in the country that very afternoon. Every patriotic citizen would don his new straw hat before going to work. And then suppose that same afternoon the elements defy the king's words and let down a first-rate shower.

Cal was born and raised on a New England farm, where silence is the law. If Cal's pa said, "You go out now 'n milk the wild cows," Cal said nothing, and obeyed. If he didn't he'd get a crack across the head. According to Hoyle, this complex has been carried by the farmer lad into the presidential chair. When the bosses say, "Cal, send a couple of steel boats down to the Nicaraguan pasture," Cal says nothing and obeys. If he didn't, he'd get a boot in the breeches.

If there were enough straw hat dealers in this country to carry the national vote, it would be different, of course.

Then, a president's words, the few he utters, are of such great moment, that he must be extremely careful. Usually he leaves the job to his right-hand man. Cal employs this method successfully with Kellogg. And Kellogg dotes on the mistaken word. Cal's silence will be pardoned, when

Finally, let us remember that Cal has sausages for breakfast every morning.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

CURRENT EVENTS By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

THERE are many reasons why a worker should die, but there are more why he should live. Those burdened with the slave mind will put up with the terrible monotony and merciless exploitation of a life of wage slavery. Those who have been awakened into class consciousness will join with their comrades to fight against the system that makes slaves of them. Others will escape into the business world if they can. Those who lose faith in the possibility of

the world ever becoming a happy place to sojourn in, on the return journey to the earth out of which we were taken will contemplate suicide and some will do it. Fortunately the latter are not many. We can only express our regret for the sorrow that must have dined on the heart of Franz Bostrom during those last lonely years when hope faded from his vision and his once optimistic soul dried up like the bed of a river that changed its course. He is now at peace and the sordidness of life is behind him.

PARIS TO INDIA, NEW AIR GOAL



With the New York to Paris non-stop air flight a matter of history, French aviators are turning their attention to a longer hop, a flight from Paris to Karachi, India, to establish a new world's record for distance. Pelletier Doisy, noted French flyer, with Conin, his relief pilot and navigator, is planning to hop off on the new attempt soon. Pictured above is the Lorraine plane in which the attempt will be made, and below, Doisy, left, and Conin. The plane carries 5,000 liters of gasoline and is driven by a 650 horsepower motor.