

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

FINAL CITY EDITION

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

Vol. IV. No. 141.

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

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1927

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

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

MASS ARRESTS THREATEN RIGHT TO STRIKE

THIS is not a fish story. It is rumored that General Wood, alias "Ivory Soap," the tuchun of the tobacco, rubber and sugar trusts in the Philippines has been recalled from the islands to make South Dakota safe for Coolidge. In addition to the exploitation of the Filipinos by the American tax masters, Wood's numerous blunders made a bad situation worse and it seems that the administration considered attaching a shiny can to his political tail.

BUT the exigencies of politics modify decisions and the reports now current around Rapid City, South Dakota indicate that the political lobe of the President's brain, calculates on utilizing the former Proctor-Gamble white hope in the task of capturing the electoral vote of South Dakota for Big Chief Still Waters. It should be noted that Wood carried South Dakota in the primaries that preceded the election of Warren Gamaliel Harding. So, canny "Cal" figuring that Leonard might like to take another trip to the Philippines in order to catch a legitimate disease that would enable him to retire without creating the impression that he was kicked in the trousers, may agree to hold Wood's blunders in abeyance in return for the votes he may be able to bring in to the Coolidge net.

NEVERTHELESS we think that Coolidge could win more votes by suggesting a solution of the farmers' ills than by importing a white elephant. A democratic newspaper states that Coolidge's speech to a gathering of South Dakota legislators left the latter cold. Coolidge was of the opinion that there was nothing the matter with the farmer. Something like Woodrow Wilson's analysis of the industrial depression which he declared was "purely psychological." He might as well attribute their troubles to the "sex complex." It would do them as much good.

SO far the three-power naval conference in Geneva has accomplished little beyond shedding light on the keen rivalry that exists between the United States and England. Japan sits back watching every opportunity to extract some advantage from this rivalry. There will be no reduction of armaments as a result of this conference. There will be a new naval armament race between the United States and Great Britain. The admirals of both countries are snarling at each other. This is a prelude to the boom of hostile cannon.

GIANT demonstrations against the anti-trade union bill are taking place in England. Hyde Park was the scene of a lively scrimmage between Fascists and Communists last Sunday. The days of free speech and calm discussion of differences of opinion are passing in England. In those halcyon days of British capitalism this orderly condition (much exaggerated at that) was attributed to the English character. What a calm, cool and collected brute this Briton was? No wonder he could lord it over millions of subject peoples. But now he is getting as excited as a whirling dervish. Simply because he is losing out in the struggle for world markets and threatened with revolution at home and abroad. This refers to the British ruling class which is doomed to go and to the British workingclass which is about to come into its own.

THAT the French government bureaucrats is honeycombed with Fascist-Royalist sympathizers was proved a few days ago when by a clever ruse the Royalist editor Leon Daudet, and an associate were released from prison by confederates. A royalist representing himself as the minister of the interior called the prison commandant on the telephone and ordered the release of the two royalists and a Communist—the latter included to give the order a show of plausibility.

THE ability of the conspirators to use the telephone in the department of the interior and the laxity of the prison commandant in releasing prisoners with a written order to that effect from the competent authority, would indicate a lack of discipline in the French governmental institution that would seem astounding here. There is a suspicion that the prison commandant was in on the plot. He is said to be a royalist sympathizer and embraced either Daudet or his wife when the former was released. Perhaps both.

GENERAL Obregon of Mexico is a candidate for election to the presidency of the republic. The general in his maiden speech for the highest

SIGMAN'S BALLOT OFFER DESCRIBED AS A "GESTURE"

After Expulsion Vote Is Absurd, Says Hyman

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

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

Was Afraid of Members. "In the past, the right wing clique did not want to allow the large locals to have a large representation because that meant the end of their rule. But today, when they do not have to contend with this problem the right wingers can pose as liberals."

"In every local they will have their little clique vote, and no matter which way the 'membership' decides the Sigman clique will have nothing to fear for their power will continue to be secure."

"In this move at the present time the right wing once again shows that they are not sincere. By allowing the 'membership' to decide whether they favor proportional representation or not, the right wing is throwing out another of their bluffs. This will not fool the workers of the trade; they have heard stories of a similar kind many times in the past."

Verdict of Assault Against Cossack in Attack of Meaney's

FLEMINGTON, N. J., June 27.—State trooper Alfred K. Larsen was tonight convicted of atrocious assault in connection with the shooting of James Meaney in the knee just previous to the siege of his farm last December. Beatrice Meaney, a sister, was killed at the same time when 14 troopers and two agents of the "Society for the Prevention of Rucity to Animals" came to serve a warrant on one of the brothers charged with underfeeding his cattle.

COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON OPPRESSED TO OPPOSE NEW WAR

To All Suppressed Peoples! To The Soldiers and Sailors!

Text of the Appeal of the Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

TO THE WORKERS AND PEASANTS OF THE WHOLE WORLD!

COMRADES! Brothers! Crushed and tortured, humanity is still groaning beneath the heaps of ruins of the great imperialist war, whose countless victims still live among us as fearful witnesses of the horror and crime of this war. The new generation has not yet been able to free itself from this terror, and already there is increasing from day to day the bloody menace of a new world war.

In China a vast population of many hundreds millions of slaves is shaking from its neck the pressing yoke of international imperialism. The working and peasant masses who are being stifled under the double oppression of foreign imperialism and the native exploiters are rebelling against the unbounded exploitation under which they suffer. The workers are re-

Central Executive Committee of the Workers Party Issues Call for Five Thousand New Readers of The Daily Worker

The increasing danger of a new World War, the oncoming offensive of the American capitalist class against the labor movement and against the party, make it necessary that the party strengthen and widen its contact with the workers throughout the country. We are entering a period of renewed war preparations, during which the capitalist press will again come out openly as the willing tool of the war mongers. The capitalist offensive against the militant elements in the trade unions and against the party, the first step in the campaign to attack the basic rights of the unions to organize, to picket and to strike, is making full use of the press to prejudice the workers against their most energetic fighters.

In this struggle THE DAILY WORKER is the only daily newspaper in the English language which can be relied upon to bring to the workers the true facts and to indicate the policy to be followed in meeting this onslaught.

For this reason the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party has decided to call upon all the forces in the party as well as the party sympathizers for a drive on a nation-wide scale for Five Thousand additional readers for THE DAILY WORKER. We call upon every party member and every comrade who is with us in this struggle against the imperialists and the reactionaries in the labor movement, to do his bit to increase the influence and power of THE DAILY WORKER, and thus make stronger labor's most militant defense against the onslaught of the combined forces of reaction.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY.

I. L. D. Holds General Meeting Tonight For Discussion of Sacco

A general membership meeting of the New York section of the International Labor Defense will be held tonight, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. The Sacco-Vanzetti campaign will be taken up in great detail. No member of the I. L. D. should be absent from this important meeting.

CITY PAYS I. R. T. PUBLICITY AIMED AT HIGHER FARES

Ivy Lee Says \$212,000 Spent Since 1919

The city treasury pays for the I. R. T. propaganda aimed at higher subway fares.

Ivy Lee, who calls himself a "public relations counsel" (which means a press agent) gets \$12,000 a year from the company.

"Publicity" for the higher fare has already cost \$212,000 since 1919.

All this Lee testified to yesterday during the hearings which Samuel Untermyer is conducting at the offices of the transit commission.

Inspired Seab "Union". He declared that his major services include the editorship of the "Subway Sun", but that he was also responsible for suggesting the Interborough's labor policy, namely the "Brotherhood", the company union.

SOVIET WAR TRIBUNAL OFFICIAL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED BY WHITE

Moscow Workers Make Plans to Celebrate Defense Week on July Tenth

MOSCOW, June 27.—Chairman Orlov, of the War Tribunal of the Moscow Army District, lies dangerously wounded as a result of the resumption of the white guard campaign of assassination. His assailant has been arrested.

The attempt on Orlov's life occurred inside the premises of the tribunal. Although the investigation of the assailant's identity and motives is still going on, it is stated in semi-official circles that the attempted murder is part of the white guardist campaign of murder and arson that is being conducted with the support of the British Tory government.

The secret police throught the Soviet Union are taking precautionary measures. Although the white guards are few in number, they constitute a serious menace, operating as they do in the interests of Great Britain. White spies, in the employ of the British Foreign Office, are said to be stationed in the army and navy.

The murder of Peter Volkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, several weeks ago, by a young White Russian, who admitted that he committed the murder "under orders" was the signal for the renewal of a campaign of murder and arson. That many of the white guards were operating under direct orders from the British Foreign Office was revealed in the confession of Riley, a captured British spy, published soon after the murder of Volkoff.

Other evidence made public since the Volkoff murder showed that white bandits were using territory across the Polish border as a base of operations. That Pilsudski not only knew about bandit raids in the Ukraine, but actually encouraged them, was one of the startling facts brot out by the evidence.

Official Moscow is awaiting the results of investigation of the criminal attack on Orlov.

Preparations are being made here for the celebration of Defense Week, which has been instituted by the Society for the Promotion of Aviation, beginning July 10.

8,000 Klansmen Parade But Rain Stops Formal Dedication of Church

STERLING, Conn., June 27.—As a preliminary to the dedication of a church here more than 8,000 members of the Ku Klux Klan from 10 states marched in a two-mile parade.

The Kluxers were masked and were headed by two bands and a drum corps. The actual dedication was postponed because of pouring rain which began after the parade started.

21 Women Workers Join Summer Study Group

21 garment workers, milliners, waitresses and embroiders are enrolled in the summer school of Barnard College which opened yesterday morning.

For a period of six weeks they will study economics, English composition, literature and general science.

244 PICKETS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY IN DISTRICT YESTERDAY MORNING

Right Wingers Point Out Militant Workers to Police Authorities

District Attorney Pecora Passes the Buck on Jailing of Fur Unionists

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

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

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

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

Those present at the meeting in addition to Mandelbaum were Assistant District Attorney Pecora, Assistant District Attorney Robert McCauley, detailed to Jefferson Market Court, to which the prisoners are taken, Matthew Woll, Hugh Frayne, Edward F. McGrady, Edgar Wallace, national legislative representative of the A. F. of L., and Samuel Markowich, attorney for the International.

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

"The conference was called," said (Continued on Page Five)

Both sides of the contending factions within the Tammany organization are clearly aligned in the Kings County Hospital fracas when Jimmy Walker jumped at what he thought was a fine popular issue to enhance his prestige as a "friend" of the Jews by promising to sit personally on the bench to try the six gentile doctors who indulged in a mild sort of pogrom last Monday by viciously beating up three Jewish internes attached to the Brooklyn hospital.

A city magistrate who was prominently identified with the La Follette campaign, and who particularly asked that his name be withheld said, "Governor Smith has issued orders that all racial and religious questions must not be featured in New York politics. The governor is anxious not to embitter the Klan states. The split delegations from southern states will be very useful in 1928."

Influence of K. K. K. Nathan Sweeder, the attorney for the three Jewish internes, when interviewed yesterday intimated that the Ku Klux Klan and Klan influences have played an important role in fostering the anti-Jewish spirit which has been so noticeable in New York public institutions.

"Do you think that the Klan exercised an influence over the expelled gentile internes which resulted in the so-called hazing?" he was asked.

"While I have my own opinions," he replied, "and they are substantiated by affidavits and competent testimony, I cannot make open accusations until Wednesday at which time all the matter will be laid before Mayor Walker. Certainly it is a question (Continued on Page Five)

RUSH U. S. TROOPS, PLANES, TANKS TO TIENTSIN, PEKING

Try Borodina; Native Taxpayers Strike

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Chiang Kai-shek is reported to have dispatched a note to the Nationalist (Wuhan) government demanding that it disband all labor and peasant unions. Other demands said to be contained in the note call for the dismissal of Soviet advisers and of members of the Chinese (Communist) Party.

That the Nationalist government will accept any of these demands is regarded as extremely unlikely.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker) MOSCOW, June 27.—The dispatch of imperialist troops to north China in preparation for the advance of the Nationalists continues.

Eight hundred American marines, accompanied by tanks and airplanes have been sent to Tientsin from Shanghai, while 350 French troops have left Hongkong for Tientsin.

Two more Japanese transports bearing several hundred Japanese marines have arrived at Tientsin. Tsingtao looks like an armed camp. Forty-two American warships are anchored outside of the port.

Try Mme. Borodin. PEKING, June 27.—The second session in the hearing of Mme. Borodin and three Soviet diplomatic couriers is being held.

The court at first refused to permit the examination of witnesses in whose presence the confiscated diplomatic mail was taken and opened, but after insistent demands of the accused decided to consider the question.

The court refused to comply with the request made by the defence that wires be sent to American schools where Borodina had studied, request (Continued on Page Two)

GOVERNOR WARNS TAMMANY TO BAR 'RACE ISSUE' NOW

Klan Seen as Basis of Kings Hospital Pogrom

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON. Sounds of internecine strife rumbled and echoed down the dingy corridors of Tammany Hall headquarters yesterday. The loyal sons of St. Tammany are doing some soft treading and low talking these days, and all because Mayor Walker pulled a boner by raising a racial question just when Al. Smith wanted all religious issues played with the pianissimo stop pulled all the way out.

Grand Stand Play. Both sides of the contending factions within the Tammany organization are clearly aligned in the Kings County Hospital fracas when Jimmy Walker jumped at what he thought was a fine popular issue to enhance his prestige as a "friend" of the Jews by promising to sit personally on the bench to try the six gentile doctors who indulged in a mild sort of pogrom last Monday by viciously beating up three Jewish internes attached to the Brooklyn hospital.

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Convict Officials of Telegraphone; Bell Co. Hired Them to Sabotage

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Charles D. Rood, president, and Charles A. Ballard, secretary, of the American Telegraphone Company of Springfield, Mass., were held guilty of gross mismanagement of the corporation by justice Frederick L. Siddons in District Supreme Court today.

An audit was ordered preparatory to awarding damages to stockholders, claimed by their attorneys to be between \$100,000,000 and \$185,000,000.

The Telegraphone Company's product is an invention designed to record phone messages when the phone is not answered.

Rood, stockholders' attorneys alleged, sought to wreck the company for the benefit of the Bell Telephone System, a prospective competitor.

WALL STREET AND POPE ENEMIES OF MEXICO--OBREGON

Announces Candidacy for Presidency

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—Announcing his candidacy for the presidency of Mexico, former president Alvaro Obregon, scored Wall Street and the Papacy as the great enemies of the Mexican Republic.

Referring to the recent Indian and clerical revolts, Obregon implied that they were instigated by Wall Street and powerful Catholic organizations. The highest authorities in the Mexican church, Obregon's announcement states, "have openly taken advantage of the international crisis" to repudiate the Mexican Magna Charter, believing that the government would not dare to oppose the church at such a time.

Oil and the Pope. Referring to the recent attempts on the part of Wall Street to instigate and subsidize a revolution in Mexico, General Obregon said:

"We should be extremely cautious with regard to investments which the imperialist interests of Wall Street attempt to make in our territory but give every facility compatible with laws to industrial, commercial and agricultural interests which may wish to come from neighboring countries who will make the truth known among their nationals when the absorbent interests of Wall Street try to twist the truth and provoke conflicts and international crises between the chancelleries of both countries, as had happened on several occasions."

Duke of York Returns From 'Good Will' Cruise For Crumbling Empire

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 27.—The giant battle cruiser Renown, docked at the admiralty jetty here at noon today, bringing to an end the six month's tour of the Duke and Duchess of York, during which they toured Panama, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, Malta, Gibraltar and other empire points.

The object of the cruise was to drum up "good will" for the crumbling British empire.

Natural Gas Utilized.

Gas meters, regulators and other gas equipment for nearly \$250,000 is to be shipped shortly from this country to the Soviet oil cities, Baku and Grozny.

Natural gas which is present in abundance in the Soviet oil fields is beginning to be utilized, for the first time in Russia, for household and refining purposes.

Mexico Will Establish Consulate Offices In Leningrad and Moscow

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—The Mexican government has just announced that it will establish a consulate at Leningrad at once, and probably in Moscow in the very near future. Ignacio Batiza of the foreign office staff has been appointed consul. It is expected that he will start soon.

The relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico have been on an extremely friendly basis. Mme. Alexandra Kollantai was appointed ambassador to Mexico in 1926. She is at present on a visit in the Soviet Union.

BRITISH BREAK TO INCREASE SOVIET TRADING IN U. S.

Economic Plans of Soviet Union Not Hampered

The following statement on American trade with the Soviet Union in the light of the Anglo-Soviet break was issued to the press by Saul G. Bron, Chairman of the Board of the Amtorg Trading Corporation:

"I have received numerous inquiries as to how American-Soviet trade will be affected by the breach in Anglo-Soviet relations. While it is still too early to give any figures in detail, my correspondence of the past few days indicates that there should be a decided gain in Soviet purchases here. U. S. Gets Canada Business.

"Last year Soviet purchases in Great Britain aggregated about \$75,000,000 and in Canada during the current year about \$3,000,000. It is obvious that rearrangements of a business of this volume, under unexpectedly changed conditions, cannot be affected in a few days. I am advised that existing contracts made in both countries will be scrupulously fulfilled as far as the Soviet trading organizations are concerned. The offices of the Soviet trade delegation in Canada have already been closed and the uncompleted commitments have been turned over to Amtorg for completion.

Receiving British Orders.

"We are already receiving tentative orders from Moscow that would ordinarily go to England. The next few months will give an indication of the extent of such diversions. In this connection it is interesting to note that during May Amtorg placed the greatest number of orders in the United States during any month since its organization three years ago. These orders amounted to \$3,500,000. This increase was not influenced by events in England. It is also interesting to note that purchases of American cotton valued at upwards of \$35,000,000 by the All-Russian Textile Syndicate during the past seven months established a new record for that company.

"I am in a position to state authoritatively that the break with England will have no effect on the economic plans for the current year in the Soviet Union. Orders to be placed abroad for industrial expansion will suffer no curtailment. The financial position of the Soviet Union in connection with commitments and trade is well taken care of.

"In accordance with the plans for industrial expansion in the Soviet Union for the coming year, we may expect a considerable increase in Soviet imports and orders abroad. There is every indication that these plans for enlarged foreign trade will be fully carried out. There is also every indication that the break with England will facilitate the effort being made by Soviet industrialists to trade directly with American firms, through the authorized trading companies here, eliminating the European middle-man, and to enter into closer relations with the American technical world.

"To sum up: The secure position in connection with Soviet trade plans for this year, the industrial program for the coming year, the recent increase in orders placed here and the curtailment of trade with Britain, all these show the direction to be taken by Soviet trade with the United States."

Britain Loses Textile Order.

Negotiations regarding purchases of textile equipment for a Soviet cotton mill of 100,000 spindles and 3,500 looms are being conducted in this country.

Practically no equipment for cotton mills was previously purchased in the United States, the bulk of it being obtained in Great Britain.

Exports of textile equipment from England to the U. S. S. R. for 1926 amounted to \$5,922,000 as against \$1,571,000 for 1925 and \$1,057,000 for 1924. Exports to the Soviet Union last year constituted 12.2 per cent of total British exports of textile equipment.

First Russian Paraffin Plant.

The first paraffin plant in the Soviet Union was opened last month at Grozny, one of the Soviet oil centers. Daily output of the plant was estimated at 16 tons of paraffin. The cost of building and equipment amounted to \$1,467,750.

Letter from Tampa Cigarmakers

For its determined fight against the ravages of American imperialism and defense of the economic interests of the working class in the United States, the employes of the Corral Wodiska Cigar Manufacturing concern at Tampa, Florida, have contributed the sum of \$395.34 to the emergency of The DAILY WORKER. The following are the names of the contributors and the amounts donated.

Tampa, Fla. June 27th, 1927.

The Daily Worker
35 First Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Brothers,
Greeting.

In fulfillment of our duty, we deem appropriate to make known to you and those interested, that we the undersigned from the employes of the Corral Wodiska and the Cigar Manufacturers shop, in response to a call issued through the local Cigar Workers Association of Tampa in behalf of that organization to contribute to the DAILY WORKER, which you so well and ably edit, that untold organ of the workers, which you so well and ably edit.

The contribution attained was \$395.34 that for which you will find enclosed.

We will also send the list whereby you can compare the donations made by each shop and also the expenses incurred in this contribution is exclusively from the workers of the cigar industry, we hope for the best success in the near future, and also hope to learn that you have kept your courage and determination in pushing the Daily Worker successfully across until the fight against imperialism has been won by crushing it, and the enslaving of the workers the world over no longer exist.

Yours Fraternally,
Edwin Montano
A. Garcia
J. M. Molino
L. Sanchez

This letter shows a spirit of working class solidarity that should be emulated by the thousands of workers who derive far greater benefits from our paper than the workers in the cigar factories of Florida.

Street Car Strike Looms in Chicago; Labor Bills Loose

By CARL HAESSLER.

A streetcar strike reminiscent of the long summer tieup of 1922 moved nearer when the Chicago Surface Lines refused to consider any wage increase. Vice President Guy Richardson of the lines asserted in a public statement that "these men are now receiving the highest pay and are working under the best conditions of any surface lines motormen or conductors in the world." This is not true, as the maximum for Chicago platform men is 75 cents an hour while Philadelphia's maximum is 77 cents, with a number of privileges not enjoyed by the Chicago traction workers.

The Chicago union demands a 15 cent hourly raise plus insurance. A compromise continuing the present scale but granting the insurance, which is already in force on the elevated lines, may be worked out. In case of a strike the elevated employees, though working for a different company, will quit with the surface men even if their own demands are satisfactorily met.

Printing Lockout Continues.

The printing lockout of 5 unions at the White (Regan) Printing House continues without change. Application for an injunction against every sort of union activity during the lockout has been made by the employer but is still under advisement. The metal polishers and grinders remain on strike at the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.

Labor Bills Doomed.

At Springfield the chances for labor's bills getting through both houses before the Illinois legislature adjourns this month are becoming sligher. The woman's modified 8-hour bill, the anti-yellowdog contract bill and the old age pension bill seem to be doomed, though the 8-hour bill has a little better chance than the rest. On the other hand labor's fight on the perennial state constabulary bill has been successful this session.

Chicago Traction Kings Deny Wage Raise; Men Awaiting Strike Call

CHICAGO, (FP) June 27.—Negotiations for a new contract between the streetcar men's union and the Chicago Surface Lines were broken off when the company refused to consider a wage raise over the present maximum of 75 cents an hour. Strike action will await an interview by International president Mahon of the union with the company.

D'Autremont Brothers Get Life.

SALEM, ORE, June 27.—Atoning for one of the most widely-advertised crimes in American history, three young brothers, Roy, Ray and Hugh d'Autremont, started life sentences in the Oregon Penitentiary today.

The three brothers confessed in Jacksonville, Ore., late yesterday that they had killed four members of the crew of a gold-laden train during an attempted tunnel holdup in the Siskiyou mountains. The confessions ended a four-year campaign by Postal inspectors to bring the bandits to justice. Nearly a million dollars was spent in the search.

Efficiency at Oil Fields Raised.

Measures toward increasing efficiency in the oil industry of the Soviet Union yielded good results. The Aznift Oil Trust of Baku reports that in spite of the greatly increased output during the past three years, the number of men employed at the wells was reduced by 40 per cent. Wages increased during the period 60 per cent. The cost of borings has been decreased from over 50 dollars per foot in 1923 to about 28 dollars in 1925.

Rush U. S. Troops and Planes to Peking

(Continued from Page One)

ing confirmation of Bordonia's maiden name, under which she travelled.

The defence asserted that diplomatic couriers are not liable to the court in question and demanded that the case in question be dropped immediately on formal grounds.

The court decided to refer the question to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

British Mult Taxpayers.

(By Nationalist News Agency.) SHANGHAI, June 27.—The Chinese Rate-Payers' Association of the international settlement has organized a determined strike against taxation without representation, thousands of rate-payers are registering with the association to refuse payment of the two per cent tax increase voted by the foreign rate-payers without Chinese consent.

Quo Tai-Chi has sent a vigorous protest to the consular body pointing out that the increase is illegal under an agreement between the Chinese and the foreigners of long standing. The protest scores the municipal council for not admitting Chinese to membership in the council and for denying to the Chinese people admission to the public parks which are supported largely by Chinese taxes. "The Chinese did not participate in passing the budget and have not been treated as equals by the foreigners," Commissioner Quo declared.

Demand Half Control.

The Chinese are demanding for a half control of the settlement and assert that their demand is reasonable in view of the fact that they pay three-fourths of the settlement taxes. Foreign legal action against the Chinese refusal to pay the increased taxes will not be effective, it is believed, as such action must be taken in the provisional court now under Chinese control.

The Chinese struck against the last tax increase a few years ago and although were ordered to pay by the foreign-dominated mixed court, they refused and as a result the council appointed an advisory board of Chinese members to help settle the matter. An understanding was reached by which it was agreed that no further tax increase would be made without Chinese consent. The advisory board resigned after the May 30, 1925 massacre of the Chinese people by the British police because the board's advice was not considered in settling the trouble. Since then the Chinese have not been represented in the control of the settlement.

The American-owned China Weekly Review editorially advises that the local foreigners announce a program of peaceful co-operation with the Chinese "instead of sitting still, doing nothing, and then yelling for help when we get into trouble."

British Boast Chinese Taxes.

(By Nationalist News Agency.) SHANGHAI, June 27.—Chinese rate-payers who pay three-fourths of the International Settlement taxes held a meeting here and have decided to refuse payment of a two per cent tax increase voted by the foreign rate-payers without the consent of the Chinese. The Chinese rate-payers have issued a statement saying that "no taxation without representation is a principle recognized the world over."

The statement points out that the increase is illegal by the terms of an agreement between the Chinese and the foreigners signed in 1899. The Chinese have suffered much business losses, the statement asserts, because of the barb-wire barricades with which the foreigners surrounded the Settlement, and the foreign police are ineffective in checking the rising crime wave. The statement goes on

Needle Trade Defense

"Prince Igor" at Stadium Concert. The famous ballet master, Alexis Kosloff, late of the "Russian Imperial Ballet," and now of the Ballet Theatre of the Metropolitan Opera House, and his company, have been engaged for the Coney Island Stadium Concert, which will take place July 16th. "Prince Igor" a legend of the first Russian czars, and one of the most beautiful productions of the stage, will be produced by Kosloff and his ballet.

Those who remember the Passaic Strike Concert for which he produced "Scherzade" will surely take advantage of this opportunity to again see Kosloff and his ballet. Tickets for the concert are \$1.00 for general admission and \$2.00 for reserved seats. The proceeds, for the striking furriers. Buy your tickets now and you will help the furriers win their strike and at the same time be assured of a good seat.

Workers' Clubs to Help.

A conference of the New York Workers' Clubs was held in Bath Beach Sunday. Representatives of the Furriers' Relief Committee were present. They reported on the situation pointing out the importance of this fight.

The response was most enthusiastic. After a general discussion the following plans were discussed:

- 1.—Each club is to have a special meeting within a week on this question.
- 2.—The executive committee of each club to meet, not later than Wednesday, June 22nd, and decide upon a contribution of not less than \$200, to be paid out by the treasury. If the club has no funds, the amount decided upon is to be borrowed.
- 3.—All clubs to do intensive work for the Coney Island Stadium Concert.
- 4.—A special "Defense Week" to be arranged by the clubs with special mass meetings to be held in the districts where the clubs are located. Conferences of workers' organizations in the various parts of the city, to be called. This to be developed to a monster entertainment. A special committee consisting of one representative of each club, was elected to make all the necessary arrangements for "Defense Week."

Jewish National Alliance for Defense.

At a meeting of Branch 261, Jewish National Alliance, a committee of three was elected, consisting of Pomorante, Gelfand and Kazan to raise funds for the defense. The branch has already forwarded \$8.00.

For the Striking Furriers.

The furriers' strike has aroused the whole workingclass movement. The attacks of the Sigman-McGrady-Woll gangsters, the wholesale arrest of hundreds of pickets, the murderous attack on Gross, the arrest of Gold and the delegates to the Unity Conference, Monday morning on the picket line has convinced the mass of workers that it rests upon them to supply the money to win the fight. Letters of encouragement with checks for bonds are being received from all over the country. Following are a few of the letters: D. Rothstein of Philadelphia, writes: "Dear Comrade Strikers.—Every day I read of the brave struggle you are carrying on and of the attacks made on you by the police and gangsters, and I am sending you a check for \$10. I hope you will win your fight."

Answer to Bloody Attack on Gross. B. Kanev, Neudorf, Sask., Canada, writes: "Dear Friends:—Enclosed find check for \$10,—my answer to the murderous attempt on the life of Aaron Gross."

A Challenge.

A friend writes that he bought 2 tickets for the Coney Island Stadium Concert, one for himself and the other for his brother, who is a right winger. The brother is hoping that the stadium will be empty on July 16th so he will make it his business to go there and see for himself. The right winger is so sure that he will be right that he promised to buy a "10 Furriers Defense Bond" if the stadium is filled. The outcome still remains to be seen. The furriers' strike fund will do its best to sell the right winger brother a bond. We will win only if the Coney Island stadium is packed on the night of July 16 and this rests with you. You must be the ones to pack the stadium.

Tickets are \$1.00 for general admission, and \$2.00 for reserved seats. Buy them now and avoid standing in line.

Right Wing Clique Calls Meeting of W. C.; Gets Cold Feet.

The so-called propaganda committee of the Sigman Bureau called a conference of Branches 16, 106 and 221 of Paterson, N. J. This Committee hoped to turn the conference into relief for the Sigman clique. But when the conference opened the "propaganda committee" got cold feet and didn't show up. Naturally the meeting proceeded without them and it was decided to send support for the striking furriers, \$51 being immediately collected. This is another example of what the W. C. branches are doing. Those W. C. branches who have not yet responded to the furriers' relief should do so immediately and show their national executive committee how they view the situation.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

207 Pull Down Million a Year as Corporations Clean Up 113 Billions

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Two hundred and seven taxpayers pulled down an income of a million dollars—or more—in 1925, according to statistics made public yesterday by the Internal Revenue Bureau. Corporations raked in a gross income of more than \$113,000,000,000 in 1924.

In 1924 only seventy-five taxpayers reported an income exceeding a million dollars. The exceeding generosity recently accorded to big business thru surtax reductions is regarded as an important reason for the increase of plutocrats with million dollar a year incomes.

NEW MASSES July Issue



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Economic Theory of the Leisure Class

by Nikolai Bukharin

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

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

Another Important Book by Bukharin

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

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COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL CALLS ON OPPRESSED TO OPPOSE NEW WAR

(Continued from Page One)

towns, the financial and commercial magnates, the potentates of heavy industry are trying to save the sources of their shameful profits. To the revolution of the colonial peoples who are demanding the right of self-determination, they are replying with war.

In spite of the antagonistic interests dividing them, the imperialist states are endeavouring to weld their united front against the danger threatening them all—the rise of the colonial peoples. They are striving to throttle the Chinese revolution; their warships encircle China with an iron ring, they are standing ready in the rivers of China to drown the struggle for freedom of the Chinese people in blood. Nanking and other defenceless towns have already been bombarded; everyday the ring of militarist intervention is closed more tightly in order to throttle the Chinese revolution with armed force or by means of the policy of corruption,

the financial blockade and criminal conspiracies.

BUT the fury of the Stock Exchange sharks is mainly directed against the Soviet Union, which stands as a shining example to the suppressed nations and remains the impregnable stronghold of the exploited and oppressed of the whole world. In the night of enslavement of the peoples, the Soviet Union caused to flame up the great light of freedom, not that lying, hypocritical freedom of the so-called democratic states which consists solely in the exploitation of millions of workers, peasants and colonial slaves, but the light of the only true freedom, that freedom which liberates all colonial peoples from every capitalist exploitation.

World imperialism, and in the first place British imperialism can no longer tolerate the existence of the only Workers' and Peasants' Republic, whose example calls unceasingly upon the enslaved peoples likewise to tread the path of their emancipation. Imperialism cannot endure the solidarity of the Soviet Union with the working class of the whole world; it realizes that the rapid progress in the building up of socialism constitutes a plain and palpable lesson against which all calumnies are impotent.

IN order to crush the Chinese revolution, in order to subject the colonies to intensified exploitation, in order to throttle the labor movement, in order to depress wages and to prolong the working day, in order to grind out still larger profits from all those who work and produce, imperialism must overthrow the stronghold of the proletariat, the Workers' State. The reactionary Baldwin government is preparing to make war on the Soviet Union. By means of a series of unheard-of provocations: the raids on the embassy in Peking, on the consulate in Shanghai and on the Trade Delegation in London, the Baldwin government sought to involve the Soviet Union in a war. The Proletarian State, with revolutionary coolness and deliberation, contemptuously avoided the obvious trap laid for it by British imperialism and has clearly shown to the whole world that the Soviet Union is pursuing a peaceful policy; and the Workers' State has thereby compelled British imperialism to unmask itself and to take on itself the responsibility for the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

COMRADES!

This action on the part of Great Britain is a sign of the greatest danger for the working class of the whole world, demanding the mobilization of all its forces against war and in defence of the threatened Proletarian State, which is threatened by the combined forces of world capitalism.

British imperialism has succeeded in the course of the past year, in Locarno, Leghorn and Geneva, in uniting the imperialist states against the Soviet Union. There is no doubt that it will also succeed in obtaining from the reactionary Germany of Hindenburg, in the name of the League of Nations, permission for the free passage of troops and munitions against Russia. By means of persistent labor, British has surrounded the Soviet Union with a ring of vassal states in which military dictatorship and terror against the proletariat and the peasants prevails. Poland and Lithuania, thanks to the coup d'état financed by London—and Roumania by the good services of Mussolini—have governments docile to Chamberlain. At the moment when it broke off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union the British government celebrated its reconciliation with the government of Poincaré-la-guerre. It is true, the united front of the imperialist great Powers is fragile, for Germany and Italy are raising the question of a fresh distribution of the

MOSCOW MOURNS SLAIN ENVOY



Photo shows part of a huge mass meeting held in Red Square, Moscow, to protest the assassination in Warsaw of Comrade Voikoff, Russian envoy to Poland.

The Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan countries are the seats of constant intrigues and jealousies between the robbers who are scrambling for the world. But these antagonistic interests are being pushed into the background. The Italo-Yugoslavian incident showed that Great Britain has succeeded for the time being in smoothing over these squabbles between the capitalist States and uniting these States against the common enemy, against the working class and its proletarian State.

Comrades!

The imperialist States do not think of concealing their war preparations any longer. The League of Nations no longer succeeds in deceiving the peoples. It has kept silent whenever a big imperialist bandit throttled a small nation. Corfu, Morocco, Syria, China, Nicaragua, Abyssinia and Albania are clear proofs of its lying policy, and its imperialist barbarity.

THE Disarmament Conferences of Geneva and Washington did not succeed in concealing the ever greater acceleration of armaments. French imperialism has just passed a new military law which means the complete militarization of the whole people. The factories are working almost exclusively on army orders. The Stahlhelm demonstration in Berlin clearly showed that Germany is reorganizing its military power.

But imperialism cannot prepare for war without taking up the fight against the working class and its organizations. The war on the Soviet Union is a class war, a war against the proletariat. The great imperialist States know that the world proletariat is watching the Russian Revolution, that it will fight against war, that it will not defend the native countries of its exploiters, but the native country of the working class and of the whole world. Imperialism knows that it can again rely on the support of social democracy, just as in the year 1914. But today there exists in every country a Communist Party which will expose the treachery of the Second International and will from the very first day lead the workers, peasants and soldiers into the fight against war and against the capitalist regime which engenders war—a Communist Party which will endeavor with all means to convert the imperialist war into a war against imperialism and the social revolution. For this reason the war preparations are accompanied by a general offensive against the working class and against its class organizations.

THE imperialist vultures wish to bend the working class of all countries beneath the yoke of intensified exploitation; they wish to destroy the workers' organizations in order to throttle their fight against war. The employers' attack on wages and the eight-hour day, and the rationalization of production are accompanied by an offensive of the police and the government against the workers' organizations and the advance-guard of the proletariat. The bill against the trade unions in Great Britain, the great police conspiracy and the arrest of Communist functionaries in France, the review of the fascist forces in Germany, the mass deportations and the fascist trade union monopoly in Italy, the intensified terror and the mass executions of revolutionaries in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria and Lithuania are all part of the war preparations of the imperialists.

At the moment when world imperialism is drawing together its forces against the working class, when it is increasing the exploitation of the peasant masses and of the natives in the colonies and openly preparing for a new war, the leaders of the social democracy are again, as on 4th of August 1914, betraying the interests of the working class and placing themselves in the service of imperialism and of armed reaction. In Great Britain, instead of summoning the masses to the fight in defence of the trade unions, they content themselves with futile Parliamentary skirmishes, which is tantamount to a surrender without a fight. In France, the Socialist Paul Boncour, has drawn up,

along with the General Staff, a military law and is defending it—a law which provides for the mobilization of women and children. In Germany, Breitscheid declared that the Foreign policy of Stresemann is the policy of the German social democracy.

AT the moment when Chamberlain is bringing about the united front of all the capitalist States against the proletarian Russia, the Second International is supporting the action of the reactionary English government with a shameful campaign of lies against the Soviet Union. As in 1914, the role of social democracy consists in driving the working class into war. But today this treachery is even more reprehensible, because the war is directed against the proletarian State, against the Russian revolution and against the Chinese Revolution.

Comrades,

For war among the masses there exists a still greater danger than the open, cynical treachery of the Right social democratic leaders, and that is the deceitful illusion of the pacifism of the Left leaders of social democracy and of the trade unions, who utter high-sounding empty phrases regarding peace and who, instead of mobilizing the working masses to the fight against war, lull them to sleep by doping them with the opium of a sentimental and futile pacifism.

THE capitalist regime necessarily engenders war. Under the capitalist regime there can be no enduring peace. Your fight for peace, for real peace and not for such a hypocritical peace as that of Versailles, can, therefore, only be a fight against that regime, which produces wars and perpetuates, i.e. a revolutionary fight against the capitalist regime itself. The fight for peace which does not lead the masses to the revolutionary fight against the capitalist regime is merely a deceitful illusion only to be followed by a bloody morrow.

Workers, Peasants, Suppressed Peoples!

In view of the daily increasing danger of war you must unite your forces for bitter and ruthless fight against war and against robbers who are preparing for war. You are the strongest, and you will be victorious if you close the united front of all the suppressed against your suppressors.

Rub the sleep from your eyes, overcome faint-heartedness, oppose those who are spreading pessimism in your organizations and undermining your forces! War is at hand! Only by a mass action, by great protest meetings, by powerful demonstrations, by protest strikes, by developing an energetic mass struggle will you frustrate the capitalist offensive and compel the jackals of imperialism to slink away.

DEFEND the Chinese Revolution, prevent the transport of troops and munitions! Build up out of your million-strong army an impregnable barricade in defence of the threatened Russian Revolution!

The imperialists are preparing for war in order to strangle the revolution!

Reply to them by preparing for revolution in order to strangle war and the regime which continually leads to war.

Rally together! Close the ranks in thousands and millions in your revolutionary organizations, in the Communist Parties! Drive from your ranks the social-patriotic leaders who preach sacred unity with the exploiters! Reduce to silence those who wish to lull you with their pacifist piping.

Prepare for great struggles, prepare for victory!

Soldiers, sailors! Sons of workers and peasants, do not forget that you belong to the masses of the workers! Fraternize! When they wish to make you hangmen and betrayers of your class, remember that you have only one flag to defend, the red flag of the international working class.

Toilers and exploited of the whole world! Against the threatening war, for the revolutionary fight! Proletarians of all countries, unite and you will conquer!

The Executive Committee of the Communist International.

RECOMMEND DISMISSAL OF TROTSKY, ZINOVIEV FROM C. E. C. OF ALL UNION COMMUNIST PARTY

MOSCOW, June 27.—Charging the Opposition, headed by Trotsky and Zinoviev, with violating Communist Party discipline, the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission of the All Union Communist Party has adopted a resolution recommending that the joint session of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission consider the expulsion of Comrades Trotsky and Zinoviev from the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

The resolution adopted by the Praesidium of the Central Control Commission follows:

"Beginning with 1923, the Opposition first headed by Trotsky and from 1926 by both Trotsky and Zinoviev, has taken advantage of every difficulty which the Party has faced in its effort to build Socialism to deal a blow at the unity of our Party and its leadership.

Violated Party Discipline.

"It has not hesitated to violate Party discipline. In 1923, at the moment when the Party was struggling against the difficulty caused by the 'discrepancy of the scissors,' Trotsky and the group of forty-six attempted to utilize the difficulties for the purpose of factionalism, making the statement that the country had been brought to the verge of ruin by the Party's policy.

"The Fourteenth Congress of the Communist Party gave a unanimous estimate of the new Opposition's (Zinoviev and others) deviation from Leninist positions: namely, denying the socialistic character of our industry, underestimating the middle peasantry and disregarding the demand for the freedom from factional groupings.

Organized Factional Meetings.

"In the summer of 1926, in its incessant attacks on the Party, the Opposition went so far as to formally shape its factional organization as an illegal organization and even organized mass meetings in the woods (Lashchevitch case).

"Having suffered all-around defeat, thru the political experience of Socialist construction, the Opposition by its actions in 'aviopribor' and 'Red Putilovets' works entered the path of factional sectarianism.

Promised Obedience.

"Following this declaration the Opposition recognized 'its duty to carry thru the Party's decision regarding the inadmissibility of factions.' In this declaration the Opposition recognized as 'especially inadmissible the support in any way of the activities of persons already excluded from the Party and from the Communist International such as Ruth Fischer and Maslov.

"In this declaration the Opposition also stated that 'we consider absolutely binding for us the decisions of the Fourteenth Congress, the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission of the Party and we shall unconditionally submit to them.'

"All of the subsequent activities of the Opposition, since the latter's October declaration, demonstrated that the Opposition, since the sixteenth of October, had looked upon its obligations only as a means of masking preparations for a new attack on the Party.

"Although the Fifteenth Party Congress whose decisions have been approved by the Executive Committee of the Communist International emphatically condemned the Opposition's line as a social democratic deviation, as a right deviation masked by left phraseology, although the Opposition was not backed by a single Party nucleus, it persisted in defending its anti-Bolshevist work and did not cease its factional work.

"Recently a combination of special difficulties in the Soviet Union and the international situation and partial defeats of the Chinese revolution have led the Opposition to concentrate its attack against the Party's international policy (China, Britain).

"In response to the growing danger of a war against the Soviet Union, the Opposition has made statements which have directly undermined the Party's work in the mobilization of the masses for the struggle against the danger of war and the strengthening of the Soviet Union.

"Such a statement as that made by the Opposition, headed by Trotsky and Zinoviev, namely 'if the war actually reaches us, every worker and every agricultural laborer, even the poorest peasant will raise the question: what war is this, by what means will the war be conducted?'

"Such a statement as Trotsky's at the recent session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International: 'The greatest of all dangers is the Party regime' are direct actions on the part of the opposition leaders against the Party and the dictatorship of the Proletariat.

Menshevik Attacks.

"The left pseudo-radical phrases, with which Trotsky vainly attempted to mask at the plenary session of the executive committee of the Communist International his menshevik attacks, were a device on Trotsky's part as the executive committee pointed out in its decision, a means to 'mask in the eyes of Communist workers his own desertion.'

"Trotsky's speech at session executive comintern which the latter characterized as anti-party and a gross factional action, and Zinoviev's speech at the ninth of May, 1927, at nonpartisan meeting containing an appeal to nonpartisans against Party broke all traditions of Bolshevik Party and elementary Party discipline.

"Finally at the session of the Praesidium of the Central Controlling Commission Trotsky produced unprecedented calumnious charges of Bonapartism in the Party.

Although the question regarding the disorganizational action of Zinoviev was submitted by the Central Committee of the Party for the consideration of the Central Controlling Commission, although the Executive Committee of the Comintern condemned Trotsky's speech as openly factional, Trotsky and Zinoviev at the ninth of June, 1927, at the time of the worst attacks of British imperialism against the U. S. S. R. participated in a demonstration organized at station by opposition on the pretext of sending off Smigla.

"At a moment when England was openly preparing for war with the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations and Voikoff's murder as clear evidence that imperialists were passing to terroristic methods in the struggle against U. S. S. R., Trotsky made a speech to demonstrators, in which, together with other members of the opposition, called through factional apparatus, the public which happened to

be at the station, participated. Thereby Trotsky and Zinoviev proved: first that its obligation, which they undertook to observe Party discipline was only a tactical manoeuvre meant to deceive the Party; secondly, that at a moment when the Party's main task is the consolidation of the rear, while the main condition of the consolidation of the rear is the raising of the Party's fighting capacity, the Opposition in the name of its own factional objects, pursuing line that would wreck the Party; third, all this was accompanied by openly anti-party factional work, which has lately reached extraordinary dimensions. Instead of executing their obligations regarding Party discipline undertaken on the 10th of October, what actually took place was the printing and circulation of factional literature, the organization of an open factional declaration of the Eighty-four, containing unprecedented calumniation of Party discipline in our country.

Recommend Dismissal From C. E. C.

"Party for four years showing the greatest tolerance, the greatest patience passed from one warning to Opposition to the next, trying to make the Opposition leaders submit to Party discipline, Trotsky's and Zinoviev's latest actions show that having exhausted all means of warning them, the Party has failed to secure the obedience of the Opposition leaders; that the Opposition leaders grossly and systematically violated Party discipline which is binding for every Party member, whoever he or she may be that the Opposition under the leadership of Oppositional members of the Central Committee developing factional work and undermining Party unity pursuing a line directed towards a split, that the Opposition completely violating its obligations to desist from factional strife.

"All this compels the Praesidium of the Central Controlling Commission of the All-Union Communist Party conforming to the decision of the Tenth Party Congress to submit to the Joint Plenary Session of the Central Committee and Central Controlling Commission, the question of the exclusion of Zinoviev and Trotsky from the membership of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party.

Treaty of Peace and Amity Between Mexico and Turkish Republic

MEXICO CITY, June 27.—The Secretariat of Foreign Relations makes official announcement of the conclusion of a treaty of peace and amity between Mexico and the Republic of Turkey. The treaty provides for diplomatic and consular relations between the two countries.

Doubt is expressed here as to the probability of a resident Mexican Minister being named for Turkey, as Mexico has virtually no economic interests there, and very few residents. It is expected, however, that Turkey will avail herself of the privilege of sending diplomatic and consular representatives to Mexico to protect her more developed commercial and other interests.

To Investigate Miller Case.

An investigation will be conducted today by Chief Magistrate McAdoo on the action of the desk Lieutenant of the Jamaica Police Station in releasing Magistrate Harry Miller and reprimanding the policeman who arrested him for violating the traffic laws last Friday evening.

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How to Help Save the Lives of Sacco and Vanzetti.

There remain but two days before July 1 when Sacco and Vanzetti will be taken to the death-cell.

Governor Fuller has made no public statement as to his intentions and two innocent workmen endure the terrible torture of waiting for release, a new trial or death.

Words are weak weapons with which to attack such studied callousness as the rulers of Massachusetts and their official spokesman display.

It is in the face of the indignation and protest of millions in all lands that this monstrous infamy is inflicted upon Sacco and Vanzetti—two workers whose minds and bodies have already been rent and torn by almost seven years of continual suffering—suffering intensified by the knowledge that they are innocent of the crime for which they were convicted, suffering made more fearful by the knowledge that they were trapped in the web of capitalism's judicial machinery because they are its class enemies.

If the members of their class and ours will think for just one moment of what Sacco and Vanzetti have suffered and are still suffering for the simple reason that they fought the battles of their comrades in the American class struggle, the one-hour protest strike and the series of mass demonstrations arranged for July 7 in New York City will be of such huge proportions that the cowardly hangmen who hold the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti in their hands will be forced to loosen their grip.

To every worker in New York we say that it is a sacred duty to down tools at 4 p. m., no matter what the boss may say or think, and help to swell the protest against the legal torture and murder of two innocent workmen.

A Cheap Coolidge Sneer at Impoverished Farmers.

In his address to the legislature of South Dakota at the state game lodge Saturday the president of the United States metaphorically wrapped the American flag about himself and striking a condescending posture, deliberately insulted the impoverished farmers of the Middle West. In the most cynical manner Coolidge told the farmers that they ought to be well satisfied with their miserable condition even though they cannot dispose of their crops at a price sufficient to cover the cost of raising them.

His speech amounted to impudently informing his hearers that they ought to consider it an honor even to exist under the American flag and that they had no business complaining about their condition. Said the marionette of Wall Street:

Any one who has an occupation or a job under our flag, no matter what that occupation or job may be, in industry, agriculture or commerce, or what his station in life, that person can be assured that he has the best job of that kind of any one on earth. That's what the flag means.

While Coolidge's interpretation applies exactly to the unprincipled flunkeys of Wall Street, whose occupations are the best paying of their kind on earth, the millions of workers and farmers are unable to derive any benefit therefrom. The victims of capitalism enjoy no vicarious prosperity with their exploiters.

His eulogy of farmers in general was the height of arrogance. He compared the hills of his native Vermont with the Black Hills of South Dakota and implied that the contented Vermont farmers ought to be taken for models by the South Dakota farmers.

While the Vermont farmers were indifferent to the Coolidge veto of the McNary-Haughan farm relief bill,—or at least inaudible—the Middle West farmers believed implicitly in the bill. Its economic insufficiency, known to all Communists, is not evident to the farmers. Certainly it was not because of its economic shortcomings that Coolidge vetoed it, but because he thought it would be detrimental to the plunderers of the farmers.

The presence of Coolidge in South Dakota and the spectacle of the so-called radical senator, Norbeck, scrambling upon a seat on the Coolidge bandwagon ought to be convincing evidence that their salvation can never be realized through an alliance with Wall Street's president, but must be sought in an alliance with the exploited industrial workers of the nation, through the medium of a labor party.

"Putting the Weight" on Wood.

Major-General Leonard Wood, governor general of the Philippines, has come thru for Coolidge in South Dakota and no more rumors of his resignation are played up in the press.

Perhaps Wood wants Coolidge for president and volunteered his endorsement but it seems hardly likely that he had to travel to Rapid City from the Philippines in order to make it public.

The incident savors about as strongly of political blackmail as has republican party maneuvering since the good old smelly days when the Ohio gang used to put its feet on the White House table and scatter its cigar ashes all over the rugs.

In the vernacular such practices as have been pulled off in Rapid City recently are called "putting on the weight".

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

From San Quentin Prison.
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:
I have received your letter asking me for my subscription to your paper. For reasons that have not yet been explained inmates of the prison are forbidden to receive THE DAILY WORKER. And that is the reason why I have failed to renew my subscription.
You say that you consider it a real loss in not getting my subscription. And all I have to say that it has been a great loss to me as well as a great disappointment. I am here in San

Quentin for life, and I do not know what day will see me out of here,—if any,—but the day will come when I shall again be able to read the only paper that stands for the working class, and that will be THE DAILY WORKER.
Even the "Nation" is not permitted here. A man in prison cannot write the things that he would like to, but only those things that will pass the censor.
Will close with regrets that I cannot have your paper instead of the ones that are around here.—C. J. J.

Geneva—Another Warning to the American Working Class

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE careful phrasing of the language of traditional diplomacy used by the delegates to the Geneva "disarmament" conference cannot conceal the tremendous struggle for naval supremacy, itself an expression of the struggle for world domination, whose chief center today is the Pacific area.

But if the diplomats (and sometimes the admirals) are careful, the correspondents are not. It is true that they weave into their articles the stereotyped usages by which a mantle of protection is thrown around official spokesmen, but the cold-blooded character of the calculations which precede each official utterance is obvious. For the correspondents are patriots and each does his bit to boost the "game of his imperialist bosses.

AT Geneva the diplomats are gambling with the lives of millions of workers and farmers. With American imperialism playing an aggressive role, the naval strategy of the next war is being worked out.

America and Great Britain are the two main antagonists. Japan is a buffer, an ally, or an enemy, as the bloody game proceeds thru its various stages.
The immediate stake is the power to conquer and rob 400,000,000 Chinese workers and peasants and seize the incalculably valuable natural resources of the nation.

AMERICAN imperialists have not been blind to the fact that China is the richest prize ever glimpsed by the buccaners of the ruling class. Let J. Selwin Tait, Chairman of the board of directors of the Washington and Southern Bank of Washington, D. C., speak for his class:

"...CHINA PRESENTS THE GREATEST INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL OPPORTUNITY NOT ONLY OF THE WORLD TODAY, BUT THE GREATEST WHICH THE WORLD HAS EVER SEEN. With a population of four hundred and fifty millions of people, according to the latest estimate of the Maritime Customs, it has a national debt amounting in round numbers to one dollar per head of its population, or less than one-twentieth proportionately of the debt of her neighbor, Japan. Were China to borrow up to the same figure as Japan, that is, over \$20 per capita, she could add to her debt the unimaginable sum of \$8,550,000,000 (gold), the total of which would suffice to build 170,000 miles of railway at the liberal estimate of \$50,000 gold per mile.

"Some few years ago an investigation of the effect which Chinese railroad development had upon the commercial growth of China showed that between the years 1900 and 1907 an increase of 45 per cent in Chinese railway mileage had brought about an increase in the net imports and exports amounting to 156 per cent during the same period. Suppose we were to extend these figures and estimate the future business of China on the basis of an expenditure on her railways equal to \$20 per capita of her population. Can you form any idea of what volume her business would then be? The result would, it must be confessed, be unintelligible to the ordinary mind if placed in plain figures."

(Quoted by James Dolsen in "The Awakening of China," Emphasis Mine.)
GREAT Britain and Japan have been even more alert since the Russian Revolution rescued that rich country and its people from the clutches of the imperialists and the rivalry for robbery privileges in China has become intense and lies at the base of the struggle for the control of the Pacific. So powerful is the position of American imperialism due to her geographical isolation, her tremendous natural resources and national wealth in general, and the low political development of the American workingclass, coupled with the tremendous efficiency of American industry, that American imperialism appears at Geneva relatively unworried by the woes which beset her rivals.

SO far (June 26) the American delegation has not felt it necessary to make the slightest concession to Great Britain, but has acted in a manner which is little short of openly provocative.
But the uncertainty which characterizes the relations between capitalist states at present and which produces a seemingly endless succession of alignments and re-alignments, maneuvers and counter-maneuvers, is to be seen also in the Geneva discussions.
This uncertainty, however, has nothing to do with the policy of the participating powers toward their own navies and those of their enemies. This policy can be stated briefly as follows:
An unshakable determination to build and maintain as large a navy as is deemed necessary for successful warfare, and finances permit, and to bring the utmost pressure upon the rival powers to force them to maintain a navy inferior to its own.
THIS is the main line of each of the powers at Geneva and if one thing is certain it is that there will be no

deviation from this line except on the surface.
The second consideration which determines the policy of the three powers is the necessity which each feels of appearing in a non-aggressive role and so maneuvering as to place the blame for the continuance of the fight for supremacy upon one or the other, or both, of its rivals.

The confusion which appears in the reports of the attitude of the three powers is really due to the fact that both America and Great Britain are trying either to neutralize Japan or to form some sort of an alliance with her.

WHAT we mean, can be made clear easily. The preliminary reports of the conference pictured Great Britain and Japan as already in agreement. One correspondent even noted the fact that their delegates had monopolized a well-known hotel and hinted at a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance.
It seems that the British delegation itself had some such idea in mind as the opening speech of First Lord of the Admiralty Bridgman was almost in the nature of an ultimatum to the United States. The "safety of the empire" was the high note of the Bridgman statement and The New Times correspondent says that it resulted in a "cold chill" sweeping thru the room—the inference being that the bad Britishers had upset the peaceful plans of the American delegation.

THE doughty Admiral Jones was allowed to reply for America. He spoke very frankly and cited the need of America for the security of trade routes by which such commodities as rubber (of which Great Britain has a practical monopoly and for which America is the greatest market).
The whole tone of this discussion was so sharp that the capitalist press correspondents could not tone it down sufficiently to alter its sinister character.
Then came the British demand for a reconsideration of the decisions of the Washington conference and the harsh and repeated refusal of the American delegates to discuss this question.

JAPAN also made proposals which the American delegation would not accept, but which were not dealt with in the harsh tone reserved for comment upon the British proposals.
Then the difference in the attitude toward Great Britain and Japan became clear with the broaching of the project for an agreement between Japan and America "guaranteeing peace in the Pacific." This coincided with a renewal of the diplomatic denunciation of the British proposal for discussing the question of capital ships (battleships) which the American delegation holds was settled by the Washington conference.

IN all these interchanges of opinion the line of the American delegations is to stress the naval inferiority of America and there can be little doubt that the uncritical reader of Geneva dispatches in the American press will have received the impression that peaceful America, with a navy composed mostly of obsolete ships armed with guns of inferior range, is a lamb among imperialist wolves.
What the exact strength and status of the American navy is, is not known to us. We say so frankly, but we believe that we are no more ignorant on this subject than are the facile capitalist correspondents—and everyone else except the naval experts.

OUR opinion is that the American navy is far from being as weak as the experts say it is, but that it is by no means as invincible as the vociferous patriots proclaim. What ever its strength the events at Geneva clearly indicate that it will be much stronger in the not far distant future.

American imperialism is engaged in a world "peace offensive." It aims to point out first, and has already succeeded, that Great Britain is the chief imperialist rival, second that the British navy is a threat to America, third that the American navy is too weak to "protect" American interests, fourth, that the military spirit of Great Britain is the only obstacle to progressive disarmament and fifth, that in spite of her "peaceful" intentions America must have a substantially larger navy for "defense."

NOWHERE is mentioned the struggle for domination of China except in passing. One Japanese delegate had a moment of complete frankness. Discussing the value of older types of war vessels, the Japanese delegate stated that "they are all right to send to Shanghai," but were unfit for more serious needs.
The more serious needs are those of imperialist warfare—great power against great power—and out of the struggle for world domination now centering around China the world war arises.

"OBSOLETE" war vessels are quite adequate for the purpose of butchering and subduing colonial peoples fighting for liberation. But because these imperialist aggressions are themselves proof of the relentless struggle for markets and sources of raw materials, and serve to intensify imperialist rivalry, America, Great Britain and Japan plan their navies with a view to the conflict with each

other which is inevitable unless imperialism is smashed by the masses in the imperialist nations and their allies, the colonial peoples.
Further proof of the growing tension between America and Great Britain is found in the recent proposal for a "peace pact" between France and America—a proposal which gets joint support from the political rivals, Poincaré and Briand.

This proposal, timed for the Geneva conference, is another blow at Great Britain. That it is anything else but a plan for peace will be apparent with but little consideration. If American imperialism really desires peace for herself and the imperialist world (we consider in this article only the inner-imperialist conflicts and not the general struggle of imperialism against the Soviet Union) the requisite procedure seems quite simple. It would be sufficient for immediate purposes for the two most powerful imperialist nations—American and Great Britain—to sign a treaty against war and agree to move jointly against any other capitalist nation, or nations, which disturbed the peace. The combination of forces would be too powerful for any possible grouping of capitalist nations to challenge. But imperialism is not pacifist and cannot be pacifist.

BUT at Geneva there is no talk, or even rumor of such an alliance. "Peace pacts" with Japan, yes, "peace pacts" with France, yes, with both these nations, yes—these questions are discussed and given wide publicity.
Toward Great Britain there is only hostility at Geneva on the part of the American delegates.
Geneva is a danger signal for the American masses. (It will make no difference if the diplomats find at last some formula which will tone down the atmosphere of hostility. There will still remain the unalterable fact that American and British imperialism face each other across a chasm which will be closed only as they come to grips amid the thunder of guns.)

WE do not intend to give the impression that here and there as their interests dictate there may be temporary understanding and even joint action as at Nanking. But these understandings will arise principally as a result of general imperialist hostility toward the Soviet Union and the points and periods of agreement in inner imperialist politics will become less frequent and of shorter duration.

Already the "big navy" interests of America are gleeful. They foresee a tremendous program of naval building in the near future and the money now used to make refunds on income tax payments can be easily utilized for speedy and powerful cruisers and auxiliary craft. The plutocrats who now receive the big refunds probably will be glad to forego them in return for loud testimonials to their patriotism—and the huge navy which will defend their present holdings and wrest more for them from colonial peoples and imperialist rivals.

The pressure of militarism upon the American masses is bound to increase. American imperialism, in Latin America and in China, has launched its career of conquest. In Geneva it speaks already as the ruler of the world.
Accepting the decision of the last Plenum of the Communist International, the Communist Party of America must make clear the lesson of Geneva to the American working-class and proceed more energetically than ever before to prepare it to put in practice in the most effective way the Leninist slogan of "Fight your own imperialism first!"

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DRAMA

ALEXIS KOSIOFF



Interesting Season of Shaw Plays Here July 13

The Washington Square Players of the New York University are planning a summer season of five Shaw plays beginning July 13, at the University Playhouse, 100 Washington Square. The productions, which are to be staged under the direction of Prof. Randolph Somerville, will include, "Fanny's First Play," "Misalliance," "Getting Married," "You Never Can Tell" and "Candida."

Although Bernard Shaw is rather popular hereabout, the plays chosen above are not often seen in this city. The players are: Elberta Trowbridge, Judith Knight, Mildred Anderson, Margaret Campbell, Kathleen Fitzgerald, Anna Smith-Payne, John Koch, Edward Fitzhugh, Richard Cough and James Kelly.

New York Group to View Mausoleum of Lenin; See Kremlin

For many generations the Kremlin in Moscow has been a spot of foremost interest to the traveler, but now those who come from every corner of the earth to see for themselves the wonders of Soviet Russia are drawn to a spot outside the Kremlin walls, where the body of Lenin rests.

The present mausoleum is only a temporary building of wood but is to be replaced by a stone edifice later. Perhaps then the body will no longer be on view, but at present, those who have obtained special permission may see the remains of the leader of the Russian revolution just as he appeared on the day of his death.

It is a unique privilege which has inspired many thousands of Russian workmen and peasants, and makes a lasting impression on all those who are permitted to enter the little red building which has become world famous. Also within this tomb are the banners of the Communist International and the war banner of the Paris Commune of 1871.

A Rostrum.
From the top of this mausoleum, which is reached by steps on either side, the greatest figures of the Russian revolution have addressed the workers of Moscow and reviewed the important demonstrations and parades in the Red Square.

This mausoleum is but one of the many revolutionary landmarks which will be visited by those who leave with the World Tourists on July 14th for a six weeks' trip to Russia. Arrangements have been made with the USSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries to make excursions to revolutionary museums, where there are the revolutionary papers of all countries and examples of the propaganda which brought about the revolution in Russia, and various interesting objects which bring before the traveler a vivid picture of the years of struggle which produced the present Workers' Republic.

The party going under the management of the World Tourists is limited, and there are only 48 more places vacant. The time is short in which to file an application, so everyone interested should write immediately for a booklet and further information to the World Tourists, Inc., 41 Union Square, New York City.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
The SECOND MAN
GUILD
Thea. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30

The SILVER CORD
John Golden
Thea. W. 58 E. of B'wy. Circle
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 5:15

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

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.20.
Court Theatre, 48 St. E. of B'way. Matinee Wednesday.

B. S. Moss Warner Bros. Present
COLONY "The First Auto"
E'way at 53rd with Barney Oldfield
Continuous on the screen and
Noon to in person
Midnite and New Vitaphone

Broadway Briefs

The Lakewood Players of Skowhegan, Me., presented last night "A Free Soul" a dramatization of Adela Rogers St. John's novel of the same title by Willard Mack. John Cromwell, who intends presenting the drama in the fall in association with William A. Brady, played the leading role.

"Hold 'Em Helen," the new Schvab and Mandel musical show has undergone a change of name. It is now called "Good News" and goes into rehearsal today.

Texas Guinan and her musical show "Padlocks" did not open at the Shubert Theatre last night as announced. The opening date has been set for Tuesday, July 5th, at the same theatre.

The settings of Theatre Guild productions for next season will be done as follows: Lee Simonson will design "Faust" and "Marco Millions"; Joe Mielziner, "The Doctor's Dilemma"; Cleon Throckmorton, "Porgy" and Aline Bernstein, "The Game of Love and Death."

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)
office in the land made a bitter attack on "Wall Street imperialism" and on Rome. He pledges himself to the policies followed by Calles in relation to Wall Street and Rome. The general has his work cut out for him, but as long as he heeds to the line of his speech he will have the support of all radical and progressive elements in the United States.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- C. Pacholok, W. P. Br. Local Utica, from basket party...23.30
- Int. Branch, Muskegon, Mich...13.31
- A. M. Minneapolis, Minn...12.50
- St. Nucleus 8, Sec. 3, Chicago...8.65
- Section 7, N. Y. C...35.00
- H. Harbeiu, Detroit, Mich...5.00
- Street N. 9, Harkabus, Detroit...22.00
- B. Deutch, Detroit, Mich...3.00
- Picnic collection, Detroit, Mich...17.76
- Street N. 1, Seattle, Wash...25.00
- S. Slavic Workers Prog. Club "Milan Glumac", Chicago...10.00
- Roumanian Wks. Club, Chicago...50.00
- Amer. Lithuanian Wks. Lit. Soc., Local 86, Chicago, Ill...5.00
- W. Henshke, Sicklerville, N. J...5.00
- S. Hornick, Box 47, Neffs, O...1.00
- E. Hirschler, Chicago, Ill...2.75
- St. Nucleus, Verona, Pa...20.00
- R. Suikonen, (collected) Maynard, Mass...10.00
- Wm. Long, Wellington, O...1.00
- St. N. 30, Sec. 6, Chicago, Ill...30.00
- S. O. Borsheim, Zahl, N. D...1.00
- H. Davidson, N. 3, Superior, Wisc...17.30
- Jewish Daily Forward, c/o Jas. Fuchs, N. Y. C...5.00
- Novak, San Francisco, Calif...3.00
- C. J. Bryan, Clifton, Arizona...1.00
- H. Cornbluth, Hermosa Bch, Cal. 1.00
- R. Kiessling, Phoenix, Ariz...5.00
- D. Morrison, Phoenix, Ariz...5.00
- S. Pobersky (collected) Duluth,

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Three Valuable Booklets

Everyone of these three should be read by every worker and kept for ready reference on a worker's book-shelf. Take advantage of the lower rate to get all three.

- COMPANY UNIONS by Robt. W. Dunn —25
- CLASS STRUGGLES IN AMERICA by A. M. Simons —10
- THE CLASS STRUGGLE by Karl Kautsky —25

All three for 50 CENTS

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

Manila Stevedores Win Wage Increase Despite American Authorities

MANILA, June 27.—Two thousand striking stevedores won a wage increase of 12 1/2 cents an hour after a twelve-day strike.

Palestinian Scheme May Fizzle Shortly, Delegates Informed

ATLANTIC CITY, June 27.—Frank admissions that the economic situation in Palestine were "grave" were made at the sessions of the convention of the Zionist organization of America being held here.

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

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

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

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

\$50 From Singing Society. The Hungarian Workers' Singing Society sent in \$50 for a bond of the Furriers' Strike Fund and Relief Committee.

Save Sacco, Vanzetti! Strike Thursday, July 7

GIBSON BERATES BRITISH POLICY AT NAVAL CONFAB

Threatens Race for Naval Supremacy

GENEVA, June 27.—Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation at the Geneva naval conference, launched an open attack upon the British proposals today.

In discussing the deadlock which threatens to make a joke out of the international conference called by Coolidge, Gibson said: "Another difficulty of discussing this subject, quite apart from the fact that it is outside what we consider the rules of the conference, is the existence of two British ships of 35,000 tons each, just completed at a moment when Britain considers that the tonnage of future ships should be reduced under 30,000."

The two ships referred to are the Rodney and the Nelson, the most powerful naval vessels ever built, each mounting nine 16-inch guns, all forward and able to fire a salvo while plunging dead ahead in the high seas.

The British declare that they have no intention of scrapping these ships and that any agreement reached must deal with future ships and not present ones. This means that even though Britain did accept the 5-5-3 ratio proposed by the United States it would not scrap any of its many cruisers built since the Washington conference of six years ago.

At a meeting of the Greek fur workers held last week at Bryant Hall, a resolution was adopted that reads in part: "1. We express our loyalty and confidence to our organization and to its present officers who have led us to victory and as testimony of our loyalty we declare that we will not only pay the 10 per cent assessment that our organization has decided to assess its members but we will do our best for the success of our present struggle."

244 Pickets Arrested in Fur Market Yesterday

(Continued from Page One) Pecora, "at the request of Mr. Mandelbaum, attorney for the Joint Board for the purpose of discussing the question of peaceful picketing."

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

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

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

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

Greeks Support Left Wing. At a meeting of the Greek fur workers held last week at Bryant Hall, a resolution was adopted that reads in part: "1. We express our loyalty and confidence to our organization and to its present officers who have led us to victory and as testimony of our loyalty we declare that we will not only pay the 10 per cent assessment that our organization has decided to assess its members but we will do our best for the success of our present struggle."

Volunteers Wanted. Volunteers are asked to come daily to the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee and ask for Lena Chernenko. There is important work to be done.

MILLINERY AND CAP SITUATION TOLD BY T.U.E.L.

The National Committee, Cap and Millinery Section, Trade Union Educational League has issued a statement reviewing the results of the recent convention of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

"The millinery trade is undergoing the same development which all other trades have undergone within the past ten years," the statement says, "the trade is spreading all over the country, Chicago, St. Louis and many other large cities have become important millinery centers. . . . The failure of our International to undertake adequate organization work to bring this influx of workers into its folds and raise their standards to the level of the organized millinery workers in New York who in the past have supplied almost the entire market, has brot about a condition where the workers of New York are faced with the intensive competition from unorganized centers."

Ever More Serious. "The situation in the cap trade is even more serious. Large cap manufacturers are gradually giving up manufacturing and becoming jobbers. The trade in the organized centers is being transferred into the hands of small contractors and to out-of-town, open shops centers, such as New Jersey, etc. On the other hand, in these open shops centers, because of the cheap labor supply, jobbers are beginning to manufacture on a large scale. This condition is resulting in competition against the New York market. The jobbers, who are becoming an ever more important factor in the industry, are thus increasing their profits, and at the same time shirking all responsibility for the conditions of the workers. The development of the jobbing-contracting system, the spreading of the millinery industry, the organization of the unorganized, retaining of union conditions and the struggle for further improvements—all these are problems that are of vital concern to the cap and millinery workers. In fact, they are typical problems of all the needle trades. Large manufacturing concerns are now producing furs, garments, and headgear as well as general women's apparel. Jobbing, contracting and splitting up of the industry into smaller production units are typical in every branch of the needle trades."

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! STRIKE THURSDAY, JULY 7TH.

Food Workers' Meeting Tomorrow. The end of the two months' drive for membership of the Cafeteria and Luncheon Workers' Branch of the Amalgamated Food Workers will be closed by a mass meeting which will be held in the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., on Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Many prominent speakers from the food industry will address the audience. The drive which lasted two months was a success.

CONFERENCE To prepare for The DAILY WORKER midsummer carnival and fair, meets at 108 East 14th Street, Wednesday evening, June 29 at 8 P. M. All Units of the Workers Party, all other working class organizations are urged to have their representatives present ready with full reports as to what they will contribute. Report all proposals to Bert Miller, co DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City. Orchard 1680.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

A. B. C. Class in Coney. Tonight 8:30 p. m., at 2901 W. 29th St., Coney Island, there will be a reading and discussion of A. B. C. of Communism, by Buckharin. Comrade Katz will lead the discussion.

To Members of Section 1. All your units will meet on Wednesday, June 29, 6 p. m. sharp, at your unit regular headquarters.

To Section 1 Speakers. All speakers of Section 1 who can act as chairman at open-air meetings are to report on Thursday, June 30, 7 p. m. to 51 East 10th St., two flights up.

Party Units, Attention! All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in THE DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

Passaic Branch to Have Outing. The Workers Party Branch of Passaic will run a bus ride Sunday, July 3rd to Horse-neck Bridge. It will start 7 p. m. from the Workers Home, 27 Dayton Ave. Tickets one dollar. For children 25 cents.

Talk on British Trade Union Bill. Charles Mitchell will speak on the British Trade Union Bill at the educational meeting of sub-section 3-E, this evening, 6:15 p. m. at 100 West 28th St.

Open Air Meetings Tonight. Rutgers Square; Union Square; and 21st St., and Eighth Ave. Well known speakers will address the meetings. They will all start at 8 p. m.

Section 2 Agitprop and Speakers. All speakers and agitprop directors of Section 2 will meet Thursday evening at 108 East 14th St., room 32.

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GOVERNOR WARNS TAMMANY NOT TO MAKE HOSPITAL ROW A RACE ISSUE

(Continued From Page 1). tion of greater significance than a mere 'boyish hazing affair'."

"Do you think," he was asked, "that the treatment which the Jewish internes received at the hands of the expelled doctors might be characterized by a stronger term than 'hazing'?"

"Certainly," was the reply, "it was, to put it weakly, a mild form of lynching."

Raps Hospital Head. Sweeder refused to comment on the repeated rumors that Gov. Smith had given instructions to Mayor Walker to soft pedal the religious question involved in the "hazing."

He stressed the fact that Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, the superintendent of King's County Hospital, waited a full week before he issued a statement on the outrage in which he rebutted the charges made by Sweeder's clients by adducing a so-called complaint alleged to have been filed by a hospital nurse in which she asserts that Dr. Louis Borow and Dr. Hyman U. Solovay "insulted" her.

Patients Discriminated Against. Rabbi Louis Gross of the Union Temple in Brooklyn, who is playing a prominent part in the investigation of the so-called hazing said he has affidavits from 53 Jews, former patients of the hospital, charging discrimination against them.

"I have definite and specific information," said Rabbi Gross, "regarding conditions in the incurable wards of King's County Hospital which would be heartrending to hear."

He called attention to certain cases in which helpless and desperately sick Jewish workers were deliberately ignored by gentile doctors. He cited one case where a Jewish boy died as a result of such neglect.

Rabbi Gross pointed out that he is not alone in the desire to press the charges against the political medicos who are caring it over the inmates at the King's Hospital. He is the chairman of the 100 rabbis who form

the Jewish investigating committee. "The question is an American one," Rabbi Gross went on to say, "not a Jewish one; we live in America, not Rumania."

A reporter of an evening paper spoke up. "You mean Russia, don't you, rabbi?"

"No," was the retort, "I said Rumania. The day of the pogrom has passed in Russia."

Bird S. Coler, commissioner of public welfare is to make his decision today on the petition of the King's County Hospital Alumni Association that the suspended internes be reinstated and permitted to occupy their rooms in the staff quarters.

Arrangement of the six "hazers" will be held today in the Flatbush Court at 27th St. and Snyder Ave., Brooklyn.

On Wednesday they will appear before Mayor Walker, who in his capacity as chief magistrate, will hear the case.

Labor Organizations To Form New I. L. D. Branch. A mass meeting to form another branch of the International Labor Defense, is being held tonight, at the new cooperative house, at 2700 Bronx Park East, at 8 p. m.

Important Iron Workers' Meeting. A special meeting of the Inside Iron and Bronze Workers' Union will be held this evening at the Rand School, 7 East 15th St. at 8 p. m.

A six-months' report about the union activities will be given. The second and final nominations for all officers of the union will be made. The presence of every member is very urgent.

Branch 454, Workmen's Circle \$200. At a meeting of Workmen's Circle Branch 454, Brother Kaplan made an appeal for the furriers' relief. The branch decided to donate \$200.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER IX. Building the Party.

The process which we name the Americanization of our Party has become recognized as one of our main problems. That is, to orientate our Party upon the realities of the class struggle and adjust our tactics and methods to the conditions presented by these realities. The first step should be to turn our attention much more toward the problems of the American workers and much more to the workers in the shops. Also to draw all of our members into the main stream of the labor movement such as trade unions. This will increase and strengthen our contacts and attract the American born workers to our Party.

Since the war a certain degree of leveling process has taken place in the country, immigration has been considerably curtailed and the most decisive section within the language colonies have become the young foreign parents. The result of which is that the language colonies are brought closer to the questions of the American workers in general and the workingclass as a whole has become more Americanized, more of one compact mass. This situation should be taken advantage of and facilitate the process of Americanizing the movement.

In previous chapters the need of adapting ourselves to the use of the everyday language of the workers has been emphasized. This in itself will naturally become a part of our Americanization process. Many entirely foreign terms should be eliminated from our propaganda vocabulary. Our language press in particular as well as our language fractions must become less foreign in character, which means that while taking up all questions of the international movement, it must be done properly in its relation toward the concrete problems of the American workingclass. Our Party as a whole must then proceed to appropriate the traditions of the American workingclass struggle, make them our own and incorporate them definitely in the Communist movement.

Combine Struggles for Immediate Needs With Ultimate Aims. Our direct approach to the workers naturally goes through the everyday struggles. To establish permanent contact with them and actually win them for our movement, we must fight equally for questions of a penny an hour increase in the shops as for our ultimate aims. We must create the proper combination so that every struggle for partial demands become part of the struggle leading directly toward the achievement of our ultimate aims. We must study the character of workers individually, approach them on their own basis of understanding which we should help to further develop. It is always well for our comrades to know just what points are the best contacts and then proceed from that point to interest the individual workers. We must observe closely how the masses move and react to the class struggle so that our slogans become both practical, concrete and leading toward the achievements of our ultimate aim.

When our Party speaks it must become authoritative to the workers. While we may not face the obstacles so much of the cunning social democratic leaders or trade union bureaucrats among the workers in the shops, since they are not numerous there, we must nevertheless show that we understand practical politics in a Communist sense. We must not only shout about the needs of the workers, but give actual help. Reformist leaders too often win the confidence of the labor workers with their claims of giving practical help.

In applying our campaigns, our slogans should be as simple as possible and so coined that they concentrate on the main outstanding issues. They should not be too advanced, and the fewer the better. Our slogans should be definitely connected with the organization measures taken.

A further problem of winning the American section of the working masses, is to find the correct approach to the Negro workers in the industries, and take up the questions vitally effecting the agricultural workers and small farmers.

While setting forth the immediate issues in these various fields of struggle, the strictest adherence to principle is necessary combined with the maximum contact.

Simplifying Our Tasks. All our methods need simplification. Our approach to the workers must become simplified. Our machinery works in a very cumbersome manner and should operate on a more simplified basis. Too many campaigns initiated simultaneously create confusion. This can be eliminated by concentrating mainly on the outstanding issue at each specific period and engage mainly in the one campaign corresponding with this issue. Such procedure will help to obtain the maximum result of response from our members as well as from the working masses.

When engaging in a campaign, the measures should be worked out not merely for the higher local bodies, but for all the nuclei as well so that our whole machinery gets into motion from top to bottom. It has now become recognized in our Party that we must pay much more attention to the parliamentary elections in the country, nationally, state-wide, and local. The workers do participate in such elections, although not on a class basis and all the issues of the workingclass are intimately bound up with the elections. It is our duty to put these issues on a class basis and utilize them as our approach to the working masses in election campaigns with a view to constantly developing these issues and giving them definite content.

Party Leadership. Our Party is the highest form of proletarian organization. Its leadership must be deliberately trained, beginning from below in the nuclei. We must never conceal our errors, but rather openly discuss them with a view to have them properly rectified. Only in this manner can we develop the discipline of our members as well as the consciousness of Party tasks.

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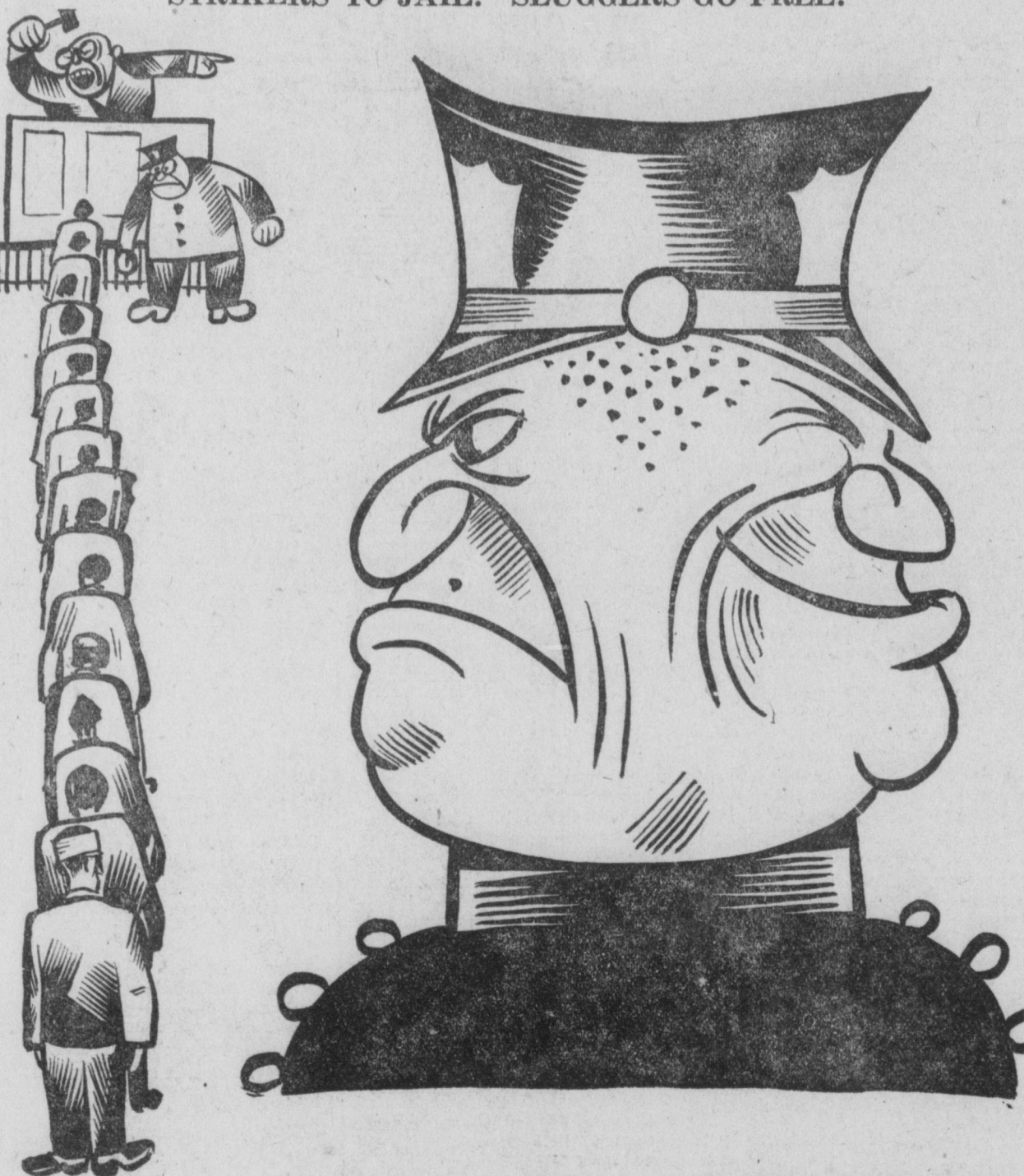
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The Battle in New York Needle Trades

By I. JEROME.
The Proletarian Spirit. I saw this miracle. A hundred workers massed in a hall. Toil-weary men and girls, cloak makers, dress makers, straight from the factories to the meeting. This is the vanguard. The front line of the left wing. Louis Hyman has the floor. General Manager of the Joint Board. His words are few and unorthodox. These are the chosen workers. They do not need propaganda. Gaunt, ungainly, Lincolnlike, he stands before them. He talks intimately, warmly (intimately, warmly he talks to the gatherings of twenty thousand at Madison Square Garden). "I give one hundred dollars." Her voice is low, but firm with conviction. Another girl—two men—three—step forward. There is a rush to the front. The chairman pleads for patience. "Your money will be taken, comrades. Please give us a chance to make the entries." One worker, a bearded cloak-maker brings to the table fifty dollars. "Will you let me bring another fifty tomorrow? I think my wife can raise it somehow." The chairman announces that one comrade has given five hundred dollars. His name cannot be made public as he is a member of a right wing local and he fears reprisals. Some pledge to bring money the following day, two days later, at the end of the week. Three men club together and bring fifty dollars. Who knows how much this means to them. And one brings over his watch: "Here, pawn this." Half an hour has passed. The chairman rises to announce the results. A light of joy is in his eye. The workers wait for the announcement. The room holds its breath. "Over ten thousand dollars!" "Im-possible!" The wonderment is whispered thru the room. Over ten thousand dollars! The workers look at one another. Is it a dream? Joy floods to their eyes. If they were not ashamed, if they could but be little children they would cry. Their glances embrace each other. Is it possible? We?—we gave it? For the first time they behold their seedy clothes, their pinched faces, their poverty. Is it possible? And in my corner I ask—Shall these be conquered?

to!" The collection begins. A girl comes forward—pale, oval-faced, a Daily Worker folded under her arm. "I give one hundred dollars." Her voice is low, but firm with conviction. Another girl—two men—three—step forward. There is a rush to the front. The chairman pleads for patience. "Your money will be taken, comrades. Please give us a chance to make the entries." One worker, a bearded cloak-maker brings to the table fifty dollars. "Will you let me bring another fifty tomorrow? I think my wife can raise it somehow." The chairman announces that one comrade has given five hundred dollars. His name cannot be made public as he is a member of a right wing local and he fears reprisals. Some pledge to bring money the following day, two days later, at the end of the week. Three men club together and bring fifty dollars. Who knows how much this means to them. And one brings over his watch: "Here, pawn this." Half an hour has passed. The chairman rises to announce the results. A light of joy is in his eye. The workers wait for the announcement. The room holds its breath. "Over ten thousand dollars!" "Im-possible!" The wonderment is whispered thru the room. Over ten thousand dollars! The workers look at one another. Is it a dream? Joy floods to their eyes. If they were not ashamed, if they could but be little children they would cry. Their glances embrace each other. Is it possible? We?—we gave it? For the first time they behold their seedy clothes, their pinched faces, their poverty. Is it possible? And in my corner I ask—Shall these be conquered?



Drawing by Jan Matulka in the New Masses.

Labor Faces a Turn in the Road

By BERT MILLER.
"COOLIDGE says flag of America means best job on earth" declares the New York Times. The phrase might well have been uttered by any of the Green, Woll, Lewis outfit now at the head of the American Federation of Labor. This theory of the exalted position of labor in the United States as compared with other nations, the theory of the immunity of the United States from the laws which govern the development of the class struggle elsewhere, has become the basis for a complete class collaboration philosophy, which has been carefully nourished and disseminated by reactionary labor leaders and employers alike. It has been made the basis for the theory that the trade unions are not fighting organizations of the workers but rather in the words of Green, "agencies through which cooperation between unions and management can be realized." The conservative wing of the American labor officialdom has literally swamped the labor movement with this propaganda for the last few years and it has found its concrete expression in arbitration schemes, the B. and O. plan for increasing the productivity of labor and various forms of labor banking and insurance. One cannot doubt but that the material conditions of prosperity in which America found itself during this period, gave an impetus to this propaganda, and that it seriously affected and dulled the militancy and fighting spirit of certain sections of the American working class. Even in our own ranks it gave rise to certain expressions of scepticism and pessimism from those who based their views on "temporary and superficial phenomena."

"zero breezes" approaching. While the development of American capitalism is still distinctly on the upgrade, there are signs of a turn in the road. Recent reports indicate serious declines in the automobile, textile and building industries, which are key factors in the maintenance of the present period of American prosperity. Conditions in Europe, in which American capitalism has become deeply involved are most unsettled and are highly charged with social electricity. Under these changing conditions, it is becoming increasingly evident that the American capitalist class has decided to change its tactics, to drop its honeyed phrases, and come down to business. The following recent events bear out this conclusion: (1) The offensive against the miners' union. (2) The refusal by the Federal Board of Mediation of an increase in wages to conductors and trainmen on fifty-five western railroads. (3) The renewal of the use of injunctions on a broad scale against labor (stone cutters, carmen, needle trades). (4) The proposed attack upon the building trades, now being discussed by the employers in this industry. (5) The dropping of insurance and welfare schemes by a number of employers (American Woolen Co., Morris Packing Co.). (6) The ferocity of the attack against the most militant section of the American labor movement in the needle trades. (7) The pressure being brought to bear upon the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Bank by the Mitten interests. These examples, which can be amplified by others in every section of the country, make it evident that an offensive against the trade unions of this country on a broad and formidable scale, is slowly but surely gathering headway.

RECENT developments tend to indicate that the "honeymoon" period is over, and that the campaign against class collaboration, carried on by the left wing, was fundamentally correct. As far back as January, 1926, Joseph Wild of the Daily News Record let the cat out of the bag when he said, "Inquiry shows that cooperation and profit sharing succeed in good times to some extent but wither under adverse winds." Mr. Wild then quotes W. G. Haber, "The first zero breeze of rigorous times will freeze 90 per cent of these labor idiosyncrasies." American capitalists encouraged the Golden Rule twaddle for a time for a very definite and useful purpose. During the period of expanding and developing prosperity, labor had to be drugged against launching an offensive, against demanding its share in the unusual harvest which American capitalists were reaping. This could be done only by bribing certain key sections of the American working class and by cultivating sedulously the policy of class cooperation. A few crumbs to the railroad workers, the building trades and other highly skilled categories, a few sumptuous love feasts with Woll, Hoover, Jewell, Willard, Hillman, Nash, etc., as the guests and the trick was done. As a result there has been during the last few years almost no serious struggle for increased demands by any section of the American labor movement except that led by the left wing. THE times are changing. The economic weather man predicts some

THIS prospect holds the possibility of deep-going changes in the American labor movement in the not distant future. Labor is facing more and more the question of the defense of its most fundamental and elementary rights to organize, to strike and to picket. In this struggle the honest trade union elements in the American Federation, those who refuse to surrender their basic rights, must either step forward, consolidate their forces, draw in from the ranks of the unorganized new and courageous fighting elements, and build a broad militant left wing, which will hold a real promise for a renaissance of the entire American labor movement, and a period of great development and growth, or they must face the impending danger of the complete wiping-out of the trade unions and the inevitable crushing of labor's standards which will follow. The lines are crystallizing sharply between those who are ready to desert the labor movement and those who are ready to fight for its existence. Boy On Trial For Murder. HACKENSACK, June 27.—James Hoey, 19, of Dumont, N. J., is expected to go on trial here soon for the murder of his friend, Elisha Smith, 19, at the home of Evelyn Silveria, 14, on March 12.

NEW YORK JUSTICE—THE GOD WITH TWO FACES "STRIKERS TO JAIL! SLUGGERS GO FREE!"

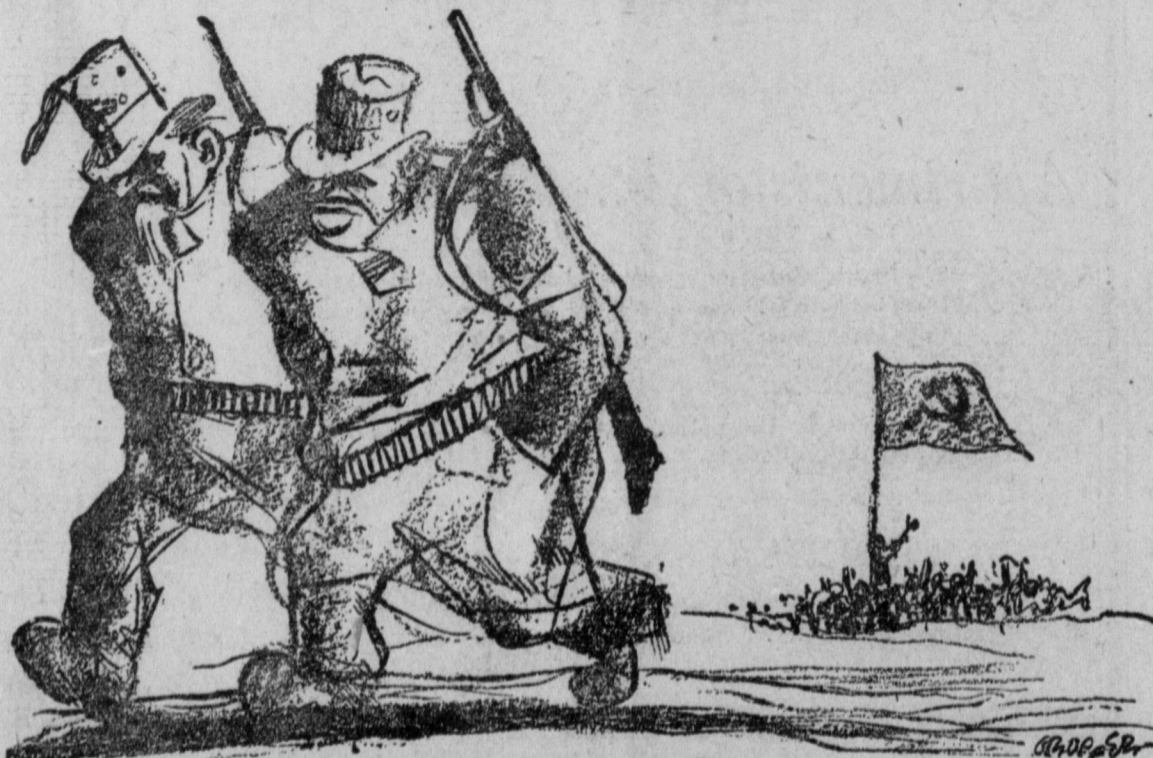
Professional Patriots

(Continued from yesterday)

The close relationship of Fred R. Marvin of the New York Commercial and the American Defense Society to all these army officers may be gathered from Mr. Marvin's series of articles which ran in the Army and Navy Journal in the spring of 1926 (see page 92). Several of them attack the advocates of peace and international good will. All the War Department men use the Marvin material and other rehashed items from the notorious Lusk Report. A typical verbal assault on progressive movements by big army advocates was made in 1925 on the League for Industrial Democracy in the pages of the Bulletin of the 83rd Division of the U. S. Army and in the Quartermaster Review. Other army officers took up the false charges which consisted of "treason" and references to the circulation of a so-called "slacker's oath." When these charges were investigated they were found to have originated with Mr. Marvin who is systematic in his slanderous attacks on the L. I. D. When Mr. Marvin was asked to produce evidence to prove his lying charges he failed as usual to reply. Mr. Norman Thomas, a director of the League, refers to Marvin's statements as "childish and malicious misrepresentations." One of the earlier army officer mix-ups with the peace societies is described by Leonard Cline in "The War on the Peace Seekers" (New Republic, July 2, 1924): "So we arrive at the episode of Brigadier-General Albert J. Bowley. Speaking always with the agreement that his utterances shall not be given to the press, General Bowley has declared that activities of the Soviet Reds have been reflected in such organizations as the Y.W.C.A. (cheers from the business men), that our colleges are teaching our young people pacifism and Communism; that Carrie Chapman Catt and Jane Addams are 'the reddest of the reds.' We have no time, however, to consider more than his speech before the Chamber of Commerce at Columbus, Ohio, on March 7. "As usual, General Bowley exacted the promise that there should be no newspaper account of his talk. But when it was over five of his auditors, outraged, swore to affidavits recounting what he said. He attacked the National Council for Prevention of War, among whose officers are such persons as Mrs. Catt, Miss Addams, President Hibben of Princeton, President Lowell of Harvard, Maude Wood Park, Julia G. Lathrop, William Allen White, Mrs. Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. John A.

Ryan of the Catholic University of America. In particular, he attacked Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary. "He declared, according to the affidavits, that Mr. Libby was educated for the promotion of Communism in Russia or by Russians; that after returning from Russia he taught Communism in Pennsylvania; that he is a Communist; and that he and an associate take turns visiting Russia to get instructions from the Soviet government; that the Council is the tool of the Soviets and its constructive measures are a cloak to hide its sinister designs; that the Council and Mr. Libby want to overthrow our government by violence. "Immediately there was a hue of indignation. General Bowley was asked for proofs. He promised them. Not one so far has he supplied. His very associates have admitted that he went too far, drawing inferences not justifiable from the evidence. Fred R. Marvin, editor of the Searchlight column in the New York Commercial, one of those to whom General Bowley went pleading for help in his predicament, was unable to say more than that 'It is impossible that in his (General Bowley's) address in Columbus he used expressions which, if literally construed, he could not prove; but as to his real purpose no honest citizen can question him.'" The activities of other army professional propagandists is told by Mr. Cline in a subsequent article (New Republic, July 9, 1924), as follows: "There is, for instance, the activity of Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Sheets. We have at hand a copy of a letter sent by Colonel Sheets to Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University of America, who is on the executive board of the National Council for Prevention of War. Dr. Ryan had delivered an address before the convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. Colonel Skeets demanded answers to a list of questions which he imputed to the League and to Dr. Ryan as well as a program of violent communistic doctrines. Religious prejudice was brought out boldly in the letter, which concluded, 'Are you willing to be branded as a self-appointed destroyer of the nation?' Copies of this letter were sent to the press. "And there is the incessant propagandizing of such journals as the Army and Navy Register. An article in the November 10, 1923, issue of this organ declared that \$3,000,000 in gold had been sent into the United States by the 'Communist International.' On the return from Europe of Frederick J. Libby of the National Council for Prevention of War, a campaign to wipe out our army and navy would begin, the article declared, 'so that when the red uprising comes the country will be at its mercy.'" What has been done to counteract these absurd statements from military sources? Mr. Cline reports: (To Be Continued)

"THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW"



The British bloc against the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has failed, at least temporarily, and the war of invasion is postponed for just a little. The vigilance of the Soviet Union is one main reason. Trusted assassins hired by England have been caught.

BOOKS

RED POETS AND BOURGEOIS INTELLECTUALS.

In his review of Lola Ridge's Red Flag Lebarbe seems to me to have misunderstood almost every aspect of Miss Ridge's work in an astonishing manner. He announces with loud and belligerent fanfare that Lola Ridge is a proletarian poet. This original discovery will probably surprise no one more than Miss Ridge herself, who may be delighted to learn that her intellectual, highly stylized, imagistic poetry is full of the heartbeat of the American worker. But in that case, what kind of creature is the American worker?

The fact that Miss Ridge has often drawn her inspiration from the masses and from workingclass history (such as the Russian Revolution) doesn't make her a proletarian poet. In her diction and in the subtleties of her emotional approach she is thoroughly alien to the proletariat. This is not intended as criticism of Miss Ridge. Since poetry in this country is still produced largely by bourgeois intellectuals (exploited workers never get a chance to indulge in such leisure pursuits), it is inevitable that the stamp of a bourgeois psyche should remain more or less intact, no matter how completely individual intellectuals may be in sympathy with the interests of the workingclass. Lola Ridge is a bourgeois intellectual. So is Joe Freeman, who is a thoroughgoing Communist. So is Lebarbe himself. (He showed it in his recent sonnet in THE DAILY WORKER.) So am I and several other persons I could mention who are members of the Workers (Communist) Party. Figure it out for yourself why Carl Sandburg, who is not a Communist, is a better proletarian than Joe Freeman who is; why Theodore Dreiser, who has no real quarrels with the capitalistic system, is a more proletarian novelist than Floyd Dell, who has given some of his best energy to the revolutionary movement.

And Lebarbe's choice for proletarian laurels is strangely awry. For of living American poets Lola Ridge would be one of the most difficult for an American worker to understand. The blue-blooded aristocrat, Amy Lowell, is simple in comparison. And Lebarbe's quotation from "Red flag" proves it. Miss Ridge is one of the most persistent and most intricate of the imagists, and with this she combines an obscure, mystical intensity that places her decidedly among the "difficult" poets. Lebarbe, carried away by the subject matter of some of her poetry and her obvious sympathies, disregards everything else. And for some reason he also seems to feel it necessary to make a hysterical defense of Miss Ridge against imaginary foes. He actually is sore at the fact that critics have praised "Red Flag"!

Lebarbe's review also contains a number of curious irrelevancies. The fact that "Annunciation" speaks of violets and the word 'yclept' is found in "After the Recital" is doubtless very interesting and literary antiquarians of the future may thank him for the information. He might also have mentioned that "Obliteration" speaks of the sea, that the word "appulse" is used as the title of one of the poems, etc., etc.

The poem "Phyllis" is emphatically not reminiscent of T. S. Eliot (another proletarian?). Let Lebarbe read or reread "Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock," "Sweeney among the Nightingales" and "The Waste Land."

The poetry of Lola Ridge has certain very distinguished qualities. But they seem to have escaped Lebarbe in his frantic desire to make a "proletarian" of her at any cost. If Lebarbe thinks I'm all wrong, let him follow his own advice and place "Red Flag" in the hands of a worker of working class origin. And if he wishes, he can choose somebody who happens to be especially sensitive to poetry. Then let him note the reactions, if any. —A. B. MAGIL.

THE SHYLOCK OF THE WORLD.

AMERICA, THE WORLD'S BANKER, by Dr. Max Winkler. Published by the Research Department, Foreign Policy Association, N. Y. \$50.

Dr. Winkler is the Vice-President of Bertron, Grisco & Co., and was formerly the head of the Foreign Bond department of Moody's Investor's Service. While, therefore, we cannot look to him for anything in the way of a social interpretation of the phenomena of financial imperialism, he is nevertheless a first class statistician and has collected a very valuable body of data from which Marxian students can draw deductions of their own.

This pamphlet is the best current study of the manner in which the spiral of American finance is continuing to soar skywards. Exclusive of the ten billion dollars of political or war debts advanced by the American Government to foreign Governments, private American investors, according to the figures compiled by Dr. Winkler, had invested approximately thirteen billion dollars abroad by the end of 1926. This figure is about a billion dollars greater than the estimates of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The suddenness with which Uncle Sam has entered upon the role of the world's Uncle Shylock stands out above everything else in the book. Prior to 1915 foreign borrowings floated in the United States were of relatively no moment. By the end of 1926, foreign private financial investments in this country reached \$12,855,000,000, geographically distributed as follows:

| Region | Amount |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Europe | \$3,596,700,000 |
| Canada | 3,557,600,000 |
| Cuba | 1,508,700,000 |
| Mexico | 1,074,600,000 |
| Central America | 205,200,000 |
| South America | 1,973,300,000 |
| China, Japan and Philippines | 713,500,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 225,000,000 |

Hence, to whatever corner of the earth we may turn we find that American dollars have penetrated it and that foreign workers must sweat out interest and dividends with which to line the golden coffers of American imperialism. "America has loaned money to the Dutch East Indies, Australia, Central America, Cuba, the West Indies; in South America to the governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru and to the provinces and states, departments, cities and municipalities within these countries.

"Today American dollars finance Chilean nitrate producers, Venezuelan oil companies, Sao Paulo coffee growers, Colombian tobacco raisers and Ceara cotton planters. Funds are obtained in the United States for Peruvian sanitation projects and for Brazilian, Chilean and Colombian railroad construction. America supplies capital for Danish banks, Swedish industrial concerns, Norwegian hydro-electric projects, Finnish financial institutions, Czechoslovak equipment and glass companies, Yugoslav railways, Italian public utilities, Spanish telephone enterprises and even Russian mining projects (Harriman manganese concession and Lena goldfields concession)."

The conclusions to be drawn from these facts are quite simple and should be very obvious. The adage is as true as it is ancient that in capitalist society "he who holds the purse strings calls the tune." But of the manner in which American imperialism directs the course of practically all of the western world and of even the major powers Dr. Winkler drops not even a word. This we must conjecture for ourselves or secure from other sources. Secondly, how long can the mad dance keep up?

On this question Dr. Winkler and the Foreign Policy Association throw just a hint. Already the world is finding it difficult to meet the interest and amortization charges which such huge loans involve although, for the time being, "the over-abundance of (American) capital will make it possible for such debtors, as may be in difficulties temporarily, to create new debts to take care of existing obligations (p. 74)." In other words, foreign nations are beginning to borrow from us to pay interest—a situation, as a result of which, "some of the recent offerings do not perhaps constitute high grade investment issues." It goes without saying that the venerable Doctor of Philosophy neglects to add that sections of the Communist International are on the job in all of the countries getting ready to take over and direct the works when the crash occurs.

—JACK HARDY.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY