

SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI! DOWN TOOLS JULY 7 AT 4 P. M. DEMONSTRATE AT UNION SQUARE, COOPER UNION, WEBSTER HALL

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

FLYING across thousands of miles of ocean will soon be as uneventful as the crossing of an ocean liner. Science and human ingenuity and courage are gradually conquering the forces of nature which have been in combat with man since and before the dawn of history. Unfortunately human inventiveness is not always harnessed to constructive work, but to the work of destruction. Airplane feats in these days are chiefly for the purpose of developing the destructive forces of capitalist powers.

THE first that strikes the mind of the militarist, after reading of the achievements of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Levine and Byrd and his comrades is the possibility of dropping bombs from planes on cities, distant thousands of miles. There is not the slightest doubt that such bombings will be feasible within comparatively few years. Instead of utilizing air transport to bring the peoples of the world closer together our ruling classes will use every new improvement in flying machines to make wars more destructive. This is a good argument to give a worker who is opposed to Communism because he believes that it means war.

WHILE American flying machines are romping in the air over two mighty oceans, American admirals are growling across Geneva tables at British admirals. Japanese admirals watch and listen and get a word in, once in a while. The Japanese have not much love for either the British or the Americans. Both have committed hostile acts against them, the British in dropping the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the behest of the Americans and the Americans in passing the anti-Japanese exclusion act.

THE three powers are jockeying for position and as the United States and England are the chief rivals, the wily Japanese statesmen are availing themselves of the opportunity to get something out of the squabble. Nothing will come out of this conference except more warships. The New York World is very anxious to make it appear that progress is being made. The World wants to see a united front of imperialism, this is a real league of nations attitude, a united imperialism would be better able to wage war on the Soviet Union than a divided imperialism. But there is no indication that the imperialists can reach an accord just now. Still it is not wise to lay down any hard and fast rule in this respect. It would create a feeling of false security which would be very dangerous.

IN an interview with an English correspondent a few days ago, Tchitcherin, foreign minister of the U.S.S.R., expressed his conviction that there was little likelihood of peace between his country and Great Britain in the near future. The Briton questioned him about Communist propaganda alleged to have been sent out thru Soviet embassies. Tchitcherin denied the charge, but turned the tables on his interrogator by citing half a dozen instances of where British consuls, ministers and ambassadors organized and financed armed revolts against the Soviet Union.

POLAND is not sincere in its professions of a desire for peace with the U. S. S. R. Tchitcherin said. As proof of this he cited the case of the murderer of the Soviet Minister Volkoff, whose life sentence was commuted by the Polish authorities to 15 years and who is receiving large sums of money in prison from Polish admirers, who honor him for the murder of the Soviet Minister. The Soviet chief stated that the youthful murderer will be a rich man when he is released and this will be an incentive to others to engage in the profitable business of murdering Soviet ambassadors. Poland is not yet ready for a war with the U.S.S.R. But the preparations are going on with feverish speed.

A VERY important conference is taking place in Wall Street these days. The real rulers of the capitalist world are meeting there. They are: the governors of the state banks of Germany, France, England and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. They are expected to discuss a revision of the Dawes Plan, withdrawal

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Flyer Punctures Tire.
HONOLULU, July 3.—While attempting a take-off for the mainland today, Richard Grace, Hollywood stunt flyer, punctured a tire on his tiny monoplane.
Grace is planning a non-stop flight from Honolulu to Santa Monica, Calif.

AMERICAN LABOR AIDS CHINESE TO STRIKE STEAMER

Refuse to Scab on the S. S. "Rotterdam"

By S. A.

A remarkable example of working class solidarity was manifested by a group of marine workers in connection with the attempted replacement by white labor of the Chinese crew which had mutined on the "S. S. Rotterdam" when they found that they were being given a dirty deal by the Holland American Line.

This group of workers, members of the International Seamens Club at 26 South Street, went aboard this scab ship and talked to the men who had been duped into working her under the inducement of far higher rates than the average wage today. This was done while the men of the crew were unaware of the strike situation and in order to break the spirit and militancy of the members of the Dutch Seamens Union who are now on strike in Holland for an increase in wages and the right to stand by the ship and receive wages for working her while in port.

One of the reasons for the mutiny of the Chinese crew was that at the time that they were signed up on the vessel in Rotterdam the ship masters and officers had not told them that there was a strike on board the "S. S. Rotterdam." The Chinese crew besides this infamous move on the part of the Holland American Line had been promised shore leave on arrival in the United States.

Instead of giving them the shore leave promised them by the captain "S. S. Rotterdam" himself, he called upon the immigration authorities and customs officials to prevent them from entering the country.

The Chinese sailors finding themselves denied the right of coming into the land of promise and being quite tired of the filthy quarters and miserable diet of sou beans and rice during the entire trip, armed themselves after dressing in accordance with the best American style and descended the gang plank. In doing this they displayed far more militancy than has been manifested on the waterfront since the eventful strike of 1923.

A terrific struggle took place during which the company officials and immigration authorities called upon the longshoremen at the docks to assist them in quelling this so called "riot."

53 Arrested.

Fifty-three of the Chinese workers were arrested and held in Hoboken for three days, despite the fact that no charges were entered against them.

The crew itself had been originally paid a wage scale amounting to \$6.00 a week in American money. They worked for 12 hours a day and were not paid for one week out of every five that they worked. The pretext for this action on the part of the company officials was the fact that during this last week the "S. S. Rotterdam" was not making profit for the company. In addition the bedding was rarely if ever changed, the food was atrocious and the company was instigating a drive against the Dutch Seamens Union.

Workers Party Holding Important Membership Meet Wednesday Eve.

The District Executive Committee is calling a special Party membership meeting for Wednesday, July 6, 8:00 P. M., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, to discuss the present international situation, particularly:

1. The attack against the Soviet Union and preparation for a campaign for defense of the Soviet Union.
 2. The present situation in China and the prospects for the Chinese revolution.
 3. Immediate danger of war and what our Party can do to counteract it.
- Bring your membership cards with you. All members of the Young Workers League are asked to attend this meeting.

THIS WOULD BE A REAL FOURTH OF JULY



Give Capitalism a Trip to the Stars.

FUR MARKET TO SEE BIG PICKET LINE TOMORROW

A tremendous picketing demonstration is expected to take place tomorrow morning when thousands of strikers will gather in the fur market to demonstrate against the scabs and the right wing International.

The right wing hope that the mass arrests and long time imprisonments would break the fighting spirit of the workers will be smashed after tomorrow's picket line.

Arrangements are being made to appeal the extreme sentences meted out to the fur pickets. The legal papers have already been made out and will be submitted by tomorrow. The attorney for the joint board expects quick action to be taken.

Hyman Melief, father of Oscar and Nathan Melief, active furriers, states that libel proceedings will be taken against the Jewish Daily Forward, right wing organ. It has accused the Melief brothers of being gangsters.

Martin Feldman and many other furriers are contemplating similar action.

The splendid spirit of the fur strikers and their friends is shown by the attitude of the women who were the victims of Magistrate George Ewald's wrath when they came up for sentence.

Thirty-six of them are in jail on Welfare Island serving sentences of five, 10, and—in certain cases—30 days and even six months. Those given five or ten days could come out

Paired \$3 a Week.

The Chinese, in turn, were paid the starvation wages of \$3.00 a week and fed upon the diet mentioned. When the company found that they could not break the militancy of the Chinese firemen and coal passers, they

(Continued on Page Three)

"Red Army Invincible," Declares Rykoff When Addressing Graduates

MOSCOW, July 3.—"The Red Army is invincible," declared A. I. Rykoff, addressing 230 corps commanders graduating from Frunze Military Academy today.

"The Soviet Union is the only country in the world able to count upon the assistance of so many class allies behind the enemies' lines," said Rykoff. "This assistance of our sympathizers means victory in many a war."

Rykoff was referring to the Communist organizations in other countries who would strike and refuse to shoulder arms against the Soviet government.

M. Vorshiloff, speaking after Rykoff, said that the country needs only a short breathing spell of peace, after which the Red Army would be sufficiently powerful to defend itself against any enemies.

if they would pay their fines; but when a representative of the Furriers Joint Board went over Friday afternoon with money to release every woman there, all of them refused to allow the fine to be paid. "We will serve our sentences," they declared. And even the pleas of anxious relatives could not make them change this determination.

Cloakmakers' Meeting Wednesday.
The Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union is arranging a meeting for Wednesday evening at Columbia Hall, 522 Stone St., Brooklyn. Important questions will be taken up. All cloak and dressmakers living in Brooklyn should attend.

SUPREME COURT HAS APPEAL ON MINE INJUNCTION

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(FP)—Yellow dog contracts go before the United States Supreme Court in the appeal of the United Mine Workers from the iron-clad injunctions of 316 southern West Virginia coal operators.

Whether the coal bosses can tie their workers up with individual contracts containing anti-union clauses and then get injunctions to enforce them against union organizers is the big issue in petitions for writs of certiorari to the circuit court of appeals. If acted upon favorably by the Supreme Court, these writs would oblige the circuit court to review errors in its ruling upholding the yellow dog contracts.

Nearly every operator in southern West Virginia joined in the 12 suits instituted to end forever the possibility of organizers legally approaching non-union miners and asking them to join the union or go on strike. The circuit court backed the mine owners against the union by upholding claims that the union is engaged in "restraint of trade" through its wage prices. Using the Sherman anti-trust law to hit at labor, the lower court issued general restraining orders prohibiting any official or member of the United Mine Workers from persuading non-union men to "become members of the union or cease their labor in the production of coal."

Filed July 1, the petitions for the

(Continued on Page Two)

ANTI-IMPERIALIST STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS SWEEP SOUTHERN CHINA; RIGHT WING TERRORISM IN CANTON

2,000 Workers, Students Jailed by Chiang Henchmen in Canton as Revolt Looms

SHANGHAI, July 3.—Anti-British and anti-Japanese strikes and boycotts are sweeping southern China. Steps are being taken in Shanghai for the organization of an anti-British strike to protest against the tax boost authorized by the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is controlled by Englishmen.

Removal Protested



Despite the efforts of the right wing administration, an effective boycott against British goods is taking place in Canton, according to reports received here. Japanese trade also has been hit hard in Fukien and Kwantung provinces as a result of a boycott to protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung.

(Special Cable to Daily Worker).
SHANGHAI, July 3.—The campaign against the imposition of additional taxes by the Shanghai Municipal Council without the consent of the Chinese taxpayers is acquiring political significance. The former fundamental demands of the Nationalist movement are being put forward by the native population.

Agitation placards are posted throughout the city. Protest meetings are being held by various organizations. In view of the unsatisfactory negotiations with the municipal authorities the Committee of Chinese Taxpayers has decided to call a general strike in the native settlement.

Chiang Executes Workers.
General Yang-hu who was recently sent by Chiang Kai-shek for the "pacification" of Chekiang has vainly attempted to crush the labor and peasant movements. Yang-hu has been commissioned by Chiang Kai-shek to execute some "reds" at Ningpo without trial.

2,000 Jailed by Chiang.
CANTON, July 3.—Since the latest coup d'etat by Li Chi-shin, right wing leader, about two thousand workers and students are languishing in jail.

A conference of the Chinese sailors' union, attended by a thousand delegates, discussed the question of a struggle for the restoration of the Chinese sailors' union at Hongkong.

Prosecute Die-Hard Sheet.
(By Nationalist News Agency).
SHANGHAI, July 3.—The foreign die-hard press whose columns reek daily with anti-Chinese propaganda, was thrown into a panic by an announcement by Judge Y. S. Ziar of the Chinese Provisional Court that the British official newspaper, the North China Daily News, will be prosecuted for contempt of court.

Judge Ziar read from that paper editorials calling the court "A mockery," (Continued on Page Two)

20,000 PHILA. WORKERS MEET FOR VANZETTI

Demand Freedom For Two Italians

(Special To The DAILY WORKER).
PHILADELPHIA, July 3.—The largest Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration ever held in America took place here today when more than 20,000 men and women gathered at the Century Centennial grounds to protest against the attempt to execute the two Italian workers.

Starting from Broad and Christian streets in the center of the city over 15,000 people marched to the grounds where the meeting was held. When they arrived, there were over 5,000 workers waiting for the opening of the meeting.

Have Banners.
With scores of banners distributed thruout the assembled workers telling of the attempt to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, the meeting opened under the chairmanship of Dr. Giambaldo.

James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, brought greetings from that organization.

"We know that Sacco and Vanzetti," said Maurer, "are not guilty of murder. The reason that they are today in jail is because they are working class fighters."

Wicks Speaks.
"Today's demonstration," said H. M. Wicks of The DAILY WORKER, "is the biggest ever held in America. It shows that the working class of this country will not allow the rulers of this land to take from us our fellow fighters."

Other speakers included Juliet Stuart Poyntz and Joseph Magliacano. Yesterday afternoon an airplane flew over the city distributing 150,000 leaflets telling of this afternoon's demonstration which was held by a committee representing 160 organizations.

Reports from the various Sacco-Vanzetti committees thruout the country confirm the fear that the removal of the two Italian workers from Dedham jail to the penitentiary in the close proximity of the death-house is a move that should be met with spirited and forceful demands on the part of organized labor for the immediate release of the railroad radicals.

Rabbi Charges Race Discrimination at Kings County Quiz

Mayor Walker continued his "investigation" yesterday into the charges of religious and racial discrimination which exist in the King's County Hospital and which resulted in a lynching party being staged at the hospital two weeks ago last Monday.

The hearing failed to produce any evidence other than that which has been in circulation since the six gentile internes who took part in the "hazing" were expelled from the Brooklyn institution.

Cruelty, Anti-Semitism.
Rabbi Louis Gross, of Union Temple, Brooklyn, chairman of the committee of 100 rabbis who have conducted a sectarian investigation into the conditions at the hospital as they affect their co-religionists, took the stand and adduced evidence to show that cruelty, marked anti-Semitism and contempt for Jewish patients were practiced at the King's County Hospital. The rabbi offered affidavits to substantiate his testimony.

Everything is being done by the mayor to turn his investigation into a political weapon for the ousting of Commissioner Coler from his post as head of the department of Public Welfare. He has taken sides with Dr. Mortimer D. Jones, superintendent of the hospital, who admitted on the stand Wednesday that he voted in favor of a ruling that kept Jewish applicants for internships out of the city hospital.

The Daily Worker Needs Your Support NOW! Will YOU Do Your Share?

The DAILY WORKER, four members of its staff, Bittelman, Dunne, Engdahl and Miller, and two contributors, Gordan and Kalar, have been indicted by a federal grand jury.

The DAILY WORKER is threatened with the loss of its mailing privileges and the indicted members of the staff, and the contributors can be given a maximum penalty of 12 years in prison or a fine of \$20,000, or both.

Back of the attack on The DAILY WORKER are various professional "patriotic" societies, open shop capitalist organizations like the National Civic Federation and reactionary union officials who belong to such organizations and hate the Worker because of its uncompromising advocacy of honest and militant trade unionism.

The attack on The DAILY WORKER is not something separate and apart from the drive to crush the United Mine Workers of America, the announcement that the 10-hour day must become the regular working period, made by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio, the refusal to grant a wage increase to the trainmen and conductors on 55 western railroads, of conquest of Nicaragua, the continual threats against the Mexican people, the bombardment of Nanking by American and British warships and the propaganda for a huge navy and outright militarism which is sweeping over the country like a poisonous tidal wave.

The only daily paper in the United States which fights the battles of the working class on all fronts without asking quarter from any section of the capitalist class or its hangers-on, The DAILY WORKER naturally becomes the target of attack.

The DAILY WORKER gets its support only from the militant section of the American workers. Since January 13, 1924, this support has enabled it to carry on the struggle for organization of the unorganized, a labor party, honest and effective trade unionism—based on the needs of the American labor movement.

Only a continuation of this support, and its increase in volume to meet this new emergency, can keep The DAILY WORKER on the firing line.

Money is needed, new readers are needed. This is the only effective way to answer the challenge of reaction and to keep the voice of the only national labor daily from being silenced.

Will you do your share—NOW?
EDITORIAL AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES OF THE DAILY WORKER.

Alteration Workers In Plumbing Trade Organize Committee

A committee to organize the alteration plumbers was formed at a meeting held Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave. Seventy-five workers joined at this meeting.

Plans were laid for an organization drive, including the issuing of leaflets to the trade. It was pointed out at the meeting that the United Association of Plumbers and Helpers has jurisdiction over the plumbing industry and an attempt will be made to become connected with that organization.

It was said that of the 15,000 plumber workers in the city, only 5,000 are organized in the union. The 5,000 helpers and 5,000 alteration workers not being connected.

The next meeting of the alteration organization committee will take place next Thursday evening at the Labor Temple.

Fake Parson Arrested After Marrying 1,000
ELKTON, Md., July 3.—For performing more than 1,000 marriages, although he was not an ordained minister, the Rev. Richard T. Westren was brought before a police magistrate here yesterday and freed upon his own recognizance pending his trial next week.

Government Workers To Demand 39-Hour Week at Convention

By HARVEY O'CONNOR
WASHINGTON, (FP) July 3.—Government workers will show the rest of the labor movement a new goal in the shorter work week when they meet in convention at San Antonio, Texas in September. That goal will be the 39-hour week, according to Luther Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees.

The San Antonio convention is expected to put the formal seal of approval on the union's campaign to establish the Saturday half-holiday in all federal departments except the post office, which is under the jurisdiction of other unions. The proposal will be whipped into legal form and presented to congress when it convenes in regular session in December.

Strong Union.
"We are working toward the goal of the American labor movement in seeking the shorter work week," Steward explained. "That has been the main struggle of the Federal Employees ever since their organization."

"This year for the first time, government workers in Washington have obtained the Saturday half-holiday for four months, instead of three. With the seven-hour day, that means we have the 39-hour week in the summer months from June 1 to September 30. The next step for the union is to win the Saturday half holiday the year round."

"When we attain that, it will be a beacon to all clerical workers in the country, showing them the value of union organization."

In the meantime the union has a stiff fight on its hands in enforcing the equal work-equal pay clause of the Sterling-Leibach Act reclassifying federal employes. This act, passed in 1923, was hailed as a great victory for the principle that women should receive the same pay as men for the same sort of work.

Equal Pay For Equal Work.
But Coolidge, unwilling to admit the force of the equal rights victory when it came to giving the government's women workers hard-earned wage increases, ignored the Sterling-Leibach Act by packing the personnel classification board, in charge of its administration, with enemies of the law. Now the Federal Employees Union, tired of appealing to the board for justice for 200 women in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving who have been consistently denied men's wages for the same sort of work, will appeal to congress this winter to set up new administrative machinery out of reach of the Coolidge appointive power.

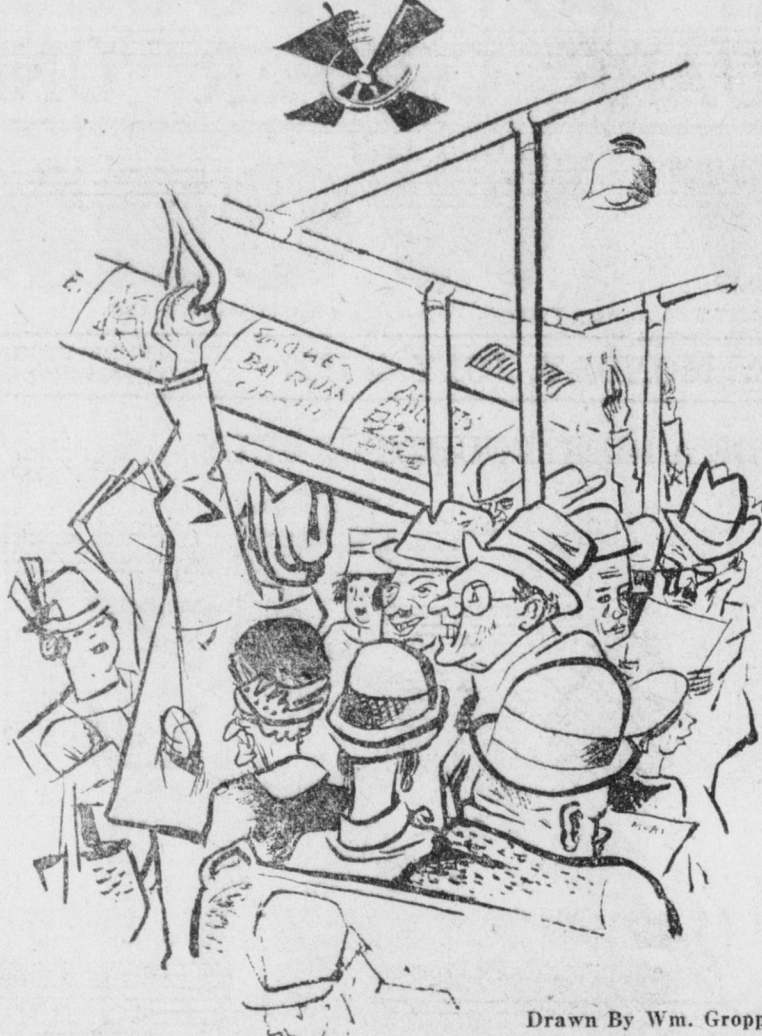
"Not only the undisputed rights of 200 women in a Washington bureau, but the struggle of America's millions of working women, exploited through the double standard of pay, are involved in this fight," Gertrude McNally, vice-president of the Federal Employees Union, told members of the Women's Union of the Bureau, organized as Local 105. "Threats of demotion and discharge because we insist on observance of the law will not swerve us from our appeal to congress to put teeth into the equal work-equal pay law."

Secretary Frank Coleman of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor, promised the full support of the Washington and Baltimore labor movements to the federal workers.

Five-Year Prison Term For Opposing Fascisti
ROME, July 3.—For opposing the dictatorship of Mussolini, Stefano Lefano was today sentenced to serve five years in prison by a special military tribunal.

The same body acquitted Anzelo Bartolini on the charge of "an offense against the king," but sentenced him to one year on the charge of "resisting arrest."

SUBWAY SCENE IN NEW YORK



Drawn By Wm. Gropper.

While the B. M. T. Declares Its Dividends.

Negro Labor Speaker In Cleveland Arrested At Open Air Meeting

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—The heights to which police stupidity may rise was revealed when a speaker for the American Negro Labor Congress was arrested here last night at a street meeting, on the charge that he was "stirring up race hatred."

Later Freed.
The speaker was later released and returned to the meeting where he received an enthusiastic reception from the large crowd of 200 white and colored workers. The attempt of the police to break up the meeting was denounced and the crowd signified their whole-hearted support of the program and tactics of the Negro Labor Congress for drawing the white and colored workers closer together for a struggle against their common enemy—the bosses. Several workers signed applications for membership in the organization.

Meetings of the Cleveland local of the Congress will be held every Monday night at the same corner—Woodlawn and 40th Sts.

Head of "Ice Trust" Indicted for Perjury
Lorenza De Maria, head of the ice trust which carries on its operations in New York city, was indicted by the Queens County Grand Jury Friday on a charge of perjury.

De Maria, who is general manager for the Metropolitan Coal and Ice Dealers Union, Inc., is charged with falsely telling Referee Hamilton that he had not discussed price-fixing in a conference held July 11th with John Murray, owner of an ice plant at Rockaway Beach.

In the course of his statement Hazelton pointed out "the iceman sells his ice for three times as much as he pays for it or even more; he does not weigh his ice, and if a customer complains, the customer is punished by the iceman "forgetting to deliver it for a few days."

Anti-Imperialist Strike And Boycott in China
(Continued from Page One)

a scandal, and a misfit that must go," and accusing the Chinese judge with interposing himself between criminals and the law.

Judge Ziar pointed out that such statements court contempt under both British and Chinese laws, and that the North China Daily News was fined for contempt by a British court a few years ago because it attacked a British judge for sentencing Morris, the paper's proprietor.

The Chinese court might be unable to get at the North China Daily News directly, said Judge Ziar, because foreign newspapers hide themselves under the shelter of extraterritoriality, but its Chinese printers are technical accomplices to the contempt and they are under the jurisdiction of the Chinese court.

The present incident developed when agents of the newspaper brought suit in the Chinese court against a Russian for rent. The case was thrown out, Judge Ziar declaring that the court "cannot give relief to the North China Daily News when coming here reeking with the blood of its own offenses against the court." The paper had previously attacked the court because of the court's refusal to enforce the foreign municipal anti-Chinese laws which are contrary to the Chinese code.

Rush More Marines.
SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 3.—Two hundred marines will leave for China within a few days. They are being mobilized here for transportation to China aboard the President Pierce.

Needle Trade Defense

The entire program of the New Symphony Orchestra conducted by Erno Rapee, and Borodine's "Prince Igor" with Alexis Kosloff and his famous ballet will be broadcast over the radio by Station WCGU, Saturday night, July 16, from the open air arena of the Coney Island Stadium. This dual concert and operatic event is being presented by the Joint Defense & Relief Committee, 41 Union Square, for the purpose of raising funds for the wives and children of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers.

Mr. Rapee, who needs no introduction to the vast radio audience, has prepared a special musical program for this occasion. Some of the composers whose work will be featured are: Tschalkowsky, Wagner, Johann and Richard Strauss, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Berlioz and Borodine. Rapee will also conduct the musical program of the well known Russian opera, as well as the divertissements, which are being arranged by Kosloff. Rita de Laporte of the Metropolitan Opera House, Katya Minassian, Emma D. Miller and Valentinia Kaschouba, recently arrived here from Russia and who danced in the company of Anna Pavlova, will render solo selections in "Prince Igor."

In case of rain on Saturday, July 16, the concert will be postponed to the next night, Sunday.

Back Concert.
The example set by the Food Workers shows that workers outside the Needle Trades are commencing to realize the importance of defeating the attempt to destroy the healthy trade union movement. All class conscious workers must now throw their energies into the struggle to arouse the workers. A moral as well as a financial success at the Coney Island Stadium will be a big step in this direction. See to it that your organization takes tickets. Urge every member of your local union, fraternal society, Workmen's Circle, or other organization, to attend this Concert. Tickets are only \$1.00 for general admission and \$2.00 for reserved seats. A magnificent program has been arranged. Borodine's world famous "Prince Igor" presented by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera House, in person, assisted by his famous ballet corps and the New York Symphony Orchestra of 100 musicians, conducted by Erno Rapee, internationally-acclaimed musical virtuoso, will be the principal attractions. Rita de Laporte, solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, will be presented in the principal female role.

'Still' Found in Plant of Big Captain of Industry
Application to dismiss a charge of conspiring to violate the prohibition law and to vacate the bail of five defendants, which has been filed with the clerk of the federal court, disclosed a case which involves a well-known New York business man and four others.

The New Yorker is George Leary who keeps offices at 15 Moore Street, and whose town residence is at 1053 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Leary, his wife, was decorated by the pope in 1910. Leary was arrested April 11th.

Thriving Business.
On that date, according to P. Tubbs, a prohibition agent, a still was discovered on the plant of the Red Hook Electric Light and Power Company of which Leary is president. The agent states that several lines of pipes were laid from the stills and reservoirs into the general offices of the company.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Supreme Court Receives Mine Injunction Case

(Continued from Page One)

writes of error and review cannot be heard by the Supreme Court until it reconvenes this fall. In the meantime the southern West Virginia operators continue not only to prevent union organizers from entering the mine fields, but are cutting wages again. The last cut resulted from the Interstate Commerce Commission order reducing rates on coal from the Pittsburgh field to the lakes by 20 cents a ton. The southern West Virginia operators have responded by offsetting the 20 cent differential through another slice off the wages.

The West Virginia Southern Coal Co., newly organized syndicate, is floating an additional \$150,000 bond issue after a \$1,500,000 issue on the boast that their properties "are and always have been operated by non-union labor." Resting at ease behind the shield set up by the circuit court ruling, the new company cocksurely predicts that its earnings from non-union labor in the future will be adequate to meet interest claims.

Ohio Operators Try to Break

CLEVELAND, July 3.—The Ohio coal operators have determined to open the mines in the state with scab labor. They held a meeting at Columbus recently and decided to appeal to the men over the heads of the union officials. The officials challenged them to find sufficient men to obey their call. A small group at Nelsonville, following the lead of a traitorous president of the local by the name of Emmet Searles, decided to accept the offer of \$5 a day and return to work.

The rest of the men left the meeting and it was soon apparent that Searles, the Judas of the section, had little following.

Scabs Appear.
The situation however is becoming more complicated. At Adena the operators brought in scabs, who were hooted and stoned by miners and their wives. The Sheriff wired to Governor Doheny, who promised aid if needed. The miners began to picket the mine, but the operators got a restraining order, which prohibits them from having more than 20 men on the line and from holding meetings within a certain area.

Company spies also are on the job. Recently one was at Adena, who declared he was for Brophy, as the proper man to lead the organization. The next night he attacked Brophy, stating that he wanted to build a new union. The union must be saved—and any man who states that Brophy or any other sane man wants to form another union now is helping the operators.

Thousands of miners were reported to be in Steubenville, but the sheriff, according to his own words, took steps to clean them out, in order "to avoid trouble." Now the operators say that they will not consider any further negotiations with the United Mine Workers. July 1st has come and the mines are to resume operations. S. H. Robbins, president of the Ohio Coal Operators Association, holds out the offer of \$5 a day, negotiations to be either through or aside from union affiliations. He offers 8 cents per net ton for loading; cutting with breast machine, 11 cents; cutting with short wall machine, 9 cents; cutting with top machine 5 cents; and maximum eight-hour day \$5.

Threaten Scabbing.
"If the union does not officially sanction the new wages and allow the men to return to work, we shall dis-

Flexible Shaft Co. Cuts Wages on Plea of Poverty; False

CHICAGO, July 3 (FP).—Though pleading poverty in its refusal to make the wages of its metal polishers and grinders uniform with those of 60 other shops in the city, the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. is in reality a flourishing concern, the Metal Polishers' Union has discovered. The polishers have been on strike since May 2 for a 10 per cent raise to \$1.10 an hour.

Big Profit.
Starting with a capitalization of \$6,000 it now has \$700,000 capital stock of which \$650,000 is 7 per cent preferred. This the union found out by research work in the country recorder's office.

The principal stockholder is Richard A. Cooper of the Cooper Securities Co., which has world-wide industrial interests. It has probably the principal interest in the Cooper Engineering Co. of Australia and Cooper Ltd. of England. The Australian concern has always placed big orders for the Flexible's shepherding equipment.

The Chicago Federation of Labor executive board has placed the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. on the unfair list. This makes the Sunbeam electric irons and toasters unfair and also the Cooper, Stewart and Stewart-Arizona combs, cutters and shears for shearing sheep and horses. Organized labor in America and Australia are urged by the board to bear in mind the unfair nature of these products and to make known to the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. at 5600 W. Roosevelt Rd., why they do not care to use them.

The firm joined the anti-union National Metal Trades Assn. recently and has discharged all union toolmakers from its employ. Gunmen can be observed around the plant waiting to beat up union pickets.

Hear Injunction Plea Of Painters Against 3 Crooked Officials

The application of Harry Bloom, president of local 1011 of the painters' union for an injunction restraining officers of the District Council from interfering with the books of the council while criminal proceedings against several of the officers is in progress was yesterday taken under advisement by Justice Ingraham in supreme court.

Alfred J. Fischer, president of the council; Alex Stein and William Hartley are accused of using \$50,000 of the union's funds in Wall Street speculation, and are now under charges of grand larceny.

regard the union and open our mines with non-union labor."

Union officials have looked askance at the idea of a conference for relief of the miners. Workers have had a slack time of it for years—working one, two or three days a week—they have no funds to fall back on. Progressives argue the labor movement must be called upon to help the miners. The open shop operators are determined to go the limit. In Pennsylvania they are even taking away water from the miners' homes. In Ohio, the court does not allow them to picket in masses. They claim the officials should be obliged to go thru the same restrictions as the miners.

6 Poverty Stricken Suicide Victims Are Buried in Flushing

The bodies of Mrs. Marie Freeman and her five small children who died Monday night from gas poisoning in their home, 43 East Eighteenth Street, Whitestone, Queens, were buried in two graves yesterday in Flushing cemetery, Queens Avenue and 163rd Street, Flushing.

Feared Poverty.
Mrs. Freeman, fearing the poverty which faced the family after the death of her husband several months ago, turned on the gas in a bedroom where the children were sleeping, killing herself and the children.

Brief funeral services were held at the undertaking establishment of Martin A. Gleason, Eighth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, Whitestone. The Rev. Frederick Govenlock, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Whitestone officiated. Only about fifteen people, all friends of the family, attended. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Dawson, of Auburndale. The Dawsons had visited Mrs. Freeman but a few hours before the tragedy and Mrs. Freeman wrote Mrs. Dawson a letter explaining that the reason for her act was that she feared the poverty which confronted her.

After the services at the funeral parlors, the six bodies, that of the mother in a grey hearse and those of each of the children in separate white hearses, were taken to the cemetery. After a brief service at the cemetery the six bodies were placed in two graves. Mrs. Freeman and her two youngest children James, two years old, and Nancy, three, were placed in one, and Kathleen, five, Jeanette, seven, and Theodore, eleven in the other.

Despondent, Tubercular Patient Takes His Life
DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 3.—Luiz Risbeiro, 40, of Hastings, was in a critical condition at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital today as the result of a suicide attempt, according to police.

Knowing he was afflicted with tuberculosis, Risbeiro applied at the Dobbs Ferry Hospital yesterday for treatment. After a diagnosis, the physician in charge told Risbeiro to go to the Grasslands Hospital, and gave him a note directing his admission to that institution.

Instead of going to Grasslands, he returned to his home, and fired a bullet into his chest. He was rushed to the hospital, where little hope was held out for his recovery.

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WORKERS URGE END OF GOVERNMENT THAT THIRSTS FOR NEW WORLD WAR

NOTE.—This article by Comrade Engdahl was written and mailed from Moscow before Engdahl started on his return to this country. Engdahl arrived in New York last Friday. Engdahl will write additional articles for THE DAILY WORKER on recent developments within the Soviet Union. Watch for these articles.

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—"Down with the government that thirsts for world war!"

This was the slogan that blazed from the breastplate of the huge locomotive that brought the funeral train of Comrade P. L. Voikoff, Soviet Ambassador slain at Warsaw, Poland, to its journey's end in the White Russian-Baltic railroad station here.

Beneath the slogan was the picture of Comrade Voikoff clipped from the Pravda, the central organ of the All-Union Communist Party.

The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union look upon Voikoff as the first victim in the new war launched against the Soviet Union, and they are not slow to place the entire blame at the door of the British reaction. Today (Saturday, June 11) the Moscow proletariat did honor to its dead.

We have come to the station as a delegation representing the Communist International. Spokesmen of the workers of many lands are in our group. All the way from the Comintern building we have seen that the Red Army has already closed the streets to traffic. Great throngs were already assembled about the station, workers' delegations from many shops and factories, under their own banners. Thousands of Red Army infantry and cavalry were in their places.

Strange Coincidence This.

The great station is hung with evergreens and with black and red bunting. Evergreens also carpet the approach to the station, the passage thru the station, as well as the entire train platform.

Strange coincidence, we, the repre-

sentatives of the Communist International, the International of the New Social Order, are given a place on the station platform immediately next to the diplomatic corps, the group of agents of the foreign capitalist powers that have recognized the Soviet Union and are carrying on diplomatic and commercial relations with the Workers' and Peasants' government. These are the spokesmen of the Old Order—the Passing Regime. Some are silk hatted, dressed in the attire of state occasions. Their military attaches seem to be absent. They do not appear comfortable.

Frozen Sentiments.

The Japanese ambassador, Mr. Tanaka, appears with a wreath for the whole diplomatic corps, while the envoy of the Polish government, Mr. Patek, brings a wreath of living flowers for the Polish legation. But such sentiments are frozen in the ice of capitalist diplomatic formality.

But on the far side of the platform there gathers an increasing host of representatives of the Soviet government, the All-Union Communist Party, the Soviet Trade Unions, the Narkomindel (the Soviet foreign office of People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs) with which Voikoff was directly connected, and which has also suffered the loss of Vorovsky, slain by an assassin in Switzerland. There are also members of the bereaved family. Soldiers of the Red Army stand in long straight lines. No trains come or enter the station. All traffic is at a standstill. Today the pillars of the covered platform are draped with red and black flags. Streamers of mourning everywhere. (To be continued.)

Police Attack and Jail Palestinian Workers in May Day Demonstration

LONDON, June 17 (By Mail)—Saklatvala, Communist M. P., inquired in the House as to the reason for the police attack on Palestinian workers during May Day demonstrations in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa, held in common with May Day celebrations and demonstrations of workers all over the world. The Palestinian demonstrators were viciously attacked, and a large number wounded. Many were arrested and imprisoned, and bail refused.

Minister Amery replied that the reason of the attack was that the Communist Party had organized illegal demonstrations in order to embarrass the Government. He admitted that 12 persons had been injured at one of the demonstrations, but disclaimed knowledge as to the others, or as to the number of arrests and convictions.

On Saklatvala's inquiry as to whether demonstrations which were legal and permissible in Great Britain were illegal in Palestine, Mr. Amery replied: "The conditions are somewhat different. In these matters we trust the discretion of our representatives on the spot." Mr. Amery was also questioned as to the reason for a sentence of 50 days imprisonment and deportation passed on Arie Karp, editor of the "Red Aid Bulletin." He replied that he knew nothing.

Cabbage vs. Sun.

CHICAGO, July 3.—"Holden Joe" Lowers, aspirant of the world's flagpole sitting duration title, passed his forty-eighth hour atop his 637-foot perch on the Morrison Hotel here today, defying the solar rays of a torrid sun with cabbage leaves.

VOIKOFF'S FUNERAL AT MOSCOW



American Seamen Help Chinese Strike Ship

(Continued from Page One)

appealed to the United States shipping board. The results were that the shipping board, looking after the interests of the Holland American Line, provided the "S. S. Rotterdam" with six-masters-at-arms. This number was later increased to eight.

The company in conjunction with the shipping board, was willing to pay these men \$6.00 a day, their board and first class passage to and fro. These men they provided with special badges and guns and the instructions to use these guns upon any sign of open discontent on the part of the crew. They were pretty careful to pick husky, healthy gunmen for this job.

Join Strike.

The remainder of the ships black gang (firemen and coal passers) however, were already greatly disconcerted by this time and were ready to join in sympathy with their striking brothers. It was just about this time that the before mentioned group of sailors came aboard ship, entered the focsles and spoke to their fellow workers. They asked them to show their solidarity, refusing to man a scab ship. The greater part of the men left thereupon, marching down the gang plank past customs officials, immigration officers and watchmen who were unable to stop their victorious progress.

The next morning word went up and down South Street and all along New York's waterfront to the effect that the "S. S. Rotterdam" was a condemned ship; was hiring scab labor and that if the crew were filled, it would be a scab crew. Soon enough the enraged ship's officials found themselves faced with sailing time and eighty men short. Their need was so desperate that they moved the ship to Quarantine. This was done with a greatly undermanned force, endangering the lives of the passengers aboard. All day frantic attempts were made to fill the ranks of the missing coal passers and firemen, but the work of this small group of class conscious sailors had been so effective that the ship was tied up for eight hours.

Tied Up For 8 Hours.

The "S. S. Rotterdam" was kept outside of Quarantine without a crew for eight solid hours. This cost the Holland American Line quite a neat sum of money, because she is a mail-carrying vessel.

Another interesting phase lies in the fact that whereas the "Rotterdam" was listed as paying \$62.50 for the run the evening before the Holland American raised the wage scale first to \$100 and then to \$150 the next morning. They also promised all sorts of fantastic favors, bonuses and trips to the men, which of course, never will be kept.

Hold Meeting.

An open air meeting was held under the auspices of the International Seamen's Club at Coentis Slip. A united front was effected with the Marine-Transport Workers' Union, 510 and other waterfront organizations. The subject of the meeting was the strike situation facing the Dutch Seamen and the creation of picketing committees for the boycotting of the "S. S. Rotterdam." The meeting turned out a success. After the meeting the men all came up to the headquarters of the International Seamen's Club at 26 South Street where ways and means of boycotting the Rotterdam and other Dutch ships was discussed.

Plan to Unite Seamen.

In an interview with Harry Kweit, Secretary of the International Seamen's Club, he pointed out that this was probably the most infamous case of the exploitation of seamen and their replacement by American sailors through the strike-breaking tactics of the shipping interests which has occurred on the New York waterfront for quite some time. Kweit says that the International Seamen's Club will do all in its power to cooperate with other waterfront organizations to help the striking Holland seamen in their struggle for higher wages and organization.

It was also the opinion of Franzzen, acting organizer of the Marine-Transport Workers Union, 510, that this situation will lead to the uniting of all seamen's organizations.

DEATH MASK OF VOIKOFF



Peter Voikoff, ambassador to Poland from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, was murdered by an assassin who admits he acted on "orders." The killing was part of a British Imperialist plot.

Indian Workers in Solid Labor Front Win Madras Strike

MADRAS, June 1. (By Mail)—The strike of Indian workers employed by the Burma Oil Company in Madras came to an end on May 16 on terms which mean a practical victory for the strikers.

A week previously, unarmed strikers had been shot down by the company's officials. Lorries with petrol tried to pass through a strikers' meeting, and the way being barred, the company officials opened fire and some belonging to the "Volunteer Guard" charged the crowd. Eighteen workers were wounded.

General Strike Threat.

This only strengthened the spirit of the men. The next day the strike extended to the Standard Oil Company and to the Asiatic Petroleum Company. The press reported that practically all labor in oil companies in Madras had been withdrawn. The price of petrol nearly doubled owing to the shortage.

On May 15th representatives of all labor unions in Madras met and decided to support the strike in every way, and considered the question of calling a general strike in Madras.

Under this threat the company gave way. The terms agreed on include: (1) the reinstatement of the 114 men whose summary dismissal caused the strike; (2) the restoration of benches in the workshops; (3) restoration of a two anna wage cut of a group of twenty men. Only the demand for an all-round one anna wage increase was held over.

The Burma Oil Company is a British company, of which the Annual General Meeting was held in Glasgow last week. The chairman, Sir John T. Cargill, reported that during the past year the profits had increased to £2,478,000. He regretted that "in view of the uncertain petroleum market the board does not feel justified in recommending a larger final dividend than 20 per cent."

With the interim dividend of 10 per cent this makes 30 per cent for the year; or, since there was also a distribution of bonus shares, the equivalent of 40 per cent on the old capital!

British India Is Made Safe for Imperialism; All Propaganda Barred

CALCUTTA, (By Mail)—The Governor General of India has issued an edict in Council, prohibiting the importation into British India of any literature from the "League against Imperialism and for National liberation," and of any publications issued by the Nationalist News Agency, Hankow.

German Press Scoffs At Chamberlain Pose Of "Angel of Peace"

BERLIN, June 15. (By Mail)—The capitalist press in London has been very positive in its descriptions of the "swing away from Russia" of the German press. Yet here is what "Vorwaerts" says—the Socialist organ which has been consistently and venomously anti-Soviet in its policy: "The British Tory Government assures the world that it does not want war, or even an interruption of Anglo-Russian trade. It reminds one of the wartime cartoon of Wilhelm II. on his knees before a soldier's grave, saying, 'I did not want this.'"

The "Vossische Zeitung," again (Liberal and strongly anti-Bolshevik), writes: "The British Government must realize that the Russian note to Poland has found a wide echo in world public opinion. It touches certain chords in the European soul which vibrate easily when England is accused."

"The Treaty of Tirana would never have been concluded without British sanction, and what good does it do now that it has led to grave trouble, for Britain to pose as an angel of peace? If the weak and timid in Europe dared to utter their complaints, the present British rulers would not hear anything very pleasant."

Voikov's Murder.

The Social-Democratic (anti-Bolshevik) organ in Vienna, "Arbeiter Zeitung," writes: "The responsibility for the murder of Voikov by a monarchist falls on Chamberlain. . . . If a Conservative Minister breaks open safes and steals other people's documents, why should not a Russian counter revolutionary resort to his revolver? A diplomatic act in London becomes a murderer's shot in Warsaw."

Muscle Shoals Power Holds Up Its Patrons

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Revelation by residents of Muscle Shoals City that they will have to pay 10 cents a kilowatt hour to the Alabama Power Co. unless the war department allows them to buy directly from the government at production costs—two mills—has stirred congressmen into renewed promises. Chairman James of the house military affairs committee, in charge of the disposition of Muscle Shoals, declares he will favor public operation if private companies do not offer satisfactory bids by the time Congress meets. Congressman Martin L. Davey of Ohio maintains that farmers of his state are being robbed of \$1,000,000 a year in excessive fertilizer prices because the government is not operating Muscle Shoals.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

COOPS OF SOVIET UNION REPORT 20 MILLION MEMBERS

Pravda Raps Reformist Leaders Abroad

(Special Cable to The DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 3.—In connection with International Cooperation Day centers of the cooperative system summarized the results of their work in the ten years of the existence of the Soviet Union.

Since the seizure of power by the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. the turnover of consumers' cooperation has grown from 500 million to seven billion roubles yearly; the number of members of cooperative societies has increased five times and has increased to twelve and a half millions; agricultural cooperation counts 60,000 cooperative societies, uniting seven million peasant homes; namely, one third of the whole peasant population of the whole Soviet Union.

Producers' Cooperatives.

The yearly production of handicraft and industrial cooperation amounts to two and a half million roubles. Twenty per cent of all handicraft and artisan workers thruout the U.S.S.R., namely 600,000, are united in handicraft and industrial cooperatives.

The balance sheet of the All-Russian Cooperative Bank shows an approved total of 178,200,000 roubles and profits of 1,900,000. H. Hintchuk has been elected chairman of the board of directors of this bank.

An editorial in the Pravda points out that cooperation in the Soviet Union during the last few years of its development has grown into a great economic force and has created apparatus operating thruout the whole country. Thru peaceful economic organization there have gradually been built up 100,000 cooperative societies, including twenty million shareholders (the total is much greater if the families of the co-operators are included) with a general turnover of 10 billion roubles.

War Threat.

If the Soviet Union is threatened with war, the cooperatives will ensure a regular circulation of goods within the country and help the Red Army on the front. In event of war, it will by no means be necessary to revert to primitive methods of distribution which prevailed during the period of war communism.

While fighting the enemy, and if necessary curtailing superfluous outlay, we shall carry on thru modern methods the development of socialist forms of economy.

Abroad cooperation forms part of the whole apparatus of imperialist oppression. The reformist leaders of cooperation servilely lick the feet of their capitalist rulers and carry thru projects which tend to rob cooperation of any independence from the capitalist system.

Struggle Against Reformism. However, the rank and file of cooperatives in the capitalist countries are beginning to see the truth. Step by step revolutionary ideas are penetrating the mass of members, and stirring them to activity. The struggle against war is actually the most favorable field of revolutionary work among the masses of cooperators.

The slogan of cooperatives should be the defence of the Russian and Chinese revolutions. These slogans can rally all of the honest elements of international cooperation.

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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 Marxian theoretician in the world today. He has done a great deal of scientific work in the field of sociology and economics, and has published a number of outstanding contributions in these fields.

The "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is one of his most important theoretical writings to be translated for the first time into English. Just as Marx has studied the theoretical systems of the classical economists (Smith, Ricardo, Mill, etc.) Bukharin tackles the dominant bourgeois political economy known as the Austrian School (Menger, Boehm-Bawerk, Wieser, Walras, Clark, etc.) in a brilliant style and with lucid Marxian 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-clipping octavo, \$2.50

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While "Economic Theory of the Leisure Class" is a study in the field of political economy, "Historical Materialism" is the same author is an application of Marxism to the field of social history. This book has already become the standard text book and is considered one of the outstanding Marxian classics. In fact, it is the only book available where the materialist method has been applied to an analysis of the various social phenomena. octavo, \$3.25

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The Bombardment Begins

News has just reached the headquarters of the General Staff of the DAILY WORKER

Army that the heavy shell fire has been opened on several important fronts against the enemy. The reports indicate that the results of these heavy bombardments have been devastating.

Chicago has opened up her Big Berthas swamping the city with Six Thousand DAILY WORKERS distributed in working class districts. The Chicago battalions are now engaged in mopping up the enemy

and gathering up the subscriptions which have been wrested from the retreating enemy.

From the heights of Bunker Hill in Boston five thousand telling shots have been fired in the big DAILY WORKER distribution campaign conducted over the week-end. The power of the assault has thrown the plutocrats on Beacon Hill into a state of frenzied terror.

Brooklyn, which was the scene of many a fierce struggle during the American

Revolution, has decided not to be behind in the present struggle. Communiques from the Brooklyn chief of staff state that the enemy in that territory has suffered heavily under the recent bombardment of 10,000 copies of

The DAILY WORKER. Remember, every new reader is a dent in the line of the enemy.

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ANOTHER CARTOON THE GRAND JURY HATES



"Capitalism Steals Mexican Oil"—and hides behind the American flag while doing so. This cartoon appeared in the book of Red Cartoons, published by The DAILY WORKER Publishing Co. It was laid before the Federal Grand Jury a few days ago, and they brot indictments against The DAILY WORKER Staff.

Replace "Trade Union Capitalism" by Genuine Co-operatives

The carefully worded reports of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' convention fail, however, to conceal the orgy of "high finance" which was carried on by the inner circle of the Brotherhood officialdom.

In order to save something from the wreckage the convention has voted a two-year assessment which, it is estimated, will bring in \$7,200,000. This assessment has been used as security for a loan, replacing securities which were either worthless or of a value far below amounts loaned upon them.

A paragraph in the New York Times' story dealing with this phase of the matter is illuminating. It says:

"Officials explained that the paper in question was "good paper" but that the Controller had not considered it "good paper for the bank because it represented other Brotherhood investments." (Emphasis ours.)

The "trade union capitalists" who were in charge of the Brotherhood's financial affairs seem to have learned quickly the crooked methods of the banking fraternity. They organized divers subsidiary and auxiliary financial institutions (a list of which we published on this page Saturday) and then proceeded to loan the money of the parent Cleveland institution to these concerns on the bonds issued by them. This is a favorite device of the J. Rufus Wallingford fraternity but for a labor organization it can mean only disaster.

The officials of the Brotherhood not only went in for trade union capitalism but for trade union capitalism which was of so shady a nature that it is barred even by the very elastic ethical code of the capitalists themselves.

The membership of the Brotherhood, now assessing itself for millions of dollars with which to pay the debts contracted in the name of the union by the advocates of worker-employer co-operation will think twice before they are lured again into similar anti-working class schemes.

The experience of the Brotherhood, a damning indictment of the whole theory of trade union capitalism, can be utilized to great advantage by the left wing in securing repudiation of this whole policy by the labor movement and in turning these "labor capitalist" enterprises into genuine co-operative institutions with control solidly held by the rank and file.

Graphic Is Cleared—DAILY WORKER Is Indicted

The DAILY WORKER has published a poem attacking the capitalist institutions of America, in language which jars the delicate sensibilities of the degenerate bourgeoisie. For this crime the staff of The DAILY WORKER is held under a Federal Grand Jury indictment subject to fines aggregating \$120,000 and ten years' imprisonment each, or both.

The Graphic, an evening tabloid newspaper, owned by the McFadden Publications, a millionaire concern, and Emile H. Gouveau, managing editor, have just been cleared of all charges brought against them under Section 1141 of the Penal Code, the same section under which The DAILY WORKER was prosecuted. The Court of Special Sessions, the same court which sentenced William F. Dunne to thirty days in jail, Bert Miller to seven days, and fined the paper five hundred dollars, declared in the case of the Graphic, "In our opinion, and therefore on all the grounds, the MacFadden Publications, Inc., will be acquitted and discharged."

The line here is clearly drawn. The full limit of the law is invoked against The DAILY WORKER, because it is a working class paper, fighting against the employers, fighting for Sacco and Vanzetti, fighting against war. The utmost clemency and consideration is shown to a capitalist newspaper, which has become notorious for the publication of filth, in connection with the Browning and Thaw cases.

It shows that a workers' paper can expect consideration from a capitalist court only if labor manifests its power in our defense. We must build up a powerful legal defense which requires the expenditure of thousands of dollars. We must fight against the imposition of heavy fines and jail sentences against the comrades on the staff. We must fight against the revocation of mailing privileges. For this fight we need money. Our lawyer estimates that the defense will take not less than \$25,000. It is the duty of every comrade to help us meet this new and more dangerous attack on The DAILY WORKER by vigorous and immediate support of the Defense Fund.

Kerensky's Host and the Drive on the Soviet Union.

Alexander Kerensky, avowed enemy of the Soviet Union and its workers' and peasants' government, has sailed for Europe. According to the New York Times, Kerensky's host while in New York was Assistant United States District Attorney Simpson.

In view of the present drive against the Soviet Union openly engineered by Great Britain but which American imperialism is furnishing with the sinews of war by making a series of loans to the fascist and semi-fascist nations on the Soviet Union frontier, extended comment is unnecessary.

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
of the French from the Ruhr in return for German support for the policy of isolation of the U.S.S.R. and the opening up of American credit to France.

due to the turbulent condition in her Oriental colonial and semi-dependencies. England is not in a position to bribe France into making the concessions to Germany necessary to draw the latter country into the anti-Soviet bloc, which England is trying to organize. But if the United States, in return for some other considerations, opens her treasury to France, the French government might be willing to withdraw her troops from the Ruhr. Uncle Sam's payment would very likely have to come out of John Bull's pocket.

The United States saved European capitalism from destruction after the world war. European capitalism is somewhat healthier now than it was at that time, but there is a rotten apple in the capitalist barrel, represented by the precarious condition of British imperialism, chiefly

The Progressive Movement in the Shoe and Leather Industry

THE progressive movement in the shoe and leather industry in Massachusetts is a young movement, but it has already much to its credit.

After the decline of the Knights of Labor the Boot and Shoe Workers Union gained a foothold in Lynn and vicinity. In 1903-05 the shoe makers of Lynn rebelled against the BSWU. As the result of the "revolt" the BSWU was driven out of Lynn. Out of this fight a new union, the United Shoe Workers of America was born. This union during its existence improved the conditions of the Lynn workers.

Lynn was 95% organized, a 44 hour week and five-day week during the summer months were secured. In 1922-23 a serious attempt was made to amalgamate all existing independent unions into one powerful union, the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America.

Due to the treachery of the leaders in the Shoe Workers Protective Union of Haverhill, Mass., who refused to enter the union, this attempt failed. In 1923-25 the BSWU spent large sums of money to capture Lynn.

In 1925 the BSWU established itself by force in the city of Lynn. What were the methods of the BSWU in gaining control of Lynn? The BSWU knows well that the shoe workers of the country dislike their methods and policies. For two years the BSWU carried on a campaign thru the press and spies in the local.

HOWEVER, this time the BSWU and the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association of Lynn did not reckon with the militancy of the Lynn shoe workers. This "buy and sell" proposition of the BSWU and the shoe manufacturers aroused the fighting spirit of the Lynn shoe workers. A progressive movement to stop the cuts in wages and the lengthening of hours was organized. The joint council of the Lynn shoe workers became the center of the fight. When the bosses, thru the so-called shoe agents, appealed to the union for the reduction of wages, the progressives put forward a counter demand for an increase in wages and in certain instances threatened the shoe manufacturers with strikes. The shoe manufacturers have learned to fear the resistance of the Lynn shoe workers, altho they now had their union, the BSWU.

Seeing that they could not control the Lynn shoe workers, they moved their factories to Boston where they could get 100% protection.

BOSTON is only ten miles from Lynn and the same union. Still it cost the shoe manufacturers to produce shoes 25 to 35% less than in Lynn. It is true that the BSWU constitution has a provision where it says "if any manufacturer has a union contract, and if this firm moves to another city the highest price for labor shall be paid." The Lynn council and the six executive boards went to the general office of the BSWU to eliminate this emigration to escape paying state board prices and conditions. The reply of the general office was, "We have no right to interfere with Boston. That is we have local autonomy." After this remarkable cooperation which the Lynn shoe workers received from their general office, the Lynn progressives realized that the only salvation for the shoe workers of Lynn was to organize the shoe workers of Boston. Consequently a gigantic progressive movement was organized in Boston on the same lines as the one in Lynn. The next move of the Lynn shoe

manufacturers was the introduction of the Golden Rule system and individual contracts (yellow dog contract), selling shares and the like. This golden rule, etc., introduction is a very important phenomenon in the shoe industry. It means that a worker must buy a job for not less than a hundred dollars, and sign a contract that he will agree to everything laid down by the committee of the concern. No strikes, no walkouts, overtime, work on holidays, not even thinking of unionization, and surely no organization—this is the meaning of the golden rule system. Would the management find out that a worker even thinks of joining a union, not only would the worker lose his job but also the money paid in for the shares.

The union makes no attempt to stop this golden rule movement. In fact it helps in certain instances to establish the golden rule system. It is a logical thing for the present reactionary leadership of the BSWU as well as that of the Shoe Workers Protective Union to point to the Golden Rule shop conditions as being worse than the conditions in the union shops. In other words the reactionary officialdom is glad to have such an organization as the Golden Rule system and uses the comparison between it and the union shops to maintain themselves in office.

THE tragedy of the twelve thousand Brockton shoe workers is not only a black spot for the shoe and leather workers, but for the entire labor movement. Four years ago, when the Brockton shoe workers revolted against both oppressors, the bosses and the union policy, when they were met with the strong arm of both enemies, both the shoe manufacturer and the union officialdom united for one purpose to crush down the rebellion. With the aid of the courts and the "cossacks" the shoe manufacturers and the officialdom of the BSWU broke the ranks of the Brockton shoe workers. After the defeat the union imposed a fine of twenty-five or more dollars upon each striker. They took away the charters of practically every local and appointed a governing board to supervise the work of the Brockton shoe workers. That means that the Brockton shoe workers were put in local O. Some of the heads of the governing board are members of the Brockton Chamber of Commerce.

It is four years since the strike and the Brockton shoe workers have no say about their working conditions as yet.

Boston was the backbone of reaction. The Boston local has a membership of four thousand and until the recent election there were two unlimited dictators in office for the past fourteen years.

month of hearings in Chicago, upset all the dope, both company and union. Everybody expected that the 7 1/2 per cent raise obtained earlier in the year on the eastern and the southeastern roads would be extended to the western train service workers also. Higher-ups among the officials of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen almost regarded the arbitration proceedings as cut and dried preliminaries to the anticipated increase. Railroad presidents seemed to think the same. President Gorman of

There are reports from the shoe workers of St. Louis and Canada about their conditions, which are similar to ours under the same union. There are about two hundred and ten thousand shoe workers in the country, and two unions in the field, The Shoe Workers Protective Union (independent) and with a membership of about twelve thousand and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union with a membership of about forty to forty-five thousand.

A CONFERENCE of representatives from all over the country was held in Boston on Nov. 26, 1926. This was the first real move to bring an end to the present conditions in the shoe and leather industry. A plan for carrying on constructive work in every shoe city was adopted. After a discussion the conference unanimously adopted a resolution for one mighty union in the shoe and leather industry.

Another important conference was held on June 5th, 1927 in Boston. This conference was a state conference with representatives from each large shoe city. At the conference a lengthy report of the progress made since the last conference, was made. It was pointed out that since the last conference in Nov. 1926 cuts in wages were stopped. The biggest feature was the lively discussion by the delegates, on how to organize the unorganized. The conference went on record in favor of one powerful union in the shoe and leather industry and the amalgamation of both existing shoe unions into one union. The conference instructed the delegates that when they go back they should organize progressive committees to elect progressive slates to the various local offices. Especially was it pointed out that as the history of the shoe industry shows it was the constant secessions from the recognized unions that destroyed the power of the shoe workers. It was the unanimous opinion that the amalgamation of all the existing shoe and leather unions into one powerful shoe and leather union was imperative.

An executive committee of two from each city was elected to carry on the work. It was decided that this committee publish a monthly bulletin, called the "Progressive Shoe and Leather Bulletin of America."

The shoe and leather workers are badly paid and work under the worst conditions. The present leadership in both unions is responsible for these conditions. The shoe workers had enough lessons by being divided into various independent unions. Therefore the policy of the progressives is correct and will lead the shoe and leather workers to victory.

The doom of the Watson-Parker rail labor act was probably sounded when the arbitration board sitting on the wage case of the 50,000 conductors and trainmen of the western railroads refused to grant any increase in wages. About 25,000 switchmen and yardmen received a 7 1/2 per cent raise which was dated back to March 1. Switchmen will now receive a minimum of \$5.07 a day.

The award, made after almost a

DRAMA

Broadway Briefs

Frank Fay is acting as Master of Ceremonies at the Palace Theatre this week. The bill also includes: Johnny Dooley with Cliff O'Rourke; Vaudeville debut of James Rennie in "The Gob," a new comedy sketch, by John V. A. Weaver, with Peggy Warner, Helen Baxter and Thomas Cuthbert; Joe Fejer's Orchestra and Vivian Hart, prima donna, with Ted Trevor and Dina Harris; Charles Withers and Company in "Wither's O'pry"; Ted and Al Waldman in "Blue-O-Logy"; Jack Hayes, Sally Marsh and Lucille Hayes and Jim Jam Jems.

Moss' Broadway will have the following players headlining its vaudeville program this week: Frank Sinclair Co.; Weston & Lyons; Elton Rich and Girls and Marino and Martin.

The Rock Island was so quoted in the financial columns of the leading afternoon paper.

"Neutral" Arbitrators.
The refusal to grant what President L. E. Sheppard of the conductors called adequate pay for responsible work was made effective by the so-called neutral arbitrators who rushed to the aid of the railroad nominees on the board. The brotherhood nominees dissented. These alleged neutral arbitrators are the big joker in the Watson-Parker act, under which the roads and the unions are to name their representatives and to agree on neutral representatives. But if they can't agree the neutrals are packed on the board by the permanent board of mediation and this is nominated by President Coolidge. Thus the fraud of ostensibly "public" representatives on the old rail labor board nominated by the president is succeeded by the fraud of "neutral" representatives also nominated by the president. In either case the unions after a little encouragement at the start get the raw deal thereafter.

The neutrals in the western wage case were two men whose sympathies are naturally with the employing class and against the workers. They were President E. C. Brown of the National Live Stock Exchange of Chicago and President W. M. W. Splawn of the University of Texas, a large employer of labor and a man whose salary and surroundings remove him far from the life of the railroad brakeman, getting less than \$5 for an 8-hour day.

Oppose Watson-Parker Bill.
The decision was based partly on the agricultural depression in the northwest, though this runs counter to the principle laid down by the interstate commerce commission in rate cases to the effect that the right of a company to charge certain rates does not depend on whether its customers are making or losing money thereby.

Signs of opposition to the Watson-Parker law are increasing. The convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America has demanded its repeal. Vice-president Goff of the Locomotive Firemen is taking cracks at it and now the conductors and trainmen are expected to drop their former advocacy of it. Taken in connection with the demand of President Daniel Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad that railroad employees drop the basic 8-hour day in favor of a flexible day of 8 to 10 hours, all at straight time, it appears that the railroad wolf masquerading these years in sheep's clothing is about to have the hide torn off him.

Worker Electrocuted at Work in Jersey Plant

Ole Hanson, 48, of New Brighton, S. I., a mechanic employed by the United States Gypsum Co., was electrocuted Thursday afternoon when his body came in contact with an electric wire near a generator at the company's plant.

GRETA GARBO.



"The talented aristo plays an important role in "Streets of Sorrow," European film now showing at Moss' Cameo Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

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

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

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

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Name
Address
Occupation
Union Affiliation.....

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

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive.

Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

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

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

What is Marxian Interpretation of the American Revolution?

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

Two diametrically opposite answers have been given to this question in our press. One type is represented by an article "Whose Revolution Is It?" by Bert Wolfe (Workers' Monthly, July 1926), several recent book reviews by Jay Lovestone, and a DAILY WORKER article (March, 1926) by Gertrude Brown, "Dictatorship in the American Revolution." None of these may be entirely beyond criticism but they would seem to give at least the correct Marxist-Leninist approach, and point the road along which American Communists have much to do.

The last of these mentioned does fall into a subjective terminology, usually associated with opponents of revolutionary activity: (Speaking of the revolutionary "Committees of Correspondence"): "Their rule was tyrannical and despotic in the extreme. Even where the loyalists were in a clear majority they were so roundly defeated, persecuted, and hounded out of the country that they never opened their heads again."

Those who get in the way of a revolutionary committee may complain of their being "tyrannical and despotic," our only interest in the subject is that they be timely and effective.

The Social-Democratic Anti-Revolutionary Trend.

Among the leading exponents of this school are James O'Neal, A. M. Simons, Allan Benson, Irwin St. John Tucker. All belong to the numerous petty-bourgeois muck-raker school.

Coming down to the American Revolution and the causes that led up to it, we find O'Neal saying: "Smuggling became so popular with the merchants and shippers that they lost all sense of gratitude toward Great Britain when France was endeavoring to annex the colonies to Canada" (p. 106)—this was at a time when Britain was fighting to capture the French colonies for the purpose of closing them to Yankee products. There is little cause for gratitude here. As soon as England had finished France as a major colonial power in North America (1763) the real suppression of American commerce and industry began, which quickly led up to the revolution. It was really the colonists who bore the brunt of the war against the French in Canada, not for the sake of England, but because they were fighting for possession of the western lands. Colonial fishermen and farmers captured the great fortress of Louisbourg, only to see Britain give it back in the course of European diplomatic horse-trading. Not gratitude but land and power was involved in these colonial wars.

Borrowing a Wrong Approach.

From such social-democratic and bourgeois reformist writers we can expect no other conclusion. From them much valuable data can be taken, and thus time saved in research, though even here some caution is necessary, since an examination of original sources will undoubtedly bring even more striking material to light than the reformist historian gives. Where the danger comes in is when our comrades take this material uncritically, without distinguishing between worthless middle-class social-democratic dicta and really valuable source material. We have sinned in

the past in this respect because it is very easy to string together a row of such citations. Very recently, in a big "historical" article on George Washington, in our DAILY WORKER of February 22nd, 1927, we find an example.

Comrade Carlson uses citations, clearly expressive of their social-democratic pacifist sources, to tell us in effect that: (1) The revolution was not fundamentally a bourgeois national liberation struggle at all, not a real revolution; (2) that only a small part of the American people were in favor of it and some of these coerced by the prototypes of the Ku Klux Klan; (3) that it was really a "putsch" organized by smugglers who sank so low as to use violence (!) to secure their ends, and (4) that the revolutionary army was a ragged lot that owed its very existence to the British general's love for American independence. In short, there was no revolution and the heritage of what struggle there was goes to the Klan! Let us take up these points one by one.

A Revolutionary Revolution.

1.—The revolution was not a real revolution at all but (quoting Simons, again uncritically) "The American phase of an English civil war. It was not so much a conflict between colonies and English government, as it was one aspect of a war between different divisions of the English people on both sides of the Atlantic. . . . It was part of the violent upheaval of society by which the capitalist class overthrew feudalism and came into power." This is not true.

While there was a political struggle between whigs and Tories going on in Britain, the final political overthrow of feudalism had taken place more than a century before, and similar battles had been fought out in Carolina, New York and elsewhere to the complete rout of those who had pipe-dreams of transplanting a feudal society to a new world where there was an open frontier and every colonist had his own rifle. It was the bourgeois republic of Cromwell that passed the first of the Navigation Acts against which the colonists fought, and decades of whig ministers had tried to enforce them. The whigs used the American revolt as a club against the Tory administration but very few of them favored complete independence. Marx suggests that Edmund Burke, one of the most vigorous champions of America, was bribed (Capital, Vol. 1, p. 833). Certainly we know that John Wilkes, the stormy petrel of British radicalism, graciously accepted a "flattering letter and a valuable present" from his admirers, the Boston patriots. (Daily "Radical Pioneers of the XVIII Century," p. 69.)

Revolutionists or Kluxers?

2.—It was not a popular uprising . . . "only a small portion of the settlers in the Colonies took an active part in and for the revolution. . . . Large numbers of colonists were forced into the war much against their own desires. Our intrepid "Fathers of the revolution knew how to apply pressure and resort to forceful means in order to gain supporters." (Then follows a long citation from the pro-English Fisher: "True History") "Truly the Ku Kluxers and 100 percenters of today, with their methods of violence and intimidation, live true to the forms exhibited by

their forefathers of 150 years ago." Such sentiments are either pacifist or counter-revolutionary—or both. The Klan claims this very thing, the revolutionary heritage of 1776, the vigorous measures applied by the merchants, farmers and blacksmiths of those days against the landed aristocrats and royal government cliques. This was not Kluxism, it was revolutionary terror, applied by the revolutionary tribunals of that time. It is our task to popularize the excellent organizational measures of the patriotic "Committees of Correspondence"—organs, at first, of dual government, and then of the sole revolutionary government.

Those Bad Smugglers.

3.—Was it really a smuggling putsch! "We need not wonder that smugglers, rum and slave traders, were strong for independence from the mother country." "John Hancock was known as the Prince of Smugglers and was to stand trial in Boston (he was actually to be transported to England for trial because no American jury would convict an WFK) for smuggling, the very day when the battle of Lexington was fought. Simons remarks that like all smugglers, Hancock cared little for the forms of law, and trusted to bribery and violence to secure his ends. When his sloop, Liberty, was endeavoring to run the customs he first tried to bribe the officials and, failing, locked up the guard in a cabin and unloaded the sloop under the protection of a gang of thugs secured for the occasion."

Simons remarks! Naturally! Why not? But how can we uncritically accept Simons' interpretation of such an event? Seven paragraphs in this long article are devoted to smuggling, but there is not an inkling of the revolutionary role played by the smuggler of those days. One of the first weapons to which a colonial bourgeois resorts in a struggle against an exploiter nation is the boycott—see China. The only way an industrially undeveloped country can make a boycott effective against a nation which controls the seas is by smuggling. The fact that it is profitable to the smuggler makes it none the less a revolutionary weapon, and Hancock was not unjustified in calling his sloop "Liberty." Bourgeois "liberty," of course, liberty to trade where and with whom the rising young American bourgeoisie pleased, but that was one of the things that the fight was about. These smugglers—and fishing as well as trading boats came under this category, the banks being a smugglers' paradise—gave a good account of themselves in the revolution, they fitted out as privateers manned by a force equal in numbers to the entire revolutionary army, and their depredations on England's shipping while she was fighting not merely America but France, Spain and Holland as well, and had aligned against her the armed neutrality of the rest of Europe—this activity of the "smugglers" contributed heavily

to winning the revolution. The boycott movement of 1769 brought some relief, and again the First Continental Congress, in 1774, called for a boycott against all British goods, and left it to these aforementioned revolutionary Committees of Correspondence to see to it that it was carried out. (Werthenbaker, The American People, p. 60.) Before the revolution more than a third of the total British imports came from America, and more than one-fourth of her exports was shipped there. (Day, History of Commerce in U. S. A., p. 9.) The boycott hit the British merchants so severely that they were the loudest in demanding the repeal of the Stamp Act. Of the million and a half pounds of tea consumed in America not more than 10 per cent was imported legally—all unsmuggled tea was boycotted. (Moore: Industrial History of the American People, p. 200.) In the light of these facts the story of Hancock and the revenue officer takes on a different complexion, and between these two worthies Communists will certainly root for John and his "gang of thugs secured for the occasion"—very likely they may have been ship-calkers whose daily political discussions became so famous that they are said to have bequeathed us the very word, "caucus," without which our vocabulary is hardly complete.

Who Won the War?

4.—"The revolutionary army was a ragged lot. . . . Desertions grew at an alarming pace. (Citing Hart on whipping soldiers). . . . It is important to remember that General Howe, who was in command of the British forces . . . was a most intensely partisan Whig. . . . He was absolutely opposed to any use of force against them; believed them to be in the right and entitled to victory."

Has there ever been a revolutionary army that was not a "ragged lot"? The French army of the Great Revolution, the Russian Red Guard and Red Army—were they models of "What the Young Man Will Wear"? It may be argued that it is no discredit to call them a ragged lot. But is this a sympathetic or even accurate picture to be drawn by a revolutionist of a great revolutionary struggle?

But as to Howe. It is true that he was accused by the British Tories of not trying hard enough to lick the rebels, and as a scapegoat to save British pride against the defeat suffered in the colonies this story is often made use of. The fact remains that Howe was operating in an unknown country without roads, 3,000 miles away from his home base and that he was fighting not against an army but against a hostile population. He did not do so badly. The Americans won not a single pitched battle and every coast town at one time or another fell into British hands. But where the Americans were strong—where every popular revolutionary army is strong—was in ability to survive defeat after defeat and yet, living off the

country, continue the fight. Finally, with the aid of a French army and navy, they forced the British to quit. Washington's regular army was outnumbered, outgeneralled and whipped at Long Island, at White Plains, and in other battles, but with only three regiments he made brilliant mid-winter guerilla raids on Trenton and Princeton. Again, the Mohawk Valley county militia shattered, one at a time, three British armies that were intended to cut the colonies in half by occupying New York from Canada to the sea. Gen. Gates was cut to pieces by Cornwallis in Charleston and Camden, but he was succeeded by the guerilla bands of Sumter, Pickens, Marion and Green, which saved the revolution in the South, as did the epic march of George Rogers Clark in the West. These back-woodsmen applied real partizani tactics, Green wrote, "We fight, get beat, rise and fight again." And in the end they held their foes to the coast towns.

De-bunk, but don't De-revolutionize.

In resentment against the classic bourgeois historians it is to be expected that protesting writers will deal ruthlessly with the pretty strawmen, personifications of all the bourgeois virtues, that have been made out of the very ordinary (and sometime extraordinary) specimens of their time and class—the "Fathers." This goes by the name of de-bunking history, it is a very necessary process, there is a lot more of it to be done, but in stripping away the halos we should leave the heads. The de-bunking process must not result in the de-revolutionizing of actual revolutionists, albeit bourgeois ones. As

"Al Can't Be Elected," Senator Hefflin Tells 3,000 Ku Klux Friends

Safe among 3,000 friends at a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan in Richmond Hills, Queens, Senator J. T. Hefflin of Alabama declared that Al Smith didn't have a chance in the world to be the next president of the United States. "He will not carry the solid South," declared the senator, "and besides the people of this country will not tolerate Popery in the White House."

Jumps From Hospital Window.

Joseph A. Miller, twenty-nine, was instantly killed today when he jumped or fell from a sixth-floor window in Poly-Clinic Hospital, at 354 West Fifty-fifth Street, where he was a patient. Miller, who lived at 155 West Fifty-fifth Street, was operated on four days ago. He was a real estate clerk. His parents told police that they know of no motive for a suicide.

LONDON, July 3.—An earthquake was registered by the seismograph at Kew at 9:23 o'clock this morning, believed to be in the direction of the Island of Crete, in the Balkan area.

Marx puts it in the "18th Brumaire": "Unheroic though bourgeois society may seem, heroism had been needed to bring it into being—heroism, self-sacrifice, the reign of terror, civil war, and the slaughter on the battlefields." True, this is only one side of the rise to power of the bourgeoisie, the grafting, stealing, treachery to its allies, etc., are another aspect. True also that Marx was speaking here of the French revolution, but to a somewhat more limited degree all these things were also present in the struggle for power of the native American bourgeoisie. There was a real revolution, and we have no reason whatever to deny this. More than that, it was a skillfully managed revolution from which there are lessons to be learned by Communists.

This article does not purport to give a Marxian analysis of the American Revolution, it merely tries to point out some pitfalls to be avoided by the comrades who undertake this task. It is indeed encouraging to note that one of the fields to which our new theoretical organ is to be devoted is precisely this one of American history. It should be obvious that it requires much more than citations from Simons and O'Neal to give us a real basis for such work.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Educational Meeting.
An educational meeting of the new morning international branch, night workers section, will be held next Tuesday, 10:30 a. m. at 108 East 14th St. D. Benjamin will lecture on the American revolution.

Camp Registration Continues Two More Weeks.
Registration for the Young Pioneers Camp will continue for two more weeks. Arrangements are being made to accommodate 50 more children. This will allow a few more to go in the first group which leaves New York Tuesday, July 5th. Registration at 108 East 14th St. daily between 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., Room 41. The rate is \$10 a week.

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.

Important Meeting of Subsection 3-C.
All members of Sub-section 3-C must attend the next meeting to be held Tuesday, 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. A representative of the district office will be present. Strong measures will be taken against those who fail to be on time.

Labor Organizations

Amalgamated T. U. E. L. Meets Tomorrow.
An important meeting of the Amalgamated Section of the Trade Union Educational League will be held tomorrow, 8 p. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

Open Forum Thursday Afternoon.
An open forum arranged by the Unity Committee of the furriers, cloak and dressmakers will be held Thursday 1 P. M. at Cooper Union. Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board will speak on Morris Sigman's latest gesture of proportional representation, while Ben Gold will discuss the latest developments of the furriers strike.

Women's Protest Meeting Saturday.
An open air meeting to protest against the gangsterism used against the striking furriers will be held Saturday, 2 p. m. at the corner of Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave. It has been arranged by the United Council of Working Class Housewives, Furriers Council 1.

Volunteers Wanted At Once!
Volunteers wanted to distribute Sacco and Vanzetti leaflets. Report at once to Room 422, 80 East 11th St.

I. L. D. Meeting Tuesday.
The Harlem Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a meeting Tuesday evening at 81 East 110th St. The question of Sacco-Vanzetti will be discussed.

U. C. W. C. H. Meeting Tuesday.
A very important general membership meeting of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives will be held Tuesday evening, 8 p. m. at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St.

The American Association of Plumbers' Helpers will play the Young Workers Sport Club of Passaic which has been endorsed by the United Textile Workers Local 1603, at the picnic of the plumbers' helpers on July 10, at Pleasant Bay Park. Tickets for sale at the union office 136 East 24th St. They are 35 cents.

An important meeting of the Hungarian Needle Trades Club will be held Wednesday evening, 8 p. m. at 350 East 81st St. The speakers will be Ben Gold and Emil Kiss in Hungarian.

Piano Player Needed.
The dancing class which meets at the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Sq., Tuesday evenings, 8:30 p. m. would like the assistance of some comrade who can improvise on the piano and help in preparing for THE DAILY WORKER'S carnival and fair.

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What's What in Washington

WASHINGTON, July 1.—When the fifth congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor meets in Washington on July 15, it will be attended by the most representative body of labor men from the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico nations ever assembled on American soil.

But not a single delegate from Argentina, Brazil or Chile, the ABC countries of South America, will be in attendance. This is indicated by credentials now in the hands of Secretary Santiago Iglesias. The Argentine Socialist Party submitted credentials, but has been informed by Iglesias that the congress will be primarily for trade union bodies.

Suspicion.

The failure of the ABC countries to attend the Washington meeting is seen as another indication of the growing antipathy between the non-Caribbean Latin countries and the United States. The feeling against the United States as the "colossus of the north" permeates not only labor organizations but commercial bodies as well, where it bobbed up in the recent Pan-American Commercial Congress.

This propaganda has an unfortunate effect, Iglesias explains, on labor relations between the South American countries and the American Federation of Labor. The Latin workers below the equator look upon A. F. of L. officials, exporters, manufacturers, diplomats and financiers as one Yankee bogey.

Delegation Going.

If Iglesias' suggestion is adopted by the Congress, a delegation of North American labor leaders will visit Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, Santos, Montevideo and Santiago, the centers of anti-United States propaganda, explaining the program and policies of the A. F. of L.

The Washington congress will seat delegates from the United States, Mexico, Colombia, Cuba, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Venezuela, Panama, Salvador and Porto Rico. At the fourth congress in Mexico City in 1924, delegates were present from

BRITISH DIE-HARDS DOING A WAR DANCE



A Soviet Union cartoonist's conception of the tory drive for a break with the U. S. S. R. From left to right are: William Joynton Hicks, Lord Birkenhead, formerly "Galloping Smith," Winston Churchill, Stanley Baldwin, Austen Chamberlain and the Canadian flunkey, McKenzie King. Baldwin is carrying a portfolio marked "forgeries and stolen documents." Chamberlain with angelic wings is carrying poison gas.

WOMEN

The Mothers' League of New England

By SARAH FELL-YELLIN.

During the world war, when the war propaganda penetrated every corner of the country, when young and old, idealists and adventurers, were drawn into the patriotic nationalistic game, the women and the youth—the most sentimental section of the population—were the first victims. Young boys, strong and healthy, right from the school desks, were driven by their sweethearts, aye, and even by their mothers to enlist. Thousands of women's clubs, sewing circles, the Red Cross, were spontaneously organized, all over the country to assist in the massacre of their own and other women's children, husbands, brothers, and lovers. It was then that the class-conscious men and women workers decided that something must be done to stop the disgraceful war propaganda and open the workers' eyes to the real reasons of America's entry into the war, and its results—the high costs of living, high rent, etc., from which the working people suffered most.

They Organize.

In the midst of these conditions a group of brave class-conscious women organized themselves into a body under the name of the Mothers' League of New England. As we see, the mere name of the organization indicates its aims and purposes: A union of mothers who sacrificed their lives for their children against the destroyers of the younger generation for selfish aims of the ruling capitalist class. Thousands of women responded to the call of the mothers' league, and joined the organization to fight under the mighty slogans of protest and discontent. The mass anti-war demonstrations conducted by the league are still remembered, also the splendid organized assistance to the bakers and shoemakers in their struggle for better conditions.

The ordinary woman appreciated the good work of the Mothers League, because it was fighting for immediate

needs (lower prices and rent) as well as for her general education in social matters.

The membership increased rapidly. Quantitatively it was already a mass organization but it suffered from a lack of understanding. Its program was inadequate, its tasks limited. When the war ended a great number of members dropped out, the others went back home to their kitchens, or joined the petty bourgeois clubs maintained by organized charity or the chamber of commerce, and partook of ice cream and cake and hand shaking with prominent leaders who entertained them with music and dancing. This was a crystallization process and the Mothers League came out of it stronger than before. The membership was now more class conscious, and had learned much more about class relations and the class struggle.

Instead of mere propaganda, the league now adopted new methods, studying the role of the woman in the world social order, and the economic and political situation of society, managing lectures, discussions on various problems, classes in history of culture in women's movements. In the every day struggle the league was active in helping strikers, the workers' press, workers' institutions, defenses of political prisoners, etc, using this activity as a means to educate the women of the working class. Now in the twelfth year of its existence we find the Mothers League of New England; the only organization of Jewish working women and housewives, with a definite left orientation, although non-partisan. Ten branches all over the state, with a membership of over six hundred, and a crowd of sympathizers about twice as large, who are doing the hard work of agitating and educating the working women, and keeping them in constant touch with the bitter struggle, for a better and a happier future—this is the accomplishment of the Mothers League of New England.

CO-OPERATIVES

SESSION OF THE CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE

At its session of April 26-29 in Brussels, the Central Committee of the alliance concentrated attention on determining the points for discussion at the International Cooperative Congress in Stockholm. The question of representation of Soviet cooperatives in the Central Committee was decided, in accordance with the proposal of the Soviet representative by 21 votes against 5 as follows: Soviet cooperatives are to have 14 representatives to the 7 allotted to other individual countries.

Only Two Groups Oppose.

Only the German and Czech delegations voted against the proposal. The German delegates were very strongly opposed to the proposal. Since the Amsterdam Trade Union International has been invited to send representatives to the congress, the Soviet delegation proposed that the Red International of Labor Unions should be also officially invited. The proposal was rejected, the voting resulting in a draw (17:17). A pro-

posal to have at the congress a demonstration against fascism was also rejected.

The German representatives took advantage of this opportunity for renewed fierce denunciations of proletarian dictatorship and thus gave the Soviet representatives an opportunity to explain the character of proletarian state power as compared with bourgeois class rule and particularly with fascist methods. All other proposals were left to the decision of the congress.

Forced Concessions.

On the whole the voting—particularly in regard to representation of the Soviet cooperatives in the Central Committee, and to the invitation of the RILU—as well as the discussion, showed that the representatives of the reformist unions are more often than not compelled to make some concessions to the spirit of class consciousness prevailing among rank and file cooperators. — ("Koop Zhizn," 11:5).

Coöperative Delegations to the Soviet Union

The Central Union of Soviet-Russian Consumers' Cooperatives (Centrosyuz) has invited the following cooperative organizations to send delegations to the Soviet Union in the course of the current year for the purpose of studying the work of the Soviet cooperatives and their development after 10 years of proletarian dictatorship: the English and Scotch Wholesale Societies, the British Co-operative Society, the English and Scotch Cooperative Women's Guilds, the Swedish Cooperative Society, the Central Society of German Consumers' Cooperatives, the Hamburg Wholesale Society, the Central Society of the Czechoslovakian Consumers' Cooperatives, the National Federation of French Cooperatives, the Central Society of the Workers' Cooperatives of Belgium, the Austrian Central Society of Consumers' Cooperatives and the Cooperative League of North America. The cooperative delegations are to spend 2 to 4 weeks in the Soviet Union.

They are to visit Moscow, Leningrad, Khar'kov, Rostov-on-Don, Nizhni-Novogorod, Tiflis, Baku and any other towns they would like to see.

Prague Accepts.

One of the first among the organizations invited to accept the invitation is the Czechoslovakian Cooperative Society in Prague, since a decision to this effect was already made at last year's congress in Pilsen. The society is sending a delegation of 14 cooperators composed of representatives of leading organs and of certain big organizations. Apart from a few Communists, most of the delegates are social-democrats. The delegation will arrive in Moscow in the first half of May and will remain four weeks in the Soviet Union. The delegation question was discussed at all district sessions which have taken place up till now and at many meetings held by individual consumers' cooperatives.

Delegated From German Group.

The German cooperative society of Czechoslovakia said in reply to the invitation that in view of the delegation to the Stockholm congress, it is compelled this year to abstain from any other delegations to foreign countries for financial reasons. The society emphasizes in its reply that it is very interested in the Soviet cooperatives and that it is in favor of close and friendly relations with them. The Reichenberg District Society which is affiliated to the German Society decided at its congress to send delegates to Soviet Russia at its own expense. Individual societies wishing to dispatch a delegation of their own are to receive financial support from the funds of the district society.

The Belgian Society did not accept the invitation, giving its precarious financial position as the only reason for this non-acceptance.

Await French Reply.

The French Federation (Society of Consumers' Cooperatives) has not yet given a definite reply. The member of the Central Cooperative Commission in the CC of the Communist Party, Paquereaux, announced in the "Humanité" that in the event of the bureaucrats rejecting the invitation, the question would be raised at the National Congress in May. At the same time, Communists are of the opinion that the smaller societies which are under the control of the revolutionary minority, should band themselves together in order to send delegates to the Soviet Union at their own expense.

The English and Scotch Wholesale Societies have rejected the invitation. One can see by the British cooperative press that considerable interest is shown in individual local organizations of the cooperative society in the trip to the Soviet Union. The producers' cooperatives too which are affiliated as an autonomous group to the British Cooperative Society wish to participate in the trip.

IT WAS LONG AGO

By T. LOAF.

YEARS ago the learned professors of the theory of the so-called "constitutional law" as it was being taught at the European universities, had always a mighty hard job when in their nicely rounded systems of government they came across the question of Revolution. Then the legalistic minds of the learned professors knew but one source of law—the Law itself. That means every new law had its validity from a preceding one, the whole presenting thus an uninterrupted chain of legal facts plus the learned comments thereto. To be sure, the textbooks in single cases differed as to the "source of law": in more or less absolutist countries it was the "divine right" of the monarch, in more democratic ones it was the "will of the people" as expressed through their representation, the Parliament.

The trouble for the professorial guild started when it was necessary to "explain" the change from an absolutist to a constitutional government that has come about as a result of a Revolution.

It was not so bad yet if the result of the Revolution was a constitutional monarchy. In such case the legal theory was taking a leaf from theology: as God through the laws of nature establishes of his own volition an "order" to be followed by his selfsame power so the monarch establishes the constitution through which he puts limitations upon his own actually unrestrainable rule. Such had been the "theory" for tsarist Russia, monarchist Germany and Austria-Hungary, etc. But the job became harder when, as in France, the final outcome of a revolution (or for that matter of a series of revolutions) there emerged a democratic republic. Still, even in that case the learned men tried to help themselves by finding the "legal basis" for the constitutional assembly and the new constitution in some centuries-old and forgotten statutes or some legitimistic acts of the counter-revolution. But under no circumstances would they—some rare exceptions excluded—admit the "legality" of the Revolution itself.

There was one democratic country, however, whose "organic law" defied the fossilized mentality of the reactionary jurists, presenting at the same time an "interesting case" to the more liberal-minded—the United States. The "Declaration of Independence," representing the first written revolutionary document of a people in revolt, breaking its colonial ties and establishing its own rule. Here was a charter that unmistakably was establishing the right of the People to a Revolution!

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the people to alter or to abolish it.

We do not know how European textbooks of "constitutional law" look nowadays—after the experiences of the World War, Russian Revolution, Fascism and so on. We confess, it even puzzles us. But we do know this thing. The country with such exceptional and exemplary constitutional document is moving rather fast to a point where some paragraphs of this document will be considered criminal.

It is a pity (indeed, a great pity) that THE DAILY WORKER can't be as free with money as the capitalist publications which are able to send it a questionnaire to so many people. If we did not know that the cost of postage alone would bankrupt the paper we should insist on sending one to at least all government officials, including the members of the cabinet, requesting their candid opinion regarding this little phrase. Who can doubt the result of such a questionnaire? And after all, while at present it only happens with individuals that they are arrested for reading the Constitution in public place, can there not come a time when the powers that be would be compelled to repudiate the law, lest it be necessary to imprison the whole people for taking the words of the proud document at their face value?

In the "material" brought a few days ago before the Federal Grand Jury for the indictment of the staff of THE DAILY WORKER there was, according to newspaper reports, a book "which ridiculed Christianity, American history and conservative labor leaders and organizations."

At first sight, the connection between "Christianity," "American history" and "conservative labor leaders and organizations" seems somewhat strange. The bewildering disappears, however, when one considers that all three serve as secure and trustworthy props of the "American Constitution," or correctly speaking of stagnant reaction. Other connections are no less plausible. It may be, for instance, that "conservative leaders and organizations" show actually so little life that they belong already to history; or, that "conservative labor leaders and organizations" are on the same level as "Christianity" so far as their actual value and usefulness to Labor is concerned.

Be it as it may, let us keep to the "Independence Day." We must state then that the "American history" which is mentioned here is not the true American history, but the one falsified for patriotic use. Just recently there appeared an interesting biography of Thomas Paine by Miss Mary Agnes Best. In her conscientious study Miss Best shows what a generous treatment has been meted out to this giant of American Revolution. The man who more than anybody else was responsible for keeping the ragged revolutionary army in high spirits, whose writings were a tremendous spur to the energy of the revolutionary leaders and whose services, by the way, were fully recognized by men like Washington, Jefferson, etc., this man was prosecuted by American (and English) reactionaries, cursed by the Church ("Christianity") and maligned by professional patriots ("American History").

THE L. I. D. MEETS AMONG POLITICAL COBWEBS

By MARIA LETRO.

THE League for Industrial Democracy in its annual conference at Camp Tamiment, July 23 to 26, took into consideration the subject of "prosperity" and all those phases of existence that are affected by the presence or absence of prosperity. All of the speakers deplored the myth of prosperity, particularly among the unorganized and unskilled workers, and the farmers. There was a good deal of talk about business cycles, recurrent periods of prosperity and depression, index numbers, real wages and standards of living. Certain sessions of the conference were reminiscent of the academic, musty flavor of the economics classroom. When speakers are chosen who have no direct contact with the scarring struggle to obtain bread and butter on the farms and in the mines, and who are so used to the classroom that they never lose the professorial attitude, it is to be expected that their tale of prosperity or lack of prosperity will not ring with conviction or the sincerity of first hand knowledge.

There was one honorable exception in this group, and that was Benjamin Marsh of the Farmers' National Council and the People's Reconstruction League. Although he does not believe in the efficacy of revolutionary methods or direct action, he spoke from twenty-five years' experience as a fighter for farmers' rights and the nationalization of public utilities, with practical knowledge and a keen insight into the present agricultural condition of this country: "The American farmer is the strongest individualist in the United States."

"Cooperatives alone won't solve the farm question. Let the farmer go so low, let him get so miserable that finally the only way out for him is organization, and then unionize him." Dean Cary Taylor of North Carolina College read a paper on the agricultural situation which sounded, someone said "as though it had been written for the American Philosophical Society." In one part of the paper he stated that the majority of the farm mortgages are held by city enterprises, a large body of them being life insurance companies, and in another section of the paper he said that "the tariff was not inaugurated for the farmers to get their share in either to get up on the tariff table, or to pull out the legs from under the tariff table and bring down the bankers on top with a crash."

Scott Nearing, taking Bertram Wolfe's place in offering the Communist political program as opposed to the socialist political program offered by Morris Hillquit stirred up a hornet's nest in the midst of those comfortable intellectuals, liberals and intense radicals who for the most part thought with Comrade Hillquit that the efforts of the socialist party should be centered on the attainment of social insurance and old age pensions for workers, on the attack against the power of the courts, and on the building up of a strong opposition party in this country, as in England, until the time is ripe for a socialist state to step up and offer itself on a silver platter. The buzzing of the hornets began when Scott Nearing said that there must be organized and built up in the United States a professional revolutionary class which will prepare for the revolution. Charney Vladeck, representing a socialist paper with a quarter of a million dollars profit annually, was so amused over this that when Nearing hammered back "Vladeck, if you and your like in the socialist party had remained as lean and vigorous as you were twenty-five years ago, and if you were drawing down a salary of forty or fifty dollars a week the socialist party would not be where it is today," the business manager of the "Forward" and the rest of the audience were forced to be quiet, temporarily only, however.

Sitting directly in back of the writer was an economics professor from one of the New York colleges. Once when Nearing had jolted her academic sensibilities too harshly she whispered to her companion, "Oh well, he's a Russian Communist." An all-damning statement presumably. It was a good thing for the health of the conference that a Communist was present. At least then there was spirited, if at times, from the audience, not very intelligent discussion.

Only a few years ago Theodore Roosevelt called Paine the "filthy little atheist."

Now if moderate revolutionists like Paine get such treatment at the hands of American patriots, what can the poor devils from THE DAILY WORKER expect? And, by the way, does not the raving of Ambassador Herrick against the Bolshevik Revolution and his high praise for Russian tsarism call to our memory another ambassador to France who was intriguing in company with the French court against the French revolution and who out of his tory hatred for the moderate revolutionist Paine helped to clap the latter in prison and almost caused his death?

The place of Morris in the unfalsified American history is known—the dunghill. The place of Paine has been, despite all the maligning, firmly established.

But we are sure, neither Herrick nor the Federal Grand Jury will heed this.

Letters From Our Readers

Dear Comrades:

Without doubt you are informed of the imprisonment on May 1st of Comrade Monmousseau, Secretary of the C. G. & U. of France. Since then a great number of militants have been put in prison. Lately the reactionary wave has been extremely intense. The French government has resolved to destroy our party, and is dealing the first serious blow by arresting the most prominent leaders. Parliamentary immunity will soon be a thing of the past, and Doriot, Marty, Cachin, Couturier and the rest of our parliamentary group are in danger of imprisonment.

The discovery of so-called "Red Plots" are the order of the day; but one balloon explodes after another, and this causes extreme rage among the reactionaries. The influence of our party on the soldiers and sailors is very considerable and the government feels its hold loosening every day in so far as the army is concerned. Sarraut's Constantine speech threatening death to Communism, the law Boncour militarizing men, women, children and labor organizations in time of war, recently passed, the intensification of reaction, the worsening economic conditions of the proletariat and the lower classes, the danger of war, etc., have strengthened the position of our party along the whole line. Evidence of this can be seen in the recent various local elections in which the Party has come out victorious nine out of ten times; and the participation of more than 100,000 workers in the recent assemblage at the "Wall" to commemorate the martyrs of the Commune.

In a word, the French bourgeoisie has a hard bone to bite on, and therefore the struggle which threatens to break out in the near future, will be of a great historical importance, if not decisive, in view of the revolutionary sympathy of great masses of soldiers and sailors.

Receive my revolutionary greetings, and believe me, Fraternally yours,—Louis De Filippis.

Editor, The DAILY WORKER:

To those who fear for the future of our militant DAILY WORKER, it is necessary to point out how splendidly the workers all over are rallying to the call for support.

Comrades Dunne and Miller were in the front line trenches facing the enemy, and all the reserves throuthout the country put forward a special effort the result of which was to defeat (temporarily at least) the machinations of the employing class who look upon THE DAILY WORKER as their most dangerous opponent.

Bishop W. M. Brown just recently ended a short two weeks' tour of the Philadelphia and Boston districts. Almost without exception, their reception was splendid.

In Philadelphia, Comrade L. Lemley, the energetic DAILY WORKER agent had his program all arranged. Scranton, Allantown, Chester, Trenton and Philadelphia were solicited for donations and Comrade Olga Gold, Hoffman, Wisniewsky, Maxinoff and a host of others, all put their shoulders to the wheel.

In spite of the fact that special drives were being made for the Freiheit, the Joint Defense of Furriers and Cloakmakers and many other necessary objects, the splendid sum

of over \$200 was raised for the Daily. In Boston the reception was even better, if that were possible. Comrade Shohan of the Bookstore had set his quota for the tour in his territory at \$500 and he sure made a herculean effort to attain it.

Norwood, Brockton, Worcester, Peabody, South Boston and Gardner were visited. Comrade Gage and his wife, Feinstein, Parla, Anderson and others too numerous to mention all joined in a 100 per cent effort and raised the magnificent sum of \$480. The Finnish comrades promised support, however, and there is no doubt that they will send a substantial donation to THE DAILY WORKER, which will bring the Boston district quota up to scratch. One can truly say that with such friends the only English labor daily in the world will live.

A continuation of such devotion will not only save THE DAILY WORKER, but will send it into new fields where its influence will increase one hundred fold.—Pat Devine.

Editor, DAILY WORKER.

Dear Comrade:—One need not be very imaginative these days to perceive the great game of deception being played at the expense of the reading public by the powers of the world. In fact, a course of "reading between the lines" should be taken by Americans and others, in order to make clear the true goal to which nations of the world are pointing.

One of our foreign "defenders" Mr. Houghton speaking at the Harvard commencement exercises makes the following statements:

First, that a declaration of war against other peoples in the group (meaning, of course, the group whose purpose shall be to "outlaw war") can be made only after the question has received the affirmative sanction of a majority of the qualified electors of each; and,

Second, that in return for reciprocal pledges, each shall agree not to attack the others for a term of—say—one hundred years.

Does this not smack of anti-Russian propaganda? Does this not seem like the forerunner to the gradual formation of a powerful alliance against the common enemy? This talk of "outlawing war" is the bunk. There is too much profit to be made from the sales of munitions, etc., for any such talk to be clothed with any sincerity. It seems to be little more than a desperate attempt to hold back the great tide. We seem to be on the verge of a world-wide flood that will make our own mid-country disaster shrink to the insignificance of a mirage in the desert. We'll not try to buck it. We'll leave that task for old King Canute, Capitalism.—L. Chaskin, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Levine Sued For \$500,000.

PARIS, July 3.—Charles A. Levine, who flew to Germany with Clarence Chamberlain, is now facing a \$500,000 U. S. Government suit as a result of alleged irregularities involved in his purchase of salvaged war materials from the war department. Levine has stated that the government has offered to settle for \$300,000, adding that he is making counter-claims for an even higher sum.