

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE capitalist correspondents in China have been giving the impression recently that the Hankow government was on the point of collapse. We warned our readers not to take these dispatches without a liberal pinch of salt. It is to the interest of the imperialist powers to create the impression thruout the world that the Hankow government, which represents the interests of the Chinese workers and peasants is weakened to the point of futility. Such is not the case.

YESTERDAY'S dispatches indicate that the revolutionary nationalist forces have made important advances. The efforts of the capitalist correspondents to ally General Feng with Chiang-Kai-Shek have not survived. Feng is with Hankow. And Hankow has the same revolutionary connotation that Canton had until the northern advance and the defection of Chiang-Kai-Shek.

FOR the benefit of those who came to the conclusion that the treachery of Chiang-Kai-Shek meant a fundamental change in the composition of the nationalist forces fighting the foreign imperialists and the native militarists, I would draw attention to the manifesto issued by the Koumintang with headquarters at Hankow declaring that the merchants, manufacturers, peasants and workers are important factors in the Nationalist revolution. The capitalist correspondents want to create the impression that Hankow is trying to conciliate business. As a matter of fact the manifesto does not indicate any important change in the strategy of the general staff of the Chinese revolution.

SOME people came to the conclusion that when the Chinese Communists raised the slogan of the expulsion of the right wing of the Koumintang that this meant the narrowing of the base of the nationalist revolution to the workers and peasants exclusively. Nothing of the sort. The trade union movement in China is young and inexperienced. The organization of the peasants is still in its infancy. The revolutionary middle classes still play an important role in the liberation movement. But the workers and peasants thru the Communist Party of China will redouble their efforts to secure the leadership of the nationalist revolution and change its character, in so far as conditions permit into a social revolution. We are glad to be able to report, from reading between the lines of the dispatches that the Chinese revolution is in a healthy condition.

IN all probability Great Britain will break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This act will be regretted by big industrial financial interests in Great Britain. The economic groups behind Winston Churchill and the extreme conservative wing of the cabinet want a break. They also want to establish a fascist government in Britain as soon as possible. It seems to me that this—the threatening break—is a stupid move on the part of the British government at this time. But beggars cannot be choosers, as the old saying has it. And while Britain is not yet reduced to beggary, her condition is far from an envious one.

IT is reported from London, or rather predicted that Italy will follow the British lead in case of a break with Russia. Chamberlain sounded out Briand of France when he was in London a few days ago but the French foreign secretary was evasive. Germany has turned a deaf ear to the British suggestion and the United States, not having recognized the government of the Soviet Union, seems bent on gaining as much commercial advantage as possible from the strained relations between the two powers.

THE Colombian delegate to the international economic conference in Geneva created quite a scene at that august gathering when he stated that Columbia would prefer the investment of European capital in that country to Wall Street capital because of the tendency of the United States government to interfere in the internal affairs of Latin-American republics. And the headline artist who fixed up the story for the New York Evening Post concluded that European capital was "foreign" in Colombia!

THE government of the Soviet Union is planning an English boycott according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow and take it from me this is no mean reprisal against the outrageous and insulting attitude of the British tory government to

98% I. R. T. STOCK HELD IN WALL STREET

Building Bosses Facing Defeat

PLUMBERS ARE VINDICATED IN FIRM ATTITUDE

Dow Reports Admit Wages to Go Higher

- 1.—THE striking plumbers of Brooklyn will win their \$14 scale and may gain the five-day week.
- 2.—THE striking plumbers helpers of the entire city, with the support of other building crafts, have an excellent chance of lifting their present low scale of \$4 to much high levels.
- 3.—THE Building Trades Employers' Association is beaten in its lock-out.

The predictions covered in the three points listed above were broadly hinted at yesterday by the Dow Service Daily Building Reports, the authoritative daily chronicle of the industry. In a special article by Allen E. Beals, the sweeping admission was made that the Building Trades Employers' efforts to "stabilize" wages and make an "example" of Brooklyn plumbers' strike have failed.

They have failed because the building industry has not yet started its decline and because the chaos in the industry does not permit a unified labor policy to be fully effective, according to the Dow Reports.

WORKERS PARTY WARNS AGAINST NEW WORLD WAR

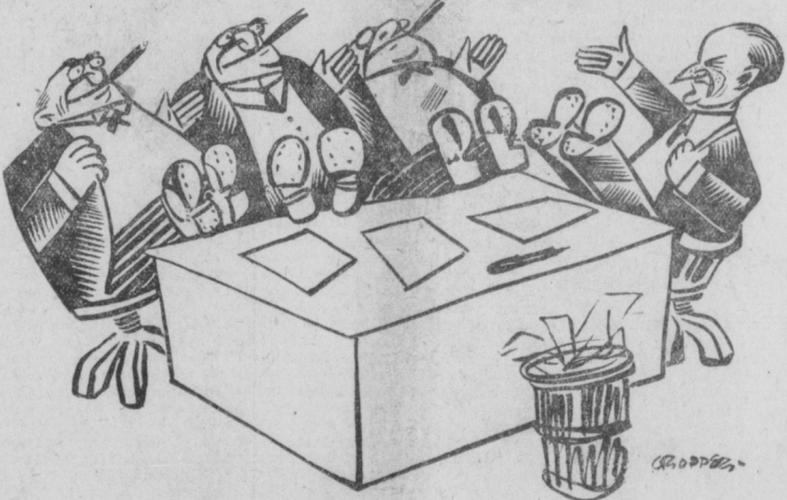
Scores Arcos Raids and Imperialism in China

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Pointing to the studied attempts on the part of the imperialist powers to goad the Soviet Union into war, the Central Executive Committee of the Workers' (Communist) Party has issued a manifesto calling upon the workers of the United States to protest against imperialist activities that will inevitably plunge the world into a new war.

The full text of the manifesto follows: Little more than eight years have passed since the "war to end war" was terminated. But today we find ourselves again in immediate danger of a new world war.

The raid of the British government on the Arcos is an act of provocation thru which the imperialists of Great Britain hope to provoke the peaceful workers' republic of Russia, and expect to push other imperialist governments into an immediately active united front against the Soviet Union.

The last world war was a battle for supremacy between two groups of imperialist powers. The victims of this battle were the workers. Those who escaped slaughter and maiming on the battlefields are being squeezed dry of their very life in a mad race for more efficient profit-making, instituted by post-war capitalism. But even during the war it became clear to millions of workers that in spite of high-sounding phrases about lofty war aims, they were the only ones selected as its victims. Resistance to the war therefore developed among the working masses. This resistance culminated in the victorious overthrow of Czarism and capitalism in Russia by the Russian workers. But in other capitalist countries, too, there developed the danger for the imperialists that the war would be turned into a war of the working masses against imperialism. This danger was the pri-



"Flood rehabilitation is good business; we'll put Hoover in charge."

NATIONALISTS SCORE VICTORIES OVER CHANG TSO-LIN IN DRIVE ON PEKING

American Destroyer Preble Bombards Forts and Towns When Hit By Stray Bullets

- HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S NEWS
- 1.—Nationalist troops sweep north; win decisive battle at Siping and Shangtsai; capture military supplies, 5,000 men.
 - 2.—American destroyer Preble bombards villages and forts; report heavy losses.
 - 3.—Great Britain prepares for open war against China; recalls Consul from Chinkiang.
 - 4.—Chang Tso-lin tottering; North honeycombed with Nationalism.

HANKOW, May 23.—The Nationalist troops pushing thru Honan are sweeping aside the Northern troops who stand between them and Peking, according to a report received here by the military council from General Tan Seng-chi, who is commanding the drive. The report states that the Nationalists have taken Siping and Shangtsai and the area along the Hungho River are rapidly marching on Kaifeng and Chengchow, strategic centers in the northern drive.

The text of General Tan's report as given out by the military council follows: "Our forces on May 14 opened an attack on the enemy at Shangtsai, Siping and Hoshucheng. After a fierce three-day battle we captured Sangtsai and Siping and the area along the Hungho River on May 17, killing more than 8,000 and capturing 5,000 enemy rebels.

The army which recently joined the Northerners was completely routed. We captured ten field guns, twenty machine guns and 20,000 rounds of ammunition. We lost 700 men. Our vanguards have reached Chowiakow and are now advancing on Kaifeng and Chengchow." The resumption of train service between Hankow and Chumiatun (recently held by the Northerners) (Continued on Page Five)

Run Smith Professors Out of Town, Advice of Patrioteer Cashman

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 23.—Many professors at Smith College, a conservative New England women's institution here, would be driven out of town if residents of the city knew their real opinions, Joseph T. Cashman, of the National Security League told an astonished audience here. "If I gave you the lowdown of some of the college professors in this city," said the professional anti-radical speaker, "the things they stand for, too immoral to circulate, I am sure you would drive them out of town before the clock struck midnight tonight." Cashman was speaking in the center of Yankeeand reaction, the home town of Calvin Coolidge. Many students and faculty members at Smith recently appealed to Governor Fuller to review the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

COOLIDGE MAKES HOOVER MASTER OF FLOOD FUNDS

Immediately Whips All State Groups Into Line

BATON ROUGE, May 23.—Tightening the grip of the banking interests on the already mortgaged farmers of the flooded districts in the South, and assuring a monopoly of the profitable business of "rehabilitation" for the inner ring of money lenders, Herbert Hoover has been today appointed by President Coolidge to be general supervisor and head of the \$400,000,000 "reconstruction program". At one time it seemed that state governments, more under the control of the suffering farmers, were about to cut under the federal government's terms, and perhaps even give away some money to the flood victims. Hoover's appointment will effectively stop this stampede in the direction of local business men to the clamors of the 750,000 country people driven from their homes, thru the government's criminal negligence to properly control the river, as great rices abroad are controlled.

Hoover Cracks Whip. Returning to Baton Rouge today after a three day swing around the three hundred mile flood rimmed circle of Central Louisiana, Secretary Hoover devoted himself immediately to the rehabilitation work he was forced to drop ten days ago when the crumbling west bank Mississippi levees unleashed the river over more than one-fifth of Louisiana's 40,000 square miles.

After a conference here with Governor O. H. Simpson's State Reconstruction Committee, Secretary Hoover arranged to leave late this afternoon by special train for Vicksburg, where he will meet the Mississippi State Committee. On Tuesday he will go to Memphis, Wednesday to Little Rock, Thursday to Alexandria, and Friday to New Orleans. This program will bring him to the southern end of Louisiana according to latest meteorological calculations, about the time the main body of the Atchafalaya Basin flood passes over the last stretch of inhabited territory in its path to the Gulf of Mexico.

Two-Thirds in Camps. A recapitulation today of relief work since mid-April places at 500,000 the number of refugees cared for in 64 concentration camps. From this figure, officials estimate that almost 750,000 persons were driven from their homes during the six weeks sweep of the flood waters through the 700 miles of valley from Southern Illinois. About one-third, it is estimated found refuge with relatives or friends in dry sections. Property losses, including estimates for the last fifty mile stretch of Central Louisiana still to go under, are estimated at \$400,000,000. The death toll stands today between 300 and 350.

SACCO-VANZETTI COMMITTEE ASKS PUBLIC HEARINGS

Warns of Dangers in Secret Investigation

BOSTON, May 23.—Governor Fuller's star chamber inquiry into the Sacco-Vanzetti case ran up against its first real snag today when the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee practically demanded an open, public investigation. In a formal letter to the governor, the committee asks that the public be kept informed daily on the progress of the inquiry. Declaring that Fuller had never answered the committee's request for the appointment of a commission of five "impartial citizens" to conduct the inquiry, the committee asks that the lid be taken off the probe.

Demands are pouring in upon the committee for exact information concerning the progress of the secret investigation, the letter states, but the committee is as much in the dark as the rest of the world. The letter is signed by Gardner Jackson, publicity representative for the committee, and by Joseph Moro, John G. Barry and Albino Feliciani. Thompson Sees Justices.

That William G. Thompson, defense counsel, inspired the letter is taken for granted here. Thompson was closeted with supreme court justices for several ours Saturday. He was declared to be discussing various angles of the court's whitewash of Judge Thayer, who was fully upheld in the appeal taken to the highest Massachusetts court. Thomas F. McAnarney, who was associate counsel with Fred Moore for Sacco and Vanzetti before Thompson stepped into the case, visited Fuller and was in conference with him and Lieutenant Governor Allen and Joseph Wiggin, personal counsel for (Continued on Page Two)

PLUNDER NOT SERVICE MAIN AIM OF RING

Directors Own But Few Shares in Company

By ROBERT MITCHELL. The state transit commission hearings got under way this morning with something of an explosion. Hardly half an hour had elapsed before two outstanding facts were revealed to the small group of "Traction Brains" which attended the sitting.

First, practically all, about 98 per cent of the stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company is held in the form of voting certificates by Wall Street brokers. Second, and even more significant, the directors of the company hold practically no stock in the Interborough.

The meeting got under way promptly at 10:30 A. M. Assembled in the spacious headquarters of the transit commission on to tenth floor of 270 Madison Ave. were the legal and business representatives of apparently all the railroads and transit lines this side of the Mississippi River!

"Rough Stuff" Quakenbush was there representing the Interborough. Quakenbush appeared to be entirely "superior" to a proceeding of such minor importance. Nothing short of a strike and the importation of Chicago scabs and strike-breakers hits this gentleman as being worth while. Miller Eyes Crowd.

Former Governor Nathan I. Miller was on deck with a cane and a hand-shake for all, glancing furtively in every direction with shifty eyes. Samuel Untermyer with the face of an aged Polly and the sharp eyes of an eagle, flower in his button hole, appeared as if dressed for a wedding.

Previous to the formal opening of the hearings, a statement was read by Untermyer reporting that John Delaney, chairman of the city transportation board, has telephoned declining the commission's invitation to be present. Delaney claimed illness as (Continued on Page Five)

TWIN TRACTION TRUSTS TO GAIN \$700,000,000 IF CITY CONTRACTS RUN LEGAL LENGTH OF 49 YEARS

The Exposure Thus Far: A secret deal has been entered into between Governor Al Smith, Mayor Jimmie Walker, the executive editor of a large metropolitan newspaper and the traction interests to sell out the city and put over the 10 cent fare.

The city and the taxpayers have already sunk over \$300,000,000 in the subways; nearly \$150,000,000 is the loss to date which the people have sustained on the incorporated traction swindle; over \$11,000,000 per year is charged up on the city budget to cover the deficit for the city's part in the sell out.

The present so-called open transit hearings are a dummy proceeding to cover up this swindle and put over the 10 cent fare.

By ROBERT MITCHELL. New York City is now the senior partner in the huge business of operating the largest subway system on earth. But New York was not always the blind partner who foots the bills in a scheme of financial jugglery unequalled in the whole three ring circus of Wall Street manipulation. New York had to await the dawn of the twentieth century for such an act!

In the year 1900, the city entered into a contract with one John B. MacDonald, now among the departed, under which about 22 miles of underground railway were to be built. MacDonald was only a "dummy" for another group as will be shown in a moment.

This agreement, the final cost of which to the city totaled some \$57,000,000, came to be known as Contract No. 1. The lines built ran from Bronx Park, 180th St. south to 96th St. and Broadway, south on Broadway to 42nd St., east on 42nd St. to 4th Ave., and thereafter south to City Hall. Another arm of this line extended from 96th St. and Broadway north on Broadway to Van Cortland Park. The first section of the line was opened in 1904; the second in 1908.

The second venture in "public ownership" was launched in 1902 when the city let a contract for the construction of a line 3 miles long beginning at the City Hall and extending to Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn. The cost to the city was about \$6,000,000. This section called Contract No. 2, was opened in 1908. Contract No. 1 is with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Contract No. 2 was made with a subsidiary company of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. As the latter was later reorganized into the Brooklyn-Manhattan Rapid Transit Company, we shall hereafter refer to contracts with the I. R. T. and with the B. M. T.

Same Outfit on Two Jobs. The construction and excavation work under Contract No. 1 MacDonald immediately turned over to the Interborough Subway Construction Company. Who was this construction company? Well, that is not very difficult to ascertain. Its officers and (Continued on Page Five)

UNDERPAID INSURANCE AGENTS AID "BIG FOUR" WALL STREET DIRECTORS

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

Article II.
By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

It is safe to say that without the agent an insurance company cannot live. Various companies here and abroad have tried to dispense with his services and have failed. For one reason or another people will not insure unless the pressure of personal solicitation is applied.

The enormous structure of the social institution of life insurance was built through the efforts of hundreds of thousands of agents who made the business what it is today.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, for example, is the largest financial institution in the world today. It has more assets than the U. S. Steel. It is stronger than Gary's corporation due to the fact that its assets are in liquid form and may be released as is deemed necessary by its oligarchical board of directors.

The Metropolitan Life insures over 26 million individual lives in the United States and Canada. The "Big Four" combined insure 40 million lives for over twenty billion dollars.

Due to the fact the premiums on weekly payment life insurance are payable at the home of the insured, these agents thus become the unconscious vehicles of the most pernicious capitalist propaganda.

During the 1924 presidential campaign the Metropolitan Life printed tens of millions of circulars which were sent, via the agent, into six million homes, calling attention to the bogey of LaFollette's radicalism. It was pointed out that insurance funds are invested in Big Business and that a vote for LaFollette was a vote for confiscation.

This distribution of circulars by the agent is charged in the annual report to "welfare work" for which item the Metropolitan Life last year spent over eight million dollars. The Metropolitan is a "mutual" company.

"The Big Four" weekly premium life insurance companies employ, roughly, about 60,000 agents in the field in the United States and Canada. Each agent has about 200 families on his collection book with an average of four people in each family. As an agency for industrial espionage, it can readily be seen, he is invaluable.

Let us quote Haley Fiske on this question: "Says he, 'Not only are agents... a great piece of machinery which, in their activities, constitute a public institution, but many activities of the company, conducted from the Home Office, have such an

Put Some Power In That Kick!



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German Workers to Fight Injunctions Of U.S.A. Variety

BERLIN, May 23.—Fear is being expressed by German workers over the precedent set by a Saxon court recently in granting an injunction against the German Textile Workers' Union. The order prohibits the union from "supporting in any way" a strike against the Saxon Woolen Yarn factory.

Labor leaders are reporting in the German press as protesting against the action of the court and declare that they will not tolerate their freedom of action to be restrained "in the American style."

Seek Freedom for Holtz.
Prof. Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann, and a large number of other German intellectuals have joined in a petition to the German government asking for a court revision of the sentence of life imprisonment being served by Max Hoelz, the so-called Saxon "Robin Hood."

The signers maintain that Hoelz because of his activity in the Communist uprising in Middle Germany in 1920 was framed on charges of having murdered a landowner named Hess. A confession has just been made by the man who actually shot Hess.

Needle Trade Defense

New York Workers Will Greet the Furriers.

Next Friday May 27th, all the New York Workers will gather at New Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue, to greet the recently released victims of "Mineola Justice."

This welcome of the released prisoners will be given at the Grand Reception Ball which was arranged in their honor.

Do Not Keep Defense Money.
The Defense Committee is greatly in need of money. It is a crime against the cloakmakers and furriers to keep any money that was collected for them, a day longer than necessary.

There are many people that have tickets, collection lists and roll call certificate booklets for which they have not as yet settled. This hinders the successful work of the Joint Defense Committee. All those who have money, tickets, roll call certificate booklets, honor roll lists are requested to immediately send in an account to the defense committee, 41 Union Square.

Bishop Brown Will Speak.
The famous heretic Bishop William Montgomery Brown will speak at the big mass meeting arranged by the Committee of One Hundred, on Wednesday night, May 25th at Webster Hall, 11th Street and 3rd Avenue. This mass meeting is arranged for the purpose of helping the families of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. Besides Bishop Brown there will be the following speakers: Paxton Hibben, Pascal Cosgrove, Robert W. Dunn is Chairman. All New Yorkers are urged to come to this meeting. Admission 25 cents. Copies of "My Heresy," "Communism and Christianity," will be sold at this meeting at reduced prices.

Who is Next?
We received the following letter: Dear friends:—At a meeting of the Ozarizer Young Progressive Society, which was held on May 13th at Labor Lyceum, 219 Sackman Street, B'klyn, the defense of the cloakmakers and furriers was discussed and the following resolution adopted:

Whereas the Defense Committee is carrying on a campaign to help the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers, victims of the revolutionary class struggle, we also a non-partisan organization, pledge ourselves to support the Defense Committee in its work, until all the cloakmakers and furriers will be released from prison. We will carry through all the campaigns of the defense Committee among the members of our organization. As a beginning we are sending \$60.00 and we will send more a little later. With greetings,—S. Fuchs, Secretary.

Columbia University; Helen R. Wright, professor, Robert Brookings School, author; Walton H. Hamilton, professor, Robert Brookings School; Thomas W. Page, former chairman Tariff Commission, now with Institute of Economics; W. F. Willoughby, director Institute Economic Research; Lewis Mumford, publicist, contributor to the New Republic; Burnita Shelton Matthews, president American Bar Association of the district; Rev. J. Paul Dresser, Church of the Holy City (Swedenborgian).

R. W. Baker, M. D., prominent physician of Washington; Dr. Louis Cohen, consulting engineer, professor, George Washington University; Mrs. Bontou Halstead; Mrs. Abby Scott Baker; Mabel Costigan, president Women's Voter's League; Nina E. Allender, cartoonist; Maud Younger, executive board, National Women's Party; Mabel Vernon, executive board, National Women's Party; Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell; Emma Wold; Mabel VanDyke; Harriet Conner Brown; Florence P. Clark; Vera Fowler Lewis.

Among the lawyers who signed the petition are:
S. D. Hanson, C. H. Weigle, Louis Yurov, Selig C. Bres, Norman F. Baessell.

Workers Party Warns Of World War Danger

(Continued from Page One)
many factor making for the end of the war.

The proletarian revolution of Russia gave the exploited masses of the world, who heretofore had been everywhere oppressed by the rule of capitalism, a political stronghold as the ruling class of a powerful and very important country. In its very existence, the Soviet Union gives the exploited everywhere a consciousness of their power. This has made and still makes the existence of the Soviet Union a menace in the eyes of the imperialists. Therefore, the whole period since the end of the war has been filled with military intervention, diplomatic conspiracies, and all other possible forms of struggle against the Soviet Union.

The example set by the revolutionary workers of Russia and the inspiration supplied by the very existence of a workers' rule have strengthened and invigorated the resistance of colonial and semi-colonial masses against foreign imperialist oppression. The fight for independence of the oppressed masses in the extensive British colonies received new impetus. The Chinese masses awoke to a realization of their power and began a struggle for freedom from oppression.

Great Britain, whose most immediate interests were at stake, has since exerted all efforts to make the imperialist powers of the world temporarily forget their mutual antagonisms and unite on the basis of their mutual interests in a struggle against China and the Soviet Union. This has created an immediate war danger. The imperialist powers fully realize the threat to their interests by the Soviet Union and the ever growing struggle for liberation of the colonial and semi-colonial masses. The danger therefore exists that the imperialists of Great Britain will succeed in uniting the imperialist powers for a broader struggle against the Workers' Republics of Russia and against the awakening nationalist masses of the far east.

Threaten British Imperialism.
The danger which nationalist liberation in China creates for British imperialism in India and China is such an immediate one that the British imperialists will leave no stone unturned to win the imperialist powers of the world for a united onslaught against the Soviet Union and China. The raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking, the bombardment of Nanking and the subsequent Five-Power note were all steps designed by British imperialism to gain its end.

American imperialism, although occupied with unprecedented aggression in its own particular "sphere of influence," Central and South America, still has sufficient common imperialist interests with Great Britain in China and against the Soviet Union to make the danger of a united front between American imperialism and British imperialism a very real one. The American flag not only follows the dollar but, in the interests of its ultimate aims, even precedes the dollar. Defense by American warships by American marines and American soldiers of the American dollars invested in Mexico and other Central and South American countries, is complemented by the sending of American warships, American soldiers, and marines to China to win new possibilities for investing American dollars.

The war danger created in China has been supplemented and made more serious by the incessant studied provocations perpetrated by British imperialism. Of these provocations, the raid on the Arcos is the latest and most outrageous one. The diplomatic forms, which this most haughty of the powers is always willing to grant to the representatives of the most insignificant princedoms of the world, are being outraged by the treatment accorded by the British imperialist government to the representatives of the Workers' Republics of Russia.

These studied insults against the Soviet Union are designed to provoke the Workers' Republic and are a bid for declarations of solidarity with the British imperialists on the part of the imperialists of the other countries. Like the raid on the Peking Soviet Embassy, the raid on the Arcos was a willful attempt to create a cause for war. If the British imperialists succeed with their provocations, the nations of the world will be embroiled in a new world war. The fathers, brothers and sons of the working class will again be slaughtered in the hundreds of thousands. The women and children of the working class will again be starved by the millions.

Workers! You must not permit this!
Protest against American warships and marines in China!
Protest against the aid given by the American Imperialists to British Imperialists!

Unite your protest against the possibilities of a new world war into one mighty demand: HANDS OFF CHINA! HANDS OFF THE SOVIET UNION!
Demand as a guarantee against intensification of the present war dangers the recognition of the Soviet Government in Moscow and the Revolutionary Government in Hankow!

Down with imperialism! Long live the solidarity of the oppressed of the world!—Central Executive Committee, Workers' (Communist) Party of America.

Flier Lindbergh's Father Fought for Nonpartisan League

WASHINGTON — (FP).—Capt. Charles Lindbergh, hero of the first direct air flight from New York to France, is acclaimed for his courage, his determination and his performance.

Young Lindbergh was 16 years of age when his father, the late Rep. Lindbergh, accepted the nomination of the Nonpartisan League conference in Minnesota, in the early spring of the war year, 1918, to run for the Republican nomination for governor as spokesman of the farmers. The courage required to throw down the challenge to organized war profiteers in the Northwest at that time, when Gov. Burnquist and Sen. Frank Kellogg were backing the fanatical reactionary, Judge McGee, chairman of the state Council of National Defense, was no small thing. The heroic flier of 1927 was old enough in those days to measure the heroism of his father, as he went from town to town, facing the threats of mob violence and the danger of assassination that were instigated by foes of the farmers' movement.

Tarred and Feathered
Delegates and visitors at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in St. Paul in June of that year, will not soon forget the two young farmers, organizers for the Nonpartisan League, who came to see the convention and to receive medical treatment for the tarring and feathering given them by the Burnquist-Kellogg enthusiasts. Many delegates went to the town of St. Cloud to hear Lindbergh speak, and witnessed the mobilizing of armed forces to prevent the farmers from making any demonstration. They talked with Henrik Shipstead, then mayor of a Minnesota town and candidate for the nomination for Congress against Volstead, a standpatter. Shipstead's house had been smeared with yellow paint, in the night, when the local chamber-of-commerce element learned that he had joined the farmers' political crusade.

On billboards opposite the convention hotels were big posters, with pictures of shells bursting in American trenches in France, and in big type an alleged message from Pershing: "You take care of the Huns at home and we will hold them over here."

Lindbergh Beaten.
Lindbergh opposed war profiteers and war hysteria. He made no compromise with McGee, Kellogg, Knute Nelson or Burnquist, who had set up their monopoly in patriotism, and who had implied that the Minnesota farmers who dared organize to secure a fair price for their wheat were enemies of their country. Lindbergh was beaten, but the courage and dignity of the contest he conducted in the midst of war's cowardice was an estate of which his family is proud. After his death, the son flew over their farm at Little Falls, scattering the ashes of the father upon the land to which he was devoted. It was a symbol they understood.

Hero of Chauvinists.
PARIS, May 23.—Lindbergh is being made the pet of the big militarist interests of France. Yesterday the French Aero Club, hangout of chauvinists, gave him a noisy welcome and presented him with the club's gold medal. The President of France has pinned the Legion of Honor medal on his breast while he is to receive the Swedish Aero Club gold plaque and a cup from the French Aero Club.

American Legion officials here tried to appropriate the young American flier for use in their own propaganda. They regard the marvelous welcome given the Little Falls, Minn. youngster as insuring that the Legion gang, when it hits Paris this summer, will be met with something less than hostility.

Banker-Envoy Elated.
Animosities between the French and American upper classes over war debts and the credit for bringing the late human slaughter house to an end have temporarily been laid aside. Ambassador Herrick, former president of the American Bankers' Association, is elated over the unexpected results of the achievement of the American "air ambassador."

Lindbergh is being financed by a St. Louis commercial firm and is having the most flattering offers pressed on him. So far he has not lost his boyish, unaffected manner. The use to which he is being put by the French military gang and the advocates of French-American alliance and remission of war debts is apparently unknown to him.

Smithsonian Says Venus Habitable.
WASHINGTON, May 23.—Venus, the glorious blue planet, defied by the ancients as the goddess of love, probably is better adapted to life than her celestial and militant neighbor Mars.

This opinion was expressed by Dr. C. G. Abbot, director of The Astrophysical Observatory of Smithsonian Institution, and internationally known astronomer.
A picture of a landscape on Venus, drawn by imagination from Dr. Abbot's scientific observations, might not be unlike that in the primordial ages of the earth, uncounted eons in the past, before the birth of man. Venus, it would seem, is a luxurious, steamy and tropical jungle, a world in the making.

Bricklayer Helpers Back Laborers in Worcester Strike

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—With cops on guard at every job, the city's building laborers continued their folded arms policy today with the bricklayers' helpers now out. More than 100 bricklayers automatically joined the walkout when their helpers struck.

Nine strikers were fined \$10 each as the aftermath of a police attack on the picket line.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

Greek Workers Strike Against Standard Oil

PIRAEUS, Greece, April 30 (By Mail).—Accompanied by brutality on the part of the police and gendarmes, four workers were arrested on the second day of the strike against the Standard Oil Co. One of those arrested was the president of the Benzine and Oil Workers' Union, Theodorides. The imprisoned workers are being defended by the Red Aid Committee.

The viciousness of the police aroused great resentment among all the workers of the city, and the secretary of the local Central Labor Council sent a telegram of protest to the secretary of the interior.

Women's Conference, New England, Talks Of Many Questions

BOSTON, Mass., May 23.—The New England Conference of Working Class Women held here elected an executive committee of 17 members to be responsible for the future work of the organization.

Seventy-five delegates were at the conference representing 48 organizations including trade unions, with a total membership of 7,500.

The questions discussed were women and the trade unions; women and war; maternity insurance and birth regulations; child labor and the school system; women and cooperative movement and the persecution of foreign born workers.

A resolution was passed greeting the Chinese women and asking for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The executive committee elected consists of Mrs. Eva Hoffman, Sonia Kaross, Miss D. Clifford, Charlotte Clayman, Olga Oikemus, Mrs. Florence Gage, Mrs. Goldman, Astor Berkowitz, Eva Blender, Anna Speaker, Mrs. Kagan, Mrs. Koushia, Mrs. Lempi Parta, Mrs. Selz, Mrs. A. Pulter, Dr. Antoinette F. Konikow and Morris Goldberg.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day



Who's Running This Country Anyway?

The Military Order of the World War, through Captain George L. Darte, its Adjutant General, has protested to Dr. William J. O'Shea, Superintendent of the New York City Schools, protesting against the action in granting the use of the Stuyvesant High School auditorium to the Civil Liberties Union for a meeting on the topic, "The Growth of New York City Since 1900."

Mrs. Rachel Davis, teacher of civics in the Woodbury High School of New Jersey, has had her contract for next year withheld, partly as a result of allegations made by the same Military Order of the World War.

And now The DAILY WORKER comes to trial on May 27th, as a result of charges preferred by these self-constituted arbiters of what the American people shall say and what information they shall receive.

It is high time that the workers speak quite plainly to these advance agents of Mussolini, who are seeking to institute the same black regime of reaction and suppression in this country as there is in tyrant-ridden Italy.

There is one way to speak clearly and unmistakably to these gentry. That way is to give such unanimous and whole-hearted support to the defense of The DAILY WORKER that these agents of American capitalism will understand fully that the masses of the workers will not tolerate any interference with their constitutional right to freedom of speech and press. Don't forget these are but the first few attempts on the part of extra-legal reactionary organizations to run our affairs. If they succeed now, they will make further excursions. Now is the time to call them to a halt. Your dollars are your command. Let us hear it—quick and strong.

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for a stronger and better
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the same amount regularly
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U. S. S. R. WORKERS NOT WORRIED BY BARRAGE OF LIES

(Continued from last issue)

The weak spots in the general good showing are said to be in transport and building—yet here also the showing is such as would be lauded to the skies in any other country. In rail-roading, for instance, passenger traffic increased 11.7% and freight traffic 11%. On an estimated total revenue of 1415 million rubles, the railroads showed a net return of 66.5 million and the harbors 8.5 million, after deducting 50 million assigned to branches of transport that do not as yet pay their own way, and allowing 50 million for the continuation of new railroad building projects already under way. It should be noted also that "dead-head" tickets go not only to railway employees and their families, as in America, but that they are systematically used for cultural purposes, thus every student of a higher school can get a free ticket once a year to any point in the Soviet Union, though it be from Minsk to Vladivostok. Trade unions sending their members south to rest homes, etc., buy tickets at half price, and many similar concessions are made for other social service.

The building program, while extensive, cannot keep up with the demands made upon it, especially in Moscow where the housing situation will continue acute for years to come. In other centres conditions are rapidly approaching or have already reached normal. The sum expended on building are as follows:

Year	Total	New Construction
1923	475 million rubles	147 million
1924	810 "	300 "
1925	1110 "	503 "
1926	1750 "	803 "

In addition to these sums expended there must be considered about 750 millions spent on the countryside for new building purposes.

Electrification.

The electrification projects are going ahead steadily, 100,000 kw. were added to the total capacity during 1925 and the coming year is expected to add another 180,000 kw. from major works and 150,000 kw. from new district enterprises. An example of the former is a tremendous new plant which harnesses the Kura just above Tiflis (Soviet Georgia), and of the latter that in the autonomous province of Adjaria, 20 miles from Batoum, and about 5 miles from the Turkish border where small, almost perpendicular tunnels, hundreds of feet in length, are cut thru solid rock to tap a mountain lake to turn the turbines far down in the valley. Both of these projects are rapidly approaching completion and will, the writer was told when on the ground, completely change the character of local industrial development. Very great hopes are pinned to the electrification of Soviet industry and many will be the treasure chambers, like Georgia and Adjaria, that this white coal will unlock. A total of 159 million rubles will be spent on electrification this year.

Foreign Trade.

Nothing shows more conclusively the definite improvement of Russia's position than the figures on imports and exports during the last four years. It will be noted that the unfavorable balance (169 million in 1924, and 62 million in 1925) has given way to a positive balance of 75 million this year, to which should be added 50 its.

Year	Export*	Import*
1923	522	439
1924	551	720
1925	670	732
1926	820	745

(*In million rubles.)

PAN PACIFIC LABOR CONFERENCE - HANKOW -

DELEGATES FROM ALL COUNTRIES BORDERING ON THE PACIFIC.

The leading role of the proletariat is not only not being undermined but it is becoming more predominant—absolutely and relatively. The total number of wage workers increased in the last year from 9,803,000 to 10,285,000, their wages increased on a general average of 6.7%—in state industry the increase was 9% and in transport 10.2%. The productivity of labor at the same time is reported to have increased by 9%. Taking the various branches of industry separately we find:

Branch of Industry	Increase in number of annual workers	Increase in wages
Agriculture	5%	4.9%
Industry	6.8%	8.4%
Trade	5%	5.1%
Transport	2.3%	5.9%
Building	14.5%	7.2%
Public Ed. & Health	3%	11.6%

That the role of the wage workers is increasing also relatively is shown by the gradually climbing proportion of total purchasing power in the Soviet Union that is held, first by the wage earners themselves, and secondly, by their socialized industry; the former being given in the first of the columns below, and the latter in the second:

Year	Workers' Share	Socialized Industry
1923	23.5%	4.0%
1924	26.0%	6.1%
1925	29.0%	6.8%
1926	29.5%	7.4%

A final citation of figures that are probably already known through their use in connection with the discussion at the XIV Party Congress covers the relative share of private and co-operative trade in the Soviet Union, the former declining, the latter mounting in practically the same proportion:

Year	Private	Co-operative
1923	40.8%	28.2%
1924	27.0%	37.5%
1925	24.0%	42.0%
1926	22.0%	44.0%

Let the capitalist press draw what comfort it can from this record in state housekeeping that shows off the Russian working class in such splendid contrast to the bankruptcy of the capitalist countries of Europe. To the working class of the world it is a cheering picture—it shows that their Russian comrades are more than holding their ground, that they are proceeding with the building of socialism under extremely difficult conditions—and that the workers of other lands have everything to gain by following their example. Productivity is being raised and new means of production provided by the workers themselves, the general industrialization of the country is proceeding, the size and preponderance of the industrial proletariat is increasing, while the socialist elements are more and more crowding out the private. Let us hope that the next anniversary of the workers' government that "could not last two months" will see other working class republics launched out upon the same road.



Pan-Pacific Labor Conference

(From Rotes Gewerkschafts Bulletin) Translated by Whittaker Chambers.

The question of a Pacific Conference was first broached by the Austrian delegation at the II Congress of the R. I. L. U. (1922) at the time when an armed clash between the United States and Japan seemed imminent. But the immediate danger was removed and, together with that, the calling of a conference was postponed. The Conference of Far Eastern Transport Workers in Canton in 1924 at which representatives from China, Indonesia and the Philippines were present, created a substitute. That conference established a secretariat in Canton, for the purpose of maintaining relations between all the countries of the Pacific Ocean and for publishing a bulletin.

Fake League Confab Shattered.

Presently the situation changed. The problems of the Pacific came to the fore again. The League of Nations as well as the II and the Amsterdam Internationals became interested in Pacific questions. The League of Nations opened a branch in Tokyo, the Labor Bureau of the League of Nations decided to call a Pan-Asiatic Labor Conference. This plan, whose realization was entrusted to Suzuki (chairman of the Reformist Trade Union League in Japan) and Joshi (General Secretary of the All-Indian Trade Union Congress), was shattered by the opposition of the Chinese workers. Suzuki had to relinquish his ideas.

In August 1926, the Japanese government established in Nagasaki another (certainly not a labor) conference which set itself very broad objectives. Japan hoped to create a Pan-Asiatic League of Nations in which she would play first fiddle. But the sweeping plans of the Japanese government proved a fiasco. Despite the strikingly cautious measures and the very guarded utterances of the delegates, public opinion in the Far Eastern countries was not deceived as to the motives of the initiators. It is sufficient to note the leading article in the completely bourgeois paper "Ming Shihao" which says:

Reformist Conference Fiasco.

"Under the cloak of Pan Asiatic (thought the other Asiatic peoples are to do yeoman service for the Japanese interests. Japan hopes to protect herself against the anti-imperialist movements in the Soviet Union, China and in Mongolia by a Pan-Asiatic movement directed against the American and European imperialists."

In anticipation of an inevitable armed conflict America and Japan carry on a lively propaganda in the countries of the Pacific. The United States has founded in Honolulu the so-called Pacific Institute, and, thru this powerful medium and an all-embracing agitative and propagandistic

work, is forcing the countries of the Pacific under American culture and American influence. The countless scientific, cultural, student, and other conferences, called by the Institute serve the same end, Japan, on the other hand, bases her efforts on the Pacific society, created under the direct protectorate of the Japanese government, with headquarters in Tokio and in the principal cities of other Pacific countries, but whose activities do not embrace labor circles.

The Australian trade unions did not relinquish their idea.

All Pacific Labor Represented.

The conference planned for May 1st 1927, in Canton, was thought to be extremely significant. In its organization committee sat representatives of the Trade Union Council of Sydney and of the Chinese Trade Union League. Careful measures were taken to ensure wide representation from the Chinese trade union movement, from the center and left wing of the Japanese Trade Unions and from the Japanese Peasant Movement which it is known stands in close relation with the workers. Other delegates from the Japanese colonies, Formosa and Korea, from the Philippines and Indonesia, from the American coast of the Pacific, i.e., from Canada and the United States, Mexico and Central America, were to participate.

Chiang's Betrayal.

The latest event, Chiang Kai-shek's betrayal and, as a result of that, the turmoil in a whole series of south-eastern Chinese provinces, and in Canton itself, radically changes the situation. Despite the statements of Lin Tin Sin, the present right Kuomintang dictator in Canton, who has promised his "support" to the delegation of the Central Committee of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union, it is very doubtful whether it will be possible to open the conference. The trade union movement is today forced into illegality. At Li Tin Sin's orders hundreds, if not thousands, of the most active workers are being arrested in Canton. We have reports of the innumerable sacrifices of the Cantonese railway workers, Communists, and all that seems to hint of Communism, is hunted down. The union between Hankow, Shanghai and Canton is broken. And, on the other hand, the imperialist powers use every means to hinder the conference.

The government of the Australian Union, for example, refuses to visa the passes of the delegates from the Sydney Trade Union Council. Announcement comes from Japan of the arrest of the Japanese delegates in Kobe. Naturally this tremendously increases the difficulties of the pending conference, which is threatened by the interference, if not by the forcible dissolution, of Li Tin Sin and the reactionary and imperialist powers who support him. The situation in the Pacific Ocean where the most vital interests of the imperialists collide with the millions of the masses defending their most elementary national and class rights, more than ever demands the support and the cooperation of the forces of the labor organizations of the Pacific Coasts. It is clear that the working class, its struggle, its organization, and its united action, will soon decide the fate of the conflict which amidst incredible suffering, is bursting into flame throughout the Pacific. The conference may be delayed: BUT IT MUST TAKE PLACE! The situation in the Pacific, the interests of the national revolutionary and labor movement demand it.

(The treachery of Chiang Kai-shek necessitated the postponement of the conference to May 15th, and its transference from Shanghai to Hankow. No news has yet been received of the events at the conference. In addition to the arrest of the Japanese delegates and the refusal of the government to visa the passes of the Australian delegates, Losovsky and other prominent members of the Soviet Union delegates were held under arrest by British officials at Hongkong. They were later released.—H. F.)

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWS STANDS

NEW RECRUITS FOR RED ARMY TENTH MAY DAY

Inspiring Celebration In Moscow

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL. (Special to the Daily Worker). MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 1 (By Mail).—It is the tenth May Day since the overthrow of czarism. It is a whole decade since the old order toppled and fell. The Union of Soviet Republics lives and grows in strength and power!

That is the thrill that sweeps the mighty hundreds of thousands of Moscow's proletarian hosts on this International Day, with the many tens of millions out over the Soviet Union. The great stands that parallel the Kremlin Wall filled early. The leading spokesmen of the Soviet Power fill the Tribune on Lenin's Mausoleum. There is Stalin, Bukharin, Ryckoff, Voroshilof and a host of others. The Invincible Army.

And out over the Red Square! It is filled with the soldiers, sailors, cavalry, airmen, artillerymen, the clenched fist of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

Ten years before, at the first congress of the Communist International, the soldiers of the Red Army had marched in this same Red Square, many shoeless, clothes tattered, bleeding feet, reddening the cobblestones, but spirits undaunted, hard as the granite pavement in the struggle against the capitalist foe.

Today every Red Army uniform sparkles with newness. The equipment could not be better. And the spirit—the spirit of the social revolution—still lives, glowing strong as ever.

On the second as the clock in the huge tower of the Kremlin strikes nine, every unit of this fighting host snaps to attention, and from as many corners of the Red Square, half a dozen Red Army bands thunder "The International." The song of the revolution is the song of the Red Army. Army Hails Leaders.

On prancing steeds, Clement Voroshilof, the People's Commissar for the army and navy, and the chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, with the renowned cavalry leader, Budenny, ride in review along the rigid lines of these defenders of the Soviet Union. Booted and spurred and in brilliant uniforms, the military attaches of capitalist lands, Poland, Finland, England and others watch and must wonder as each Red Army unit, in its turn, thunders new cheers for Voroshilof and Budenny as they pass.

The review is over. Voroshilof mounts the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. What is he going to say? But we are not compelled to wait long. Voroshilof uses no delicate words. His words crackle like rapid machine gun fire, and the microphone takes them up and spreads his May Day message thru amplifiers to the listening tens of thousands in the Red Square, to the hundreds of thousands in the city beyond. It is a message of uncompromising struggle against the challenging power of world imperialism. Voroshilof points out that the world is divided into two camps. On the one hand the Union of Soviet Republics. Against it the imperialist nations. The issue is clear. The Soviet Union must be prepared for every emergency. The Red Army was ready.

The best sign of preparation was the wearing in of a great host of new recruits for the Red Army. Voroshilof spoke the pledge and the new detachments repeated it after him as follows:

"I, the Son of the Toiling People, citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, take upon myself the name of a soldier of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army.

Facing the Toiling Classes of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and of the whole world, I take upon myself the obligation to bear this name with honor, to study thoroughly the military art and to guard the people's property from any damage or nuisance. I pledge myself, earnestly and everlastingly, to carry out the Red Army discipline and to obey without hesitation the orders of the commanders who are appointed by the Workers' and Peasants' government.

"I pledge to restrain myself from all actions which would harm the dignity of a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and to direct all my actions and thoughts to the great goal of the emancipation of all toilers.

"I pledge myself at the first call of the Workers' and Peasants' government to take my stand in its defense against all menaces and attacks by enemies upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and I pledge myself not to spare my strength or my life in the struggle of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the cause of Socialism and the fraternity of all peoples.

"If I sidestep wilfully from this my solemn pledge, then may my fate be universal contempt and may the severe arm of the Revolutionary Law punish me."

Ryckoff speaks. The thunder of cannon, the cheers of the multitudes, airplanes flying overhead greeted the closing words of the pledge, that brought new armed forces to the standards of the Soviet

U. S. Oil Men's Choice For Mexican President



Preliminary maneuvering for Mexico's 1928 presidential election campaign is already under way—and, as usual, the U. S. oil magnates are making many of the maneuvers. The candidate whom they are pushing forward with most insistence at the present time is Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, commander-in-chief of the government military forces in the state of Vera Cruz. Gomez is the main support of the semi-fascist landlords' organization known as the "Sindicato de Agricultores." He has been active in disarming peasants and breaking strikes of industrial workers. Long considered "unreliable" by the Calles government, he has several times been on the point of going into open rebellion, particularly during the difficult days of the U. S. government assault upon the sovereignty of Mexico over the question of the oil and land laws. Gomez established his liaison with the U. S. oil interests years ago, when he held sway over the state of Tamaulipas where the Tampico oil center is located. Tampico workers will never forget his strike-breaking and union-smashing activities, in which all methods—not excluding murder—were employed.

Then Ryckoff, president of the Council of People's Commissars, spoke from the tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum. He said:

"For the 10th time we are celebrating the First of May. All militants, all toilers, all Red Army men are celebrating the First of May. In the Soviet Union this is the holiday of the whole population, not only of the advanced section of the working class as in other lands. While we, on our Red Square, are peacefully celebrating, in other countries the workers are compelled to meet with all kinds of reprisals. In all capitalist lands it is branded a crime to celebrate International May Day. In our country it is the holiday of the self-emancipated workers, it is the holiday of social reconstruction."

Greeting From Britain.

Then J. W. Murphy, representative of the British Communist Party in the Comintern, spoke declaring that, "Here in the Soviet Union we can celebrate International May Day without the interference of the bourgeoisie."

Russia Is For Peace.

Nikolai Bukharin then told of the lowering war clouds in the Orient. He reviewed the efforts of the open and secret diplomacy to again surround the Soviet Union with a blockade of bayonets.

"It is the attitude of the international proletariat that will dictate when this new blood feast shall commence," he said. "We must intensify the work of peaceful reconstruction while we yet have peace. The foundation of our success is to be found in the reconstruction of society. We must cast to life the national and unbounded wealth now lying dormant. We must strain ourselves much more to make stronger our industry and agriculture. We must grow from the plow to the tractor, from handicraft to machine production. We must strengthen the bond between the working class and the peasant. Our Army, our Navy, our industrial creative capacity are the instruments that make for the emancipation not only of our own people, but of the people of the entire world. Long Live Our Working Class! Long Live Our Peasantry! Long Live Our Red Army! Long Live the Inevitable Coming Victory of the Workers of the World!"

Then the parade of the Red Army began, to be followed by the procession of the workers, that lasted the remainder of the day. I shall attempt to interpret part of the meaning of the passing of great hosts in another article.

RED LOVE

A Novel of Life In Russia By Alexandra Kollontai Russian Diplomatic Representative to Mexico

\$1.50 THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING COMPANY 33 First Street NEW YORK

WILL USE ASIA MAP FROM FAR EAST INSTITUTE

A new map of Asia such as is used in the Far East University at Moscow and in the advanced Soviet schools has been received by H. M. Wicks and will be used in the first lecture of his course of four to be delivered on China at the Workers School 108 East 14th Street. The first lecture is this Friday evening. The map is a huge one, covering half of the side of the room and will enable those in attendance to remember the relation to China of the rest of Asia.

The lecture will deal with the economic geography of China and will show why the great imperialist powers consider it the greatest prize in the world today.

Dialectic Presentation. The Marxist-Leninist method of presentation will be used by Comrade Wicks. Instead of the old, incompetent system of presenting the history of a country as an isolated thing, separate and apart from the rest of the world, it will be presented in its relationship to the rest of the nations of the earth. Though separate for thousands of years from Europe, nevertheless even its great geographical barriers could not wholly prevent the East and West meeting at some points.

Invaluable for those who desire to understand the "Chinese puzzle" will be the outlines prepared for each lecture and to be obtained only by those attending the lecture. Those who miss one will miss one fourth of the outline and guide to the further study of China.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

wards the institutions of the Workers' Republic. This dispatch says that the heads of the industrial and commercial apparatus of the Soviet Union look to Germany and the United States for the most advanced methods of production and not to England. But even at that the needs of 160,000,000 of people would throw considerable trade to the British market provided a Labor government came into power in Great Britain or one not so provocative as the present government.

EVERYBODY in Nicaragua is pretty well satisfied with the situation there now excepting the liberals, deposes Calvin Coolidge's emissary Henry L. Stimson, on his return from his mission of "peace" to the Latin American republic. Well, now, this is interesting and rather amazing because it is a fact. And the fact is that everybody in Nicaragua, outside of Diaz and his Wall Street-hired flunkies are for the liberals. Stimson went to Nicaragua and frankly told the liberals that the majority rule did not mean a darned thing to the government of the United States. Wall Street investments and the Panama Canal demanded that Diaz retain the presidency and the United States would have peace no matter how many American marines had to be killed to attain it.

ANOTHER wicked slam has been dealt to the fiction that free speech exists in the United States. Not much consolation can be taken from the fact that two of the supreme court justices differed from the majority in the decision upholding the constitutionality of the conviction of Anita Whitney on a charge of having violated the California anti-syndicalist law. Majority rules on the supreme court, tho it is quite possible that had the Brandeis-Holmes viewpoint commanded a majority, the reactionary minority would refuse to recognize the decision. Our ruling classes are very obedient to law as long as the law suits them.

IF Brandeis and Holmes had voted against the decision of the supreme court upholding the constitutionality of the California anti-syndicalist law instead of simply confining themselves to an abstract attack on the suppression of free speech in general they would have less difficulty in proving their sincerity in the matter. The ruling classes of the United States will determine how much "free" speech they will allow their slaves and that will be just as much as they think the system can stand.

THE supreme court of the United States is one of the strongest bulwarks the capitalist system has. They don't mind if a few of its members still retain a traditional affection for Lincoln, Franklin and Jefferson. That does not hurt, since respectable minority on the court confine themselves to a mild pro-And creates the impression that supreme court is not one reactive mass. There are lots of ways of doing the population. There's much chance of the U. S. sup court delivering a decision that hurt the capitalist system as is of the supreme court of the Union handing down a decision oring the Nepmen. Both instruments. One is the bulwark the robber system of capitalism, other of the rising social order is based on the laboring class.

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Toward Another Wave of Revolutionary Struggle—by Jay Lovestone. The Brussels Congress Against Imperialism—By Manuel Gomez. The Civil War in the United States—By Karl Marx. The World Struggle for Rubber—By Leon Platt. And Other Features.

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AMBASSADOR MOTORS TO COAST



Honorio Pueyrredon, Argentine ambassador to the United States, and family, photographed while bidding goodby at Washington prior to departing on a motor tour through eighteen states to the Pacific coast. Left to right: Mme. Pueyrredon; the Ambassador; the Misses Martha and Julia Helena Pueyrredon.

THE DAILY WORKER

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Advertising rates on application.

Professional Patriots Must Live.

The war with its hysteria still persists in the carcasses of a certain small but noisy strata of the population of the country. They still work overtime at the business of professional patriotism. Public interest in their antics has long ago subsided to the freezing point. Among intelligent people they are regarded with the same disdain that is accorded professional inhabitants of Greenwich Village and other freaks.

But somehow they manage to make an easy living preying on the gullible newly rich (and some of the older rich) who made fabulous sums out of the graft accompanying the war. They are kept busy concocting new "menaces" to the fortunes of these parasites. They have constantly to manufacture scares that will induce their gullible supporters to contribute money to their shady organizations, most of which exist merely to keep a few incompetents who cannot exist under normal conditions and in honest occupations in an easy job.

It is precisely this stripe of creature that is behind the persecution of The DAILY WORKER. They see in the frame-up against the editors and management of our paper a chance to circularize their list of suckers and try to extort money from them on the pretext that they are still holding aloft the sacred banner of patriotism and heroically defending the citadels of privilege. Aside from the well-known fact that the ruling class is constantly on the alert to crush us, these slimy creatures jump into the lime-light in an effort to prove to their paymasters that they alone are capable of silencing the militant labor organizations and our most effective present-day weapon, our press. They are parasites upon parasites.

It is an easy matter to account for these particularly nauseating swindlers. Before the war they were never heard from. They are misfits, unable to exist by following legitimate occupations even in the society they pretend to defend. The war with its demand for professional patriots—four-minute men, red cross workers, poison propagandists, forgers, provocateurs, liberty bond salesmen and saleswomen, foreigner-and-red baiters, flag wavers, army chaplains—enabled this gang of semi-vagrants to live better than they had ever lived before. Hence they must, of necessity, in order to live, fan the flames of patriotism or again sink into the insignificant strata of society from which they emerged to thwart the evil designs of the Kaiser and help the late Woodrow Wilson make the world safe for the investments of J. P. Morgan and the rest of the brigands of Wall Street. They are part of the backwash of the war.

The serial we are running on "Professional Patriots" exposes the antics of this diseased growth upon the body politic, but does not explain the rotten objective conditions that gave rise to them.

This is written as a supplement to the "Professional Patriots" articles in order that our readers may know the real motives behind their exalted paens to patriotism and be able to expose them so that all readers will hold them in the contempt their execrable conduct so richly deserves.

Smashing Tory Government Is the Next Task of the Labor Movement.

The British government, following the raid on the Soviet Union Trade Mission, and its failure to isolate the Soviet Union at the Geneva Economic Conference, can choose now to break off relations, a move which is obviously a step towards war, or to let the whole matter drop, make the Churchill-Birkenhead-Johnson-Hicks combination the laughing stock of the world, increase greatly the prestige of the labor movement as a whole and the Labor Party in particular, and proceed to a general election in much more unfavorable circumstances than prevailed two or three months ago.

The British government has made errors in the past and survived. It has "muddled thru" until its ability to do so has become a tradition. But all this was before British capitalism entered a period of sharp decline. Strong systems can make mistakes—weak ones cannot afford it.

It is generally acknowledged now that the introduction of the bill for the suppression of the unions was a huge—a blunder of desperation.

The raid on the Soviet Trade Mission was to have been linked up with the drive on militant unionism, other nations were to be drawn into the front against the Soviet Union—then with British labor smashed and demoralized, the way would be clear for war upon Russia.

But the government has failed to rally any substantial support for its policy. On the contrary it has alienated those industrialists who want and need trade with the Soviet Union. The \$50,000,000 loan to the Soviet Government which the latest dispatches say has been agreed to by the directors of the Midland bank is a very substantial straw showing which way the wind is blowing.

British industry shows little, if any, sign of improvement. According to a London dispatch to the New York Times, a reduction in prices of pig iron has failed to bring any new business, more coal mines are going on a short time operation basis, the outlook for new contracts in the shipbuilding industry is very poor indeed, the textile industry reports a discouraging future, etc.

Political maneuvering has failed to bring British industry back to normal. The defeat of the general strike gave the British ruling class a new lease of life but this too is nearing its end. The new attack on the British working class, directly connected with the conspiracy against the Soviet Union, has aroused the masses to the danger.

There is undoubtedly now in Great Britain the basis for a powerful drive of labor against the government—a drive which should have been the next step in the general strike, but which cowardice and treachery in the leadership prevented. The policy of capitulation put forward by the MacDonalds, Thomases, and their centrist supporters, has proved to be futile and dangerous—

Our Party Moves Forward

By JAY LOVESTONE, Acting General Secretary Workers (Communist) Party

It is now only a little more than one month since the various districts of our Party Organizations have swung into full activity in the Ruthenberg enrollment. Already the results achieved are gratifying evidence of the vitality of our membership.

In the first three weeks of the Ruthenberg enrollment our Party members showed their capacity for work, their ability to meet difficulties and their spirit and devotion of the first magnitude to respond energetically to the party's tasks under the severest hardships. Here, our leader, Comrade Ruthenberg, died. A vicious offensive by the labor lieutenants of American imperialism, the employers and the government, had been going on for months against our Party. All our enemies were busy singing our requiem. We, the Communist Party in America were a thing of the past. We were no more. And what was even better for the bourgeoisie and their socialist lickspittles of the species Onal and other fake historians, we could be no more—no, no—never—never again.

Some Significant Figures. Here are some interesting figures that will make the socialist historians of the bourgeois chairs sit up and be paralyzed with disappointment.

In September 1925 our Party counted 14,037 dues-paying members. Of this number there were at least from three to four thousand who were counted as members thru the dual stamp column; that is, they were wives of members who purchased dual stamps—one stamp for husband and wife. Particularly among the former language federations was this practice in vogue.

In October 1925 the National Organization Department issued its call for the reorganization of the Party on the basis of shop and street nuclei. We proceeded with great energy to reorganize the party. We had just emerged from the most costly, disastrous factional struggle our Party had ever experienced.

Practically only half of our membership responded to the reorganization call. To be exact, the dues payments in October 1925, the first month of reorganization, were only 7,213. By November of 1925 the number rose to 8,064. In December it mounted to 8,154. By January 1926 the figure reached was 8,389. In March 1926 we totalled 9,052. This was the high point for some months to come. The summer period drew on and our dues payments naturally shrank.

Reorganization Difficulties. No one will deny that due to reorganization our party has been reduced in size, numerically, to an extent which some of us did not expect. But we must keep clear in mind that the loss of dues-paying members is not as great as it would appear to the superficial observer. First of all, a minimum of twenty per cent of our dues payments before reorganization were not dues stamps actually sold to individual members but were only dual stamps—stamps given away to wives of comrades who were members of the party by grace of their husbands holding membership in the party. After reorganization, this social-democratic practice was dropped. There are no longer any dual or "by-grace" members.

Furthermore, the newly organized shop and street nuclei units do not all function well enough and regularly yet. There are many party members—far more active than many of the "regular dues-payers" in the pre-reorganization days of our party—who, because their units to which they are attached do not function as well as they should, are unable to pay dues regularly. We make these remarks, not by way of seeking to explain away anything or hiding any of our weaknesses. The case is quite the contrary. We are here pointing out one of our most serious shortcomings.

Rally to Ruthenberg Enrollment. The death of our leading communist fighter, Ruthenberg, was an irreparable loss to the party. This has been recognized by our sworn foes as well as by our most loyal followers. But the party set itself to work with a zeal and a determination to make good as much as possible the loss thus suffered by us. The Ruthenberg drive to build our Party was launched under the most trying circumstances. The response of the membership exceeded the most sanguine hopes of the most optimistic in our ranks. There was a new spirit in the Party. The inactive, to a large extent, became active. The active members redoubled their efforts. Better results were evidenced in all our fields of activity. Every section of the party responded promptly and vigorously to the call of the Political Committee, the leadership of the Party allowing just such surges of reactions at home and in China as have been indulged in.

The time has come for British labor to admit the correctness of the estimate made by the Communist Party of Great Britain and the revolutionary practicality of its program. The government, now severely discredited, but still determined to take its revenge on the working class, can be routed completely if the rank and file of British labor permits no more betrayals.

We believe that the British workers have learned in the last few weeks that there is no such thing as separating questions of relations with the Soviet Union from the question of the life and struggles of the British working class.

Party, to close ranks and build the Party.

Party Membership Grows. Immediately the new Communist spirit showed itself in the status of our organization. We Communists don't view organization problems as questions distinct from the political. To us organization and political problems are invariably tied up as part of one whole problem and task of building a mass Communist Party in the United States.

For the month of March 1927, the dues payments rose to nearly 9,500—to be exact 9,490. This is the highest dues payments we have had since September 1925. We must here keep in mind the fact that many hundreds of our members are at present involved in the severe disemployment in the needle trades in New York and in the strike of the United Mine Workers of America. The largest proportion of these party members refuse to take exempt stamps and prefer to wait in their dues payments until such time as when they can afford to pay up their back dues. This means that we now have an active party membership of more than twelve thousand.

April reports are not yet complete. All indications point to the upward swing in dues payments being continued.

The number of initiation stamps are not an exact index of the number of new members entering the party during a particular month. Some units even permit a new member to be in the party months before securing from their district offices the necessary initiation stamps. Yet, inaccurate an index of the influx of new members as the sale of initiation stamps may be, it has quite some value as an index of party organization progress. Let us again examine some figures.

In September 1925—the last month of the party organization on the old basis of language federation branches—286 initiation stamps were bought from the national office by the various Federation Bureaus. With the first month of reorganization, October 1925, the number fell to 253. It continued to fall to 158 in November and to 135 in December. By January 1927 the new units began to function with increasing regularity. There was an

upward swing in the number of workers initiated into party membership. The total initiation stamps sold in January 1927 was 214. In the short month of February last the number rose to 278.

By mid-March most of the districts had not yet swung into the Ruthenberg. Still the few days which most of the districts participated in, the drive told appreciably in the influx of new members. These figures of new members will be especially important for April. Yet, in March last, 336 initiation stamps were sold. This means that a minimum of 336 workers were admitted to party membership in March. This is the highest figure reached in many months. Of course, there were many hundreds who applied for membership in the rousing Memorial celebrations held immediately after Comrade Ruthenberg's death. Not all of these workers were immediately enrolled into party membership.

Party Organization Moves Forward. It is clear that the Party organization has taken a turn for the better. We have seen our most difficult days in the immediate post-reorganization period. We still have many serious problems of reorganization to solve. Some we have not even scratched the surface of in the least. But of the whole we have turned the corner—for the better.

TABLE SHOWING CONDITION OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION

	Oct. 1925	Nov. 1925	Dec. 1925
Dues Payments	7,213	8,064	8,154
Initiation Stamps	253	158	135

	Jan. 1926	Feb. 1926	Mar. 1926
Dues Payments	8,389	7,146	9,052
Initiation Stamps	104	124	145

	Jan. 1927	Feb. 1927	Mar. 1927
Dues Payments	8,368	7,714	9,490
Initiation Stamps	214	278	336

The pessimists may throw sand into their own eyes. The enemies of the party may hope in vain and perish in disappointment. But the Workers' (Communist) Party of America is a living, growing force, moving forward in the revolutionary spirit and line of its dead leader, Comrade Ruthenberg.

Letters From Our Readers

Editor, The Daily Worker:
I believe that the big farce of the year was the Conference on "Youth and the War System" held last Saturday at the Labor Temple. Not one speaker was invited by this "open minded" society to present the Marxist point of view on this question. Instead of that an evangelist, who appeared to be neither a worker nor the son of a worker told the audience "to forget all about the class struggle and capitalism, but remember God, say 'peace be unto you' and there will be no more war."

An elderly lady who represented another humanitarian organization also urged the audience to "forget the struggle" and remember that "we are all brothers,"—as a means to avoid future wars.

Still another fellow, named Christensen, who was once a candidate for president on the Farmer-Labor ticket, said that Esperanto was the only way to end war. After a few more speakers told the audience with similar trash, the chairman announced that those who wished to take part in the discussion could do so, but said he would not tolerate any mention of "Communism or class war" and also declared that "Youth and War" was the subject of the symposium. A storm of protest came immediately from the audience and the chairman yielded.

A few young Communists, including myself, then took the floor and exposed this "ideal of Christianity." We pointed out that Rockefeller who is responsible for the loss of 7,000 lives at Nanking, has contributed \$900,000 to the Y. M. C. A., which is poisoning the minds of young workers. One speaker told the audience why England, a "Christian" nation, is trying to make war on Soviet Russia, while Soviet Russia, an "atheist" nation, is preventing war.

These so-called peace societies only becloud the minds of the young workers so that when war comes they will be fooled by nice phrases.
Fraternally yours,—S. Magidson,

Sends An Extra Dollar.

Dear Comrade:
Enclosed find \$2 for my monthly pledge fund. This month I feel lucky, so I have added \$1.00 extra for this month over my regular pledged amount.

Wishing The DAILY WORKER all the success, I am, Fraternal yours,
J. C. DAS, New Orleans, La.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

The time has come for British labor to admit the correctness of the estimate made by the Communist Party of Great Britain and the revolutionary practicality of its program.

The government, now severely discredited, but still determined to take its revenge on the working class, can be routed completely if the rank and file of British labor permits no more betrayals.

We believe that the British workers have learned in the last few weeks that there is no such thing as separating questions of relations with the Soviet Union from the question of the life and struggles of the British working class.

Chicago T. U. E. L.

Plans Gay Picnic For Next Sunday

CHICAGO, May 23.—J. W. Johnstone, active in the local labor movement, will be the principal speaker at the seventh annual picnic of the Chicago local general group of the Trade Union Educational League to be held next Sunday at Kolze's Electric Park, 6352 Irving Park Blvd.

An elaborate program of music and entertainment is also being planned. Proceeds from the affair will be devoted to building the left wing movement in this city.

Tickets (50 cents) can be obtained at the following places: T. U. E. L., 156 W. Washington St., Room 26; 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Greek Workers' Hall, 768 W. Van Buren St.; 19 S. Lincoln St.; "Freiheit," 3209 W. Roosevelt Rd.; "Vilnis," 3116 S. Halsted St.; 2003 N. California Ave.; "Rovnost Ludo," 1510 W. 18th St., and from members of the T. U. E. L.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name
Address
Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

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

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

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

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

DRAMA

Kidding Themselves . . .

"Grand Street Follies" Final Bill of the Neighborhood Playhouse

ALBERT CARROLL



The dynamic genius of the "Grand Street Follies" the new revue at the Neighborhood Playhouse.

The fifth edition of the Grand Street Follies will meet with the approval of those small bourgeois elements who get a kick out of a burlesque of their own foibles and who satisfy their own inferiority complexes (to use the stupid language of psychoanalysis) by laughing at the ridiculous antics of their kind. It is a Menckesque concoction.

The second incident is a slam at the police-censorship of the New York stage that resulted in Mae West doing a stretch in prison for producing a play called "Sex." There are a number of he-verts furnishing a background for the ladies who have been guilty of appearing in prohibited shows, all doing time on Blackwell's Island.

Mr. Albert Carroll, one of the old favorites of the Neighborhood Playhouse, situated on East Grand, gives remarkable impersonations of Mrs. Fiske and Ethel Barrymore, which serves to remind one of how masculine are the voices of these two Broadway favorites.

Most amusing was the skit involving "Cautious Cal," president of the U. S. A., and "Nervous Nellie," secretary of home and foreign affairs. A person properly insignificant was chosen to portray Cal and he did a good job of it.

But the part dealing with the "origin of the black bottom" fell flat. Certainly the directors of the thing ought to get something to substitute for it.

All in all it is a good evening's entertainment for those who enjoy seeing the serious antics of the Broadway barnstormers made ridiculous, and some of the acting is better than that of those they imitate.

—H. M. W.

Broadway Briefs

"Speak Easy," a melodrama by Edward Knobloch and George Rosener, will be given a spring try-out by E. Friedlander. Donald Meek, Anne Shoemaker, Dorothy Hall, Allen Moore, Clay Clement and Kathline Niday are in the cast.

Phillip Dunning who collaborated with George Abbott in the writing of "Broadway," has a new one, a comedy of back-stage life, titled "The Understudy." Jack Donohue is collaborating this time.

Henry L. Cort and Clark Ross will produce a new play called "The Brigand," by Paul Fox and George Trilton early next season. This will be followed with a musical comedy by Cort called "The Radio Girl."

Brock Pemberton has acquired for early production next season, a new

Wolfe is Speaker at West Roxbury Picnic On Decoration Day

WEST ROXBURY, Mass., May 23.—Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School of New York, will be the principal speaker at the Decoration day picnic next Monday at Caledonian Grove.

There will be a program of entertainment and music for dancing will be provided by a seven-piece orchestra.

"California Limited" Wrecked.—LOS ANGELES, May 23.—Dispatches to the Sante Fe Railroad Headquarters here state that between twenty-five and thirty persons were injured today when the two sections of the California Limited, the Company's crack flyer, collided four miles west of Flagstaff, Ariz. No deaths were reported.

AMUSEMENTS

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St. Drydock 7514
Grand Street Follies of 1927
Every Evening (except Mon.) Mat. Sat.

THEATRE GUILD ACTING CO.
RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 34th St. Evs. 8:40
Mrs. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Mr. Pim Passes By

THE SECOND MAN
GUILD Thea. W. 52 St. Evs. 8:30
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Next Week: Pygmalion

THE SILVER CORD
John Golden Thea. 38 E. of Hwy. Circle
Mts. Thurs. & Sat. 2:40
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

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

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
WALFORD, 50th St., East of
H'way. Mats. WED. & SAT.

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"FOG"
Thrilling Mystery Melodrama.

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. COLONY BROADWAY
MOSS' AT 63rd St.
Contin. Noon to Midnight.—Pop. Prices.

comedy called the "Colonels' Ladies," by Fannie Heaslip.

Policy of Tories Attacked Before Boston Consulate

BOSTON, May 23.—A large crowd participated in the demonstration in front of the British Consulate which was arranged by the local Workers (Communist) Party.

The demonstration was in the form of a protest against the bombardment of Nanking, the general intervention policy in China, and the recent raid on the Arcos offices in London.

Fifteen signs carrying the slogans, "Hands Off China"; "British Empire Plans New World War," etc., were carried by the demonstrators.

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Learn About Class-Collaboration

These booklets present, in simple language, the problem of a great danger facing American Labor. Whether in the trade union or out of it, every worker should read these interesting and important booklets—and then pass them on to another worker in the shop:

- CLASS STRUGGLE VS. CLASS COLLABORATION—By Earl R. Browder —.10
- CLASS COLLABORATION—How to Fight It—By Bertram D. Wolfe —.10
- LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM—By Jay Lovestone —.10
- THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT—By William F. Dunne —.15
- COMPANY UNIONS—By Robert W. Dunn —.25

A total of 70 cents worth of books for

50 CENTS

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

TRACTION TRUST HOPES TO MULCT CITY OF \$700,000,000 IN LONG CONTRACT

(Continued from Page One) directors were practically the same set of individuals who were behind the Interborough Rapid Transit Company when it was later formed.

It would be too long a story to go into the records of graft and corruption, the buying off of city officials and the plunder of public funds which accompanied this deal. It need merely be said here that out of an original investment of approximately \$10,000,000, the Interborough Subway Construction Company made over \$10,000,000 profit. This profit as well as the exaggerated original investment was turned in as part of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's investment under Contract No. 1.

Other Contracts Even Worse. The conditions under which the agreement with the subsidiary company of the B. M. T. were carried out were no less vicious though on a smaller scale. Bad as these conditions were, they are nothing as compared with the circumstances surrounding the execution of the later Contracts Nos. 3 and 4. Under the first two agreements the city sunk some \$3,000,000 already referred to. Millions of this amount were plainly plundered through unnecessary and excessive construction and excavation costs. But at least the city has received about 4 per cent return on the investment from which it has been able to meet part of the interest on the bonds floated for the purpose of raising the principle.

In the case of Contracts No. 3 and No. 4, under which the city has invested over \$240,000,000, the swindle was so executed that the city has received not a single cent in interest on this enormous investment. In addition it has been forced to meet a yearly deficit now amounting to over \$11,000,000 to cover the interest charges on its bonds. The total of these yearly deficits has reached a sum which is rapidly approaching \$150,000,000 of dead and irrecoverable loss.

Dual Contracts. These Contracts No. 3 and No. 4 were likewise executed with the I. R. T. and the B. M. T. They date from March 19, 1913. They came to be known as the Dual Subway Contracts, incorporating and superseding the earlier agreements. The excavation and construction work was again paid for by the city. The companies doing this work were again the same concerns which operated the subways.

Of the \$240,000,000 now invested by the city, a vastly greater amount than in the case of the earlier contracts was plundered from the public treasury through the padding of construction accounts, double charges, wholesale corruption and unchecked graft. But this was by far the lesser evil!

The conditions under which the traction companies undertook to operate the completed subways stand out as a monument of disgrace to the people and the public officials who permitted such conditions to be executed!

Lines To Be Built. Under Contracts No. 3 and No. 4, some 48 miles were added to the I. R. T. lines and about 38 miles were added to the B. M. T. On the I. R. T. there was built the Seventh Ave. extension from Times Square south through the Clark St. tunnel into Brooklyn. The east side line was built beginning from Grand Central

north; and the B. M. T. built the main Broadway line through the heart of the city.

The following were the conditions under which the transit companies agreed to operate the enlarged systems:

The first charge out of the earnings of the subways was to go in payment as interest on the original city's investment of about \$63,000,000 under Contracts No. 1 and No. 2. This sum, a relatively small amount, has been the only return which the city has thus far received on its total of over \$300,000,000 invested.

The second charge is for interest and sinking fund charges on the watered stock and padded investments of the companies.

Easy Money. The third charge is in the form of a so-called "preferential" which was a sum arrived at by taking the amount claimed to be the earnings of the companies as an average for the years 1910 and 1911. This preferential of "guaranteed earnings" amounts in the case of the I. R. T. to the sum of \$6,335,000 and in the case of the B. M. T. to the sum of \$3,500,000 annually! The "preferentials" are profits practically guaranteed by the city treasury.

Only after the above charges which go to the companies are paid, does the city receive any interest on its investments of over \$240,000,000. There is another joker in the agreements: In the event that the earnings of the lines do not provide sufficient funds after the interest and sinking fund charges are paid to the companies to cover the "guaranteed preferential" of \$6,335,000 and \$3,500,000 to the companies yearly, the city becomes indebted to the companies for the deficit and this deficit is cumulative and bears interest compounded semi-annually at 5 per cent.

\$700,000,000! Have you ever taken a sum of money and figured it at interest compounded semi-annually for a period of years? Then you know the joke! The loss to the city through this deficit alone estimated at the present rate of accumulation would, if carried out for the period of 49 years, the term of the contract, amount to SEVEN HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The city has received not a cent of return on the amount of over \$240,000,000 representing the additional investments under Contracts No. 3 and No. 4. To pay the interest on its bonds issued to raise this investment, it has yearly had to put on the city budget a sum now over \$11,000,000.

The next article will explain the conditions accompanying the drawing up of these monstrous agreements and expose the grafters and corruptionists responsible for the wholesale steal.

High School Teachers Ask Maximum of \$3,600

WORCESTER, Mass., May 23.—Teachers here are demanding that long deferred increases be granted immediately by the school board. High school teachers ask the maximum be raised from \$3,250 to \$3,600 for men and \$2,625 to \$3,000 for women and that elementary teachers be raised from a maximum of \$1,800 to \$2,880.

Committee of 100 to Hold Affair to Help Jailed Cloakmakers

The Committee of 100 will hold a meeting for the relief of the families of the imprisoned cloak makers Wednesday evening at Webster Hall, Bishop Brown, the noted heretic, Paxton Hibben and Pascal Cosgrove of the Amalgamated Food Workers will review the struggle for democracy in the trade unions and other issues in the labor movement. Robert W. Dunn will preside.

Admission is 25 cents.

INDEPENDENTS IN EFFORT AT PEACE IN I. L. G. W. UNION

Committee of 50 to Seek Formula for Unity

Plans were laid for a committee of 50 at a meeting last night of the Independent Group of the Cloak and Dressmakers in Cooper Union to bring about peace in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Despite determined efforts to break up the meeting, which jammed the hall, a resolution was passed calling on "both factions involved in this struggle" to declare publicly that they agree for a peace with submission of the question of new leadership to a referendum vote of the membership, conducted by an impartial committee. The committee of 50 is to "take steps to bring to an end the present struggle" with instructions to get in touch with the Jewish Council of Greater New York to assist in that work. The committee was given full power to work out plans to "establish order" based on a "spirit of unity and solidarity of all members of our organization."

Harry Berlin, a member of Local 10, whom disrupters attempted to shout down, declared the big issue in the union is not Communism. "I am not a Communist," he declared, but if I were, I wouldn't be ashamed to admit it."

Heard Patiently. A. Student, another speaker, called the entire audience and the sponsors of the meeting "Communists" and refused to stop speaking when his time was up. He yelled, "I dare anyone to touch me and make me stop."

The audience would not be provoked but kept on shouting, "Time is up; time is up," until he left the platform. Another trick that failed to break up the meeting was an attempt to switch off the light. A Sigman henchman was discovered in time.

I. Brauner, chairman of the Shop Chairmen's Council, told the assembled workers that he is a member of the democratic party and a deputy sheriff in Kings County, but because he is opposed to Sigman's policy he is accused of being a Communist.

A. Alvois, Local 10, said that "it is difficult to be neutral after what has taken place in the union."

A BUS RIDE FROM FREIHEIT BUILDING to

Unity Camp

(A Workers' Co-operative Summer Resort)

All conveniences. Boating, Swimming, Hiking, Fishing, Concerts and dancing every evening. Excellent food. Very fine educational program for the entire summer. Located in the midst of the beautiful

WHITE ROCK MOUNTAINS

Grand Opening Decoration Day Weekend

Friday, Saturday, Sunday & Monday May 27, 28, 29 & 30

REGISTRATION OPEN for TENTS and BUNGALOWS

BUSSES leave Union Square every Friday at 6 P. M., Saturdays at 9 A. M. and 1 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 8 P.M., 135 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 1786 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Brokers Hold Most of Traction Stock

(Continued from Page One) an excuse. The reason for this significant fact will be explained later.

The hearings were opened promptly on the appearance of the three transit commissioners, Chairman John F. Gilchrist, Leon G. Godley and Charles C. Lockwood. Untermeyer, special counsel for the commission, who is the main figure in the hearing, began with the reading of a long prepared statement calculated to set at rest anyone who might presume to question the propriety or the intention of the proceedings. The commission would listen to all and view all evidence impartially. The commission is in search of and will appreciate light from every direction.

His statement further laid down a method of procedure for the later hearings which consisted of five main principles:

First, the various interested companies would record themselves as being a part to the hearing.

Second, each witness of these companies to be called would appear as an individual.

Third, the commission counsel would examine witnesses.

Fourth, the company counsel might then question the witness.

Fifth, only one counsel would do the questioning.

Following the reading of this statement by Untermeyer, former Governor Nathan I. Miller rose to present the position for the B. M. T. He began by stating that the hearings were "welcome" to his client and that they would "cooperate" in a spirit of the utmost helpfulness and the most of this effect destined for the stuffed cars of the people.

Fight Probe of Control. Presently he came to the point: The B. M. T. would fight all attempts to investigate the stock transactions of its lines, a matter which they would maintain is not "pertinent or relevant" to the inquiry.

The B. M. T., which is known definitely to be the controlling company of all the city transit lines, as was predicted in THE DAILY WORKER, will seek to prevent all delving into its shady methods.

Following this was a statement by James L. Quackenbush, counsel for the Interborough, who did not deign to present his company's position in the matter but only objected to the waiver of immunity which Untermeyer demanded of each witness. This point was left hanging in the air, so to speak, but it appears that witnesses will be under some persuasion to answer though there is nothing now to compel testimony.

Who Owns I. R. T.? The first witness called was H. M. Fisher, secretary-treasurer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. Fisher is a hard boiled chestnut, typical of the Interborough. He had hardly been sworn in before Untermeyer began a cross examination intended to reveal the real owners of the Interborough stock.

Fisher had a trying fifteen minutes in seeking to avoid the answer to direct questions. Old Sammy Untermeyer, himself quite familiar with the internal affairs of more than a few concerns seasoned to put his hand on the sore spot in every instance.

Then the information came out: The stock of the Interborough is held by about 2,500 stockholders who own together about 350,000 shares. This seems a pretty widely scattered ownership. But the first few questions on this subject revealed the fact that only about 6,000 shares of the total 350,000 were owned outside of Wall Street. That is, about 98 per cent of the stock and hence of the voting power of the company is in the hands of the brokers in the financial district. The full significance of this revelation will become clear in relation to the second fact disclosed.

Untermeyer then devoted himself to

JIMMIE HIGGINS BOOK SHOP

Announces its removal to

106 UNIVERSITY PL.

(One block south of its former location)

Telephone: Stuyvesant 5015.

Reception and Ball

to honor the

Recently Released Prisoners

FRIDAY NIGHT STAR CASINO

107th Street and Park Avenue

The New Chevrolet will be given to a lucky worker promptly at 11:30 P. M.

Admission 75c. For shareholders in the car 50c. Auspices: JOINT DEFENSE & RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Building Bosses Lose Fight on Wage Rise

(Continued from Page One) into submission had brought this result:

1.—The Brooklyn plumbers are still out to a man, and no serious effort is being made to fill their places.

2.—The lockout against the Bronx and Manhattan plumbers, engineered by this association, has collapsed.

3.—The lockout against the Queens and Richmond plumbers is being continued.

Local 1 Proves Correctness. Thus the militancy and god sense of Plumbers' Local 1 last week in refusing to arbitrate the five day week and the \$14 scale demanded in a strike lasting since April 1 is borne out by the official commentators on the industry itself. Shortly after Local 1 had voted down overwhelmingly the International officers' demands that they return to work pending the arbitration proceedings, the Employers' Association called off the Bronx-Manhattan lockout, using as an excuse a week old injunction. At the same time the international officials hid themselves back to Chicago.

Building trades workers in Cooperative Hall, 347 East 72nd St. last night reflected the optimistic turn of events in a demand that the international union enter negotiations with the Plumbers' Helpers' Association, looking toward their admission into the union with regular standing. The building workers also commended Local 1 and called for renewed support of the strike in Brooklyn and the locked out men in Queens and Staten Island.

establishing the nature of the directorship of the Company. In a moment it was revealed that the members of the Board of Directors hold practically no stock in the company. The chairman of the board and the chairman of the controlling executive committee of the board, E. J. Berwind of the Berwind-White scab coal company owns no stock whatever! Frank Hedley, president and general manager owns but fifty shares. Buckner, another director, owned two! In fact all of the directors between them do not own a hundred shares of the company stock.

This is a strange fact indeed. But the meaning of it soon will become clear. On further questioning it was revealed that the coal bill of the Interborough amounts to some four millions of dollars a year; the insurance bill amounts to a figure in the large hundreds of thousands, perhaps more; the amount could not be extricated from the unwilling lips of Fisher. To the question often repeated as to how he explained the fact that none of the directors owned an interest in the welfare of the company, Fisher had no available answer.

Wall Street Control. The hearings broke off at this point. What do the two sets of facts disclosed mean? The first, that the stock is in the hands of Wall Street brokers who are in possession of a voting trust enabling them to manipulate it at will, is proof that stock owners as well as the city and the public at large are being exploited by the huge Plunderbund inaugurated by the traction bandits. The brokers have nothing to lose in the swindle inasmuch as they do not own the stock but have merely secured possession of it for trading purposes and receive their commissions. At the same time the brokers are themselves under the thumb of the Morgan interests which now control the B. M. T.

Plunder Not Service. The second fact disclosed, that the directors of the I. R. T. do not own any of the stock, convicts them as already stated in THE DAILY WORKER, of being a mere Plunderbund whose interests are directly opposed to efficient service.

They make their rake off and get their graft through enormous salaries and through the sale of coal, insurance, building supplies, steel, and other materials to themselves at enormously inflated prices.

They are limited in this graft only by the necessity of paying interest on the bonds of the company, a matter not difficult when it is remembered that the city pays a yearly deficit of over \$11,000,000 towards the upkeep of the subways.

The facts at the basis of the Plunderbund are explained in another column of THE DAILY WORKER.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

NATIONALISTS SCORE VICTORIES OVER CHANG TSO-LIN IN DRIVE ON PEKING

(Continued from Page One) proves the truth of Tan's report. Tan's report was received the day that British news agencies, and American correspondents under British influence, were wiring home stories about the fall of Shanghai; advices from that city indicate.

Feng Co-operates. Co-operating with General Tan is General Feng Yu-shiang, so-called "Christian General", who has allied himself with the Hankow Nationalist government. Feng has driven Wu Pei-fu, central Chinese war lord, back to Chengchow, where Feng is following him.

Americans Bombard Towns. SHANGHAI, May 23.—The United States destroyer Preble, when hit by stray machine gun fire, bombarded forts and villages on the south bank of the Yangtze with her main guns. Considerable damage was inflicted by the bombardment, it is believed.

Britain Withdraws Consul. HANKOW, May 23.—Great Britain has withdrawn her consul from Chinkiang. All of the archives of the consulate have been removed, it is reported.

The withdrawal of the Chinkiang consul coming on the heels of the recall of the British representative at Hankow marks a new offensive of imperialist Britain against the Nationalist government here.

That Britain may attempt to forcibly regain the Hankow concession which she lost in a treaty signed early this year is not unlikely. Observers here regard the withdrawal of Great Britain's diplomatic representatives from cities in the control of the Nationalists as regarded as a prelude to open war against the Hankow government.

Chang Totters. PEKING, May 23.—Chang Tso-lin's position is becoming more and more precarious. Menaced by the rapidly advancing troops of the Hankow Nationalists, having lost (apparently) the support of Japan and facing the solid opposition of workers, peasants, merchants and students at home his fall appears to be near at hand.

The north is honeycombed with Nationalism and should General Feng come within striking distance of Peking, which appears likely, revolts in Peking and Tientsin would probably occur.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

NEWS PRINTERS BACK MILLIKEN IN BIG SIX FIGHT

Wahnetta and Near-Wahs Slated for Defeat

Progressive printers were winding up their strenuous campaign today in behalf of D'Arcy (Doc) Milliken for president of Typographical Local 6 (Big Six) against the reactionary incumbent, Leon H. Rouse.

Rouse's main achievement for the newspaper publishers was to kill the six-hour day back in 1924 at a time when Big Six almost had the great victory in their hands. A third candidate is William M. A. Powers, a reactionary who has the support of the reactionary Wahnetta group.

The Wahnetta or "administration" gang for years ran the international union and through a conspiracy with foremen of newspapers and job offices tried to starve out of the industry the militant members who refused to subscribe to Wahnetta policies. The Wahnetas were in charge of the union, under the leadership of Marsden Scott when the 44-hour strike was lost in many of the job shops, costing the union \$10,000,000 and a heavy loss in membership.

The Wahnetas in the present campaign have stooped to the lowest forms of co-operation with the boss. With boldface talk of "blood-dripping flags of anarchy," they have tried to besmirch one of the union's outstanding leaders, "Doc" Milliken.

The line-up in the present election is Milliken, the progressive party candidate against Rouse, the turn coat who has held office for 12 years while playing to the Progressives and Wahnetas and serving the employers; and Powers, the out-and-out Wah candidate.

This is the first time in Rouse' career as president that the Wahs have failed to support him. But there is only a slight difference between him and Powers. Even the stupid Wah gang realizes that he is discredited among the membership and so have pushed Powers out. Powers is ignorant of the labor movement.

The election takes place Wednesday.

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Professional Patriots

This is the second installment of "Professional Patriots," edited by Norman Haggood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

The present attack on this paper gives added interest to the sensational facts about the various brands of zealous "patriots" who are out to crush all groups fighting the forces of reaction in the United States.

A group of military officers and organizations have been active in attacking pacifists and the opponents of compulsory military training in colleges and schools—usually on the familiar thesis that pacifism is aimed at destroying American defenses against Bolshevism. The military organizations most active are the Reserve Officers' Association, the Military Order of the World War—both national in scope—and one local association in Chicago, the Military Intelligence Association of the Sixth Corps Area.

This covers the newer type of organizations and individuals engaged in professional patriotism. Of the older types active now and then in the new crusade, or organizations devoted to other purposes which have taken it on, two only are nationally conspicuous—the American Legion and the Ku Klux Klan. Various employers' associations, notably the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Clay Products Industries Association, Inc., the National Founders Association, the National Metal Trades Association, and various state and local "associated industries," have been active occasionally when aroused by some such revolutionary proposal as the child labor amendment. The Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, and the Daughters of the American Revolution have also been sporadically active when stimulated by the Military Order of the World War or some more hysterical post of the American Legion.

Propaganda Against Radicalism and Pacifism. The most conspicuous activity of all the professional patriotic societies is their propaganda against what they conceive to be revolutionary movements. Their conception is vague and inclusive, ranging from the Communist Party to the child labor amendment and proposals for municipal ownership of public utilities. Pacifism comes under the ban on the theory that any movement against war is intended to disarm the United States and so open the country to capture by Russia.

The conceptions of radicalism vary with the societies. The center of attack is of course the communist movement and all friends of Soviet Russia. But from that center have radiated attacks on socialists, the LaFollette progressive movement, the church peace organizations, liberal magazines and reform agencies, and particularly on proposals calculated to affect private business,—notably the child labor amendment and protective laws for women.

Here are some characteristic utterances and statements. Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation, writing to Allen Rudwell, chairman of the executive committee of the Russian Famine Fund in 1922, on which served such citizens as Governor Alfred Smith, Cornelius Bliss, Jr., William Fellows Morgan, Charles W. Eliot and Cyrus H. McCormick, delivered himself thus:

"If the people who are contributing to the Russian Famine Fund understood that their money was going to be used by Lenin and Trotsky, contributions would soon cease." He added that he had "turned the matter over to the Department of Justice."

When Mr. Easley was interviewed by Miss Mary Lena Wilson concerning his attacks on the American Committee for the Relief of Russian Children, he indulged in characteristic language, referring to Captain Paxton Hibben, its secretary, as "a rascal and scoundrel," to the Reverend John Haynes Holmes as "wild and crazy," to the Reverend Henry Sloane Coffin as a "red" because he "founded that Labor Temple down there," and to Raymond B. Fosdick as "a wild red."

Easley Scared to Death. Some of Mr. Easley's other characterizations are interesting: the former Mrs. Willard Straight he referred to as "the most dangerous woman in America"; the Amalgamated Clothing Workers as "the Balkans of America, as revolutionary as anything in Europe"; eighty-year-old Mrs. Henry Villard as "a most notorious pro-German and leader of the non-resistance forces in this country at a time when they played into Germany's hands."

He is quoted as saying: "I would drive every damned Quaker out of America," and "There are plenty of damned liberals in this country who are just as ready to believe Will Irwin as they are to believe the Government." Mr. Irwin had written up Mr. Easley in a magazine article entitled "This Man Worries Too Much."

Among the persons and movements publicly attacked by Mr. Easley are: Father John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Reverend Idings Bell, president of St. Stephens College; Bishop Charles H. Brent of Buffalo, former chaplain of the American Expeditionary Forces; H. G. Wells for radicalism in his "Outline of History"—"willful misinterpretation of the teachings of Jesus," and the "unpatriotic Tolstolian psychology (sic) of non-resistance."

Radicals in A. F. of L. Mr. Easley's attitude toward the radicals in the labor movement, for which he was deeply concerned in his effort to hold the American Federation of Labor in leash through the Civic Federation's union of employer and trade-unionist, was voiced thus:

"Organized labor has in its own ranks some of the disloyal elements (referred to elsewhere in the article as 'socialists, I.W.W., and their "high-brow" echoers'—Ed.), the pro-German Germans and the anti-English Irish who will play the Potsdam game at every possible opportunity; but disturbances will be reduced to a minimum because there are now plenty of laws and machinery for seeking out these treasonable persons and handing them over to the firing squad.

"To talk about education on Americanization as a method of dealing with such people is a waste of time, effort, and money. Only the fear of the law, backed up by the police, the militia, the Army and Navy if necessary, has any terrors for such terrorists."

So much for Mr. Easley, the most picturesque in speech of all the militant patriots.

The Better America Federation of Los Angeles also speaks up colorfully. In a booklet picturing on its cover a college Bolshevik peeping from a rosebud, the Federation's former secretary says:

"The bomb-throwing, bullet-shooting anarchist does not worry me very much. It is the subtle, highly intellectual pink variety that is boring into the very heart of America. Such tragedies as the explosion in Wall Street on last September 16th are horrible—monstrous, but they will never halt our progress as a people. America will carry on, despite Czoizgosz, Tom Mooney, the MacNamaras, and their tribe. But when I find a slow poison being secretly injected into our body politic through the class rooms, I do worry—and so should you."

In one of the Federation's weekly letters to its members its officers say:

"We are urged to pursue vigorously our Americanization program to hold ourselves in readiness to fight in the breach all forms of radicalism, communism, and radical socialism. A great many of our members write that radicalism has obtained a toe-hold among teachers in public schools."

(To be continued.)

Report of John Brophy

To District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America.

(Continued from yesterday)

The present question is not one of a 30 per cent wage reduction with more work and prosperity on one hand and the present wages and little or no work on the other, as the operators are presenting it. Let us analyze the problem: First, we must take into consideration the fact that the nation requires a certain amount of coal. When it has secured enough to meet all requirements it ceases to purchase. We are now consuming sufficient coal for all those requirements, yet unemployment is widespread. If the miners accept a reduction, it would obviously not create additional requirements. How then would such a reduction provide more work and more prosperity, when living costs for the miner are higher, if anything, rather than lower?

The results of a 30 per cent reduction would mean:
30 per cent less money for miners.
30 per cent less of miners' money for merchants.
30 per cent less of miners' money for merchants.

We must also consider the effect a wage reduction in Central Pennsylvania would have on the mining industry in the country as a whole. We must remember that West Virginia and the various non-union fields are not the only bituminous coal producing districts. Were the miners here to accept a wage reduction, the Western Pennsylvania operators, the Ohio operators, the Indiana, Illinois and all the operators who are parties to the Jacksonville agreement would demand, and most justly so, the same concessions. The non-union fields would immediately follow suit and any slight advantage that might be gained by making the first cut here would in the course of a week or two, be wiped out and the same relative position would maintain between districts. The only result would be less money for the miners and consequently less for the merchants and the community at large.

The miners of District 2 are fully aware of the utility of the "wage reduction remedy." This is evidenced by the fact that in spite of months of unemployment and of privations and sufferings, there is not a single local union in the entire district that has suggested the acceptance of a wage reduction. On the contrary, many of them are urging that we stand firmly for the present agreement.

This is the position of the International Officers and the District Officers, but more than that, it is the position of the union miners of the country for whom we are but the spokesmen.

The present agreement is for a period of three years ending March 31, 1927. That agreement was entered into after a joint conference at which all these various matters were carefully considered. Therefore, we can see no advantage in having a joint conference now to discuss questions which are closed for a three year period.

The whole bituminous coal industry is in a chaotic condition and no stability will come to it until some form of regulation controls it. If the operators are not able to do so, then these people whose interests are dependent on the coal business, should appeal to Congress for the necessary regulatory laws that will make the coal industry stable and serviceable.

Yours truly,
John Brophy
President of District No. 2
Contract Repudiation.

In the early part of 1925 the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co., began repudiation of contracts through a leasing system with their Adrian operation in Jefferson county, following with Lucerne Mines in Indiana county and various other operations until they had a considerable number running on the 1917 scale. These included other subsidiaries of the B. R. & P. R. R. as well.

Other concerns followed the lead of the B. R. & P. Coal companies and repudiated their contracts with the union, either openly or through a leasing system, such as the B. & S., Allegheny River Mining Co., Heistey Coal Co., Middle Pennsylvania Corporation, Moshannon Coal Co., Morrisdale Coal Co., and numerous smaller concerns.

Yours truly,
John Brophy, President
District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.
(To be continued)

We protested vigorously against this contract jumping at various times. Following is one of the letters of protest to the Operators' Association.

To Clark
February 9, 1925.
Mr. B. M. Clark, President
Assn. of Bituminous Coal Operators
to Central Pa.
Dear Sir:

We are in receipt of a communication from your Association stating that the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Co. has resigned its membership in the Association. This announcement comes almost simultaneously with newspaper statements that that company has leased its Adrian Mine to the Jefferson & Indiana Coal Company which concern will proceed to operate.

Ever since the present scale agreement was signed last year the officers of your Association have conducted a campaign of propaganda to undermine that agreement to which you were a signatory in your capacity as president of your organization. The propaganda took various forms, some more or less open, much of it under cover. Inspired news items purporting to show that the present wage agreement was responsible for slack work appeared almost daily in the public press; miners were approached by various mine managers with the specious argument that less pay would mean more work, and were urged to accept a wage reduction; men were intimidated by threats of eviction from their homes; so-called "citizens" groups were encouraged to form in order to crystallize public opinion in favor of wage revisions.

These and many more insidious means were employed or encouraged by your Association officers in an effort to set aside the wage provision of the Scale Agreement.

As President of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron company and associated coal companies you have served notices to families to vacate, or threatened to evict many in an effort to break their morale who have lived in your company houses in some cases for thirty years. The rentals you have received from these families have paid for those houses over and over again, and the labor of their men in your mines has made possible the payment of huge dividends to your stockholders—for example 103 per cent in January of 1923, or in the case of the Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Company, 150 per cent in January of the same year.

The whole economic struggle of our present day depends on confidence and the faithful carrying out of the pledged word. Credit—confidence in pledges to pay made possible our business life today. The trade agreement has been instrumental in bringing some stability into the relations between the employer and employee. Everywhere there are contracts and agreements underlying all our social life. When confidence in the pledged word fails the social structure is endangered.

Your action as President of the Rochester & Pittsburgh Coal & Iron Company in leasing your Adrian Mine to a new corporation which intends to attempt operating on the 1917 scale is mere subterfuge, and is palpably meant to circumvent the contract. It constitutes therefore, in our opinion, a repudiation of your contract obligations, and an attack upon the United Mine Workers.

So far as we know, the action of this company of which you are president, has not been condemned by the Operators' Association, of which you are also president. It is indeed an anomaly and queer ethics, when the president of a company which repudiates contracts is also the president of an association, one of the objects of which is to aid in enforcing contracts.

The United Mine Workers condemn these actions on the part of officers of the Operators' Association, and especially that of the Rochester Coal & Iron Company, in connection with Adrian mine, and intends to use every proper means in its power to maintain its contract rights.

Yours truly,
John Brophy, President
District No. 2, U. M. W. of A.
(To be continued)

WHEN WHITE, YELLOW AND BLACK TURN RED

Paled by hardships
Under the whip of exploitation,
The white race now blushes
At its servitude—
And a red glare
Spreads over the eastern horizon.

The peoples
Stretching over the vastness
Along the Yangtze,
Are losing the yellow of submission
And are assuming
The normal yellow of their birth,
Mingled with the red clearness
Of a new life.

Dark colonial slaves
Writhing under imperialist domination,
Will join hands with their brothers
Negro wage slaves,
And discard the fear of the underdog,
To take their place
In a world gone red.

And when—
The red blood of awakening has permeated
Through white, yellow and black—
A red, red world
Will greet a unified humanity.

—EUGENE KREININ.

MAY DAY IN THE SOVIET UNION

Ivanovo-Voznesensk (Textile centre). The foundation stone was laid of a new spinning mill which is to have 120,000 spindles.

The mill is being built on the banks of the River Tanka, where the workers in the Ivanovo-Voznesensk usually celebrated the 1st of May in pre-revolutionary days, when they had to conceal themselves from the persecution of the police.

Leningrad. The "Red Putilov" works put out the first locomotive of the "M" series, which is the most powerful locomotive in Europe. Such locomotives have hitherto been built only in the United States.

The Karl Marx works in Leningrad produced the first wool combing machine to be produced in the U.S.S.R. Hitherto these machines have been imported from abroad.

In Nicolaiev (on Ukrainian coast). The Russud ship-building yard completed repairs and started work. This yard has been idle for the last 5 years. The yard will be engaged in building merchant vessels.

In Moscow. In the outskirts of Moscow the first asbestos works in the U.S.S.R. was started. Up till now asbestos goods were imported from abroad in spite of the fact that there are the richest deposits of asbestos in the world in the U.S.S.R.

In Kanavina (Nijhagorod province). The first co-operative large scale kitchen in the province was opened, capable of providing 12,000 dinners per day. The meals will be distributed in special thermos utensils to the factories scattered throughout the Kanavin district.

Sports in Soviet Russia. According to the incomplete returns for 1926, there are over 4,000,000 workers men and women, engaged in physical culture in the U.S.S.R. In many provinces, a spontaneous growth of sports organizations is observed. For example, in one year, the number of persons engaged in physical culture in the Vladimir Province increased by 226 per cent and in the Pskov Province by 358 per cent.

Everywhere considerable work of construction of stadiums, sport grounds, swimming stations, rifle ranges, etc., is going on. In Leningrad the great Lenin Stadium has been completed. In Moscow the Moscow Trades Council Stadium and the stadium of the Food Workers' Union, the largest of their kind in the country have been completed. At the present time the Dinamo Stadium is in the process of completion and will be the largest in the U.S.S.R.

In order to indicate the extent to which sport will develop during the coming summer, it is sufficient to point out that the Textile Workers' Union alone will spend no less than 100,000 roubles on physical culture.

One hundred and fourteen teams have entered for the Moscow football championship this year. No less than 300 referees will be required for these matches.

International Matches in 1927. During recent years, Soviet sportsmen took part in 63 matches and contests abroad. This year matches and contests with working class sport organizations abroad will be arranged on a much larger scale.

The RSFSR football team which has acquired considerable popularity abroad will this year visit Germany, France, Belgium, Finland, Turkey and Latvia and possibly also Sweden. Light athletic teams have been invited to visit Latvia, Germany and France. Boxers have been invited to visit Braunschweig, swimmers to France and Belgium; boat teams to Germany, and shooting teams to Austria and Turkey. In addition to this a large excursion of 100 participants will visit Finland during the labor sports festival.

In June Yaroslav, Moscow, and Razan will contest teams in light athletic contests from the Working Class Sports Federation of France. In June, July and August, matches with football teams from Hungary, Austria and Turkey will be played in both Leningrad and Moscow. The visit of a Swedish football team is expected in September. In July, German cyclists are expected to visit Moscow, Tula, Bogorodsk and Leningrad. Moreover, representatives of working class organizations, from Finland, Latvia, Germany, France, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Switzerland are due to arrive to take part in the All-Union sports festival.

BOOKS

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD

WALL STREET AND THE FASCIST DICTATORSHIP

A Diplomat Look: at Europe, by Richard Washburn Child. Duffield & Co. \$4.

A steady campaign to whitewash the Black Shirts is being carried on in the United States. The capitalist press—that staunch defender of democracy—has deluged the country with articles and feature stories about the greatness of Mussolini. He has been compared to Caesar and Bonaparte. I have not seen the religious journals, but very likely they compare him to Christ.

The Duce's pouts and poses are as familiar to every American as Babe Ruth's batting average. He has been hailed as the restorer of his country, a great theoretician, an administrative genius. Above all he is the "founder" of a creed that will "save" the world from the "scourge" of Communism. Among his devoted "disciples" are Judge Gary and Otto Kahn, honorary members of the Fascist gang of Italy. Liberals like Horace Kallen and renegade Socialists like John Spargo have fallen all over themselves in their mad scramble to get their tongues near Mussolini's boot.

But here is the pioneer of them all. Richard Washburn Child, former American ambassador to Italy, can claim the honor of having "discovered" the fascist savior. Mr. Child was more than a pioneer; he was a scout and an impressario. He admits that he looked for a man like Mussolini, and when he found him, he did his best to recommend him to the State Department at Washington.

This book, written by a professional literateur in the best Saturday Evening Post style, is full of curious and occasionally important revelations. One of the most important of these is that the American ambassador (hence the State Department, and American High Finance) was aware that the Fascist coup was coming and favored it profoundly. In view of the financial and political support which American capital has since given to the Fascist regime, and of the oceans of pro-Fascist propaganda which have flooded this country, it is useful to hear the ex-Ambassador on the subject of dictatorship.

"In April 1922," Mr. Child confesses, "I sent word to Washington that I was certain that something would happen in Italy. I believed that there would be nothing which could prevent a dictatorship. I said so."

One of Mr. Child's reasons for saying so is that he knew Italy's future lay in water-power and "man-power" industries, which take raw materials and primary manufactures from other countries and convert them into goods for sale. Another was that workers were writing on the church walls of Italy: "Viva Lenin!"

Mr. Child says he had never seen Mussolini when he wrote to Washington, but having prophesied a dictatorship, he thought it his duty "to follow it up and find the man, whoever he might be." The important thing was the dictatorship. Mussolini came to see Mr. Child on invitation and asked him:

"What do you want to know?"
Mr. Child wanted to know his program; he wanted to know whether Mussolini was the man that he (i. e., American High Finance) was seeking. When Mussolini left the American ambassador, there was—Mr. Child phrases it neatly—"the beginning of an understanding between us." The two kept in constant touch, and Mr. Child kept the State Department informed. He wrote reports "on the new organization of the Fascist forces." He found them heroic and noble. He dismisses the Fascist campaign of brutality against labor organizations and revolutionists lightly. The castor-oil story, he thinks, is "amusing, but it has been exaggerated."

Finally the "great day" came. Mussolini, the man whom Italian and American High Finance were looking for, marched on Rome. By pure accident, one might say, Mr. J. P. Morgan, a well-known New York banker, was present in Rome. He had come to Italy to see "ruins"; he had plenty of ruins to see, for the Fascists smashed the headquarters of trade unions and radical newspapers. Later he showed some interest in Fascist finance.

The rest of Mr. Child's chapters on Mussolini praise the dictator as fulsomely as Spargo. He compares him to Roosevelt, than which there is, one assumes, no greater praise. He approves heartily of Fascism's aims and methods. And he expressed this approval in public speeches and in code telegrams to Washington. Mr. Child was in this case the voice of Wall Street.

Earlier in these memoirs Mr. Child describes how he told the Genoa conference that the United States government "will not tolerate any agreements with Russia, separate or joint, which impair the rights of the Open Door or the property rights we claim in Russia."

Thus spake the messenger boy of Washington and Wall Street, which aid and abet dictatorships, provided they are capitalist, and not workers' dictatorships.

—JOSEPH FREEMAN.

THE COW IN THE VILLAGE.

The New Cow, a monthly periodical. Vol. I, No. 1. Greenwich Village, New York. \$25.

Dear Boys:—You are determined to be gay and impudent and to thumb your nose at the conventional bourgeois world. You are determined to keep pulling the reader's whiskers to prevent him from falling asleep. And you are probably also determined to laugh long and loud at any suggestion that there is such a thing as the class struggle, or if there is, that it matters very much. And being the disenfranchised victims of a society that regards the artist with contempt and measures his worth in terms of money and popular success, you show your counter-contempt for such a society by whimsical rebellions, picturesque slappings and enormous pin pricks.

Being a Villager in my own right (11 Greenwich Avenue, ring bell three times), I speak without condescension. Your magazine is blithe and interesting, but it is very small potatoes. It is Hubert's Cafeteria, Troubadour Tavern and the other Village hangouts done to death. Your satire has no bite, your irony dribbles in vacuo, your emotions are stuffed with straw. All your writing and posturing and shooting off your mouths interminably is based upon the assumption that nothing is important except "Art"—and even the importance of "Art" is illusory. The proper attitude is an elaborate pointlessness. Well, maybe you're right. Your own work proves your case admirably. Already it is a legend, it has ceased to be.

You are intellectuals, you say, artists. You have nothing to do with the mob, with the workers. They don't understand you. No wonder. Even intellectuals and artists may be expected to be human beings. And to be a human being is to have a relationship with all other human beings, to participate in a society, in its changes, its sufferings, its cries of anger and hope.

But maybe I'm getting too serious?
What would I have you do? Nothing. The workers of the world—they who do not understand you—will do your work for you. And when that work is done, you too will have ceased to exist.

Yours, with best wishes and hoping that The New Cow doesn't croak too soon,

—A. B. MAGIL.

THEY KNOW

Labor's hands built those courts, those dark, frowning walls,
And labor's hands can tear them down again.
O my brothers in the shadow, do you hear?
Let him speak words of death, for death is in the air.
Speak words of doom, O vulture cowering in terror,
For the world is an ear, a vast ear which hearkens to all you say,
A vast eye that observes all you do.
O never-to-be-alone, where is the chamber to hide your shameful nakedness from the sight of the all-seeing eyes of the world?
Where is the door which you can shut, lock, bolt, bar, and say:
I in here, they out there?
Fool! From henceforth the world is at your bedside when you sleep, or when you try to sleep.
From henceforth, this day, and all the days to be.
And the ones who have heard you speak are smiling.
Even tho they go down to death, they are smiling.
For they know—do you hear?—they know
That labor's hands built those courts, those dark frowning walls,
And labor's hands can tear them down again.

