

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 Tory government of Great Britain is surely carrying the white man's burden these days. The weary and low in spirit from defending the interests of civilization against the Chinese, the Hindus and other wicked people that insist on claiming the right to live according to their own standards, the British ruling classes can afford to expend a little surplus energy looking after the interests of American imperialism.

IN the raid made on Arcos, the stoo-pigeons of Scotland Yard claim to have seized certain documents indicating that the Communist International is conducting Communist propaganda in the United States. This information was immediately dispatched to Washington. Perhaps the battered aristocrats of old England expect that in return for this bit of finking their wealthy cousins may become amenable to a suggestion for a cancellation of the debt that Great Britain owes the United States.

IN order to discover that the Communist International is carrying on agitation against the capitalist system in the United States as well as in every other country in the world all the clever detectives of the United States government have to do is to read THE DAILY WORKER which is published quite openly. In fact the Communists of the United States go to great trouble to distribute the statements of the Communist International on current events, because they know that those statements have great educational value for the working class.

WHETHER the British government succeeds in hooking up a serious combination of powers in its present anti-Soviet drive remains to be seen. There are rumors that France is about to break off relations with Moscow. Italy is almost certain to follow Downing Street and a few other little powers may yelp at the clink of British gold. But there is a strong likelihood that the conspiracy of Great Britain will fall flat. The record of her ruling classes for treachery and deceit which earned her the title of "perfidious Albion" is too well known to lead honest people into believing the statements of a British government official.

AS one writer in the New York Telegram points out premier Baldwin's speech indicated that the break with the Soviet Union was based on the alleged activities of Soviet officials in the stealing of British government official documents not intended for public consumption. Yet, as the writer points out, Scotland Yard resorted to burglary and second story work in attempting to make this charge stick.

ALL governments spy on each other and important secret documents are constantly disappearing from government archives. Only quite recently, president Calles of Mexico came into possession of secret instructions issued by the state department to United States agents in Mexico, urging them to conduct an aggressive campaign against the Calles government. The military attaché attached to the United States embassy in Mexico from whose safe the documents were stolen was recalled and the matter was hushed up. Calles used the incident to good advantage in his dickering with Washington. From the point of view of capitalist ethics the thing was alright.

THE fact is that Great Britain's decision to break with the Soviet Union is an act of desperation to which she is driven owing to the defeat she has sustained in China and the fear that a revolt in India would bring the rotten imperialist edifice tottering to its base. She fears the Soviet Union because it is a government of free workers and peasants that stretches out a friendly hand to the oppressed of all lands. It is not Soviet Union "agents" that are menacing British imperialism but the Communist idea which finds fertile soil in the countries that are under the heel of British militarism.

THE German press with one voice declares for neutrality in the present Anglo-Soviet crisis. The Germans are not willing to risk the loss of much business with Russia by joining the anti-Soviet Bloc the England is ready to make heavy concessions in return for assistance. In the meantime we may expect to see the columns of our capitalist papers filled with rehearsed "discoveries" of Soviet propaganda.

THE capitalist world is a house divided against itself. It has no morals and its god is profit. Every (Continued on Page Three)

PAN-PACIFIC LABOR MEETING SCORES U. S.

USSR DELEGATE CALLS BALDWIN CHARGES FALSE

Right Wing Laborites Yield in Commons

LONDON, May 26.—The "sinister" and much-advertised "Soviet documents" alleged by the British dihard cabinet to have been taken in their unprecedented raids on the Arcos offices were made public by the government today and proved to contain little but the names and addresses of a number of members of the American Workers (Communist) Party. There is nothing in any of the documents published (even assuming their authenticity, which is doubtful) that would indicate that the Soviet Union has carried on any propaganda in Great Britain.

Deny Charges. The Soviet charge M. Rosengoltz to day issued a statement denying all of the charges made by Premier Baldwin. (Continued on Page Two)

GOVERNOR FISHER HIDES RECORD OF COAL MINE THUGS

Shaft Caves; Injures Four Men at Kingston

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 26.—Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania in effect is placing himself as a shield for murderers and thugs used by the coal companies of his state. He has refused to allow Oliver K. Eaton, an attorney for the United Mine Workers of America, to see the official records as to who is sworn in as coal and iron police, and who vouches for the new men added to the force.

Evidence is accumulating that the Pittsburgh Coal Co. is importing gunmen and thugs from outside of the state and having them sworn in as Coal and Iron Police. The law of Pennsylvania provides that to become a member of this body, that is, a company guard wearing a state uniform and with considerable power to make arrests, a man must be a resident, and have the sworn statements of two well reputed citizens who act as guarantors. The Coal and Iron Police of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., which have been shooting and marauding thru the mining camps are, many of them, the union discoverers, hired gangsters, brot into the state, and guaranteed by still other gunmen, previously in the company's hire.

The man or men who shot James Moore in the back a few days ago were Coal and Iron Police of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., stationed at Crescent, near here. They may very well, the present investigation shows, have been Chicago gangsters, or fresh from the bad-lands of Cicero.

The governor cites a decision of the attorney general that the Coal and Iron Police records are his private property. Legal action to compel an investigation is contemplated.

Another Accident. WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 26.—Four miners were injured and between 300 and 400 others are believed to (Continued on Page Two)

700 Bakers Arrested Since Strike Started

Seven hundred pickets have been arrested since the beginning of the strike of the bakers of the Pechter and Messing concerns, it was announced yesterday by Abe Baron, leader of the strike.

U.S. Death Rate for Mothers is Highest

Maternal mortality is higher in the United States than any other civilized country and twice as high as in England, Sir George Newman declared here yesterday.

East Side Barbers' Strike Coming. A general strike of the barbers of the East Side will be called next week, according to Abe Greenwald, secretary, Local 752, Barbers' Union.

The Daily Worker Must Have Your Aid

AN APPEAL TO ALL PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS.

Comrades:

Because of technical and managerial changes in the present plant THE DAILY WORKER must either make new arrangements involving considerable expense, or secure new quarters immediately.

THE DAILY WORKER faces the danger of immediate suspension. We have received an ultimatum from our printers stating that they would no longer continue publication unless \$1,800 is raised before Monday, May 30. To meet this situation adequately, we must have in our hands not less than \$25,000 by July 9.

The DAILY WORKER editors and business manager are on trial today on a charge preferred by open shop "patriotic" societies. They face jail sentences.

The whole world trembles with the threat of a new war. If THE DAILY WORKER should be permitted to suspend at this time it would be the most crushing blow our movement has yet received. It would mean a direct encouragement to the forces of American imperialism to go forward full speed in their nefarious march toward a new World War. It would be hailed with triumph by the Greens, the Wolls, the Sigmans, and the Cahans, as well the entire horde of open-shoppers and enemies of labor, whose interests these betrayers of the workers are protecting. It would be a signal for a direct assault upon labor and its standards on every front.

Comrades! No matter what self-sacrifice and devotion you have already shown in your day-to-day struggles against the bosses and the right wing, this is the time for the even greater sacrifice and devotion. We must not lose the heart and center of our movement. We must not lose the vital dynamo of the class struggle. We must not lose THE DAILY WORKER.

We therefore ask in all earnestness that every comrade and sympathizer take stock of his resources and send to us immediately every available dollar he can raise through loans or contributions. Unless this plea is acted on with speed and dispatch, we may tomorrow face the prospect of the loss of our beloved organ. We have the utmost confidence that the comrades throughout the country will respond to this frank statement of our difficulties with a Bolshevik determination, which will pull us through.

MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, THE DAILY WORKER.

U. S. Conference Demanded to Help Sacco and Vanzetti

AL SMITH PACKED TRANSIT BOARD WITH FRIENDS OF TRACTION FIRMS

State Board Packed to Assure No Hostile Move Against Plunderbund

The billion dollar traction steal which was incorporated in 1913 made its way by wholesale fraud and the corruption of city and state officials.

Over \$300,000,000 of the city's money was sunk in the subways; nearly \$150,000,000 in addition has been the loss to date as a result of the yearly deficit of over \$11,000,000 which the taxpayers must bear as a result of the sell out.

On the top of this a huge increased fare steal is now being planned; involved are Governor Al. Smith, Mayor Jimmie Walker, the executive editor of a large metropolitan newspaper and others mentioned in the following article.

By ROBERT MITCHELL.

The Morgan banking concern dipped its long arms into the pockets of the city taxpayers for millions in the form of bonuses and special percentages exacted by this concern for floating the bonds of the traction companies. The officials of the city, the officers of the companies and no doubt numerous others received hundreds of thousands of dollars in bribes to put through the traction swindle.

The chairman of the city Board of Estimate who sanctioned the steal was the new Mr. Aneny, later appointed to the new Transit Commission by Governor Nathan L. Miller. Another who was on this board was William A. Prendergast, later appointed to the position of chairman of the New York Public Service Commission by Miller. This position Prendergast still holds. Now he is being used as the mouthpiece of the traction interests in their temporary squabble with Al. Smith, who in 1925 was eating quite peacefully out of their hands.

The part played by Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, for the New York Public Service Commission in 1913 has already been indicated. That he was not alone in his betrayal of his sworn trust is proved by the fact that Travis H. Whitney, now vice president of the B.-M. T., was then the chairman of the Public Service Commission.

Legalize Steal. To make the infamous 1913 steal "legal" it was necessary to pass legislation authorizing the plunderbund. A bill was accordingly put through the New York State legislature, known as the Wagner bill.

The author of this bill is Robert F. Wagner, then state senator, later justice, now U. S. Senator Wagner, but the same Tammany grafter through-out these several transformations. Wagner, it will be remembered, was (Continued on Page Five)

(Special to The Daily Worker.)

BOSTON, May 26.—Sentiment is growing among militant labor bodies for a national workers' conference to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair on July 10. This was disclosed here today following the failure of Governor Fuller to name an open commission of five to review the evidence in the celebrated case in public.

When Fuller refused the request of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee for such a commission in a letter made public today, he overturned at one blow the whole elaborate strategy followed by the committee for the past several months.

For months the official defense committee has tried to head off the vigorous protest movements planned by other labor bodies. This policy it has justified by the plea that only respectable middle class and upper class elements would be able to swing the governor over to the committee's plan of having a commission appointed to review the entire case in public hearings.

For weeks now Fuller has been deluged by requests from liberals, lawyers, clergymen and other spokesmen for respectable middle class opinion, to name the commission. But yesterday he informed the defense committee that he had no intention of naming such a body, but would continue his secret star chamber investigation of witnesses and evidence.

Halt Effective Protests.

In the meantime militant labor has found countless obstacles placed in its way by the defense committee, composed for the most part of personal friends of Sacco and Vanzetti, earnest people who have little conception of nation-wide agitation and organized propaganda because of their anarchist principles.

Efforts to hold a great national labor conference in Boston or New York were spiked last month by the committee. Efforts to raise money on a big scale have also been halted by the committee's policy that it alone had the right to handle defense funds, despite its meagre organization and contacts.

Anxious not to jeopardize the case, labor organizations such as the International Labor Defense deferred to the committee's practical command to soft-pedal vigorous labor demonstrations against the impending execution of workers' champions. Now that the committee's long and tortuous policy has been proved futile, demands were pouring in today for the calling of a national conference.

Reprimands Governor.

The defense committee itself, aware of the serious predicament it has been (Continued on Page Two)

Every True Worker at Great Reception Tonight For 9 Released Furriers

A big reception and ball will be given tonight at Star Casino in honor of the released furriers and the helpers in the recent Joint Defense bazaar.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Cloak and Dress Makers Joint Board will speak, preceding the ball.

One of the biggest affairs of the season with plenty of novelties is planned for the reception to the victims of the right wing-bosses' alliance. The Casino is at 107th St. and Park Ave.

ATTACK ON DAILY WORKER PART OF DRIVE ON LABOR

CHICAGO, May 26.—In a statement issued today on the prosecution of the editors and business manager of THE DAILY WORKER by various patriotic societies, the International Labor Defense, thru James P. Cannon, secretary, says:

"This attack on the only national labor daily, whose militant support of all progressive labor movements and brilliant workingclass editorial policy has won it a place in the hearts of thousands of American workers, is a signal for all lovers of liberty to rally to its defense."

"The same forces that are trying to murder Sacco and Vanzetti, crush the left wing in the labor movement as a preliminary to the destruction of the unions, conquer Latin America and make war upon China and the Soviet Union, are behind this attempt to throttle THE DAILY WORKER and jail leading members of its staff."

"This attack must not be allowed to succeed. The International Labor Defense considers that in this case are involved all of the demands of the working class for which it fights—free speech, free press and assembly, the right to organize."

"It calls upon all its members and supporters to come to the assistance of THE DAILY WORKER by means of contributions to its defense fund and letters and telegrams of protest to Governor Smith of New York."

"The strangling of THE DAILY WORKER would be a terrific blow to the whole American labor movement."

MINERS TO QUIZ GREEN ON TALK TO WOLL OUTFIT

Barred from membership in the National Civic Federation through the strict orders of his union, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor will undoubtedly be challenged at the next convention of the United Mine Workers concerning his address before the anti-union Federation here.

This development seemed a certainty yesterday as dispatches to the mine fields carried the news of Green's appearance at a Federation luncheon at the exclusive Bankers Club here on the same platform with Walter Gordon Merritt, legal authority on the open shop and counsel for the League for Industrial Freedom. The League is a union-smashing employers' concern which has repeatedly published vicious attacks on the American Federation of Labor.

Also present at the luncheon in New York's swankiest club were Matthew Woll, leader of the union-disrupting forces at work in the needle trades here, Gilbert H. Montague of the National Industrial Conference Board, an economic research agency kept by big employing interests; Marcus M. Marks, wealthy merchant and republican politician; and Arthur Williams, vice president of the New York Edison Co., probably one of the most bitter anti-union firms in the city.

Green criticized the recent supreme court decision on the Bedford cut stone case, forcing union men to work on non-union cut stone against their will. Merritt upheld the decision.

BROWDER BRANDS WALL STREET AS BIGGEST MENACE

Calls on Latin-America to Fight Imperialism

(By Nationalist News Agency.)

HANKOW, May 26.—The significance of the Pacific countries on both sides of the ocean in the forthcoming world war is being pointed out in Hankow at the Pan-Pacific Labor Conference, representing eight countries: China, Japan, Russia, England, France, United States, Java, and Korea.

The working session of the conference opened on May 21. The position of America in the coming struggle for world domination and the coming war in the Pacific was outlined by Earl Browder, the American delegate, who indicated that though the United States is the strongest power in the Pacific materially, it is a country which is temporarily at a disadvantage in its struggle in the Pacific because of Japan's strong geographic position and of Britain's precedence in the Pacific arena.

He stated that America is seeking the most favorable moment to establish an Asian hegemony and is now playing off Britain and Japan against each other in order to usurp their positions. The Far East, especially China, will be the basis of the next world war, he asserted.

Bargain Among Thieves.

America previously traded off British ambitions in the Far East for America's ambitions in Latin America, Browder continued, so the idea that America was motivated by pure friendship is mistaken. American imperialism was characterized as the most dangerous in all the world for China. America's usurpations in the Philippines were cited as instances; also her policy toward Latin American countries. The enormous significance of Latin America in the imperialist struggle in the Pacific was pointed out together with the necessity for close co-operation of oppressed peoples against imperialism.

A resolution was adopted in which the conference greets Latin America, expressing regrets on account of the inability of Latin American delegates to attend, and calling on Latin American labor groups to co-operate in the struggle against imperialism.

British Criminal Freed.

(By Nationalist News Agency.) SHANGHAI, May 26.—The British soldier who was charged with criminally attacking a Chinese woman servant on April 22, after forcibly entering a Chinese residence in this city, was tried before civil and military judges at the Shanghai British Supreme Court. The trial followed a demand from Quo Tai-chi, Chiang Kai-shek's "commissioner of foreign affairs," which was addressed to the British consul-general. In the note Commissioner Quo requested that the soldier be court-martialed and that a representative from his office be permitted to attend the trial as an official observer. According to John Law, the accused soldier, was tried in the presence of a Chinese official sitting on the bench with the British judges.

Although positively identified by the attacked woman whose testimony was corroborated by witnesses, the (Continued on Page Two)

Elect Delegates to Int'l. Convention

Nomination of delegates to the convention of the International Fur Workers' Union to be held at Washington, D. C., was on the order of business at four well attended meetings of the Furriers' Union held last evening.

The meetings went on record in favor of the general strike to be called soon by the Joint Board to advance the working standard of the furriers, that have been beaten down to a low level as a result of the united front between the bosses and the A. F. of L. bureaucracy.

"BIG FOUR" DROWNS AGENTS IN SOFT SOAP

This series of ten articles, of which this is the fifth, 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 V.

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

"It seems to us that the best thought of the age has fixed upon insurance as the solvent for most of the economic ills of society."

"One can in imagination picture the time, when, instead of one in every five, four in every five shall be insured in industrial mutual insurance companies; and in the development of these companies along welfare lines one may look to the time when the people shall take care of themselves through life insurance . . . a mutual service of co-operation among such a large proportion of the population that it may be called the New Socialism!"

Capitalist Hokus

The above is from a booklet issued by the Metropolitan Life addressed to its twenty-odd thousand field workers. It is the sort of nonsense which emanates from headquarters from time to time in the hopes that in some occult manner the field worker will realize that, in spite of low wages and harsh working conditions he is helping to bring on the economic millennium as conceived by the publicity agents of the "Big Four."

The average agent for the four in-

dustrial life insurance companies is a poorly paid worker indeed. Certainly his weekly earnings are less than those received by the semi-skilled worker in the factory or mill.

What he lacks in pay, the companies try to make up for in tickling his susceptibility to flattery. Medals and honor pins are awarded him for years "of faithful service" or for high standards of insurance production. In spite of the bits of bronze and nickel which a few proudly wear the average weekly wage is not over \$35.

The system under which the industrial insurance agent works makes it impossible for him to be absolutely honest with his policyholders. If the agent is overwhelmed by a surge of honesty he soon learns that fair-dealing works to his economic disadvantage.

The increase of his collection debit through additions of new policies is one of the large factors upon which depend the amount of his special salary. And as he is continually being fined for lapsed business he finds himself in the position of a man who is bailing out a sinking boat. He must bail faster in order to keep afloat.

Increases Field of Graft

The system compels the agent, if he is to retain his job, not only to write new policies (which under the present economic order is sometimes a justifiable act) but he must replace the lapsed policies with new ones before he receives a dollar in salary for his work.

When one remembers that last year the "Big Four" lapsed over six million industrial policies the bailing process must be a fast one to earn a living at it.

Must Pay "Th Death.

The fear of a lapsed policy causes the agent to lie and misrepresent the true facts regarding the proposed lapsed policy. For examples, policies issued prior to 1907 with most companies have no cash surrender value. The policy must be paid on until death. The holder of such a policy, and there are millions of them in force, cannot receive a dollar of his deposits back irrespective of the desperate straits in which he might find himself. In reply to questions regarding the advisability of maintaining such a policy in force the agent invariably replies in the affirmative.

In other cases when an industrial policy has been in force but a few months or so and the insured feels that he would like a change to a policy embodying less murderous rates, self-interest dictates to the agent that such a policy must not be lapsed.

In the light of such conditions his position is not an enviable one. He must do the company's bidding or get out. And get out he does; so much so that that yearly labor turnover with the "Big Four" is over 50%, an unusually high rate.

Many Fail

The abolition of the "lapse and charge" system will, of course, relieve the agent of the embarrassing role he now plays as scapegoat for the insurance plunderbund.

How is this possible in the face of the organized opposition on the part of these billion dollar corporations? First the insuring public must be acquainted with the fact that their "mutual" companies are perpetuating a system whereby the defrauding of the public must continue indefinitely.

Second the agents themselves must organize into protective unions and carry on a militant fight against the exploitation of their members and the defrauding of the public.

When the forty million policyholders realize that the fight is not only for better wages and working conditions for the agent but is being waged also for lower rates and for a really co-operative control of the business, it will not be long before the inoculation "takes."

Give Us Our Kitchennettes.

Big realty men from the Real Estate Board almost kneeled in supplication to Mayor Walker yesterday in an effort to get permission to have kitchennettes for use instead of for decoration in their new apartment-hotels.

Browder Brands Wall Street Menace in China

(Continued from Page One) soldier was set free by verdict of the jury.

Reports of the American consulate here show that Chinese exports to the United States from the Yangtze Valley this year are normal, with increases in some products.

SHANGHAI, May 26.—"Peking by the end of summer." This is the slogan of Nationalist armies sweeping on from Hankow toward Peking.

Feng Yu-hsiang is striking at Marshal Chang Tso-lin's flank from the west while Gen. Tang Cheng-chi with his Hankow army is rolling up against the northerners from the south.

Chiang Kai-shek professes to have information that Japan is preparing to throw down Marshal Chang Tso-lin and replace him as Governor of Manchuria with his chief of staff, Gen. Yang Yu-tin, a schoolmate of Chiang Kai-shek in the Japanese military academy.

Commemorate Shanghai Massacre. Huge anti-British demonstrations will be held in cities, towns and villages throughout the Yangtze Valley May 30th to commemorate the notorious Shanghai massacre which occurred two years ago, when British troops shot down peaceful and unarmed Chinese demonstrators in the streets of Shanghai. Demonstrations are scheduled to be held at Swatow, Canton, Shameen, Kiukiang and Hankow.

Butler Returns To Shanghai.

PEKING, May 26.—General Smedley Butler, in command of the U. S. marines in China, left today for Shanghai.

Representatives Haven, MacGrady, and Thurston arrived here today, and Senators Wheeler and Goff are expected next week.

Chiang-British Alliance.

SHANGHAI, May 26.—On the strength of a secret agreement between Chiang Kai-shek's authorities and the Municipal Council a large number of native and Indian Nationalists have been arrested in the Chinese settlement.

The trial of the Hindu revolutionaries arrested by Chiang's police will be heard in the British court behind closed doors.

Hear Lion Roar—Tent Falls

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Most of the main tent of the "101 Ranch" circus here was blown down today by a sudden wind and rain storm. The utmost excitement prevailed as the cries of the lions and elephants arose above the crash of the collapsing tents.

It has not been determined whether anyone was injured or the amount of the damage.

Take British Rum Schooner

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The British schooner "Carrie L. Hirtle" has been captured by the coast guard about nine miles off Moose Peak light, Maine, charged with rum-running, the Department of Justice announced today. The vessel and cargo are to be delivered into the custody of the Collector of Customs at Portsmouth, Maine.

Expect Wave of College Suicides

DARTMOUTH, Mass., May 26.—Four cases of choice liquors consigned to residents of Princeton, N. J., Washington, Pa., and Aurora, N. Y., seized here today by federal agents may be the key to a source of liquor supply for Princeton college students and official Washington, federal agents said.

Demand Conference on Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One) placed in by Fuller's flat refusal to name a formal commission, sent a letter to the governor today expressing his deep regret at his decision and reiterating its desire for public announcements of the progress of the secret investigation.

The governor himself continued busy at the state house quizzing witnesses, jurors and experts in the case. Five more jurors were questioned yesterday, making a total of six so far. They stood pat on their verdict.

William Brenner, of Chelsea, a witness, told Fuller that he was working in the Rice & Hutchins shoe factory at South Braintree at the time of the payroll murder for which Sacco and Vanzetti were framed. He was at a shop window directly overlooking the bandit car but was unable to identify any of the participants, although perjured witnesses for the state testified that they had been able to identify the criminals with ease from much greater distances.

Plan Branting Meeting. William J. Callahan, formerly of defense counsel, William G. Thompson, chief of defense counsel and Herbert B. Ehrmann his associate, were closeted with the governor.

Plans are being made for a public meeting for Georg Branting, the noted Swedish labor attorney who will arrive in New York Friday and in Boston Sunday to investigate the case for Scandinavian labor.

The defense committee has asked for Faneuil Hall.

anks Oppose Parade. MILFORD, Mass., May 26.—The selectmen have voted unanimously not to permit Italian societies friendly to Sacco and Vanzetti to hold a parade here on June 12. Sacco is a former resident of the town.

Pilsudski, Tyrant of Poland, Gags Press by New Government Ukase

WARSAW, May 26.—Complete muzzling of the Polish press is accomplished by the latest ukase of Dictator Pilsudski. This order makes it a crime to criticize public officials and violation is made punishable by fines and prison terms ranging from three months to five years.

Critics of the government or its officials, under the new ruling, will not be permitted to prove their accusations, and the court is permitted to pass sentence without trial on simple motion of the public prosecutor.

U.S.S.R. Delegate Calls Tory Charges False

(Continued from Page One) win of illegal activity in Britain by the Soviet Union.

"Everything has been sacrificed in the interest of party struggles in Great Britain," said the Rosengoltz statement. "With full consciousness of the seriousness of the present moment the United Soviet Republics which have always pursued a policy of peace now lay full responsibility for all the consequences of the rupture between Russia and Great Britain on the present government of Great Britain."

Regarding Premier Baldwin's charge that M. Borodin, Russian adviser to the Hankow government, was under Moscow instructions, M. Rosengoltz said that the telegram upon which this charge was based bore "all signs of invention, particularly the constructions of phrases and the terms used and reference to non-existent bodies."

One "incriminating document," alleged to have been found in the possession of Robert Koling, carrier of diplomatic mail, was from the secretary of the Transport Workers' Union of the USSR and "contained instructions" that papers and periodicals should henceforth be sent to the International Seamen's Club at 26 South St., New York, instead of to Wangerin in Chicago. The International Seamen's Club receives magazines and other periodicals from all over the world.

With practical certainty that the House of Commons will tonight ratify the cabinet decision for rupture, it is understood that the Soviet embassy staff plans to leave London on Sunday.

Right Laborites Yellow.

LONDON, May 26.—The British cabinet's decision to break trade and diplomatic relations with Soviet Union was made a question of confidence in the House of Commons this afternoon, by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Tory foreign minister. The debate on the cabinet's action opened at 4 o'clock this afternoon before a packed chamber.

Little opposition to the Tory motion developed in the House of Commons, despite the indignation of the labor movement, because the weak conciliatory position taken by the right wing of the Labor Party, which abandoned its intention to move a vote of censure for fear "championing the cause of Bolshevism."

Clynes Motion.

The Labor motion which John R. Clynes moved, in place of Ramsay MacDonald, was carefully worded as follows:

"That having heard the statement of the Prime Minister, this House is of the opinion that the termination of the trade agreement with Russia, and the severance of diplomatic relations, would have serious international consequences and close a promising avenue to the restoration of trade and industry, and is, therefore, a policy to which the country ought not to be committed until a report of a select committee, based upon the examination of all relevant documents, and full enquiry into the facts, has been submitted to the House."

Ramsay MacDonald refrained from participating in the debate.

The Old Bank.

In moving a vote of confidence Austen Chamberlain, Tory Foreign Minister, reshaped all of the hoary charges "that the Soviet Union has carried on political propaganda in Great Britain." The recent "Hands Off China" demonstration before the British embassy was regarded by the Foreign Minister as a "Soviet plot!"

USSR Denies War Move.

MOSCOW, May 26.—No unusual military activity is visible here, despite rumors published abroad that Russia is placing herself on a war footing.

Official comment on Riga dispatcher that the Russian Army and Navy have been ordered to make war preparations is limited to the word, "non-sense."

Premier Baldwin's speech announcing the cabinet decision for a break with Russia is published here today for the first time.

"History will show which is the stronger, the nerves of the English lords or the workers and peasants of Russia," commented Pravda.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Crime of Coal Guards Governor Fisher Hides

(Continued from Page One) have escaped unhurt when a "squeeze" or cave within a shaft of the Kingston colliery of the Glen Alden Company, near here caused the collapse of the shaft today.

The "squeeze" caused the railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River three quarters of a mile from the mine to settle. It was not believed that any of the miners at work in other shafts at the time were injured.

Caves are always indicated beforehand by bulging of the ground and other signs, and only where union regulations are violated and the employers maintain a reign of terror, will men work in such dangerous spots. The union has agreements with the coal companies in the anthracite, but the operators have been systematically violating such portions of them as they wish, without adequate retaliation because of the extreme conservatism of Rinaldo Cappellini, President of District No. 1, U.M.W.

Iowa Operator Gets Injunction.

CENTERVILLE, Ia., May 26 (FP).—The Barrett Co., operating soft coal mines near Centerville, has obtained an injunction against the United Mine Workers, forbidding the union from interfering with anyone wishing to work for Barrett at the 1917 scale. The operators in Iowa have taken some steps in organizing a scab union known as the Brotherhood of Miners which accepts the 1917 rate.

Iowa miners, like others in the union, are permitted to work during the suspension that began April 1 if the employer will pay the 1924 Jacksonville scale. A number of outlying fields in the country are doing so and a few mines in the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania). Union headquarters at Indianapolis report that the suspension is "proceeding normally."

Needle Trade Defense

The big reception that the workers of New York are preparing in honor of the recently released prisoners will be held tonight at the Star Casino, 107th Street and Park Avenue. All the released furriers with their families will be present. Chas. Wolfish, the Cloakmaker who has served four months in jail, will be there to greet his many friends. A great crowd is expected to come to demonstrate their solidarity with the men who were released and those who are still behind prison bars.

From a Guilty Conscience.

The following letter was received from Cuba: Dear Brothers: It hurts me very much that I cannot, due to the economic situation, collect very much money for your work. I therefore send you \$4.00 that I have raised and hope that you will succeed in your work.—N. C. Cuba.

Workmen's Circle For the Defense.

Don't get frightened. The National Office of the Workmen's Circle did not yet decide to support the defense. It will rather support the Sigman gang in its attempt to break the unions, but not the cloakmakers and furriers who are victims of this fight. The rank and file members however, are supporting the cloakmakers and furriers. Branch 155 of Toledo Ohio is the latest to be heard from. They had an affair at which \$17.00 was collected for the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers and sent to the office of the Joint Defense Committee.

A Fine Example.

Max Samal of Los Angeles writes that he is sending \$10.00 for a booklet and calls on all others who have received booklets to immediately follow his example.

Canada On the Order.

Mr. Sam Anshel writes as follows: I am sending you \$5.00 for coupons. I do so because I know that you are in need of money immediately. I will try my best to sell the other coupons.

"Atta Boy"

The following letter was received. "I am sending you \$50.00 for five booklets. I did not yet sell all the coupons but I know that you are in need of money and I am therefore sending you the entire amount. A. Liptzin, Baltimore, Maryland.

Send in Your Money.

The Joint Defense Committee calls on all other workers to follow the example of those workers who understand the importance of immediately sending in the money that they have on hand. The Joint Defense Committee needs all the money that was collected for tickets, Roll Call Certificate Booklets, Honor Roll Lists and Coupon Booklets. Send it in immediately.

Office Workers Send \$90.00

The office workers of the Furrier Joint Board at a meeting of their shop committee took up the matter of the imprisoned cloakmakers and furriers. They decided to give full support to these valiant fighters and immediately raised \$90.00 which has been received at the office of the Joint Defense and Relief Committee.

"The Octopus" Is Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—Henry E. Huntington, 77, California railroad magnate, died in the Lankenau Hospital here today following an operation.

The Left Wing in the Garment Unions

By MARGARET LARKIN

The peculiar structure of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the method of administration and the crying evil of the rotten borough system are reviewed in today's installment of the official review of recent struggles in the left wing of the needle trades unions.

(Continued from Last Issue).

The Union.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Its members are workers on women's clothing—cloaks, suits, dresses, white goods, embroidery, and so on. The total membership in the United States and Canada is about 70,000. In New York City, the industry is well organized, there being about 50,000 members in the New York Joint Board, of which about 55,000 are members of the four "Left Wing" locals, now expelled.

In every locality where there are two or more local unions engaged in various branches of the same trade, a Joint Board is established under the constitution of the union. The chief functions of the Joint Board are to attend to complaints of members against employers, to supervise and control the union shops, to organize non-union shops, to conclude agreements with the employers, and to work for the general welfare of the members. The Joint Board has a right to fix the minimum dues and assessments to be paid by the workers to their locals, and the amount that local shall pay toward the upkeep of the Joint Board.

The New York Joint Board is composed of thirteen locals. They are organized on a craft basis—cloak operators, cloak finishers, pressers, cutters, dressmakers, button hole makers, each have a separate local. The demands of the trade cause the locals to vary greatly in size. There are many more operators needed in the industry than button hole makers, for instance. Consequently the Operators' Local 2 has more than 12,000 members, while the button hole makers' Local 64 has less than one hundred.

The Joint Board and its component locals carry on a tremendous amount of activity in the interests of the workers. Their yearly expenditures in normal times amount to nearly a million dollars, and in time of strike, additional hundreds of thousands of dollars must be spent. The strike of 1921, which lasted eight weeks, cost the union \$1,046,531. The stoppage of 1924, which lasted officially for two weeks, in which few arrests were made and picketing was unnecessary, cost half a million dollars. In the first twenty weeks of strike, in 1926, in which official reports were approved by the General Strike Committee, \$2,794,000 was spent, half of which went for strike benefit.

Needle trades strikes in New York City are necessarily costly because of the character of the industry. Mass picketing against the thousands of shops involved must be carried on. The use of the injunction by the employers causes hundreds of arrests. Halls must be rented for the all-day meetings of the workers. Strike benefit must be paid. The union therefore prepares for possible strikes by collecting a "war chest" of a million dollars or more, with which to fight for better wages and working conditions for its members.

The government of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, as set up by its curiously old-fashioned constitution, is briefly as follows:

Local unions elect annually by direct vote of the membership, a President, Vice-President, Financial-Recording Secretary, and members of the Executive Board of the local.

The Joint Board is composed of delegates elected from each member local.

Formerly representation was equal, the several little locals of less than one hundred members sending as many delegates to the New York Joint Board as locals of 12,000 members. In the convention of 1925, however, the Left Wing demanded, and succeeded in obtaining, a revision of the constitution, which allows representation more nearly proportional to the size of the locals in the New York Joint Board.

The manager of the Joint Board was formerly elected by the Joint Board itself. When the Joint Board became predominantly Left Wing, after the convention of 1925, it revised its constitution to allow direct election of the manager, Louis Hyman, the present manager of the Joint Board, is thus the first to hold that position by vote of the majority of all the members in New York.

The officers of the International—President, General Secretary-Treasurer, and 15 Vice-Presidents, who comprise the General Executive Board, are elected at the biennial convention.

The "Rotten Borough" System.

The representation of locals to the convention, which elects the International officers, carries on general business, revises the constitution, and serves as the highest body of the union, has long been a source of great dissatisfaction to the membership. It is around this point that many internal struggles, including this present struggle, have been fought.

The constitution provides that a local union may be established by the International with seven members, and that "such a union" may send two delegates to the convention. If

the local union is unable to bear the expense of sending two delegates, the International may pay their expenses. Local unions are entitled to delegates according to the following scale of membership:

- 7 to 200 members, 2 delegates.
- 200 to 500 members, 3 delegates.
- 500 to 1,000 members, 4 delegates.
- 1,000 to 5,000 members, 4 delegates for first 1,000 and 1 for each additional 1,000.
- 5,000 to 11,000 members, 8 delegates for first 5,000 and 1 for each additional 2,000.
- 11,000 or more members, 11 delegates for first 11,000 and 1 for each additional 5,000.

Such a system, originally designed to protect the small locals, has in actual practice militated against the large ones. Local 22 and Local 2, each with 12,000 members, are entitled to one delegate for every thousand members, whereas a local of seven members is entitled to one delegate for every three and one-half members. Since locals only need three month's existence prior to convention to entitle them to representation, the result of the system has been that every convention has been controlled by a host of little locals, organized just prior to the convention, who can and do consistently out-vote the great mass of the membership whenever the Administration policies are challenged. In the convention of 1925, for instance, Morris Sigman was elected as president of the International by the votes of a majority of the delegates, although Louis Hyman was supported by the New York, Boston and Chicago delegates and delegates from other cities, representing seventy per cent of the membership.

The Left Wing has championed the demand of the membership for the abolition of this "Rotten Borough" system for years, and as will be shown later, this issue is at the very heart of the present dispute.

(To Be Continued).

Frigidaire Cool in Workers' Treatment

All the workers in the service department of Frigidaire (subsidiary of General Motors) are on salary. This only flatters to deceive, however, as the obligation of other firms to pay overtime is evaded.

If one had to work extra hours once a week, it wouldn't be so bad, but the nature of the job sometimes necessitates overtime three or four days a week.

Not content with this demand on the workers' time, Frigidaire encroaches still farther by asking attendance at their night school. The idea is to make the worker efficient in the workers' time.



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By Scott Nearing and Joseph Freeman

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CZARDOM OR DEMOCRACY IN THE UNIONS?

By Eugene Lyons

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Professional Patriots

BORAH TO PRESS FOR RECOGNITION OF SOVIET UNION

Logical Outcome of Geneva Conference

WASHINGTON, May 26. — The miserable sham and cowardice of the Coolidge-Kellogg government in its relations to Soviet Russia was never more clearly shown up than in the outcome of the international economic conference that has just been brought to a close at Geneva.

This conference of economists, representing all the great nations of the world, after several weeks of interchange of views and opinions, agreed upon a resolution the substance of which means the recognition of Soviet Russia. The declaration proclaims that Soviet Russia is a going concern and as such is duly recognized by the capitalist governments of the world.

Kellogg's Brain Contortions. It means that only by mere technicality can the United States claim that it has not given recognition to the Russian government. Secretary of State Kellogg vehemently denies this fact. He attempts to maintain, that the American delegation, although representing the United States by appointment from President Coolidge, merely participated in an economic conference—and by no stretch of the imagination could have recognized the existence of the Russian government.

Such reasoning and such an irreconcilable attitude is of course all that could be expected from Kellogg, with his "Red" complex. But before the eyes of the world it places the Coolidge-Kellogg government in the position of being liars and cowards and makes of their protestations a yammer of sham and blarney.

As a matter of fact it was the American delegates who were responsible for the resolution according recognition of the Communist system. The British, French and Japanese delegations were opposed to acquiescing in any report which accorded recognition of the Soviets. Unless a unanimous report was adopted, under the League of Nations rules, the conference would have had to break up without an official declaration.

Advocates of Soviet Russian recognition are getting much amusement out of the situation. The facts are really most astonishing—the American delegation chosen and representing the Coolidge-Kellogg government not only recognizing the Communist government of Russia but primarily responsible for such recognition by the entire economic conference. Senator Borah, who has demanded governmental recognition, is preparing a public statement on what was done at Geneva, pointing out the stupidity and sham of the Coolidge-Kellogg attitude and demanding that the gesture that alone remains, of exchanging ambassadors with Russia, be consummated.

Oregon to Run Again. MEXICO CITY, May 26.—(INS).—Former President Oregon will announce his candidacy for the presidency on June 1st, according to advices received today from his political supporters in Sonora.

RED LOVE

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By Alexandra Kollontai

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NAVY'S FLIERS EXPERTLY WRECK THEIR SEAPLANE



CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

normal capitalist in the world craves the Soviet Union every time he thinks of it. But capitalists must do business or die, so they prefer not to die. While some of them are driven to break off diplomatic relations with the government of the Soviet Union, other capitalist groups rub their hands gleefully over the prospect of making profits of the troubles of their fellow robbers. A system like this cannot last.

THERE is one Frenchwoman who will kiss a male lip that scorns the touch of liquor. Opportunity is always knocking in one way or another, tho the great majority do not see it coming and get knocked down. If aviator Lindbergh is not a volunteer advertisement for the anti-saloon league my guess is lost. Coming to think of it he is deplorably lacking in tact and being of Scandinavian descent this is not surprising.

WHAT happened is this: At one of the many banquets organized in Mr. Lindbergh's honor the hero arose to respond to a toast which was "Lindbergh: we are here," or something like that. The honored guest arose, grasped his wine glass like a man, raised it to his lips and drank not of the treacherous fluid. France fainted when it heard the news. Here was the second most important industry—indeed the only reason for all other industries—shattered by the unhooking of an elbow.

AS soon as the untasted wine descended to the table the hero spoke those words: "I drink to France, most heroic of nations and home of the greatest airmen." Then suddenly out of a sober banquet leaped a French girl and smacked Lindbergh on his witless lips. At the moment of writing the female has not been shot as an industrial traitor but there is talk of deporting Lindbergh. In fact the hero's refusal to drink wine and then claim that he had taken a nip has aroused public opinion in France to such a pitch that there is a strong movement on foot for the cancellation of the war debt to the United States. Virtue is alight in its place but when an ambassador unofficial or official

goes to Paris he should do as Paris does.

OUR young air marvel should stick to flying and leave diplomacy to more accomplished statesmen. It is all very well to give another country credit for being the home of strong men and weak women but it is treason most brazen to give a foreign country credit for being the only home of men that die and of women that don't. This is what Lindbergh has done, tho the few outside of the readers of this column may get the implication.

IT is deplorable that this column is forced to criticize our countryman at a moment when his praise is on every tongue but duty is duty. In a week or two the pre-historic dames of the American revolution will be passing resolutions suggesting his execution for lack of patriotism. He might have helped Mellon to collect the French debt but by quaffing the

By EARL BROWDER.

(Continued From Last Issue.)

Reaction in Kiangsi Province. While these events were going on, the International Workers' Delegation arrived in Canton. After two weeks there, during which great demonstrations were organized with the participation of all sections of Revolutionary China under the slogan "Unite with the revolutionary proletariat of the imperialist countries," the delegation started to Hankow overland, a 25-day journey by way of Nanchang, thru Kiangsi Province. On this trip we came into close contact with the work of reaction going on within the Kuomintang. Upon our arrival in Hankow on March 31, I was requested to put these experiences into writing, which I did that same day. The document was published in Chinese, in the "Min Kuo Jih Pao," a few days later. I quote from it:

"At Nankang (March 17) we met the Kuomintang representative. Replying to our question, 'Can you tell us anything about the neighboring districts,' he answered: 'I can tell you that at Kanchow conditions are very reactionary.' He reiterated the news of the murder of Chen Tsan-yen, chairman of the Hankow General Trade Union, stated that he had worked in Kanchow and knew the conditions, that the reaction there controlled the Kuomintang District Committee, the Woman's Emancipation League, the Bureau of Education, and the Merchants' Association, and also had a branch of the Narrow Nationalists' organization connected with Shanghai. These forces had become very aggressive since the arrival of Li Pin (or, Ni Pi), Commissioner of the Provincial Kuomintang to the First Division stationed in Kanchow. The comrade who gave us the report concluded: 'This act is a coup directed against the policy of Sun Yat Sen'."

Kanchow Union Destroyed. "We arrived at Kanchow the evening of March 19. We were met by a delegation with banners, who sent

AMID DIN OF CRACKING JOINTS AND THE RUSTLE OF DOLLAR BILLS U. S. LADIES BOW BEFORE KING GEORGE

By Our London Society Representative Special To The Daily Worker

LONDON, May 26.—With knee hinges wheezing and spines crackling, sixteen American society dames got the value of their admission fees to the royal reception that was given today amid all the exotic splendor of Buckingham Palace. True to their reputation for gameness those splendid representatives of American womanhood stood up to the king with lowering an eyelid.

Frankly ignoring the Anglo-Russian break those ambassadors of beauty went about the serious business of cementing closer relations between the United States and the British royal family with a coolness worthy of their cause.

They sat for fully an hour in luxuriously-equipped carriages at the entrance to Buckingham Palace waiting patiently while the king was having his evening bath. Hundreds of London men and women gazed curiously at their wealthy cousins and wondered if the visitors could refrain from walking away with little bits of his majesty as souvenirs.

It goes to Paris he should do as Paris does.

OUR young air marvel should stick to flying and leave diplomacy to more accomplished statesmen. It is all very well to give another country credit for being the home of strong men and weak women but it is treason most brazen to give a foreign country credit for being the only home of men that die and of women that don't. This is what Lindbergh has done, tho the few outside of the readers of this column may get the implication.

IT is deplorable that this column is forced to criticize our countryman at a moment when his praise is on every tongue but duty is duty. In a week or two the pre-historic dames of the American revolution will be passing resolutions suggesting his execution for lack of patriotism. He might have helped Mellon to collect the French debt but by quaffing the

King George is now working full time at the king business. All union rules and regulations are now down. His majesty is putting in three shifts a day and a late night shift. He will soon win the reputation of "The Shift-ty Monarch." Most English kings have gained a reputation for something or other but this is the first time our present rulers seems doomed to go down in history as the man they like to touch.

But touching the king is a case of tit for tat. Every time an American lady runs the risk of dislocating her right hip before him, it costs her enough money to support a dog hospital.

Englan expects to make enough money out of introducing American heireses to King George this year to cover the loss of trade that is expected to follow the rupture with Russia.

This is the best-paying graft in the world, outside of the new pitch the holy father at Rome is exploiting, namely annulling the marriages of wealthy Catholics.

champagne glass. And he might have been forgiven for his unpatriotic remarks by the great liberty-loving population of America that resents government interference with their stomachs if not with their ideas, had he hoisted his drink like a citizen. In reply to the protestations of the patriot bent on the reprisal they would say collectively: "Sure, the poor devil did not know what he was talking about. Would you, after a hooker of heady champagne?" This would floor the patriot who might be carried out by an irritated cop, feet foremost.

\$35,000 Bank Robbery.

HAMMOND, Ind., May 26.—Three armed bandits today robbed Norman Kricoss, director, and Mrs. Lavinia Green, teller of the Maywood trust and savings Bank, of \$35,000 in cash and escaped.

The money had just been withdrawn from the Citizen's National Bank for the Standard Steel Car Company to meet a payroll.

Soviet Union Buys 35 Millions Worth Cotton From U. S. in 7 Months

WASHINGTON, (FP) May 26.—American cotton to the amount of \$35,000,000 was purchased in this country between Oct. 1, 1926 and April 30, 1927, for the Soviet textile industry, through the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Inc., according to an announcement by the Soviet Union Information Bureau in Washington. This is more than was purchased by the Soviets on the American market in the entire year ending Sept. 30, 1926.

The Soviet textile industry is expanding \$63,380,000 on capital improvements this year. It is negotiating in New England for purchase of an entire 100,000-spindle equipment for a cotton mill, as well as ginning machinery for use in the cotton growing districts of Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and the Caucasus. A wool machinery shipment to the amount of \$100,000 is about to be made to a Soviet mill from this country.

"5 and 10" Stores Fail In Berlin and Hamburg

BERLIN, May 26.—The attempt of German business to establish the American type of "5 and 10 cent store" has proved a failure.

Owners of a number of such chain stores here and in Hamburg in explaining the reason for their bankruptcy, declared that "the German people will not adapt themselves to standardization", and demand large and varied stocks from which to buy.

WORKERS! STOP THE MURDER OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

ZINOVIEV'S CASE REFERRED TO CONTROL COMMISSION BY C. P. S. U. CENTRAL COMMITTEE

MOSCOW, May 12. (By Mail).—The decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with regard to the speech of comrade Zinoviev on the 9th of May in a non-Party meeting devoted to the press day and the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the "Pravda," has just been published: "In his speech comrade Zinoviev attacked the Central Committee of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R., its decisions and the "Pravda." The C.C. of the C.P. of the U.S.S.R. regards the attitude of comrade Zinoviev as a violation of all the undertakings of the opposition including comrade Zinoviev, as impermissible and intolerable in the ranks of the Bolsheviks. The C.C. has therefore decided to hand the matter over to the Central Control Commission for examination."

MOSCOW, May 12.—The resolutions adopted by the Moscow and Leningrad Committees of the C. P. of the U.S.S.R. with regard to the speech of comrade Zinoviev declare that the attitude of comrade Zinoviev makes for disorganization and is calculated to undermine the confidence

OUR MARTYRS

The Execution of Comrade Li-Tai-Chao and Nineteen of His Fellow Workers in Peking.

By TANG SHIN-SHE.

ON the 28th of April 20 of the best fighters of the Communist Party of China and the revolutionary Kuomintang were executed in Peking by strangulation. Chang Tso-Lin has murdered 20 revolutionaries at the order of the imperialists. The murdered comrades were arrested on the 6th of April during the raid on the Soviet Embassy in Peking which was inspired by the diplomatic corps. Five hundred armed bandits of Chang Tso-Lin entered the foreign legation which, according to the agreement forced upon China by the imperialists in 1900 after the Boxer rising, had not been entered by any armed Chinese. As no "suitable material" against the arrested was found, the necessary documents were quickly fabricated. Upon the basis of these forged documents an "extraordinary court" then sentenced the arrested to death by strangulation after farcical proceedings lasting two hours. The sentences were immediately executed.

AMONG the murdered was the prominent leader of the Chinese revolution and of the Communist Party, comrade Li Tai-Chao. His death like the deaths of the others means a tremendous loss for the Chinese proletariat and for the Communist Party.

COMRADE Li Tai-Chao was one of the founders of the Communist Party of China. He was a permanent member of the Central Committee of the Party. The Party had instructed him to work especially in North China. After the insurrection against the imperialists on the 18th of March in Peking, the Peking government issued an arrest warrant against him. He fled and remained for some time in Moscow, but soon afterwards he returned to Peking in order to

continue his work illegally. Despite the fearful white terror of Chang Tso-Lin, Li Tai-Chao and his comrades fearlessly and tirelessly continued the work of organizing the revolutionary struggle. For this reason the militarists of North China and their imperialist supporters cherished a special hatred of Li Tai-Chao.

COMRADE Li Tai-Chao rendered special services in the establishment of co-operation between the communists and the Kuomintang. At the instance of Comrade Lenin he tried as early as 1921 to persuade the Chinese communist group to participate in the national revolution. As long as General Wu Pei-fu gave himself out as a friend of the national emancipation of China, Li Tai-Chao maintained touch with him, but immediately Wu Pei-fu commenced his reactionary activities, he was abandoned by Li Tai-Chao. In 1922 Li Tai-Chao joined Sun Yat-Sen. Li Tai-Chao was the first communist member of the Kuomintang and Sun Yat-Sen accepted him with enthusiasm. Li Tai-Chao was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang at the first congress of the Kuomintang in 1924.

ANOTHER great service rendered by Li Tai-Chao was the organization of the railwaymen's union which today plays a great role in the revolutionary movement. Previous to 1921 the railwaymen were organized in the "transport association" under the influence of a reactionary monarchist clique. Li Tai-Chao utilized his temporary connection with Wu Pei-fu in order to organize the railwaymen and draw them over to the side of the revolution. The great Tangsan miners' strike and the railwaymen's strike in 1923 took place under his leadership. Whilst the imperialists regarded him as their irreconcilable enemy, the workers regarded him as their true leader and were passionately attached to him.

AS early as 1919 comrade Li Tai-Chao played a leading role during the student unrests. Together with Comrade Chen Tu-Shu, the present general secretary of the Communist Party of China, he was one of the heads of the "free thought" movement. He also rendered valuable assistance to the movement of the Korean people for emancipation.

COMRADE Li Tai-Chao was a well-known and popular author and professor of the Peking University for Law and National Economy. He once contributed a splendid article for the jubilee of a bourgeois newspaper, the "Shanghai Shuh Pao" upon the Paris Commune which drew thousands of Chinese students into the revolutionary movement.

BEFORE the extraordinary court comrade Li Tai-Chao declared proudly and openly that he was a follower of Marx and Lenin and that he would fight for the emancipation of the proletariat with the last breath in his body.

LI TAI-CHAO and the other executed comrades will live forever in the hearts of the Chinese workers and peasants, in the hearts of the international working class. The Chinese revolutionaries and the proletariat of all countries will continue the work of these comrades until the final victory.

De Pinedo in Final Act Fascist Fiasco Flight; Had Mussolini Worried

LISBON, May 26.—De Pinedo, fascist aviator, and his plane have been picked up by the Italian steamer "Lucerna," which is now enroute to Horta.

Press dispatches report that premier Mussolini lay awake all night on Tuesday when trace was lost of the black shirt flyer after he left Newfoundland. De Pinedo, under the pretence of making spectacular flights, has been making fascist speeches and participating in demonstrations arranged for the purpose of enhancing the prestige of Mussolini.

Leningrad Is Cultural Center of Soviet Union

MOSCOW, May 26.—The Soviet Academy of Sciences has carried out an interesting statistical study of the scientific institutions and societies of Leningrad. This investigation has shown that as formerly Leningrad is the leading cultural center of the Soviet Union. The city of Leningrad has 195 scientific institutions, research institutes and laboratories, and 102 scientific societies and associations. There are 43 industrial scientific institutions, 19 political institutes, 72 medical institutions, and 72 historical and geographical bodies. The scientific institutions, research establishments, museums and numerous societies include 6,138 scientific workers.

Japanese Students to Tour the Soviet Union

MOSCOW May 26.—A large number of Japanese students will join in the excursion to the Soviet Union this coming summer. They will be under the leadership of Nikamura, member of Japanese parliament. They will be enabled to see much of the USSR because of the reduced railway rates which will be given them. The majority of the excursionists are of the working class.

The Chinese Revolution Turns Left

cards to us on the boat. But unlike every other city to which we had come, there were no cards from the trade unions, but only from merchants' associations and local Kuomintang. We asked the acting magistrate and party representative to visit us on the boat; we told them the purposes of our delegation, and then expressed surprise that for the first time we were not met by representatives of all revolutionary organizations, the workers and peasants being absent here. In reply to our questions, we were informed that "There was formerly a General Trade Union here but it does not exist any more because it refused to register. The trade unions are not dissolved, but only transformed into preparatory organizations until they properly register." After many questions as to reasons for closing down the trade unions, we were finally informed of the local official version of the killing of Chen Tsan-yen, which was, that the unions made excessive demands, therefore registration was refused; 'preparatory organizations' have no right to make demands, collect dues, or organize defense corps, but Chen refused to obey these rules; the magistrate asked Chen to come settle the dispute, a quarrel ensued, Chen threatened the magistrate with a revolver, whereupon an officer entered and shot Chen; all this occurred on March 6th. This was the version of the acting magistrate and the local representative of the Kuomintang at Kanchow."

True Account of Murder. "Later we got in touch with trade union leaders. They informed us that Chen had been arrested during a trade union meeting by soldiers, who stated that they were acting in the name of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek; the workers were afraid that danger threatened Chen and tried to follow to the magistrates office, but armed soldiers turned them back with a threat to fire upon them. The next morning Chen's body was found with 18 bullets in it; a photograph of the body was shown to us, which showed the body completely riddled with bul-

lets. The trade union leaders told us that Chen was completely unarmed when arrested. They categorically denied the stories of excessive demands of 400% and 500% wage increases, and stated that all demands had been carefully graduated according to the economic possibilities, the very highest being 50%. They stated that several more union officials were threatened with the fate of Chen, and have been in hiding ever since. The trade unions must hold their meetings secretly, all premises being occupied by troops."

"Next day, March 20, at a conference on our boat with leaders of all local trade unions, the above statements were repeated and corroborated. We were further informed that two days previously, an election conference of the Kuomintang had been held, from which the workers and peasants had all been expelled, on the grounds that they were not qualified to participate in political matters. The Provincial Kuomintang representative (Hu Chi Shung) had approved this action. The trade union leader reporting this declared: 'The Kuomintang of this city now represents only the mandarins and capitalists because the workers and peasants have no voice whatever.'"

The Revolutionists Emerge. The story of how we witnessed the suppressed revolutionary forces of Kanchow emerge, during our 36 hours there, and again assume supremacy, is extremely interesting but belongs in another place. Here we wish first to get a picture of how reaction was at work within the Kuomintang itself.

"On March 25, evening, we arrived in Nanchang. On the 26th, Comrade Tom Mann and myself, on behalf of the delegation, visited the general headquarters of the National Army, and the Provincial Government. At the general headquarters we were received by General Chang Chun very courteously; he expressed the sorrow of Marshal Chiang Kai-shek not to be able to meet us here, and invited the delegation to a banquet in

the name of the Marshal, jointly with the Provincial Government. He then discussed the Chinese Revolution with us, the course of which he made statements differing from any we had before heard in China, the most important being: 'Our problems are entirely peculiar to China and have no relation to the problems of revolution in any other country; the Chinese revolution is not a part of the world revolution. On this point there are serious differences of opinion in the Kuomintang.'"

"Strong Military Leader." "At the Provincial Government we were met by the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Li Lieh-chun. He also discussed with us the Chinese revolution, along the same lines as General Chang, with the addition of saying that the differences of opinion within the party were about the 'adjustment' and 'modification' of the program of the Kuomintang necessary to 'meet realities'; he also stated that the great need of the moment was a strong military leader."

"It must be added, that at the banquet that evening, both General Chang and Mr. Li spoke, and while not contradicting anything said in the morning interviews, their speeches were different in tone, being along the lines of welcoming the assistance of the world movement to the Chinese revolution."

Chiang, "The Strong Man." "On March 29, at Kiukiang, we were accompanied throughout our stay by an officer, local representative of general headquarters, whose name I have lost. Just before our boat left, he came on board to bring us a basket of fruit, for which we thanked him kindly. He then conversed with us for 20 minutes, being interpreted by Dr. Tai-poo Chen of our company. The line of his remarks was: The first necessity of the Chinese revolution is to obtain military victory; in order to achieve this, a strong leader must be found who can personally hold the loyalty of the entire army; such a man is Marshal Chiang

Kai-shek; unfortunately, there have arisen sharp differences within the party, which threaten its unity; this unity can be preserved only, also, by a strong man, in order to avoid divided counsels."

Now it had become clear what was the political significance of the struggle between Nanchang and Hankow over the location of the seat of government. From Nanchang, the reaction could base itself, first, upon its control of the provincial apparatus, and from there, move to its second, and more fundamental base, contact with the imperialist forces in Shanghai and the Northern generals with whom it was negotiating. Hankow (Wu-Huan cities), on the other hand, is the center of the most intense revolutionary spirit and organization, and already the location from which was functioning the apparatus of the Kuomintang government, which it was necessary for the reaction to disrupt.

The magic of military glory surrounding the name of the commander-in-chief of the victorious revolutionary armies was relied upon to sway the masses away from the leadership of the Central Kuomintang. Further, it was expected that again, as on March 20, 1926, military pressure would intimidate the central committee, and cause it to submit. The strategy of reaction was the production of a Chinese Napoleon. (To Be Continued.)

Plan Pacific Flight. VANCOUVER, B. C., May 26.—Preparations are being quietly made by Captain Frederick A. Giles of Sidney, Australia, for a proposed flight across the Pacific this summer, with Vancouver as the starting point, it became known today. Four stops will be made, according to present plans—Honolulu, Suva, Fanning Islands and New Caledonia.

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British Imperialism—The Mad Dog of Europe.

Great Britain, having failed to secure the expected endorsement for her policy of boycott and war against the Soviet Union at Geneva and in the various foreign offices, has determined to act alone and try to stampede the other nations into following her lead.

There has been no such tension in international circles since 1920 when the Red Army thrust back the Polish offensive. Of all the European capitals Moscow alone remains calm. The Soviet Union foreign office, having told the world for the last year that Great Britain was preparing an offensive against Russia, and having prepared, on the basis of this knowledge, for all possible contingencies, can watch the scurrying in the foreign offices of the imperialist nations certain that they know nothing now that the Soviet foreign office did not know months ago.

But that a madman is loose in Europe must not be forgotten. British imperialist government will decide on more extensive acts of provocation and violence if it succeeds in crushing the British labor movement.

The trade union bill and the character of the fight made against it by British labor becomes therefore of decisive importance.

Dispatches from Shanghai report that British warships loaded with tons of barbed wire and with deckloads of sandbags have sailed up the Yangtze for Hankow. This can be interpreted only as preparation by Great Britain for war on the seat of the People's government—war which will begin the moment that British imperialism believes one of two things, first that it will have a certain amount of support from other imperialist nations or second, that they will not interfere openly.

War is in the air.

If Great Britain cannot provoke war her rulers will have suffered a defeat. Their whole maneuver has been to bring about a joint attack on China and the Soviet Union and to give new impetus to drive on the militant sections of the labor movement throughout Europe. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the French government has launched an attack on the Communist Party and the Unity Confederation of Labor and has already jailed many of their leaders.

The whole force of the American working class must be thrown into the struggle to smash this war plot.

We see now that the drive on the Communists and the left wing in the American labor movement has coincided with the international offensive—that like in all the other imperialist nations the reactionaries in America are trying to wipe out all possible centers of resistance to imperialist war.

The slogan of solidarity with the workers and farmers of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan, China and the Soviet Union against war must be the rallying cry with which to gather into a solid front all sections of the American masses willing to struggle to prevent another blood bath for the world's working class.

The British Labor Party and the Break With the Soviet Union

According to London dispatches the Parliamentary Labor Party will not move for a vote of censure on the tory government for its raid on the headquarters of the Russian Trade Delegation and the breaking off of relations with the government of the Soviet Union. Instead the right wing leaders will put down a mild resolution which expresses the opinion that the termination of diplomatic relations will have a damaging effect on imperial economy, will injure trade and have serious international consequences. The appointment of a select committee is suggested to make an examination of all the relevant documents captured in the raid.

This is not the language of workingclass spokesmen. It is the language of apologists for the tory government and for the system that this gang of second-story workers represents.

Instead of calling attention to the real character of the new Anti-Soviet drive led by Great Britain, those labor imperialists would draw the teeth of the resentment which the attack on the Workers' Republic is certain to arouse among the British working-class.

The tory drive against the Soviet Union will not be blocked by polite speeches in parliament, except so far as those speeches are calculated to arouse the masses into struggle against the Forgers' Government. In fact, the right wing of the Labor Party is heart and soul with the Tories in this conspiracy and there is more than a reasonable doubt that if the government was not assured of the benevolent neutrality of the king's labor fakers, it would never have acted with such disregard for its agreement with the Soviet government.

The workingclass movement of Great Britain is not represented by the right wing labor leaders. The masses are not going to lie down while workers and peasants of the Soviet Union are under attack, by the very government that crushed them during the general strike and leads the capitalist offensive against their already low standard of living. The militant British workers know that the attack on the Soviet Union is also an attack on the revolutionary trade movement at home. The British Communist Party can be depended on to show the workers how to fight and to organize them for the struggle. Should the situation develop as sharply as is now indicated the workers will have little use for the MacDonalds, Clynes and Snowdens. They will follow leaders who are not content with slapping their masters gently on the wrist. They will follow leaders who believe in giving the capitalist system a close shave from the shoulders up.

Socialist Presidential Possibilities.

According to an announcement by Victor L. Berger, the meeting of the national executive committee of the socialist party recently held in Pittsburgh decided that a presidential candidate will be nominated on that ticket for the 1928 elections. The so-

The Fundamentalist Controversy

By CY OGDEN.

The present conflict within the American churches between fundamentalism and modernism is of sufficient social importance to require the careful attention of all who are interested in analyzing correctly American social and economic conditions. No Communist can disregard this question merely because the dispute is one of religion. As Marx has pointed out, a struggle over religion may be merely the covering of a deeper social conflict which takes this particular form because of lack of understanding on the part of the oppressed of the underlying social factors of their oppression.

Peasant Reaction.

Any person who has spent some time in the American "backwoods" realizes the important part that this question of Fundamentalism plays in the minds of a large percentage of the population. To many individuals, sometimes even to whole communities, Fundamentalism is the greatest issue of the day before which all other issues sink into insignificance. What is the nature of this issue? What, if any, is its social basis? Why has it taken such a hold at the present moment?

Disregarding all the intricacies of dogma on which the question of Fundamentalism is based, we can generalize the whole matter by saying that Fundamentalism is a reactionary movement, a movement back to the ideas of their grandfathers, a protest against the modern spirit, against the changes in ideas that have come up in the last fifty to a hundred years.

Among the Country Poor.

What social classes are affected by this reaction? Firstly, there is some importance in the fact that the controversy has been fiercest among the Baptists and Methodists; protestant sects of emotional character which have their strongest holds on the poorer classes of the country, the petty bourgeoisie and workers of the small town, the poor farmer, the mass of the Negroes, etc. Secondly, the strength of the Fundamentalist movement is in the small town, on the farm, in parts of the country like the lower South where there is a low standard of living for the masses. The center of the attack of the movement is the large city with its great

wealthy churches supported by millionaires.

Among the Baptist Fundamentalists the bitterest object of attack is the Park Avenue Church in New York City which is supported by the Rockefeller family. The name of Rockefeller has for years been a symbol to the small town for advancing monopolistic capitalism. It is against Rockefeller and his wealth that the Fundamentalist Baptists have directed their attacks. Again and again at Baptist conventions protests have been raised against the influence of the Rockefeller millions in the church. One of the reasons why that hypocrite of a fundamentalist, John Roach Straton, has captured the imagination of the small town Fundamentalist is the belief that he is carrying on the battle in the very camp of the enemy, in the center of American wealth and plutocracy, New York City.

"The New Freedom" Again.

What is the basis of this movement? It is a reaction against the social and economic changes that have taken place in this country; a reaction against modern capitalist development; a blind reaction striking out against evils which it feels but does not understand. The attack on Science and evolution is dimly connected with the cities which Science has built, with the factories, the banks, the great magnates who have taken over the wealth of the country. The cry of "Back to the Bible," "Back from Science" means also Back from capitalist concentration; Back to the period of free land; Back to the period before sons and daughters were drawn to the slavery of the factories; Back to the period before mortgages, tenant farming, and control of the bankers.

The Issue Obscured.

Religion is the opiate of the people. The fundamentalist controversy is a blind deceiving the masses about the true character of the social struggle. The advances of monopolistic capitalism are hidden by the dust of religious controversy. The masses are confused, are made to forget the real issue. Our task is to uncover the eyes of the backward masses, to show them that the direction is not backwards but forwards. Forward by organization of society that will have no place for economic oppression, mortgages, and wage slavery.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

I am a reader of The DAILY WORKER, but not a member of the party. I just want to ask you whether we will ever have a union again here in the stock yards of Chicago, where I work.
We are working just like slaves. We have the bonus system, Oh Boy, and we have to work for that bonus of two dollars a week.
You can't say a word about the union to anyone, because if you do, you are fired, and the men are afraid

to talk to one another. They don't need any bosses, they watch themselves.
I don't like what you say about the priests. There is good and bad in all of us. In the last strike we had here, we had a few priests on the picket line every morning. The some others were telling the strikers that if they didn't go back to work they would go to hell.
I wish you would write something about the Yards.—M. W., Chicago.

cialists want to get into the field early so they are to have a nominating convention in January.

To their convention are to be invited delegates of various farmer and labor "radical groups." We Communists are specifically given honorable mention. The socialist national committee does not think we are desirous of "co-operating." If the socialists expect us to accept their leadership and abandon our duty to the working class to warn them against the pitfalls of social-democracy, they are right. Certainly no group with a sense of responsibility to the working class can accept the program of the socialists and follow their leadership. To do so would be to land in the swamp of opportunist reaction.

But if the socialists really want to see a labor ticket behind which all groups in the labor movement who have broken with the capitalist parties can unite, we not only are desirous of co-operating but we will in the future, as we have in the past, do everything within our power to bring about unity of labor's forces behind labor candidates and a labor program.

In spite of the fact that the socialist national committee has already announced that it will have nothing to do with a united labor ticket and that they will enter the campaign alone, inviting other groups to accept THEIR program, we will still continue to fight for a labor ticket and, if possible, aid in building a labor party in the United States that will endeavor to mobilize the widespread discontent of the workers and farmers to contest every old party candidate in the country.

If the socialists persist in refusing to participate in such a movement we will stigmatize them, as we have in the past, as enemies of the working class who are totally unconcerned about the elementary demands of the working class for a united front in face of the terrific capitalist offensive that is raging against labor throughout the world.

If the socialists run a presidential candidate they will only expose to all the working class their weakness. They no longer have Eugene V. Debs to bear their standard and shield with his past record of service to the working class the present perfidy of the socialists who, at least in New York, are travelling the inclined plane of fascism by aiding the most reactionary and vicious elements in an unprecedented campaign of violence and provocation against the militant elements in the labor movement. If they persist in going it alone in this campaign it will be their last stand as a legal political party for they will not receive enough votes in most of the states to again get on the ballot without petitions.

We hope there will be enough class conscious delegates at the January convention of the socialist party to rebuke their national executive committee, repudiate their action and accept the Communist proposal for a united front in the coming elections that will enable labor's forces to stand united on a common program, at the same time permitting each group to put forth its own ultimate program while at the same time supporting the united ticket.

To refuse such a demand will brand the socialist party as a traitor and a disgrace to the working class, deserving of nothing but condemnation.

T. U. E. L. Picnic to See Lively Baseball Clash



A fierce diamond clash between the Old Militants and the Young Militants is scheduled to feature the 7th Annual T.U.E.L. picnic at Koltze's Park, this coming Sunday, in Chicago. The old birds may be rather shaky in the underpinning, but they sure know how to use their noodles, and they hope to outwit their youthful opponents. The young guys are full of pep and go, as all young militants should be, and they have boasted all over the city that the game is as good as theirs. The opposing lineups are as follows:

Old Militants

Maurer, 3rd base—Captain
Loeb, 1st base
Ford, Pitcher
Abern, Catcher
Johnson, Center field
Matheson, Left Field
Wolfe, Short stop
Phillips, Right field
J. Edwards, 2nd base

Young Militants

Zam, 2nd base
Murphy, Left Field
Ellman, 1st base
Angelo, Right field
Yusem, Third base
Zalisko, Pitcher—Captain
Zalisko, Shortstop
Herman, Catcher
Greenberg, Centerfield

The game will be played on the excellent diamond in the center of the grove, and will start at 3 sharp. Sam Ham, famous bookseller, will do the officiating. (Ed. Poor Sam, what did he do to deserve this?)

Gotham Rhymsters Decide to Do Something Useful at Long Last

Dear Comrade Editor:
Intelligent proletarians (that means all of us) omnivorous proletarians, ditto, vegetarian proletarians and even those who dine exclusively on flesh meats are urged to come to Labor Temple Auditorium, 14th Street and 2nd Avenue on Thursday evening, June 9th, 8 P. M.

Were you ever a poet? If not you don't know what you have missed. The poets have gotten us into a lot of trouble but we forgive them, darn their hides. Because they are interesting and probably do some good. But doing good is the last thing that occurs to a poet which proves that a poet is neither born nor made.

What a self made poet wants to do, while he is normal is to disturb people. If a person is married and living with his lawfully wedded wife he paints the delights of concubinage for him. And if he is living in sin he expiates on the pleasures of conformity. In other words a poet is never in accord with his compeers. That's why poets are tolerated.

On the night alluded to a group of poets will poetize for the benefit of THE DAILY WORKER. Don't assume that we are ready to die because we accept a straw. We are really out for a jolly good time and our poets are unusual. That is, they don't take themselves seriously. They are not half as conceited as some of our columnists and only a few of them sent self-addressed envelopes with their contributions.

You will hear a good deal more about this phenomenon before the night of June 8. But this is enough for once.

Fraternally yours, the publicity man of nucleus F-4 sub. I-B. W.P.A. In L. W. T.

P. S.—Tickets for this affair can be secured at THE DAILY WORKER office 33 East First Street; Workers Party Office, 108 East 14th Street; Freiheit Office, Union Square, and 106 University Place.

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.

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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 Blv., 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 through the Ruthenberg Drive.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

DRAMA

Lunacharsky, Author of "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding"

JOHN BARRYMORE



Starring in "When a Man Loves," at the Warner Theatre.

Russia's second contribution to the American cinema market, "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding" which is now showing at the Fifty-fifth Street Cinema, the newest little motion picture theatre devoting itself to the presentation of "art" films, was written by A. V. Lunacharsky, Peoples Commissar of Education in Soviet Russia. The story, based on a legend long current in Russia folk lore, deals with the ravaging effects of pre-natal influence upon the son of a noblewoman attacked by a bear just prior to his birth. The son, played on the screen by K. V. Eggert, who was also director of the film, suffers from an overpowering desire to make bear-like attacks on women whenever love burns in his heart. The leading female role in the "Legend of the Bear's Wedding" is played by Vera Malanovskaya, a Lillian Gish type, who has gained considerable eminence in Russia as a screen actress. Mlle. Malanovskaya is the daughter in real life of the manager of the Moscow Art Theatre.

The fifty-fifth Street Cinema, where the film is enjoying the American premiere, opened a few days ago with a policy of presenting the most intelligent American and foreign motion picture productions. On the same bill with "The Legend of the Bear's Wedding" is an interesting program of short subjects. The one which has created the most comment, both here and in Germany, where it was produced, is "The Magician of Talao," done entirely in animated silhouettes. Other films on the bill are "Knee Deep in Love," produced by E. Merle Johnson, and a color film, which accompanies the overture, on which the Eastman Film Laboratories in Rochester, spent \$250,000 during experiments.

Tickets for this performance are on sale now at the local office of THE DAILY WORKER, 108 East 14th Street.

Broadway Briefs

"A VERY WISE VIRGIN," a comedy by Sam Janney, author of "Loose Ankles" is due at the Bijou theatre Thursday June 2nd. The play will be given a tryout in Stamford, Monday and Tuesday and in Mamaroneck on Wednesday.

"Talk About Girls," the new musical comedy which Harry H. Oshrin and Sam H. Grisman are sponsoring, will open at the Waldorf Theatre Monday evening, June 6. "The Ladder" the J. Frank Davis play now playing there will be transferred to the Cort theatre on the same date.

International Labor Defence Will Picnic June 19, in Chicago

CHICAGO, May 26.—Members and sympathizers of International Labor Defense will have a good time on Sunday, June 19 at the Summer Festival and Picnic to be given under the auspices of Local Chicago of the I.L.D. at Brand's Park, 3259 Elston Ave.

Manuel Gomez, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League of North America will speak on the relation of Mexico to Latin-America and the United States Imperialist policy toward our southern neighbors. While C. T. Chi, of the Kuomintang (Chinese Nationalist Party) will tell of the present Revolutionary Situation in China and the aspirations of his people.

Sam Kissin's famous Russian Orchestra will furnish the tunes for the Park's noted dancing pavillion. Games will be played continuously.

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AL SMITH PACKED TRANSIT BOARD WITH FRIENDS OF TRACTION FIRMS

(Continued from Page One)

pany supplied a certain district with the fresh water that they had to drink and wash with" (N. Y. Times, October 25, 1920).

For these brave words Al. Smith was quite properly chastised by the powers behind the political scenes. In the November returns, Governor Nathan L. Miller, now battling for the B.-M. T. in the transit hearings, was returned victor. Miller promptly showed his mettle. We do not need to call Nathan vile names. It is sufficient to record his activities!

He had hardly taken office when measures were instituted to have enacted the bill by which the present New York State Transit Commission was established. No publicity was given to the new enactment and the whole proceeding was carried out almost in secret. The bill provided for a so-called "unification" plan, the essential feature of which was that the old scrap and junk of the traction lines would be passed off on the city at a figure to be established by the newly organized Transit Commission in conjunction with the transit companies.

Business Protests.

When the plan became public it met with some opposition. Accordingly a method was hit upon to silence public disapproval. It was arranged to have a letter sent to the governor in which were to be embodied the existing criticisms of the "legalized" swindle of 1921. This letter, written by one of the republican henchmen, Frederick L. Crawford, chairman of the Transit Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, was made public and duly "answered" by the governor.

Crawford's letter referred to the traction bill and "the apprehension in the minds of the public" as to its outcome. "I believe," the obliging governor wrote in reply, "that the bill which I have just signed paves the way for a just solution of the problem in the public interest. . . . The new act simply prevents mere obstruction (!) It seeks as far as possible to eliminate the opportunity to play politics with a great business, economic and social problem. . . ."

The governor is hardly to be blamed that his prediction did not come true. He did the best he could. But Crawford, the governor's apprehensive fellow citizen, wished to be assured further as to the personnel of the commission to be appointed. To this the governor also replied in terms of father reassurance: "Fear not I know my chestnuts."

Which translated into the language of proper political jargon reads: "I can assure you that nothing but fitness will be considered in the selection of the commission." But it was in reply to the Brooklyn fearful one in the matter of the fare, that the governor's diplomacy quite outdid itself.

"The consideration to security holders for the concessions required of them will be a security with an assured fair return in place of one with uncertain or no return. Necessarily, therefore, the rate of fare will be an important element of any settlement and cannot be determined in advance thereof, certainly not in advance of the deposit by the companies of the necessary consents to clothe the commission with ample power to put into effect whatever plan may be determined upon."

"The task before the commission is not an easy one. I feel confident that it can be done if approached with resolution, courage and the determination to do exact justice."

The language here is something terrific! But the light of the governor's meaning shines from beneath the bushel for words in rays of certain hope for the traction barons. The task, he said, would not be an "easy one." But he would appoint men of "fitness."

As chairman of the new Transit Commission, the governor appointed George McAneny! As McAneny's right-hand man he appointed, second on the commission, Leroy T. Harkness. These two had been the chief instruments in the 1913 sell out. As chairman of the Public Service Commission, the governor appointed William A. Pendergast, a position still occupied by this gentleman, whose connection with the 1913 steal has already been related.

There can be little doubt of the "fitness" of these men. How they managed to pile up the hundreds of millions of public losses through the continuance of the rule or ruin policy of the traction ring has already been explained.

This was the gang which held office until April, 1926, about a year ago. Although they were relieved of their positions through the expiration of their terms of office, the work which they so nobly started is being continued quite as effectively by their successors. The details will be given in the next article.

Gesangs Verein.
The Freiheit Gesangs Verein will hold their fourth jubile concert at Carnegie Hall, Saturday evening. The poem Twelve by A. Block and music by J. Shafer will be presented.

Plan Demonstration In Brooklyn to Aid Sacco and Vanzetti

The story of Sacco and Vanzetti will be told to the workers of Brooklyn at a mass meeting being arranged by the Brooklyn Sacco-Vanzetti Conference. It will be held in one of the largest halls in the borough—Arcadia Hall, with a seating capacity of over 7,000. The date is July 10, the day set for execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Among the speakers will be Forrest Bailey, American Civil Liberties Union; Ludwig Lore and others.

The sponsors of the meeting recently held a conference at which 23 organizations with a membership of 7,000 were represented.

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With the accompaniment of the New York Symphony Orchestra
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OFFER OF BRIBE BRINGS STRIKE OF JERSEY FURRIERS

NEWARK, May 26.—Oscar Yager, president of the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association, Inc., was exposed yesterday in the act of attempting to bribe two of the militant officials of Local 25, Furriers' Union. The exposure was quickly followed by the calling of a general strike of the Newark and Jersey City fur shops at a meeting of the local held at Montgomery Hall yesterday evening.

When the bosses' association working in cooperation with the International officials locked out the 400 furriers because they refused to support the strikebreaking crew in its attempt to destroy the union, Yager communicated with Louis Bolfer, vice-president of the local and told him that he "had something important" to tell him.

Bolfer, suspicious, arranged to meet Yager at the Hotel Martique, New York, bringing Jack Shulman, member of the executive board along as a witness.

Business Proposition.
When they assembled at the New York Hotel, Yager, turning to Bolfer said, "there is no need of beating around the bush. We are all willing to make a dollar if we can, and here is your opportunity to do so. All we want you to do is not participate in the struggle and we will be liberal with you."

Yager offered Bolfer \$10,000 as the tentative amount of money. Yager stated that he would have to get the approval of his associates before handing over the money. Arrangements were made that Yager would telephone Bolfer the decision Wednesday evening, at the union headquarters, 194 Prince Street. When he phoned at 9.30 p. m. Bolfer informed him that there was not enough privacy in the union office, so he would call him back.

Rushing to Montgomery Hall, where a meeting of the local was going on, Bolfer telephoned Yager, making arrangements for several union members to listen to the conversation on extra phones.

Yager in his telephone conversation said that his associates would not pay \$10,000, offering \$3,000 as "the top price." After a great deal of bargaining he raised it to \$4,000. Bolfer and Yager made arrangements to meet again today to make final arrangements.

As soon as the conversation ended the workers who had been listening to the conversation raced upstairs to the membership meeting and told in detail what they had just heard over the phone. Several of the listeners had been slightly skeptical in the past about the charges made by the left wing, but after what they heard over the telephone they became firmly convinced that the position of the militant elements of the union is entirely correct.

Call Strike.
When the workers at the mass meeting heard of the attempt made by the bosses to demoralize the union they became indignant and voted for the calling of a strike, featured by strong picketing committees.

The bosses with the assistance of the International officials had been unable to furnish more than 12 scabs to take the place of the 400 strikers.

Petro Lucchi, I. Sorokin and Milton Corbett are leading the scab herding in association with the Oscar Yager, chief of the bosses organization. Morris Langer, business agent of Local 25, is in charge of the strike.

Paper Box Makers Hail Three Members Freed From Prison

Peter Ficeroto, Trippi, and Salvatore Rosini, three paper box makers, have been released from jail after serving five months and one week. They were arrested during the general strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union last winter. The sentence was from six months to three years but the union, of which the three prisoners were good and loyal members, had been trying the utmost to effect commutation for the men.

A special meeting of the executive board was held Tuesday at which a hearty reception was given to the brothers. It was decided to arrange a dance and package party at which all members and friends of the union will welcome the three brothers into the ranks of the union. The affair will take place in the second week of June, date to be announced later.

Resolutions were also passed on the question of reorganization of the cloak shops which the bosses are now trying to put into effect and on the question of contempt of court proceedings brot against the Joint Board by the Dress Contractors' Association on the ground that the union has violated an injunction of the supreme court. The contempt charges will be heard this morning before Judge Erlanger in Part 1, Supreme Court Building.

Among speakers at last night's meeting of shop chairmen were Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, Rose Wortis and many shop chairmen.

Founding of Fund.
The resolution instructing the Joint Board to take what action it deems necessary to regain the unemployment money recites in detail what has happened up to the present time. On July 16, 1924 an agreement between the Industrial Council and the union provided that "the Industrial Council shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of the members of the union. The fund shall be made up by contributions from the manufacturers and the union or individual members of the union. The contribution of the employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2% of the weekly payroll and that of the workers to 1% of their weekly wages.

"The fund shall be administered jointly under proper rules and provisions to agreed upon by the parties."

The resolution points out that "there is now available a large fund security and cash on deposit, collected for the purpose of unemployment benefits and whereas, payments out of the foregoing funds will become due and payable June 1, 1927 and whereas the board of trustees have taken action to suspend operation of the unemployment fund."

"Resolved that we the members of the Joint Board, hereby authorize Louis Hyman, Charles S. Zimmerman, Nathan Kaplan, Julius Portnoy, and Joseph Boruchowitz to collect for us and in our behalf the moneys due us and to become due us, from the unemployment insurance fund."

JOB FUND MONEY \$37,000 OWING TO DUE FURRIERS IS PAINTERS UNION, TO BE DEMANDED OFFICIALS ADMIT

Unanimously passing a resolution instructing officials of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Joint Board "to take any steps or action which they may deem necessary for the purpose of safeguarding, collecting and insuring our rights to the funds due us," last night's meeting of shop chairmen held at Cooper Union, went on record to fight for the \$600,000 of the Unemployment Insurance Fund now in the hands of Morris Sigman, president, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Resolutions were also passed on the question of reorganization of the cloak shops which the bosses are now trying to put into effect and on the question of contempt of court proceedings brot against the Joint Board by the Dress Contractors' Association on the ground that the union has violated an injunction of the supreme court. The contempt charges will be heard this morning before Judge Erlanger in Part 1, Supreme Court Building.

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An amazing story of speculation in union funds by officials was uncovered yesterday in 57th St. court when President A. J. Fisher and Treasurer Hartley of District Council Nine of Painters were arraigned on charges of embezzlement.

Hartley confessed, it is alleged, that he used tens of thousands of dollars belonging to the District Council's treasury to plunge in Wall Street in a get-rich-quick effort. He and Fisher are members of the reactionary Zausner clique.

Hartley was trapped on a \$1,500 check made out on a union check blank to Dartell and Ludwig, stock brokers located on Broadway just off Wall St. Confronted by the tell-tale check, he admitted that he had been using union funds in efforts to enrich himself but that he was "paying back."

He had paid back \$14,000, he declared, but still owed \$37,000.

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all about the attempted murder of two radical workmen

by the State of Massachusetts.

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PROGRAM:
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Sunday, 1:20 P. M. Communal Dinner
Sunday, 3 P. M. Second Session
Sunday Eve. Entertainment
Monday Children's Program

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Win Their Strike

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SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1927, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

At PLEASANT BAY PARK
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Music by Plumbers' Helpers Jazz Band.
Sports and Games for Young and Old.—Added Attraction: Baseball Game Featuring Plumbers' Helpers Team.

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DIRECTIONS—West Side—Take Broadway Subway to 131st St. then 180th St. Crosstown Car to Unionport. East Side—Take Lexington Ave. Subway Bronx Train to 177th St. then 180th Crosstown to Unionport.

NOT BATTLESHIPS but 2 LARGE STEAMERS

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The Jewish Daily

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Everybody Will Meet at Battery Park at 1 o'Clock.

TICKETS—In advance \$1.25. At the dock \$1.50.
BUY TICKETS in advance—and save time and money.
Buy Tickets at the Freiheit, 30 Union Square, New York

Professional Patriots

This series continues to explain the activities of the 25-odd so-called patriotic organizations functioning in the United States at the present time.

The previous four instalments listed the names of the various groups together with some of their typical financial supporters—notorious union-smashing corporations and "conservative" business men.

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

Consumers Pay.

Mr. Hichborn calls attention to the fact that all these contributions are passed on in charges to consumers.

As for the American Legion we have certain evidence on the character of its backers in a letter written on the letterhead of Swift and Company, December 26, 1919, and addressed to certain corporations:

"At a meeting held on December 23, 1919, presided over by Mr. Thomas E. Wilson, here were present representatives of the different stock yard interests and it was voted that they contribute \$10,000 towards a campaign for funds for the American Legion. A national drive is being made for the Legion and the amount asked from Illinois is \$100,000, Mr. James B. Forgan, chairman of the First National Bank, being treasurer of the fund for Illinois. . . . We are all interested in the Legion, the results it will obtain, and the ultimate effect in helping to offset radicalism. It is important that we assist this worthy work and at the meeting I was asked by the chairman to write to the different stock yard interests for their contribution. In proportion to the amount, it was suggested that we use an arbitrary percentage as a basis and the amount you are asked to contribute is \$100."

In much the same manner the new American Citizenship Foundation is supported by substantial Chicago capitalists (see page 159).

Taking the whole group of patriotic societies, both the national and local, the general and the employers', it is clear that they are supported mainly by business interests. The connections of their directing committee members, shown in the list on page 22, makes that evident. In addition, there are of course many members paying small amounts who genuinely believe in the disinterestedness of the organization. Of all the organizations the National Security League has the widest basis of support and is less identified with big business interests than in its early years. Its program is genuine, though of course reactionary, in its insistence on things as they are.

Of course it should be clear that support by interests fearful of change does not mean that they themselves have actively promoted the organizations. Rather the state of fear has produced a situation which could be capitalized to advantage by either skillful promoters or by intense enthusiasts. The officers who run the organizations are clearly one of two types—either promoters out for a good job which gives them also the gratification of public attention—and a salary—or sincere enthusiasts thoroughly alarmed at the menace of radical ideas to property interests and what they conceive to be our "form of government."

Financial Appeals.

Despite the fact that most of the income of these professionally patriotic bodies comes from business men, corporations, and wealthy givers in fairly large amounts, public appeals for membership and funds are made by most of them. What proportion is so raised by circulars and leaflets is impossible to estimate, but the character of the literature of appeal throws light on the type of patriotism they are most eager to serve. And it shows what they think will bring in the money.

The National Security League, which appeals widely for dollar memberships (and over) heads its appeal: "For an AMERICAN AMERICA and law and order," or,

"For a better, safer and more prosperous America."

It pledges that the money will be used to increase "respect for constitutional government and in opposing socialism, communism, and Bolshevism." In one letter it asks:

"Are you willing to help match, for AMERICAN PROPAGANDA, what the Communists are spending for anti-American propaganda?", asserting that "if the Bolsheviks are spending over \$90,000 a month in England, it can be safely assumed that they are spending over a \$1,000,000 a year here."

Another Security League appeal offers members a chance to save America's soul. It reads:

"Help save America! America is in danger of losing her soul. The National Security League offers you the means of putting forth your individual force to help save it. Will you do this by giving," etc.

A Good Salesman.

In the spring of 1926, Major General R. L. Bullard, President of the National Security League, was asking every man who served in the military and naval forces of the United States during the World War, to become a member because "revolutionary radicalism, having so much money, is so boastful of its aims on our side, as well as on the other side of the world."

The Major General points out that the chief purpose of his League is "resistance of revolutionary radicalism" and tells how the League "has been in the past six months especially effective in resisting the efforts of pacifists and religious extremists to throw military training out of the schools and colleges."

In a letter mailed about the same time to Reserve Officers, he reports that "hundreds of officers of the Army, Navy, and the National Guard have joined us. . . . If these men, realizing the need of our work, can afford from their meager income, to join with us, we believe that you as a citizen and a Reserve Officer, will be glad to help our work in a similar way."

The same appeal to fear of the reds is voiced by the American Defense Society. It argues that:

"The efforts and dollars of loyal citizens must be matched with the forces of the Reds and the large sums at their disposal."

To encourage giving, the leaflet predicts imminent revolution, saying:

"The radicals have not yet declared open warfare. Government officials state that their information is that the revolution has been planned to follow the Presidential election. This winter (1920) will be the decisive time for the success or defeat of the Reds," etc. "Make your check payable to Robert Appleton, Treas."

Heroic Work.

An appeal to business men telling them frankly what the Society claimed to do in the prosecution of Communists for their political opinions is contained in the following paragraphs addressed on the letterhead of the American Defense Society, April 9, 1924:

"It is not too much to say that the Prosecuting Attorneys were greatly assisted in their successful conduct of the trial of Foster and Rubenber, leaders of the Communist Party, by the American Defense Society. We have a letter to this effect from the Prosecuting Attorneys.

(To be continued.)

British Workers Realize They Must Fight Government's "No-Strike" Bill



Chamberlain (From Lansbury's Weekly)

Trade Unions

Schaefer's "Twelve" and the Freiheit Singing Society

By DAVID SAPIRO

It was unfortunate that the first performance of Schaefer's "Twelve" in Madison Square Garden on April 2nd, was given under such unfavorable conditions, and those who heard it could not get a fair impression of this remarkable work. The bad acoustics of the vast auditorium of the Garden, the lateness of the hour when the "Twelve" was sung, the tiredness of the chorus, orchestra and audience, all contributed to a poor rendition and reception of this work, which, under more favorable conditions, would have aroused the audience to great enthusiasm.

The "Twelve" will be performed again on Saturday evening, May 28th, in Carnegie Hall, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Freiheit Singing Society. Then it will be heard under the most favorable conditions. The hall is ideally suited for musical performance, and the concert will start early so that the chorus and orchestra will be fresh for its performance.

The poem by Alexander Blok, gives us an episode of the Bolshevik Revolution of twelve Red guardsmen marching through the streets and bullying the bourgeoisie in the first days of the Bolshevik triumph of 1917. It is an extremely vivid picture, full of bold and even crude realism. It gives one an unforgettable picture of those early days of that tremendous upheaval of 1917. It seems to me that Schaefer has caught the spirit of the poem, with all its stark realism, in his musical setting. All the discordant elements of such an episode are well reflected in the music. There are moments of great harshness of sound, which is a true translation in musical terms of the necessary harshness of a revolution, as expressed by Blok. There are also moments of great beauty of melody and harmony, reflecting momentary romantic and tender episodes

on the part of the guardsmen. There are very effective contrapuntal developments in some parts of the chorus, especially the passage "Oh, Mother in Heaven, the Bolsheviks are turning the world upside down." Schaefer takes full advantage of this powerful passage in Blok's poem, and the chorus repeats it over and over, in fine contrapuntal style, till the listener is impressed with the idea that the "Bolsheviks are turning the world upside down." That is the spirit of revolution, turning the old order upside down, and on top of that, creating a new and better world.

It would be a fine thing to have this particular passage of the "Twelve" sung at all mass-meetings, for it has the real revolutionary spirit, and might help in arousing the masses to "turn the world upside down." The world is in need of it. In another part of the work Schaefer makes fine use of a beautiful melody in the Russian Folk-Song style, with a very interesting orchestral accompaniment.

The march of the guardsmen is expressed by very grim music. It is not stirring martial music, like some of our cheap-military marches. There is no element of triumphant exultation expressed in it. In the march of revolution there are serious, grim, even unpleasant duties to perform. That is what Schaefer tried to express in his music.

The work as a whole is characterized by realistic melodies and harmonies, strong rhythms and colorful orchestration. I consider it the finest thing he has done so far. It is worthy of being produced by the Friends of Music or any other of our best professional choruses. But its revolutionary character would probably prevent its performance by them. So it remains for our working class chorus, The Freiheit Singing Society, to perform it.

Debunking a "Times" Inventor

Since American industrialists started to do a good business with Soviet Russia, the lies about the revolution which used to appear regularly in the American capitalist press were considerably reduced in number.

Sunday's New York Times, however, shows that we may at any time expect bunk about the Soviet Union to be laddled out among the news thr's fit to print.

A cable from Berlin transmits the profound observations of a Mr. Herman Norden, "explorer, traveller and writer" during a brief visit to Baku and Tiflis. Mr. Norden presents a dark, if not very original, picture. A lot of old hokum is reshaped. It seems that as soon as he hit Soviet territory he was trailed by the Red police. In Tiflis two men, who said they were reporters, interviewed him. Later he discovered that they were the "chiefs of the Soviet Cheka."

It happens to be that the Cheka has been abolished, and the Gay Pay Uoo (State Political Department) put in its place, but why should a little fact like that bother an explorer, traveller and writer? It also happens to be that the chiefs of the Gay Pay Uoo are in Moscow and not in Tiflis; Mr. Norden should worry about such little matters.

Genuine Reporters. I have just returned from an extended visit to the Soviet Union, during which I visited Baku and Tiflis twice. I was also interviewed by two reporters, probably the same young men who came to see Mr. Norden. I found on investigation that they really were reporters; there are really reporters in the Soviet Union. Isn't that strange?

A Tabloid Imagination. However, he should not be underestimated. He has the imagination

of a tabloid editor, or of Mr. Joynson Hicks himself. He saw people being arrested in the streets, and he knows that these people are shot and "piercing screams rend the air." During the month I spent in the Caucasus I neither saw nor heard anything of the kind, though there is nothing the matter with my eyes and ears. But then I am not an explorer, etc.

Mr. Norden discovered some other Bolshevik atrocities. There are no white collars in Tiflis "because of the Soviet policy to reduce laundering!" The Caucasian costume, with its soft collared shirt, is centuries old, and was worn by the most dashing officers of the Czar's army. No doubt in those dark, old days, which Kerensky is now lamenting in the Times, Mr. Norden was telling the world how "picturesque" they are. As a matter of fact, they are—and much more comfortable than white collars at that.

During his Tiflis explorations Mr. Norden found no restaurants. He ascribes this to the Soviet decree that everybody must eat in public kitchens. There happens to be no such decree on the Soviet statute books; no doubt that decree is the missing document for which Joynson Hicks is looking. Anybody who is not interested in lying about Soviet Russia (at three cents a word), I would suggest that there are at least two good restaurants on almost every block of the Prospect Rustaveli, the main street of Tiflis; and a number of good ones in all parts of the city. The Georgians are celebrated for their cooking and for their wine and cheese.

Why does the Times call Mr. Norden an "explorer" anyway? I should say the correct term is "inventor." —J. F.

MAY DAY DAWNS IN RED CAPITAL OF SOVIET UNION

By J. LOUIS ENGDahl.

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U.S.S.R., May 1. (By Mail)—May Day dawns in Moscow! We catch the first gleam of red as our train reaches the outermost cottage in the suburbs. Then entering the city, the seat of power of the world social revolution, the growing sprinkling of scarlet gradually becomes a veritable sea of crimson—the revolutionary crimson of International May Day. No building anywhere, large or small, without its revolutionary banner.

Ten o'clock last night we left Ozer, textile center, on the southern brink of Moscow Province.

By midnight we had reached Kolonna, where we had to change trains, Ozer being on a branch line. Since we had left Kolonna in the afternoon, the railroad stations had been decorated with Red Flags and a mass of evergreens.

The station was crowded. Tomorrow would be May Day. No one cared to sleep. Everyone sat about, drinking tea, discussing. Comrade Gerish and I joined in.

The express came thru from Odessa, and then our express for Moscow arrived from the opposite direction at 1:20 o'clock to the second. It was nearly five o'clock and breaking daylight as our train came to a stop in the Kasan Station in Kalantchevskaya Place, Moscow. Here the trains came in from Kasan and the Urals.

On the opposite side of the square stands the October Station, formerly the Nicholas Station. Once named for a czar, it now recalls the October (Our time, Nov. 1, 1917) Revolution. Its trains depart for Leningrad, Reval and Helsingfors, over what is said to be the best railroad in the Soviet Union.

In the same square is the Yaroslav Station, next to the October Station, from which trains depart for Yaroslav and Archangel in North Russia.

Thus, toward three points of the compass, trains from this square depart. Over the entrance to each station is a huge emblem of the Soviet Union, with a conspicuous hammer and sickle. But on this day they were also brilliant with crimson bunting and banners, and in the square itself there was a huge Tribune (speaking platform), also draped in red.

A Gala Day.

The streets cars were not running today. So we decided to walk to our hotel. Crossing the square and going up Myasnikskaya Street, we came face to face with a huge building beautifully decorated. It was the General Post Office. The largest banner carried the slogan "Long Live the First of May!"

Others carried the slogans as follows: "Long Live the Communist International—The Leader of the World Revolution!" "The Military Strength of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Is the Guarantee For Our Successful Socialist Construction!" "We will Strengthen the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—the Base of the World Proletarian Revolution!" There were others. But this will serve to give a sense of satisfaction to workers in America who know the General Post Office Buildings (The Federal Buildings) in the United States that house the federal courts, as the scenes of the most vicious prosecutions of revolutionary workers. That satisfaction came to me.

From this point on, building after building vied with each other in the beauty of the decorations. Busts of Lenin, some small, but many very large, were seen everywhere in the windows. Others contained pictures of the various Soviet Leaders, Ryckof, Bucharin, Stalin, Kalinin and others.

Dzerzhinsky Square.

Especially beautiful were the buildings housing the Moscow Union of Consumers' Societies and the People's Commissariat for Transportation that we passed. Also the Custom House. Many places had huge electric decorations that would be illuminated at night.

Then we came into Dzerzhinsky Square, formerly the Lubyanka Square, opposite the Vladimir Gate in the Kitai Gorod Wall. In the center of the Square, named after one of the most courageous fighters of the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, is a beautiful fountain, the work of Vitali (1835). But today it is not gushing water. Today it has sprouted a huge cluster of beautiful Red Flags. On the northern side of the square stands the gorgeously decorated building occupied by the United States Political Department (The G. P. U.) formerly the "Cheka," headed by Dzerzhinsky while he was alive.

Cavalry and infantry detachments of the "G. P. U." come swinging around the corner. The horses are especially spirited, so early in the morning. They are off to every section of the city, to direct the task of maintaining order thruout this day, when hundreds of thousands will be in the streets—FOR MAY DAY!

From here a street called the Bolshaya Lubyanka leads northward. At the corner of the Kusnetzky Most, rises the huge building of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs (Narkomindel) of the Soviet Union. Between the two wings of this construction stands a monument (executed in 1924 by the sculptor Katz) to the memory of Vorovsky, the ambassador of the Soviet Union who was assassinated in Lausanne, Switzerland, in 1923. In front of this building a garden has replaced the church which was demolished in 1924. Today also, everywhere, May Day flags, bunting, decorations of all kinds.

Monument to Karl Marx.

Then we come on into Sverdlov Square, formerly Teatralnaya, one of the handsomest and largest squares of Moscow. In summer portraits of the revolutionary leaders are reproduced in grass mosaic on an elevated flower bed in front of the Bolshoi Theater, now gaily decorated with red flags and streamers. In the southern half of the square we find Vitali's Fountain, erected in 1835, in front of which, in the middle of the square lies the foundation stone of a monument to Karl Marx, made of Finnish granite.

Then we find ourselves in the Tverskaya, perhaps the liveliest street in Moscow. This thoroughfare starts from Revolution Square where, during the February revolution, 1917, the troops sent against the population took sides with them and thereby ensured the victory of the revolution in Moscow. On the facade of the Second House of Moscow Soviets (Formerly the Town Duma) there is a relief showing a Revolutionary, sweeping onward, with Rosa Luxemburg's saying: "The Revolution is a storm which blows away anything that stands in its way."

Scene of Battle.

Prominent again, in May Day attire, is the building of the Soviet of the Town and Government of Moscow in Soviet Square, formerly Skobelev Square. Until the February Revolution this building was the palace of the Governor General of Moscow. Since 1917 it has been the seat of the Moscow Soviet. At the outbreak of the Bolshevik Revolution (October, Russian time, 1917), there was five days hard fighting for the Soviet Building, where the revolutionary staff had their headquarters. All the side streets leading to the South, as well as the Tverskaya, were occupied by the counter-revolutionaries; communication with the workers' section thru the Strastnaya Square and Bolshaya Dmitrovka was extremely difficult to maintain, owing to the incessant shooting from the side streets; it was only after the arrival of the Soviet artillery on the spot that the Staff was set free. Opposite to the Soviet House in the Dresden Hotel was the editorial office of the Bolshevik paper, Social-Democrat, where, during the fighting, a part of the Red Staff was housed.

BOOKS

A COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY INTERPRETATION OF MARXISM.

A History of Socialist Thought. By Harry W. Laidler, Ph. D. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$3.50.

Apart from about 30 pages of counter-revolution and a dozen-odd pages of muddled Marxism, this is an excellent volume to have around. In its remaining 640 pages it gives clear summaries of the ideas of the leading Communist and socialist thinkers of all time. Particularly valuable is the way these ideas are treated—not as isolated systems dragged down from the skies, but as natural growths from the industrial and political development of each period.

Marxian socialism is dealt with as only a person can deal with it who has taken his attitude and most of his information from minor, secondary, and liberal sources. Disregarding Marx's deliberately anti-religious bent, the materialist concept of history is sweetened (following Seligman) into the "economic interpretation of history." In discussing the Marxian theory of value, "labor" is constantly confused with labor-power, following an early pamphlet, and ignoring both the monumental analysis contained in Capital and Engels' epigram that labor is no more labor-power than the ability to digest is digestion. Engels' preface to Marx's Class Struggles in France is again trotted out to prove that these two gigantic collaborators rejected in later life their advocacy of armed uprising to overthrow the capitalist class—although the emasculation of Engels' text by its German social-democratic editors has repeatedly been exposed by the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow.

So tremendous an episode as the Russian Revolution is lumped with the amiable searchings of Sydney Webb and the latest vagaries of Ramsay MacDonald as "post-war socialist developments." The three chapters which give the history, theory, and results of the Soviet upheaval are splendidly clear, accurate, and freighted with telling quotations by Communist leaders from Lenin down. It is in the succeeding chapter on the socialist criticism of Communism that the author's objectively counter-revolutionary slant appears. It may be necessary, for an impartial all-around statement of the case, to pile up the arguments of Bertrand Russell, Norman Angell, Kautsky, and Hillquit against Bolshevism. But how, if one is to be impartial, can one declare that the Socialists have gone so far as to "prove" their theses (p. 545), while the Communists have only "sought to prove" theirs (p. 490)? Before and after these ticklish spots the book is good. The utopians, from the prophet Amos to Robert Owen, are described with sympathetic insight and against a well-knit economic background. Other socialist schools, such as Fabianism, Lassalleism, the revisionists, syndicalism, and guild socialism are given in satisfying detail. To complete the survey, serviceable sections are devoted to consumers' co-operation, Christian Socialism, "socialism of the chair," and state socialism. As a handy reference to the various schools of revolutionary and near-revolutionary thought there is no better single volume in existence.

—SOLON DE LEON.

THE SCIENCE OF RE-EDUCATION.

Your Nervous Child, by Dr. Erwin Wexberg. Translated by Walter Beran Wolfe, M. D. A. & C. Boni. \$1.75.

This enlightening book by Dr. Wexberg makes abundantly clear how vast a responsibility rests on parents and on teachers for the happy guidance of children into a maturity unburdened by neurotic malady.

It is no longer permissible to believe in Heredity as a dark fate beyond human control.

The heredity-mongers in science are either caste-conscious professors who are opposed to real democracy (because they fear the rise to power and prestige of the workers) or indoor experts who are out of touch with the social forces that shape human nature, ignorant of behavior as determined by the interplay of realistic forces in society.

Nor is it permissible any longer to worship Environment as the illimitable creator of good and evil behavior patterns.

The sanest view—the most scientific, too—beholds in cultivated human nature a vital interplay of childhood predisposition and social forces.

Even acknowledging that childhood predisposition is a function of the glandular situation, we are still in a position to mould the plastic nature of the child, to inculcate habits, instill attitudes, evoke moods, in accordance with various psycho-sociological goals. Human nature is malleable.

The greatest hope of the education of the race lies in the potentialities of human nature for re-education.

The feeling of inferiority, so natural in childhood (the period of helplessness) must be counteracted by counsels of encouragement, parent and teacher intelligently and humbly conspiring to welcome the growing child as a full-fledged personality, a human equal!

Nervous children (so-called) are merely those children whose natural feeling of inferiority has been reaffirmed and painfully fixated by parents and teachers and elders-in-general who somehow have managed to prevent the child from developing independence. The bullying father, the over-indulgent mother, the authoritative pedagogue, the egocentric elder, the whole tribe of meddlers and intruders have robbed the growing child of self-confidence.

This Adlerian theme is full of good sense and enormously significant as psychology and psychiatry. We need to re-educate the parents and the teachers so that they in turn may know how to help the younger generation attain to courage, confidence and pride of personality.

This splendid primer in Individual Psychology, made eminently readable by the free-flowing and sprightly translation of Dr. Wolfe, is a good introduction to the whole field of educational psychiatry now coming into its own in our institutions of learning.

The new medicine has become a study in re-education, the most promising approach to human nature in its tangled variety and irrationality.

—S. DANIEL HOUSE.

RATHER THIN STUFF.

Bread and Fire, a novel by Charles Rumford Walker. Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

Starting with a resolution to be "fair" to labor the author of Bread and Fire degenerates his novel into an absurd lampoon on workers and workers' organizations generally.

"It is pure Bolshevism!" I shouted.

"... members of the Workers Party discussed with prophetic enthusiasm the state of natural communism."

Bread and Fire is peppered with dialogue similar to the excerpts above and tells in a stale manner the story of steel and its victims. When Mr. Walker talks technically of steel, the giant blast furnaces and the grim struggle that goes on in steel towns, he is interesting; when he undertakes to write of the labor movement he is silly.

Mr. Walker's curiosity led him to work as a skilled worker in steel and copper mills. What he saw so intrigued him that following his experiences he joined the staff of The Atlantic Monthly, that virile organ of Back Bay, Boston.

Bread and Fire is the result of his industrial slumming. It is vivid in rare spots and rests securely upon a firm foundation of cliches. Apart from technical descriptions of steel-making it has nothing to say and says it dully. There is nothing in the story to interest the student of modern industrial America that is worth the three hours which the present reviewer wasted on it.

—CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

THE CLOWNS OF THE COURT OF BUSINESS.

The Story of a Wonderman, by Ring Lardner. Scribners & Sons.

This is an example of what the Sunday supplement yahoo readers laugh at. It purports to be a satire on the success autobiographies of the day—"a kind of review of all the asinities of the day." The attempt is a dismal flop.

In the first place, Lardner is too much in sympathy with the disciples of success to whack them vigorously, and even granting that an occasional Lardner syndicated column is amusing, a bookful proves tiresome. His slapstick needs sandpaper.

At best the book might be useful as a gift to an uncritical conversant recovering from a minor operation. It won't make him laugh over-vigorously.

—NAT KAPLAN.