

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

FINAL CITY EDITION

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

Vol. IV. No. 126.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$5.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1927

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

Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE assassination of the Soviet minister to Warsaw may be considered an accident, but it is nothing of that kind. It is part of the conspiracy against the government of the Soviet Union. It is more than a coincidence that just when the Soviet envoy to Poland was murdered a Russian railway carriage conveying a Polish spy to the Polish border was blown up. British imperialism is desperate and stops at nothing. Assassination is one of the weapons that Britain uses against their enemies.

THE Polish government is making a pretense of apprehending the murderers of the Soviet envoy. But all this fuss will end up like the Swiss incident. The murderer will be considered a hero and a big-hearted judge will turn him loose or impose a light sentence on him. Theodore Roosevelt said that the constitution meant nothing among friends. The same thing can be said about the law.

FIELD Marshall Earl Haig must be in the Winston Churchill caucus. He is a Scotchman, but then, so is almost everybody else in high places in England unless he is an Irishman. The Field Marshall has been blowing his horn a little about the world war. He claims that England did the winning. This is a voice from the faction of the British ruling class that has a bone to pick with American imperialism and several bones with the workingclass.

MR. Arthur Sapp of Huntington, Indiana, was elected president of the Rotary International. We just that he could not lose. And after he was elected Sapp justified the honor by the following comment: "I feel that the highest international honor has been conferred upon me. The Ostend convention is the greatest ever held up to date, but we hope that next year's will be even better. I expect to push the rotary movement, particularly in Germany." What more could a Sapp say?

THE Irish voters went to the polls yesterday to cast their ballots for the various parties contesting the election. The fact that no serious incidents occurred was considered a piece of news. The Ireland is not Chicago, sometimes there are accidents during elections. That is not the most important feature of the situation. It is the political lineup.

THERE is only one workingclass party in the field and the proletarian virility of that party is rather anaemic. It calls itself a Labor Party, but is sick from an excess of respectability. It is an "opposition" party. It stands up in parliament and criticises the government, but believes in the system, in a fashion. Still, it is better than nothing.

POLICE BEAT UP PLUMBER HELPER PICKET IN CONEY

Spectators Horrified at Brutality

Five workers, members of the plumbers' helpers' union, were arrested yesterday when they were picketing on 29th St., Coney Island. One of them, Thomas Russo, was so badly beaten that spectators protesting the police against the brutal attack given to the worker. The workers were picketing Sam H. St., between Mermaid and 29th Ave., when two policemen on the scene. Giving chase to the workers they threw their clubs at Russo, who they beat without showing any mercy. They also arrested four other workers, all of them being released after \$500 bail each. Their case will be up this morning in the Coney Island magistrates court. Joseph R. Brodsky is the attorney.

Police Lose Clues to Murder. WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—The only possible tangible clue presented thus far in the murder of Mrs. Mary Arnold and her brother, John Lyons, in their Ossining home, vanished this afternoon when an investigation revealed that an axe, found near the murder spot, was not the one with which the slain pair's bodies were mutilated after they had been shot and killed.

BRITAIN BACKS ANTI-USSR MURDERS, ARSON

Aaron Gross Slashed; In Grave Danger

RIGHT WING CHIEF DIRECTS ATTEMPT TO KILL FURRIER

Lies at Point of Death In Bellevue Hospital

Aaron Gross, one of the leaders of the furriers' strike who was expelled from the office of International vice president by the right wing last January is now in Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition as a result of being ambushed by a gang of right wing thugs and stabbed in the neck yesterday morning.

The attempted assassination was made under the direct supervision of Isaac Walter, executive board member of the newly formed scab union, Local 105, which the right wing is industriously trying to terrorize the workers into joining. It will be hard for the reactionary right wingers to avoid the responsibility for the death of Gross, if, as very well might happen, he should not survive the wounds inflicted by his assailants.

After being assaulted, Gross was immediately rushed to the hospital where doctors worked over him for more than three hours before they were able to stop the flow of blood. According to the physicians the loss of blood is one of the greatest dangers that faces Gross at the present time. When they heard of it, many furriers offered to assist in a blood transfusion to save Gross' life.

Attack Pre-arranged. According to eye-witnesses the attack on Gross was pre-arranged. Several minutes previous more than 20 of the right wing gangsters were congregated on the corner of Seventh Ave. and 27th St., in conversation with several policemen. This made many of the strikers immediately suspicious, because none of the strikers.

Lindbergh Eager to Fly From Capitol, He Cables Tammany

Lindbergh, the flyer, may mess up the well-ordered arrangements for his official welcome to the city on Monday.

He has just sent a radio message to Grover A. Whalen, chief of the city's reception committee, telling him that he doesn't think it advisable to ship his plane from Washington by train. "Crowd can be avoided by not publishing time or place of landing," he suggests.

Between 8,000 and 12,000 policemen, the largest number ever required for any kind of demonstration, will be assigned to parade duty on Monday, according to Police Commissioner Warren.

Scramble For Glory. Upon the suggestion of Mayor Walker the board of education voted to give the school children of the city a holiday on Monday in honor of Lindbergh. Meanwhile, various groups were getting ready to take their share of the glory—Tammany politicians in charge of the city's destinies, and military officials eager to utilize the opportunity for jingo propaganda. And incidentally, hotels, restaurants and amusement places.

Important Party Meet Tomorrow Morning at 10 a. m.; Must Attend!

All members of the Workers (Communist) Party must attend the special membership meeting tomorrow, 10 a. m., at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St. Immediate action must be taken on one of the most important problems facing the party. The District Executive Committee calls upon all members to be present. Also be on time.

JOIN THE FIVE HUNDRED

Two days ago we issued an appeal for five hundred comrades to pay one dollar each to cover the Five Hundred-Dollar Fine imposed by Judge Murphy in Special Sessions last week. Hundreds of comrades are answering that call every day. Hundreds of comrades have taken upon themselves the responsibility to pay that fine. Hundreds of comrades, recognizing the fact that THE DAILY WORKER is their organ, their mouthpiece, have responded without hesitation to the emergency.

But there are comrades who have not yet responded. Perhaps you are one. If you are, we want you to make good your delay. Send in that dollar bill with a bang. And by the way, send it along with the contribution of every other comrade or honest worker you can line up on the proposition.

In New York, the Four Hundred are supposed to be the cream of aristocracy, the hoi poloi of the bourgeoisie. The Five Hundred comrades, who respond to this call, will be the cream of the labor movement, the militant front line fighters in the cause of the workers. Be sure you are in the ranks of the Five Hundred.

DAILY WORKER MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE.

BRITAIN RUSHES MORE TROOPS TO PEKING, TIENSIN

Pacific Labor Congress Scores Imperialism

PEKING, June 9.—France is sending an additional battalion of troops to Tientsin and a small detachment to reinforce the Peking guard, it was learned today.

The British Border Regiment is leaving for Tientsin by train this afternoon. Major General Sir John Duncan, commander of the British forces at Shanghai left for Peking yesterday.

Americans Smuggle Arms.

SHANGHAI, June 9.—Two American citizens, W. Worthington and Samuel Chaiet have been arrested yesterday by police of the International Settlement yesterday charged with smuggling arms.

American citizens have been carrying on a lucrative business smuggling arms and opium into China. Several weeks ago former District Attorney Husar was convicted of accepting bribes for permitting the entrance of opium.

Pacific Labor Conference.

WUHAN (Hankow), May 28th, 1927. (Delayed).—The following resolution against imperialist war was adopted at the trade union conference of the countries bordering on the Pacific:

The struggle between the imperialist countries, above all between Great Britain, Japan and the United States for the hegemony of the Pacific, is becoming daily more intense. This struggle must inevitably lead to imperialist wars. The rivalry of the powers is expressed in the growth of armaments, the growth of the air forces and in the search for new and more murderous methods of chemical warfare. The preparations for war are being carried on parallel with hypocritical speeches in favor of peace and the limitation of armaments.

The tense situation is made worse by the fact that the imperialists attempt to represent the Soviet Union as responsible for their misfortunes. The Soviet Union is therefore under a permanent threat of war. The conflicting interests of the imperialists are becoming ever sharper and the war can therefore break out unexpectedly. From this arises the urgent duty of every proletarian and of every working class organization to oppose any new imperialist slaughter, and to counter the imperialist conspiracy to disturb the peaceful work of the toiling masses.

The only means of preventing the imperialist war which is being prepared is to turn this imperialist war of the races and nationalities, into a class war, a war of the exploited against the exploiters. The working men and women of all countries must fight against their own bourgeoisie and build up a mighty indestructible brotherhood over all nationalities and all countries and set the power of the workingclass in the place of the power of capitalism.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

British Officials Not Interested in Briand's Anti-War Propositions

LONDON, June 9.—Great Britain is but lukewarm towards Foreign Minister Briand's proposals for "no more war" treaties. Officials stated that such a treaty would have no immediate effect. Great Britain feels secure, they say, behind her navy, and is concerned, not with outlawing war, but in reducing by means of "arms conferences" the danger to English shipping from submarines and cruisers which the inevitable struggle for mastery reaches the military stage. The Briand plan is likewise considered merely a maneuver by the French to consolidate a few alliances necessarily against England.

Carpenters' Council Refuses Aid to Fur Workers, Plumbers

The Carpenters' District Council, meeting Wednesday evening at 130 Madison Ave., refused to go on record in favor of the striking plumbers of Brooklyn or in opposition to the brutality of the industrial squad against the fur workers.

When Irving Steinberg, delegate of Local 2725, carpenters' union, suggested that the council protest to the mayor about the beatings of the striking furriers, Charles George, president, who was presiding, ruled him out of order. Many of the reactionary delegates shouted "get off the floor. We have nothing to do with the furriers."

Official For Plumber Bosses. A communication from Plumbers' Local 1, Brooklyn, asking for assistance in their strike was criticized by John Halkett, president of the Building Trades Council who charged that "the plumbers broke their agreement with their bosses and we cannot therefore support them. Another thing, we must keep our record clean so when we appear before the carpenter bosses they will have no reason to find fault with us."

POLISH WORKERS BLAME PILSUDSKI; U. S. S. R. WORKERS DEMONSTRATE

(Special To DAILY WORKER)

WARSAW, June 9.—Expressing its sorrow and indignation at the murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, and denouncing the Pilsudski dictatorship, which shares with the imperialist powers and Russian White Guards, the guilt of the murder, the Communist Party of Poland has addressed the following communication to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Poland expresses the sorrow and indignation of the masses of revolutionary workers and peasants of Poland at the infamous murder of Comrade Wolkoff, representative of the U. S. S. R. in Warsaw.

FATHER OF "BOMB SQUAD" IS DEAD; HAD REAL CAREER

Noted for Foiling Non-Existent "Plots"

George Deitz Barnitz, police spy and father of the present "bomb squad" is dead at the age of 51.

He joined the New York police force in 1896 and was just an ordinary flat-foot until he developed a reputation among his colleagues as an "expert" in uncovering bomb plots, most of them originating in his own fertile imagination.

Since most of the "plots" failed to come off, Barnitz conveniently took credit for having been responsible for preventing them.

The first official recognition came to Barnitz when he was deputized to organize the "bomb squad" by the late Theodore Roosevelt, who was at that time police commissioner of New York.

During the war Barnitz attracted much public attention to himself by repeatedly thwarting German "dynamiting plots," details of which were usually lacking.

More recently he distinguished himself with the police department by the brutal attacks on subway workers during the I. R. T. strike last summer.

Gangsters Who Shot Cloakmaker Picket Freed By the Judge

The case against the three gunmen who shot Samuel Cohen, cloakmaker picket, several months ago, was thrown out of court yesterday by Judge Marquand in General Sessions. This was an amazing procedure as the case against the three gangsters was a strong one, conclusive proof being given of their shooting of Cohen in the left leg. The three gangsters are Max Richter, Max Friedman and A. Goldman.

CAPTURED BRITISH SPY CONFESSES PLAN TO MURDER SOVIET OFFICIALS

Polish Communists Blame Pilsudski Terror for Assassination of Wolkoff

Huge Demonstrations Against Imperialists Held in Moscow and Leningrad

WARSAW, June 8.—In a press interview a prominent left wing labor member of the Polish Sejm stated today that Wolkoff's murder was directed by British hands with the assistance of the second department of the general staff of the Polish army and is but a prelude to war being prepared by Pilsudsky under British guidance.

The murder will be followed by raids of white guardist bandits organized by the Polish general staff on Soviet territory or direct hostilities against the Soviet Union.

Russian monarchists have long enjoyed the hospitality of Poland where they are maintained with English money under masks of members of administration or workers employed in Belovej Forests leased to an English firm and have notably increased their activity since the accession to power of Pilsudsky, who now, with a sixty million dollar loan contracted with England's assistance, is systematically preparing war against the Soviet Union.

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.)

MOSCOW, June 9.—The murder of M. Wolkoff, Soviet Minister to Poland, the bomb outrage at Leningrad and the assassination of Vice-Chief Opansky of the state political police are merely the most outstanding episodes of a vicious campaign of murder and terrorism that is being carried on thruout the Soviet Union by White Guardists at the instigation of British imperialists states an official government communique issued today.

That the British die-hard government has carried on a campaign of espionage and terrorism within the Soviet Union and has actually encouraged anti-Soviet revolts and wholesale terrorism was pointed out in the communique.

Churchill Instigated Revolt. Winston Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer in the British Tory cabinet, personally encouraged English spies operating in the Soviet Union to carry on a terrorist campaign, according to the testimony of George Kiley, a captured spy, the communique states.

Despite the denials frequently made by the British die-hards, evidence submitted in the communique clearly points to wholesale espionage and violence carried on by Britain within the borders of the Soviet Union.

Text of Communique. M. Wolkoff, Soviet plenipotentiary representative to the Polish Republic, has been murdered in Warsaw. This act which reflects the actual international situation of the world emphasizes still more the criminal policy of the reactionary forces which are striving to wreck the cause of peace.

Wolkoff's murder is a link in the chain of events which taken together, mean an ever-growing menace to peace. This menace is becoming ever more real in spite of the utmost efforts of the government of the USSR to preserve peace.

In connection with Wolkoff's criminal murder, which followed a whole series of direct and indirect attacks on the part of the British government on USSR institutions abroad, and the rupture by Great Britain of diplomatic relations with the USSR, the government deems it necessary actually to make public a number of other facts which are sufficiently characteristic of the work of the British government and its vassal organs in the territory of the Soviet Union.

A certain 'merchant' with a Soviet passport in the name of Steinberg was wounded and arrested by a frontier guard while illegally crossing the Finnish border in the summer of August 1925. During the inquiry he declared that he was not Steinberg but a well-known English spy, captain in the Royal Air Forces named Sidney George Riley and one of the ex-chief organizers of the Lockheed plot. He had been declared outlawed by sentence of the court on December 3rd, 1918. Riley further stated that he came to the USSR for the special purpose of organizing terroristic attempts, arsons, revolts, etc. He stated further that when he came from America he saw Churchill, chancellor of the exchequer of Great Britain and one of the most responsible ministers of the British king, who personally instructed him regarding the organization of terroristic acts and other provocative acts. His written testimony is in possession of the government.

Riley's testimony was entirely corroborated by material seized in further arrests. At the end of 1926, organs of the All-Union State Political Department prevented an attempt against Tchubar and Petrovsky. At the same time an attempt was made against Messing, chief of the Leningrad state political department, by the son of Colonel Truba, a supporter of Petura, and commandant at Kharkov in Petura's time, now residing in Warsaw. This criminal was at one time a member of the Communist Youth Union, which he joined the more easily to carry on counter-revolutionary white terror. He belonged to the same group as the counter-revolutionaries who prepared the murder of Tchubar, chairman of the council of People's Commissaries of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Petrovsky, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee.

Attempt on Bukharin's Life. At that same time was arrested Birjukoff, formerly a volunteer of Denikin's army, who tried through the Union of Communist Youth to join the Communist Party and prepare a revolt against representatives of the Soviet power and the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. On March 12, 1927 an attempt was being prepared in the big (Bolshoy) Theatre against Bukharin during his report on the occasion of the anniversary of the February Revolution and it was by mere chance that Bukharin was not killed. Later this same person, who was a son of the merchant, Gurevitch, and formerly chief of the bourgeois Boy Scout militia prepared an attempt

13,000 Rifles Included In Nicaraguan Grab by United States Marines

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Over

13,000 rifles, several hundred machine guns and field pieces, and several millions of rounds of ammunition were confiscated by U. S. marines from the army of the constitutional government of Nicaragua, which has now been driven into exile in order to make safe the rule of Wall Street's man, Diaz.

This was contained in the report to the state department by Admiral J. L. Latimer, commanding the American forces.

Ten dollars each for the price paid for the confiscated rifles, but since no expense account was attached to Latimer's report it is doubtful where the money went to.

(Continued on Page Two)

(Continued on Page Three)

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER II (cont.)

Assignment of Work in the Shops.

At shop nuclei meetings members should report regularly on conditions in their department. Changes in work and in regulations of wages, or hours of work or new policies proposed by the management and the sentiments and reactions of the workers must be carefully noted. The nuclei should discuss the reports thoroughly before definite measures or policies are decided upon.

The nucleus executive must assign specific work to each member. Aside from the regular functions of publishing the shop bulletin, handling the Party Campaigns and the Party propaganda material, members should be assigned to specialize on study of the conditions existing in the shop. They should prepare the proper material for the nucleus and bring forward recommendations for measures to be taken. In connection with the question of wages, data should be collected on the requirements of a decent standard of living of the workers. Question of health and safety conditions in the shop should be studied by comrades specially assigned as well as the problem of just how the workers must go about obtaining compensation in case of accidents. One comrade should be assigned to study the piece work and speed-up system, collect the necessary material and bring forward recommendations for demands. One comrade should be assigned to make a thorough study of the publications of the company, if any, find out how their blacklist system works, the methods of their bosses' associations, or company unions and make proposals to the nucleus on how to act in regards to these. All this material collected is, of course, also necessary for the shop bulletin and Party press. Members of the shop nucleus should be trained for shop committee functions where such can be established. They should study union agreements, should be assigned where possible to take care of the language problems so that where necessary workers may be approached in their own language. Comrades should also be assigned to take care of Labor Defense activities in the shop, relief work, etc.

Recruiting of New Members. The sympathetic connections established by our shop nuclei with the workers in the shops should greatly facilitate the recruiting of new members for the Party. Sale of bulletins and Party press at factory gates will help and our Party members should in approaching sympathetic workers endeavor to establish connection with them socially for the purpose of winning them for the Party. Such recruiting activities should always be pursued energetically. Great care should be taken when new members are won and brought into the shop nucleus to get them interested, to get them active and help them to get a better understanding of our Party so that we may not only make recruits, but also keep them. New members should always be given specific tasks to perform within their degree of training in Party work. Shop nuclei will find greater possibilities than other Party units for enthralling the membership for the work and keep them active at their tasks, but it must be well organized and systematized.

Dangers of Victimization. Due caution is always necessary in conducting the activities of the shop nuclei. Members active in Communist work, exposing the objectionable conditions within the shops are easily open to victimization by the bosses. Examples of such victimization are not numerous as yet in this country but they are bound to increase as the work of the shop nuclei becomes intensified. There are, however, real dangers only if the elementary rules of caution are neglected.

These rules are the following: While the nucleus becomes known for its activities on behalf of the workers in the shop the identity of the individual members must not be revealed, particularly in this true for those on

the executive committees, editors of shop papers, etc. To make sure of this, records of members should be kept safely where they may not fall into the hands of the agents of the bosses. Great care should even be taken of such records kept in local Party headquarters or at the homes of nuclei officials. Reports or documents referring to names of members should not give the name of the shop, but merely the shop nucleus numbers of such and such industry.

In approaching sympathetic workers within the shops our members must take care when revealing their Party membership. In addition to receiving our general propaganda material such elements should be approached individually by individual members and not until they have made application and properly been accepted in the Party should they know who the other members are.

It is always preferable that shop nuclei meet right after working hours near their place of work. Nevertheless as a matter of safety, such meetings must not be arranged so that they become obvious as nuclei meetings to the boss or his agents. Another rule of safety which should be observed is for shop nuclei members to distribute their shop bulletins or other Party literature in the shop only when there is some reasonable assurance of not getting caught in the act. Distribution of bulletins, literature, as well as speaking at factory gate meetings should be done by members of other nuclei; the preparatory organization work to be done by the nucleus in the shop, however.

While all necessary safety measures should be taken it must nevertheless be recognized that we will not use caution to the extent of hindering our work. Fear of victimization should never cause our members to stop, or even lessen, their activities; nor to fail to accept any post in the general organization of the struggle, or cease their regular propaganda activities.

Polish Workers Declare Pilsudski Accessory

(Continued from Page One)

tarian masses of Poland the feeling of deep love to the motherland of proletarians and a World Soviet Union and will fight against the threat of another imperialist war and Pilsudski's fascist dictatorship.

Workers Demonstrate (Special To DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, June 9.—The assassination of Wolkoff, Soviet Plenipotentiary Representative in Poland has provoked an outburst of indignation from the toilers of the U. S. S. R. In Moscow, meetings of protest against the infamous crime were held. The speakers emphasized the fact that this murder was linked with the anti-Soviet policy of the British imperialists and pointed out that the Polish government was responsible for the murder. Resolutions adopted unanimously stress the aspirations of the toiling masses of the Soviet Union towards peace, but at the same time emphasize the readiness of the toilers of the U. S. S. R. to defend to the last the conquests of October and charge the Soviet Government to demand from the Polish government satisfaction and severe punishment of the assassin, and liquidation of the White Guardist organizations in Poland. The meetings ended with a huge demonstration wherein several hundreds of thousands participated. Particularly impressive were the demonstrations before the building of the People's Foreign Commissariat, which lasted till late in the evening. The demonstrators carried thousands of banners and placards with inscriptions of protest, indignation and readiness to fight.

In the demonstration Chinese students of Sun Yat-sen University and students of the International Military School participated and together with the Moscow proletariat demonstrated not only their sympathy, but also their readiness to protect the Soviet Union. Huge demonstrations of protest were held in Leningrad and Kharkov and in all cities and big towns of the U. S. S. R.

The Bureau of Aviation decided to name after Volkoff the first airplane of the flotilla, "Our reply to Chamberlain."

Say's He'll Hop Pacific. SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—Around the world in twelve days—with the first hop from San Francisco to Tokyo.

That is the airplane flight being considered today by Lieut. Bert Hall, famous ace.

Lieut. Hall said he expected the 5,500 mile air jaunt from San Francisco to Tokyo could be made in from 50 to 60 hours. This ambitious air feat will be attempted sometime during August and no later than Sept. 1, Lieut. Hall asserted.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The American wheat crop this year will fall considerably below recent years, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine told President Coolidge today at the White House.

Jardine, who has just returned from a swing around the wheat belt, said the government report to be issued later today would show an even greater reduction than the 33,000,000 bushels shrinkage estimated in the last government report.

W. Short, Seattle Labor Banker, Lies, In Scaby Hospital

(By Worker Correspondent)

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—W. M. Short, president of the Brotherhood Cooperative Bank of Seattle, was recently a patient in the Tacoma General Hospital, an institution which has long been on the unfair list of the Tacoma Central Labor Council, because it has always shown a hostile attitude to union labor. It is dominated by the leading local banker.

Short has been President of the Washington State Federation of Labor for years. He recently resigned, as he felt that he would soon be kicked out if he did not. He has always been a bitter enemy of radicals, and helped wreck the Seattle Union Record, tried to have Gompers smash the Seattle Central Labor Council, helped smash the Farmer Labor Party movement in this state. He is a firm believer in class collaboration and other labor-faker ideas.

There is a hospital in Tacoma, and several in Seattle where Short has his home, that are friendly to union labor, but he appeared to feel that a scab hospital was more appropriate for himself.

Laundry Girls Out On Strike Against Tacoma Wash Trust

(By Worker Correspondent)

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—Members of Laundry Workers' Union Local 42, went on strike Friday at the plants of the Home Service Co., and three other laundries. The walkout was a 100 percent success, even the non-union girls at one laundry coming out. Three others of the large laundries are still union and will remain so, including the largest and most modern plant in the city.

The laundries are endeavoring to obtain scab crews, but have so far had no success. As they only ran three days last week, they have been unable to keep up with their work and are rapidly losing customers to union plants. The labor movement is strong in Tacoma, and the girls on strike are getting good support and it will probably not be long until the bosses learn that they must give in.

About a year ago six of the leading laundries, five union, one scab, consolidated. They call themselves the Home Service Co. Three plants were abandoned. It was apparently the intention of this company to build up a scab organization. For some time they have been laying off union workers and hiring non-union ones. Once they had built up their scab crew they would have tried to force out the union. But the girls did not wait for this. When the agreement expired on June first, they went out at once to the great indignation of the manager. The drivers are not yet out but are expected to quit in a day or two unless the strike is settled.

Some workers in the Tacoma laundries are receiving as low as \$18 a week. The Tacoma workers receive less than is paid for the same work in Seattle, Auburn, Kent, and other towns in this district. But Tacoma laundries are notorious for high prices. Much of the local laundry work is done by Japanese at low prices. Their laundries are small family affairs, long hours, primitive methods and insanitary conditions prevailing. The union wants the same scale in Tacoma that is paid in Seattle.

As usual, the head of the local laundry trust peddles out a line of bunk in the local capitalist press. He claims that the strike was entirely unexpected, meaning that he wanted the workers to wait until he had scab crews ready to take their jobs. He also claims that the workers did not want to go out, but were forced to by the union officials. This is a lie. Under the aggressive and militant leadership of Miss Gerlie Wetzel, secretary of local 42, the local laundry workers have built up a strong organization, and they will stand by it, and win their fight.

Tacoma is a low wage town. While it is a strong union town as compared to many, organization is mostly among the more skilled workers. The lumber mills employ thousands of unorganized workers who receive \$2.60 to \$3.40 a day in most cases, and are never sure of a full week's work. Because of the low wages, the workers have little to spend, and the result is that local merchants are always complaining that business is poor. It is the ambition of the local business interests to make the \$3.40 scale of the lumber mills a maximum wage. They can not do it. Over a year ago an attempt was made to lock out the building trades when the workers demanded the same wage scale that is paid in Seattle, Portland, and Grays Harbor. This failed and only one important building has been built since by the low paid scab labor, this being the Masonic Temple. The attempt to defeat the laundry workers will fail in the same way.

BUILDING TRADES HEAD IN ROLE OF A STRIKEBREAKER

Orders Return to Work With Scab Plumbers

John Halkett, president of the New York building trades council, has assumed the role of strikebreaker.

In a ukase just made he orders all building trades in Brooklyn who had refused to stay on jobs with scab plumbers, to return to work.

Workers Defy Order. The order addressed to the business agents of the crafts involved followed a protest registered with Halkett by the New York Building Trades Employers' Association, who declared that the men were violating an agreement with the bosses which is operative until January, 1928.

The lie is given to this assertion by leaders of the union who declare that their agreement specifically states that only union men shall be employed on the various jobs.

Workers in the trades involved in Halkett's order refuse to be stamped upon returning to work and are indignant at his attempt to force them into the position of scabs.

Stand With Plumbers. On two big construction jobs in Brooklyn all the men had dropped their tools last week, according to Dan Quigley, business manager of Local 791, who reported this fact at a meeting just held. These are located at Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., and Lafayette Ave. and Ashland Place. On several other jobs, he reported, the carpenters were asking to be taken off the jobs on account of the presence of scab plumbers.

Workers in the locals affected are giving the cold shoulder to Halkett's order, declaring that the struggle of the 3,000 striking plumbers in Brooklyn was a situation of vital concern to their own progress.

Attack Order. Morris Rosen, of Local 791, a leader of the progressives of the Carpenters' Union, led the fight on the order of the officialdom. Rosen was formerly president and business agent of Local 376, whose charter was revoked because of its fight against the bureaucracy in the international union.

Rosen, in moving that a protest be sent to the district council of carpenters and to the Building Trades Council, declared that such an order is equivalent to forcing the men to scab.

"The plumbers' struggle is our struggle," he declared. "If they lose their fight for the five-day week, it will be a signal for an offensive against the entire building trades."

Adopt Motion. The motion, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority, was actively supported by McClarkin, trustee of the union, and other members, who declared that they would under no circumstances obey the orders of the officials to return to the jobs.

Britain Fighting Egyptian Effort To Run Country

LONDON, June 7.—Lord Lloyd, British High Commissioner in Egypt, has been instructed to resume "conversations" with the Egyptian Government, after the recent exchange of notes concerning the control of the Egyptian Army.

The powerful Zaghlul party has been insisted that the Army be taken completely out of British control. The British Government, while denying that anything in the nature of an ultimatum has been sent to Egypt, is jealously guarding the power which it has usurped under the guise of a "benevolent" protectorate, and is understood to be firm in its stand that all efforts to detach the Egyptian Army from British control must cease.

Between this demand which is backed up by the guns of the three British battleships recently dispatched to Egyptian ports and the pressure of the Zaghlul forces, Sarwat Pasha and his so-called "moderate" government, recently placed in the saddle by Britain, are steering unhappily as between two horns of a dilemma.

Nungesser Search Begun. HALIFAX, N. S., June 9.—The monoplane Jeanne D'Arc, in which Major Cotton plans to search the North Atlantic coast for trace of Captains Nungesser and Goll, missing French trans-Atlantic fliers, was launched today at St. Johns, N. F. The plane was flown to the Cuidi Vidi Lake Aerodrome, which will be the starting point of the aerial search.

No Alaska-Greenland Flight. SEWARD, Alaska, June 9.—Captain Hubert Wilkins has abandoned his attempt to fly from Alaska to Greenland, according to advices received here today from Fairbanks. Wilkins and his party arrived at Fairbanks yesterday and related how, after they were 200 miles out, encountered a fog so dense that it was impossible to proceed with the flight.

Do You Want to Go With 500 Tourists On Visit to USSR?

A study of social conditions and recent cultural developments in Russia is planned by a group of 500 Americans who will leave New York in July to visit Leningrad, Moscow and neighboring points under the guidance of the U. S. S. R. Committee for Cultural Relations with Soviet Russia.

While there have been several student delegations and other special travel groups to Moscow, this is the beginning of general tourist travel. The New York agency co-operating with the Committee for Cultural Relations is the World Tours, Inc., which opened offices to-day at 41 Union Square, Room 803. The Tourist section of the new Swedish American Line "Gripsohm" has been chartered for July 14, and it will sail direct to Leningrad taking 11 days for the trip.

The American party, which is to be sub-divided into small groups when it reaches Russia, will travel with interpreters and be received by delegations at the various factories and institutions, which are on the itinerary. Because of the housing shortage in Russia, such a tour would be impossible unless arrangements were made with some such group as the Committee for Cultural Relations which is responsible for rooms and meals for all visitors at all points. One of their residences will be a former castle which is now a dormitory for one of the engineering societies.

This first Russian tour will last six weeks, returning to the U. S. on Labor Day. Other tours will be arranged by the World Tourists as public interests warrants.

Locomotive Engineer Convention Worries Over Labor Banking

CLEVELAND, June 9.—Behind closed doors and in executive session, the convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has opened here.

To judge from the reports emanating from the convention, it would appear rather to be a businessmen's than a workers' convention.

The Brotherhood is interested in several banks—among them being now the Mitten Bank of Philadelphia, with which the Brotherhood bank in that city recently merged. This is "high finance" and takes the mind of the engineers—or at least the bureaucracy—away from the disagreeable question of everyday work—hours, wages, working conditions. Then there is the town building enterprise in Venice, Fla., in which the Brotherhood has invested money and energy.

It would appear as if the condition of the engineers in this country, despite the fact that the engineers or part of them belong to the "aristocracy of labor," would be of greater moment to the convention, composed, as it is of men at the throttle, than business enterprises. But the officialdom which is steering into the field of "labor capitalism" and is deeply enmeshed in its already thinks otherwise.

Perhaps that is one of the reasons that the convention is being held closed doors. Workers are beginning to realize that the aspirations of the officialdom are quite apart from the everyday struggle of the workers.

There are about 5,000 visitors in the city as a result of the convention, this including the 50 delegates. The convention will last 30 days, it is reported, and will be replete with balls, outings, etc.

Man in Jail for Life Practically Dead, Is Verdict of High Court

A person sent to prison for life for murder is legally dead, Justice Favcett held in Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday when he granted Mrs. Blanche Irene Gallaway Webster, wife of Harold F. Webster, convicted slayer, the right to resume her maiden name and inherit her husband's property.

Webster was sentenced to twenty years to life imprisonment in Sing Sing for killing his mother-in-law.

Mussolini Foe On Trial. ROME, June 9.—Gino Lucetti was placed on trial today before a military tribunal on charges of having made an attempt on the life of Premier Mussolini last September.

Lucetti is alleged to have thrown a bomb at the Premier's car as he drove from his summer residence. The bomb hit the car but rolled away and exploded without injuring the premier.

Doheny Wants Monopoly. CHICAGO, June 8.—Unless anti-trust laws are modified to permit restricted production, American oil companies face a long period of "profitless operation," E. L. Doheny, the oil magnate, declared today. The hero of Teapot Dome agitates for a complete trust.

CHICAGO BANKERS WANT PORTION OF FLOOD RAKE-OFF

Negro Labor Congress Protests Slavery

CHICAGO, June 9.—Heated by Mayor William Hale Thompson, a special train bearing advocates of immediate flood control measures was to leave Chicago today for Washington to discuss the problem with President Coolidge.

Many La Salle Street bankers have been heard to say hard things about Herbert Hoover lately, because the official director of flood "relief" has left out of the picture most of the Chicago capital, and has organized his "credit corporations" principally among the financiers of Wall Street, with local, flood region, bankers as the distributors of the debt he plans to impose upon the victimized farmers.

Some Oppose Debt. There is a large and influential section of business men, especially among the manufacturing interests of Chicago, which has nothing to profit from the mortgaging and debt slavery the Hoover plan provides for Southern farmers, and desires instead a direct gift of rehabilitation funds from the United States treasury to the Mississippi victims, so they can continue to purchase the products of Chicago and other lake ports.

Advocates of both these factions are understood to have pooled their forces to bring pressure on Coolidge.

Negroes Protest Slavery

CLEVELAND, June 9.—At a recent meeting the American Negro Labor Congress here took action against the system of slavery that prevails in the flooded lower reaches of the Mississippi Valley, in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, thousands of poor colored and white farmers and laborers are the chief sufferers in the Mississippi flood disaster; and

WHEREAS, a system of partial slavery due to the fact that Secretary of Commerce Hoover releases the Negroes only to the owners of the plantations from which they came; and

WHEREAS, our brothers have been and are being treated in a most shameful manner and are not allowed any freedom of action for themselves, but are made to submit to the dictations of the relief committee, who have been acting in an utterly hypocritical and unfair manner, increasing rather than alleviating the suffering of our brothers; and

WHEREAS, the colored laborers in the flooded valley have no objection to working, but do strenuously object to being cursed, beaten and forced to work on the levees under the guns of white civilians; and

WHEREAS, they are not allowed to leave the relief camps to seek work wherever they can, without permission of the white plantation owners; therefore be it

RESOLVED that the Cleveland local of the American Negro Labor Congress do hereby protest and call upon the president to take immediate action in the flood district so as to afford the colored flood victims protection and the same freedom of action as is given the white flood victims, and so that both white and colored flood victims as American citizens may be given the right to leave the camp as they see fit.

Army Floods Farmers

HOUMA, La., June 9.—Destructive work of incompetent U. S. army engineers, the same engineers whose policies of levee building made certain the present destructive flood, was sternly rebuked by about two hundred farmers here today.

A dam erected above the town of Houma, Louisiana, by the army, was backing up the water and drowning out scores of square miles of rich cotton and sugar cane. The dam was not needed to save the little city of Houma, except in the opinion of the engineers and the police they had won over to their view. After vainly expostulating for some days, the imperiled farmers blew up the dam.

Lindbergh to Get Cash at Breakfast in His Honor on June the 17th

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will be presented with the \$25,000 Raymond Orteig prize which he won by making his New York to Paris flight, at a breakfast to be given in his honor at the Hotel Brevoort on Friday morning, June 17, according to an announcement made yesterday.

Ford's Friends Hit Back?

CHICAGO, June 9.—Aaron Sabiro, Chicago lawyer and farm cooperative organizer and F. J. Lisman, New York banker and traction financier, were defendants today in a \$900,000 breach of contract suit brought by Andrew Stevenson, Chicago banker and railroad reorganization expert, and James R. Howard, Clemons, Ia., president of the American Economic Institute.

Breach of contract in the reorganization of several mid-western railroads on plans Stevenson claims he originated, through dealing in the stocks, was charged in the complaint.

Tacoma, Wash., Ford Repair Men Strike Over "60-40" Plan

(By Worker Correspondent)

TACOMA, Wash., June 9.—Mechanics at the local Ford agencies are on strike against a new piece work plan known as the 60-40 system, installed by the Ford Motor Co. The plan was to give the shop 60 per cent and the worker 40 per cent of labor charges on each job. In case work was not satisfactory it was to be done over free, the mechanic therefore receiving no pay. This plan makes it impossible for mechanics to earn a decent wage, so they struck.

There are many local garages employing union workers, and these get most of the repair work, which is frequently necessary on the flimsy flivvers. Meanwhile the local agencies have imported a few men from the Ford assembling plant in Seattle, and are paying them \$120 a month, with room and board. But there is little work for them to do, and as they are incompetent to do this right, the local agencies are at present almost idle.

BOOKS

for you



OPEN AIR MEETING

Look at the Prices!

Many of the books are listed at reduced rates. Take advantage of this. On all orders of \$5.00 or more, from this list, a 25% discount will be allowed.

At 5 Cents

AMALGAMATION—Jay Fox.
MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY—Tom Bell.
REDS AND THE GENERAL STRIKE—C. E.
UNDERGROUND RADICALISM—John Pepper.
THE BRITISH STRIKE—Wm. F. Bloch.
BLOOD AND STEEL—Jay Lovestone.
TWO SPEECHES BY Karl Marx.
BRITISH RULE IN INDIA—Shapurji Saklatvala.
WHITE TERRORISTS ASK FOR ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED—Wm. Z. Foster.
CONSTITUTION OF SOVIET RUSSIA.

At 10 Cents

TRADE UNIONS IN AMERICA—Foster-Cannon-Browder.
THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS—Margaret Larkin.
THE STRIKE WRING IN THE CARPENTERS' UNION.
LABOR LIEUTENANTS OF AMERICAN IMPERIALISM—Jay Lovestone.
CLASS COLLABORATION—HOW TO FIGHT IT—Bertram Wolfe.
ORGANIZE THE UNORGANIZED—Wm. Z. Foster.
WORLD LABOR UNION—Scott Nearing.
THE GENERAL STRIKE—John Pepper.
JIM CONNOLLY AND IRISH FREEDOM—Shuttler.
PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM—Engels.
COMMUNISM VS. CHRISTIANISM—Bishop Brown.
MARX AND ENGLS ON REVOLUTION IN AMERICA.
LENIN, THE GREAT STRATEGIST—Losovsky.
STOPPING A WAR—Scott Nearing.
RUSSIA TURNS EAST—Scott Nearing.
GLIMPSES OF THE SOVIET REPUBLIC—Scott Nearing.
LABOR LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA.
MARRIAGE LAWS OF SOVIET RUSSIA.
100%—A Story by Upton Sinclair.
THE DAMNED AGITATOR AND OTHER STORIES—Michael Gold.

At 15 Cents

CHINA IN REVOLT—Stalin, etc.
PASSAGE—Albert Weisbord.
THE WATSON-PARKER LAW—Wm. Z. Foster.
THE THREAT TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT—Wm. F. Dunne.
LENIN AND THE TRADE UNIONS—Losovsky.

On all orders under \$1.00

Add 5 CENTS for postage

Mark a cross over the box want—or specify number—add postage amount.

DAILY WORKER PUBL. 33 First St. New York

Enclosed \$..... for

books marked above.

Name

Street

City

State

THE WORKERS' CAMP
Camp Nitgedaiget of Boston
Grand Opening June 10, 1927.
All information and reservations at Workers' Bookshop, 32 Leverett St., Boston. Tel. Hay 2271. Directions: Go to Franklin Mass., there take Summer St. to Camp.

Books
As a Doctor Sees It
By B. LIBER
With 64 Pencil Sketches by the author.
This interesting new volume is the kind of a book that can be recommended to every worker. A critic says:
"It certainly sums up the total of human misery that a physician is able to observe in a great city as dramatically as anything I have read."
\$1.50 Postpaid.
The DAILY WORKER PUB. CO.
33 First St., New York

Labor in China

The following facts on conditions of labor in China are from an exhaustive study made by C. L. Malone. They present a wealth of information on the terrible conditions under which Chinese workers are being exploited today and deserve the attention of every American worker. They will lead to a better understanding of the causes underlying the Chinese revolt against foreign imperialism and Chinese capitalist exploitation.—Editor.

Shanghai.

Nearly half the cotton mills in China are in Shanghai—58 out of a total of 122. Of these 58, the majority are foreign-owned, 22 being Chinese, 32 Japanese and 4 British. These are the figures given by the China Year Book. Consul-General Barton in Cmd. 2442, states that there are 6 cotton mills in Shanghai of which 33 are Japanese and 8 British. Perhaps one set of figures refers to actual mills and the other in part to firms owning mills.

	No.	Spindles
Chinese	22	700,682
Japanese	32	998,172
British	4	205,320

Looms	Laborers
10,350	44,934
5,836	55,488
2,348	16,500

It will be observed that all the British cotton mills in China are in Shanghai. Wages.—Men 30 to 50 cents per day.

Children 10 to 25 cents per day. Over 60 per cent of the workers are women.

Average wage \$12 per month, i.e., about 43 cents per day. (N.B.—The dollar in use is the Mexican dollar, value about 2s. 25 cents is therefore equivalent to 6d. in English money and 43 cents to about 10½d.)

The wages here are rather higher than elsewhere, but on the other hand the cost of living in Shanghai is said to be 20 per cent. higher than in the South or inland.

Hours Worked.—11.5 to 16 per day. Seven days per week.

The normal hours are 12-hour day and night shifts and sometimes 15 or 16-hour shifts on the day before the machines are stopped for cleaning, so that the women and children may have to stand for perhaps 16 hours. Very young children are employed in the mills.

There is no time or place for meals. There is very little lavatory accommodation. Babies are not allowed in the foreign factories, so they have to be entrusted to a neighbor. Women are allowed two weeks away at the time of their confinement. If they do not return then, they are liable to be dismissed. They get no pay during this period. For serious accidents compensation up to 50 dollars is sometimes given, but there is no obligation to pay any compensation whatever. Here, as elsewhere, there is no fencing of machinery, and owing to the very long hours worked and the youth of the workers very serious accidents occur.

Tientsin.

Average Wage.—30 cents per day. Hours.—12-hour day and night shifts. Seven days per week.

60 per cent. of the workers are children, who get 15 to 25 cents per day. Women are not so much employed as in Shanghai. The Japanese provide dormitories for their men and women workers according to their usual custom. The rent is said to be 50 cents per person per month. In the course of a strike in Japanese cotton mills in August, 1925, 25 workers were killed.

Hankow and Wuchang.

Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang form together a triple city known as Wuhan, on the junction of the River Yangtze and the River Han, most of the cotton mills being in Wuchang and the steel works in Hanyang.

It must be understood that all wage-rates given relating to Hankow are those obtaining at the time of my

visit in the summer of 1926 before the Cantonese arrival. Since then there have been increases.

Average wage.—30 cents per day. (Note.—The Chinese Shen Hsin mill gives better pay—about 40 cents; at the Tai An (Japanese) the pay is lower.)

From the information which I received from various trade union officials, it appears that 30 cents is about the average daily wage of the ordinary adult cotton mill hand in China, though a few of the skilled men in the power house may earn considerably more—up to \$2 (i.e. 4s.) per day.

Hours.—Two shifts of 12 hours each. Seven days per week. Holidays.—The machinery is stopped for one day every ten days, on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of the month for general cleaning.

I visited several cotton mills at Hankow and Wuchang. One was the Tsen Huan mill, which started in 1921. It employs 2,300 workers, of whom 1,000 are women and 1,000 little children. Some of those whom I saw were certainly not more than eight years old.

There are 24,700 spindles. One spindle produces 1 lb. of 20 count. The product of the mill is 70 bales per day, a bale weighing 430 lbs. The raw cotton comes from about 200 mills up country.

There are no meal hours. I saw the men, women and children eating from their rice bowls as they tended their machines. The machinery was supplied by Asa Lees of Oldham.

I also visited the Hankow Dee Yee Spinning and Weaving Co.'s mill at Wuchang. This mill was erected in 1915. There were 88,000 spindles and 1,200 looms. This mill employs 8,000 workers, of whom about one-third are children. As elsewhere, the hours of labor are two shifts of 12 hours. The Chinese employer said that this was not too long. They say that the workers are very lazy and slack about and so on. Perhaps they mistake effect for cause.

The Tsen Huan mill, which was only erected about five years ago, compared very favorably with any Lancashire mill as regards lighting, ventilation, etc. The Hankow Dee Yee mill, built earlier, was much darker. I did see some rather primitive washing arrangements, and the lavatory accommodation appeared to be insufficient. In these reports the mill compared very unfavorably with the Japanese mill which I subsequently visited.

At every factory I noticed women bringing in their babies. I followed one and finally ran the baby to earth by the machine which its mother was tending—one of 800 looms. Amid the terrific din of the shuttles, in an atmosphere full of cotton dust, the mother was suckling the child. It was apparently brought in by someone else by whom, doubtless, it would be removed, when fed. There was a notice at the entrance to the factory to the effect that babies must not be brought in. I did not see very many, but this was because most of the women were quite young girls.

There is no fencing of machinery. If the workers are killed, the owner may give the family 20 to 30 dollars (Mex.) compensation.

Cotton Packing.

Cotton packing, as well as wool and hide packing, appears to be almost entirely in the hands of eight British firms, who operate hydraulic cotton, wool and hide packing presses at Tientsin, Hankow and Shanghai.

A representative of the workers in Hankow informed me that wages were 23 to 26 cents for a twelve-hour day. After some strikes the ages had been raised from 26 to 30 cents. The workers live in the outskirts of the town in poor shelters. If accidents occur they must take care of themselves.

Silk Filatures.

As has been said, the manufacture of silk is still to a large extent a peasant industry. The factory industry is established at Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Chefoo, Soochow, Hangchow, Chungking and Chingkiang where there are steam filatures. There are also silk-weaving factories, but not so many as filatures, the factory-made silk thread often being woven in the home.

There are said to be 300,000 silk workers in factories in China, of whom 95 per cent. are women and children.

In Shanghai I was able to visit a number of silk filatures. Nearly all the workers were women and young children, men only being employed in the power house, and as foremen in the sheds, where they may be seen carrying a small cane for the correction of the smaller children.

Apart from the sorting, classifying, packing and waste-product rooms, the main shed of a silk filature where the majority are employed, is the reeling shed. This shed contains rows of metal benches. On one side the women sit, on the other side the children stand. Some of the children could not possibly have been more than seven years old, and some were probably even younger. The children on their side of the bench have a basin, to which boiling water and steam is laid on, in which they stir the silk-work cocoons, frequently scalding their little hands. There is one child with its basin to every two women. The child passes the cocoon when soaked over to another tray of boiling water in front of the women. The web from six cocoons is made into one silk thread. The woman joins the six together, passes them through various nullees over her head to a

COOLIDGE MAKES A SPEECH



Drawn by Wm. Gropper.

"There is scarcely a civilized nation which is not our debtor. We have robbed no people of their independence, we have laid on no country the burden of oppression. While we wish for peace everywhere, it is our desire that it should be not a peace imposed by America, but a peace established by each nation for itself."

winding-frame or drum behind her. This is driven by machinery which she stops or starts by a pedal with her feet. Each woman keeps five sets going, i.e. five threads or 30 cocoons.

The operating cocoons are unwinding whilst they also float in boiling water, so that there is ample water surface to provide steam to fill the whole shed, besides leaks in steam pipes, etc. The atmosphere was stifling and would be terrible in summer. There was absolutely no means of artificial ventilation for drawing off the steam or providing fresh air. All the women were dripping with perspiration, the whole shed being full of a hot, damp vapour. There was a pungent stench from the dead cocoons on the floor.

I saw great many infants and babies, at least one to every two women. They were lying asleep on the floor under reeling drums behind their mothers' backs—thus passing the early years of their lives in a good imitation of a foul Turkish bath. Wages.—The women reelers in Shanghai get about 44 cents per day (about 10½d.) and the children 20 cents (nearly 5d.).

Hours.—They work 12 hours per day. Seven days per week. There is no night shift, because the threads are too fine to handle in artificial light. Unlike the cotton mills, there is a break for the midday meal, made necessary by the fact that the work requires both hands.

I received the impression that, had as are conditions in the cotton mills, with their long hours, their night work and the exploitation of tiny children and women for incredibly low wages, conditions in the silk filatures are even worse, because of the great heat and damp and the awful smell of dead cocoons in which the women and children work.

Unorganized as they are, there are recent signs that the value of the strike weapon is being learned by the women. In June, 1926, 800 women in the Yung Yui Filature, Shanghai, went on strike, as a result of the refusal of the management to grant a 10 per cent. increase in wages and an hour's reduction in working hours. Two days later the women and children at other filatures declared a sympathetic strike. Then they all presented four demands: (1) an increase of 10 per cent. in wages, (2) work to start at 6 a.m. instead of 5 a.m., (3) no wage to be left unpaid at the end of the month, (4) no worker to be dismissed without good cause.

Match Factories.—Tientsin. Wages.—Men 15 cents to \$1 per day. Women 10 cents to 50 cents. Children 10 cents to 20 cents per day.

Working hours.—Daily 13½ hours. Weekly 54 to 87 hours.

Canned Food Industry.—Province of Chihli.

Wages.—Men 8 cents to 15 cents. Girls 8 cents to 11 cents. Working Hours.—Daily, 12 hours. Weekly, 78 hours. Holidays.—2 days per month.

Glass and Glassware Industry.—Province of Chihli.

Wages.—Men 10 cents to \$1. Children, 5 cents to 20 cents. Working hours.—Daily, 8 to 10 hours per day. Weekly, 52 to 65 hours.

Time for rest.—2 to 4 hours per day. 2 days per month. Three months' wages are given in case of death due to injury.

Mining Industry. Wages.—20 to 40 cents per day.

Hours.—In the coal mines at Poshan in Shantung Province, 24-hour shifts are worked. These were formerly German, and are now Sino-Japanese. In the Kailan Mining Administration (Sino-British) there was a lock-out a year or two ago which drove many miners into the Mukden

army. A representative of the Kailan Miners Union told me that they thought it was done on purpose to help Chang Tso-lin.

Flour Mills.

I visited some Chinese flour mills at Hankow. They work day and night in two shifts, employing 16 hands in each shift. It is chiefly skilled work, tending machinery; and, according to information given by the Managing Director, their pay is from 60 cents to \$1 per day.

No provision is made for sickness or injury.

Railway Workers.

Whenever possible, I made enquiries of railway workers regarding their conditions.

In Tientsin, railway workers get from 50 cents and drivers as much as \$1 (Mex.) per day.

There is a Railway Union on the Kin-Han (Peking-Hankow) line, with headquarters at Changsintien. In 1923 Wu Pei-Fu had a number of the strikers shot and their leaders arrested and executed. Despite these measures the organization has continued in secret. It is not a Bolshevik organization, in fact it is anti-Red.

Telegrams have been received in England from the "Railway Workers' Federation" in Peking. I was unable to discover that this was an organization of any substance. I was told that it existed chiefly for the purpose of sending cables to Labor bodies in foreign countries.

Travelling from Nanking to Shanghai, I had a talk with an engine-driver. Engine drivers on the Huning (Shanghai-Nanking) Railway receive from \$1 to \$2.50 per day, firemen \$1 per day. They work an eight-hour day and get three days' holiday per month. The company has its own hospital and employees who have to go to hospital get free attendance on full wages. If permanently invalided, some light work is found for them with suitable pay. Engine cleaners get 30 cents per day.

The conditions are better than in other industries, which, perhaps, accounts for the fact that the railway workers on this line have no organization.

Skilled Workers.

Skilled workers in Peking, that is, carpenters, masons and sawyers, who are organized in guilds, get about 60 cents to 70 cents per day, the coolies who work with them about 35 cents per day. This is a combined money thought that many of the coolies wage and food allowance. It is must provide their own food and economize by spending less than their food allowance on food. Otherwise it is difficult to see how they exist on their money wage, \$4½ (9s. per month) if they are employed.

The Peking working man's budget has been worked out as follows:—

Food	70 per cent.
Clothes	12 "
Fuel	5 "
Rent	8 "
Miscellaneous	5 "

The 70 per cent. food is comprised as follows:—
Bean and Millet Flour 29 per cent
Wheat Flour19 "
Corn Flour11 "
Millet6 "
Rice5 "

This is, of course, in the North. In the Centre and South, in Shanghai, Hankow and Canton, the budget would be quite different, rice forming the main article of diet, mixed with a minute portion of salt fish or pork.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

SOVIET UNION EXPOSES SERIES OF OUTRAGES BY BRITISH; RANGE FROM ARSON TO MURDER

(Continued from Page One)

against Rykoff and Stalin. Gurevitch was arrested in due time.

On May 10th a group of Kolchak's, former officers, inmates of the Leningrad Institute for Noble Orphans was arrested. This group, according to the testimony of its members, was directly connected with the white chief consular department of the British mission in Moscow. It was preparing at the mission's instructions, attempts at explosions in the Kremlin and an explosion in the big (Bolshoy) Theatre during any big meeting of the workers' and peasants' representatives of Moscow or the Union.

British Bomb.

On the nights of the second and third of June the state political department prevented an explosion in a house near this department, located on Dzerzhinsky's Square. Here was discovered a melinite bomb weighing four kilograms. The melinite was of French origin while the casing of the bomb was of British origin. Thus beyond a doubt, the constituent parts of the bomb were brought from abroad, which fact is likewise proved by other things left behind by the criminals.

On June 7 a Polish subject assassinated Wolkoff, Soviet plenipotentiary representative in Warsaw and English papers have already published an arrogant interview with the tsarist diplomat Sablin who is unofficially connected with British cabinet ministers and justifies the murderer outright. The English hand which, while itself standing aside, directed the blow of the Polish subject, is here detected sufficiently clearly.

Assassinate Opansky.

On the same day, June 7th, between the stations of Jdanovichi and Minsk a railway accident was engineered during which perished Vice-chief, agent of the All-Union State Political Department in the white Russian military district and Opansky, who was taking with him a Polish lieutenant spy, just arrested. With Opansky was killed the driver and two collaborators were seriously wounded. Again on that same day, June 7th at 9.22 o'clock in the evening two bombs were thrown (of which one exploded) in the Communist Party's Debating Club in Leningrad, and about thirty persons were wounded, several very seriously. Belongings left behind by the criminals likewise quite clearly show the foreign origin of the terrorists.

British Guilty of Arsen.

At the same time in various parts of the union arsenals of works, mills, military stores, etc., occurred. In May a powder store was set fire to in Leningrad. The criminal was the director of the store, an Estonian, Usild, who was working at the instructions of Estonian agents of the British government. Still earlier, fire was set to the Dubrovka mill near Leningrad, the incendiary being a Finn working at the instructions of Finnish agents of the British govern-

ment. Various instances were likewise discovered of damage to industrial equipment and investigation established a criminal purpose. Thus it is quite clear that the British government, which is rapidly preparing war against the U. S. S. R., is striving by all ways and means to prevent the peaceful labor of the workers and peasants of our state. The fact that all these adventurous attempts have no roots within the Soviet Union itself is characteristic. The country is growing rapidly economically, and the welfare of the masses is increasing. The union of workers and peasants is ever growing stronger, and the national might of the proletarian dictatorship is increasing. The miserable criminal adventures of reactionary foreign cliques are a flagrant contradiction of the powerful organic growth of the great proletarian union. The government is confidently defending its position of peaceful labor and construction but deems it its duty, while still more energetically pursuing constructional work to expose in the eyes of toiling mankind and above all the working class of its own country the criminal policy of the British cabinet and its agencies. The government calls on the toiling masses of the union, in response to the fierce efforts of the enemies of the working class and peasants, to raise their labor activity and to show the utmost cohesion in their ranks.

The government calls all honest toilers of the country to still more energetically work on the construction of socialism and strengthening the defence capacity of the country. The British cabinet and its vassal organs are discouraged by the success of our constructive work. Every new mill, electric station, every success of the peasants' economy provoke a flood of unrestrained hatred in the British capitalists, who are eager to make our country an accessory of the imperialistic states. Its workers object to their exploitation; whose peasants, landless slaves of imperialism, can be shot just as the Chinese.

Protect Workers' State.

The government calls on the working class to protect its mills, fabrics, stores, stations, and everything built and created by the toilers, who, in our country, conquered the landowners and capitalists. The government enjoins the all-union state political department to take energetic measures to protect the country against foreign spies, incendiaries and murderers and their monarchist white-guardist allies. The government bows the red banner of the Union before the body of Comrade Volkoff and those other true champions of the proletariat who fell at the hands of infamous hired murderers who are provoking a new war. The government declares that, supported by the broad toiling masses and their unlimited heroism, it will clear the country of its enemies and protect the construction of socialism from all attempts against it.

Peaceful Air Ships Easily Convertible Into War Weapons

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Fifty commercial airships, converted overnight into aerial warships, can adequately protect the United States from invasion by enemy fleets, it was declared today by Walter Link, president of the American Airship Association, in a statement urging the government to develop lighter-than-air aviation.

Link stressed the value of dirigibles as a part of the national defense. He declared these huge birds could carry enough bombs to sink any invading enemy fleet, while being protected in the air by squadrons of planes. The airships also can be used, he added, to carry their own complement of planes.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

A Chance to Visit

SOVIET RUSSIA

Seven Weeks' Trip

JULY 14 to LABOR DAY

A round trip on modern steamers of the Swedish American Line, equipped with every up-to-date convenience.

Three Weeks Stay

in Russia, visiting all the places of interest—public buildings, factories, workers' clubs, theatres, etc.

A CHANCE OF A LIFE-TIME

PRICE FOR ENTIRE TRIP \$575.00

Inquire Now at the

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.
41 Union Square, New York City

A Rare Pamphlet By LENIN

THE SOVIETS AT WORK

By real good fortune we have been able to purchase the only remaining of this little booklet Lenin, right after the Russian revolution. No more are in print. Before these are sold out, we ask every worker who does not own a copy to secure one.

10 CENTS

Other Books by Lenin:
ON CO-OPERATIVES —\$0.05
STATE AND REVOLUTION —.25
ON THE ROAD TO INSURRECTION —.50
IMPERIALISM—Final stage of capitalism —.60
ON ORGANIZATION (Cloth)—1.50

The Daily Worker Pub. Co.
33 First Street New York

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
65 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$5.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$5.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGBAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER } Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Latest Act of Terrorism Against Russia.

The foul murder of Comrade Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, instigated by the British Tories in their violent campaign against the workers and peasants of Russia was followed by the cowardly bombing of a Communist Party meeting in Leningrad.

The reptile press of the United States, always predicting dire calamities for the Soviet Union, points to this outrage as evidence of widespread discontent among the masses of people of Russia. Being capitalists and apologists for political and industrial tyranny they realize that similar attacks in capitalist countries usually arise because of fierce suppression. But such capitalist analysis does not apply to the Soviet Union. There the masses, released from the hideous night of Czarism by the revolution, are solidly behind the government and the revolutionary Party that led them to victory. Heavy industry has reached a higher stage of development than pre-war days and the construction of socialism goes steadily forward, with the condition of the masses constantly improving.

Far from being discontented with their government and the Communist Party which directs their destinies, the Russian masses are so determined to maintain it that the assaults against the Soviet Union by the imperialist bandits and their agents only evoke the most intense hatred and cause monstrous demonstrations in which the masses of workers and peasants plead to be permitted to shoulder arms and exterminate the enemy.

It is precisely the great advance made by Russia in the face of tremendous difficulties; the fact that of all nations in Europe the Soviet Union is the only one that has steadily progressed since the war, while the victorious allies have steadily declined that lashes the imperialists to such blind fury that they go from excess to excess in a mad but futile effort to destroy the victorious workers' state and turn that country into a vast slaughter house where the systematic extermination of the flower of the working class would proceed for years. The workers of the Soviet Union know what a ghastly fate would be in store for them if for one moment they sank into indifference and abandoned their vigilance for the revolution.

The creature who hurled the bomb at the Communist meeting in Leningrad, like the assassin of Voikoff, was unquestionably a tool of the imperialists. To be very specific, this latest atrocity was only one more of the crimes of Great Britain (through its fascist tool, Pilsudski) in its campaign of provocation against the Soviet Union.

Tory Britain, the mad-dog of Europe, that backs the fascist government of Poland, which has become a headquarters for white-guard conspiracies against the Soviet Union, is fighting for its life. Its colonial policy is breaking down and to the extent that the empire disintegrates the economic crisis at home becomes sharper and the condition of the workers more miserable.

The ruling class is no longer able to govern as it did in the past and the condition of the workers is becoming so bad that it has almost reached the limits of endurance. That condition furnishes the objective condition for revolution.

Realizing that the colonials and semi-colonials look to the Soviet Union as their inspiration in their struggles against imperialism, the tory government strives to destroy the revolution. Every attempt against the revolution makes more determined the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union and makes more powerful the iron battalions that will defend it against aggression from any quarter. The Soviet Union possesses the only army in Europe that can be depended upon to fight, because it alone has something to fight for. Every other nation that arms its inhabitants faces the danger of having its own guns turned against it. Capitalist Europe plunges toward war, but fears it because it has not forgotten the revolutionary wave that nearly engulfed it at the close of the last war.

Everywhere the vanguard of the working class fights against imperialist war, but once it comes every effort will be made to turn the war between nations into civil wars against capitalism. The workers and peasants of the Soviet Union, under the invincible leadership of the Russian Communist Party, know that they have mighty reserve forces in the Communist parties of every land and that behind these reserve forces of the imperialist countries stand the seething masses of Asia and Africa and other colonial countries that will rise by the million against the imperialist war-mongers.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Underpaid Metal Workers.
Editor, DAILY WORKER:
If we analyze the situation in the metal drawing and stamping industry, we cannot help but notice that this line is one of the worst paid and the most backward.

Workers employed on skilled or dangerous jobs usually get about \$35 or \$40 a week. Although metal-drawing is not highly skilled, it is extremely dangerous. Those who have worked a power press realize that a worker in the industry risks the loss of his hands 15 or 20 times a minute. In many shops in which I have worked, the guards were taken off the machine as soon as the inspector left.

Most workers in New York work from 40 to 44 hours a week. Needle trades workers, have won for themselves the 40 hour week. In the metal industries the shortest working week is forty-eight hours, and in most of the shops, it is a fifty-hour week.

Most of the metal shops are situated in cellars, where there is little fresh air or sunlight, where the iron

industries into the lungs of the metal worker. Workers are laid off at a moment's notice.

For all this drudgery, under these miserable conditions, metal workers get from \$16 to \$24 a week; our wages range from 35 to 50 cents an hour.

These conditions are only possible because the workers in the industry are helpless and poorly organized. If we built up a strong union in the industry we would not be so helpless.

It is true that workers in our trade were unionized twice, and both times their organization went broke. But that was the fault of the leaders rather than the workers.

We have the Amalgamated Sheet and Metal Workers Union now; but all the leaders of that union care for are the building trades workers and their fat-salaried jobs.—A Reader, Brooklyn, N. Y., June 1.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Whither the Trade Union Bureaucracy?

By JOSEPH ZACK.

We have had six years of prosperity. Yet there has been no organization drive of importance undertaken in any industry whatever by the A. F. of L. leadership. On the contrary, instead of the trade unions registering big gains in membership, as is usual during periods of prosperity, there was a tremendous decrease totalling over one half million members.

Right now we have a virtual lock-out of soft coal miners to enforce a wage reduction. The employers realizing the weak position of the trade unions are taking the offensive. There are several indications of a new open shop drive even in the strongly organized building industry. We have the lock-out of the New York plumbers organized and led by the Building Trades Employers Association. In Chicago we have a lock-out of inside carpenters to enforce a wage reduction.

Judicial Aid.

Throughout the country there is a tendency on the part of the governmental authorities to outlaw strikes, by judicial decisions, by police interference. Even organization campaigns are being outlawed by injunctions, as in the case of the traction interests of New York against the subway workers' local union affiliated with the Amalgamated Association of Street-car and Railway Workers; the Watson-Parker Law practically outlawing strikes on the railroads; the latest anti-strike decision of the supreme court in the stone cutters' case, all this tends in the same direction.

The approval of the U. S. Supreme Court of the war legislation embodied in the numerous anti-syndicalist laws, as manifested in the Anita Whitney case stabilizes political repressive anti-labor legislation on a big scale and is a part of the new drive of the employing class against labor.

What has the trade union bureaucracy done during this prosperity and what is it doing now?

As already pointed out there was no organization drive on a big scale undertaken by the A. F. of L. leadership. Instead the trade union bureaucracy sought to profit, in the main personally, through this prosperity by investing the union treasuries and the workers' savings. Through so-called labor banking and other financial schemes into those industrial and commercial schemes that yielded the most profit and these for the most part are industries where the workers are most exploited.

This was the main preoccupation of the big trade union officialdom in all these years of prosperity. It is there that they sunk the union treasuries. The spare time they had they spent hunting down the Reds, who led the opposition against this treacherous policy. Now the prosperity seems to be waning and the employers are once more taking the offensive, but the trade union bureaucracy, is not mobilizing the entire strength of the labor movement in support of the miners, who are in the front trenches of the trade union struggle and to organize the southern coal miners without which the miners' union is in danger of a disastrous defeat.

The bureaucracy instead mobilizes all the strength they can muster and at the head of the Civic Federation, led by Matthew Woll, carries on a civil war inside the union to defeat, with the support of the employers, the opposition to them led by the left wing, by attempting to crush the left controlled local unions inside the needle trades.

Thus the center of the struggle is not the defense of the workers

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

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

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

Name
Address
Occupation

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

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

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

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

against the employers, which at present means mobilization of all forces and resources in support of the miners, but a war inside the unions against those that favor and fight for a policy of organizing the unorganized, amalgamation, aggressive use of the strike weapon in defense of the workers interests; 40-hour-5 day week, political action on the part of labor in opposition to the old parties, etc.

The Whys and Wherefores of the Present Situation in the American Labor Movement.

The history of American labor shows that labor federations and bureaucracies came and went in the U. S. in accordance with the change that took place in the development of the country. We had the National Labor Union, the Knights of Labor, big organizations in their time. Who knows what may become of the A. F. of L. under its present leadership? The A. F. of L. has lost nearly half of its membership since the close of the war. With the war against the miners' union, the war in the needle trades and a probable struggle in the building unions, the Watson-Parker Law in the railroad unions, who can tell what will remain inside of a few years of these unions, if the policy of the present leadership remains in force?

We have a situation where the trade union bureaucracy is growing more and more reactionary and constantly moving to the right, nearer to the views, practices and needs of the employing class; while the workers seeing their rights abridged, suppressed and interfered with and their trade unions crumbling in morale, fighting strength and numbers, move further to the left following those that have a program and slogans reflecting their interests.

The Role of Our Trade Union Bureaucracy Under American Imperialism.

The American trade unions in pre-civil war days, when industry was in a highly competitive stage and when trusts and capitalist combines of present day type were spoken of only in Jules Verne's fantastic novels, were of course of a different type, different in policy, practice, organization, experience, etc. The Spanish-American war and Monroe Doctrine imperialism marked another stage, a stage where trustification of industry and centralization of capital had made already considerable headway. Free land which hitherto was serving as an outlet for dissatisfied skilled workers and immigrants, was getting scarcer, the unions began to stick, consolidate locally and nationally and on trade lines. They were several steps ahead of the employers in this respect. The capitalist political parties were still in a state of flux. Into this period came the formation and development of the American Federation of Labor. If we trace back to these days, study the statements and declarations which embodied the policies of the A. F. of L. we find that in those days we can call the A. F. L. progressive in the sense that it corresponded closely to the situation then existing in the country and hence could get something for the workers on the economic and even on the political field.

Since those days, however, everything except perhaps the A. F. L. bureaucracy which remained relatively speaking at a standstill, has considerably changed. Not only have the employers organized, locally and nationally through associations and Chambers of Commerce, but enormous industries have trustified and interlocking trusts are developing where a few capitalists control several related industries. We have also seen the beginning of international trusts. The money power of the big capitalists, centralized thru the banking system and the Federal Reserve Board unites all the capitalist interests in a manner never known in American history and reflects itself daily in the policy and reaction prevalent in the local and national governments.

The control by Wall Street of the two capitalist parties, courts, press, etc., has become more positive and direct. In other words the American labor movement has not only not moved ahead of the employers in organization methods, policies, etc., but is behind, so far behind indeed, that its method of organization struggle is completely out of date with the development of American industry. The situation is such that where as the capitalist is organized on the basis of throwing in his whole power and resources, the bonafide policies of the A. F. L. bureaucracy are to mobilize the strength of a mere corporal's guard and expel anyone who insists on doing more than that.

The Sharp Swing to the Right. The development of industry and finance in the U. S. outlived the policies prescribed by Gompers more than 30 years ago. Steadily the A. F. L. leadership has been moving to the right and opposition movements demanding a change antecede many times the life of the present left wing opposition movement. The scope and intensity of the present left wing opposition movement however, is due to the fact that antiquated policy was steadfastly adhered to by the bureaucracy despite the fact that it got out of date more and more each year. During the last open-shop drive and at the close of the world war, the employers, taking advantage of re-stabilization of industry from a war to a peace basis, opened up the gigantic open shop drive in 1920-23 in

order to take away from labor the advantage it gained during the war and drive conditions low enough to enable American industries to compete on the world market and create sufficient surplus profits to financially establish its world dominion.

The bureaucracy did not yield to the amalgamation movement and began expelling its advocates. It is then that the first great collision between modern progressive policies and the old A. F. L. methods settled down to a chronic civil war and crisis inside the trade unions. Amalgamation meant that as against trustified industry labor is to unite its forces on industrial lines by amalgamation of its craft organization as against the greater centralized strength of the employers. There was to be greater centralization of organization and methods of struggle on the part of the trade unions.

Finally, when in 1925 the A. F. L. leadership sought to prevent the development of a third party movement and finally helped to strangle it, it was clear that the bureaucracy made a sharp turn to the right and was in the way to gradually surrender before the might of trustified industry and finance, enormously strengthened by profits and expansions made during the war. Indeed the employers had as a result of the open shop drive scored a great victory. With one swoop they took away almost all the gains labor made during the war and with it went also all increase in membership the A. F. L. made during the war.

The Drive for Cheap Production.

With the war gains of labor taken away, and with a high cost of living, American capitalism entered its imperialistic career having the advantage over European capitalist competitors, seriously weakened by the world war. This was the stage setting for the present prosperity which we have had with us for the last five years or so. We know that American industry and finance during the war developed at a rate that would normally take 10-15 years to cover. Efficiency, "speed up," etc., etc., were the mottos during the war. They meant hundreds of millions to the employers. Such patriotism was turned by the profiteers into huge profit. But, boy oh boy, this was nothing in comparison to the "speed up" and efficiency drive we had in our latest prosperity. It was just one terrific drive for cheap production, "double up," "speed up," new machinery, sectionalization, efficiency schemes, introduction of women, child and youth labor on an enormous scale, moving of industry to the South and West for cheap unorganized labor.

Thus the output was increased nearly 50 per cent with the same payroll and what did the trade union bureaucracy do? They cooperated in this drive to increase production and eliminate waste. They assumed the role of "speed up" and efficiency foremen to the employers. What is the waste in industry that is being eliminated? Skilled mechanics are being replaced by semi-skilled and unskilled. Working men and women are being replaced by new machinery and this is being done with the assistance of the trade union bureaucracy so that the employers may make greater profits at the expense of the workers. This is the policy that was officially adopted at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. L. in the resolution on so-called new wage theory to the accompaniment of the usual anti-Red speeches.

Now American capitalism faces a new problem. We are confronted with the European industry reestablished to more than the pre-war strength with the very aid of American capital and as a result we are face to face with much sharper struggles and imperialist rivalries for the control of the world's markets, with the U. S. driving for supremacy. American capitalism saved European capitalism from collapse and helped to force wages of European labor far below pre-war standards. Europe now again can produce cheaper than America.

There must be a new drive against American labor in order to again re-stabilize production on a still cheaper basis, wages must go down and production must go up in order to underbid European capitalist empires. American imperialism must strengthen its position in South America and the Far East.

A new open shop drive is coming; in such a drive the left wing is in great danger. It may inflame the workers to resistance and struggle. The trade union bureaucracy takes another sharp turn to the right. This time it goes to the very front of the drive of the exploiters to fight the left wing and thus to assist in the continuation of capitalist prosperity at the expense of the workers. It does its bit to save the labor banks and investments from a most probable crash in the event of a depression. Thus the trade union bureaucracy has definitely landed in the camp of big imperialist capital and become the followers of the ruling group in government and the old parties. It is the task of the left wing to defeat this treachery and to revive the labor movement.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Clarence D. Chamberlin may be made a brigadier general in the Iowa National Guard.

Governor Hammill of Iowa, after a conference at the White House today said the question was being considered.

DRAMA

Summer Revival

The Tribulations of a Male Dressmaker—
Leo Carrilla in Old Role

AL JOLSON



The noted comedian has been engaged to play the title role in the screen version of "The Jazz Singer."

AMUSEMENTS

RIGHT YOU ARE
IF YOU THINK YOU ARE
GARRICK 65 W. 35th. Evs. 8:40
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 2:40
Next Week: Mr. Pim Passes By

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

The SILVER CORD
John Golden Th. 58, E. of B'way, (Circle)
Mts. Thur. & Sat. 8:30
Next Wk: Ned McCobb's Daughter

The LADDER
Now in its 7th MONTH
CORT, 48th St., East of B'way.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY

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

MerryGoRound
The successor to "AMERICANA"

Sam HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30
William Fox 7th HEAVEN
Presents
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 8:00-11. Eves. 8:00-1:50

SYD CHAPLIN
IN THE MISSING LINK
B. S. COLONY BROADWAY
MOSS' AT 53rd St.
Contn. Noon to Midnight—Pop. Prts.

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

women to submit to the customary disloyalty of men, and you will place women on an equal footing with men. All present experiences prove that this will tend much more strongly to MAKE MEN TRULY MONOGAMOUS THAN to make women polyandrous." (Capitalized words left out of yesterday's article.)

Cleveland DAILY WORKER Builders Club Formed.

Cleveland, June 9.—The Cleveland Daily Worker Builders Club has been formed. At a meeting held at 5927 Euclid Ave., Room 13, on Sunday, June 5, the club was permanently formed, all the comrades present joining.

The next meeting of the Club will be held at the same address on Monday, June 13 at 8 P. M.

BOOK BARGAINS

AT SPECIAL PRICES
DECISIONS
of the Communist International

The active Communist and interested workers will find a wealth of valuable material in these reports of the leading body of the world Communist movement. They should be included in every worker's library.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL (Nov. 7 to Dec. 3, 1922) —50

FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Executive Committee of the C. I.) —25

FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE C. I. (June 17 to July 18, 1924) —70

A total of \$1.45 worth of books for

75 Cents.

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

WICKS TO GIVE SECOND CHINA LECTURE TONIGHT

Deal With Conquests And Revolutions

Tonight at the Workers School the second of the series of lectures on China will be given by H. M. Wicks and will deal with the conquest of China by the great powers. For the first time the stirring events of the sordid intrigue of the powers in China will be subjected to a Marxian analysis before a New York audience. The real forces at work beneath the surface will be laid bare and the hearers will then understand the fundamental issues involved in the present great Chinese revolution.

Deal With Other Revolts. Besides depicting the penetration of China by the great powers the lecturer will also deal with their effect upon the internal politics of China—all the rebellions from Taiping to the first Kou Min Tang attempt in Canton and the Boxer rising and will explain the social forces brought into play through these former revolts.

As usual the audience will be supplied with an outline of the lecture for future reference on China. The lecture starts at eight o'clock sharp.

First City-Wide League Hike Slated for Sunday

The Young Workers League of New York will have the first citywide hike this Sunday 12th 1927. All units will meet at their unit headquarters and will proceed to Dyckman Street Ferry. Departure from the Ferry will be made at 10 A. M. sharp.

Crossing the Hudson the hikers will wind their way to the Alpine where games and other events will be held.

Baseball, soccer and other games will be played. Comrades are requested to bring all necessary paraphernalia.

At this hike every unit and every comrade should make all efforts to bring sympathizers and other clubs along with them.

Early reports were circulated that the League will go to Silver Lake this Sunday.

The Sports Committee of the Y. W. L. announces that we will go to the Alpine.

Exactly at 10 A. M. the hikers will leave Dyckman Street Ferry and proceed to the Alpine.

All comrades should be on time.—Al Schaap, District Sports Director, Y. W. L.

Andy Mellon Cruises in European Trouble Zone

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon announced today that he will spend the summer months cruising in European waters on a vacation.

Mr. Mellon, who is 72, said he had chartered a small private yacht, the Venetia, which he will board at Gibraltar early in July.

Improved Plane Engine. WASHINGTON, June 8.—An oil burning engine which will whirl an airplane through space at a fraction of the cost of gasoline for present day engines and virtually eliminate the danger of fire in forced landings, is the goal of experiments now being carried on by government aeronautical engineers, it was disclosed today.

Taking the principle of the Diesel engine, engineers are said to have already increased the efficiency of the oil burner so that vastly more power can be obtained with a much lighter engine.

Fiend in Hollywood. HOLLYWOOD, Cal., June 9.—Doris Dore, 21 year old stage actress, was the victim of a gorilla-like fiend who early today used a razor blade to carve the letter "K" seven times on her body.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

Need Your Vacation at **CAMP** in White Rock Mts. WINGDALE, N. Y.

All conveniences; all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements. FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Fishes" Office 2 to 8 P. M., 135 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 1736 Lexington Avenue, New York City, N. Y. BUSES leave 30 Union Square every Friday at 6 P. M., Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Washington Officialdom Tries to Discourage Any Trade With USSR; Fails

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The officials of the state and commerce departments are doing all in their power to throw cold water on any prospective business deals between American manufacturers or importers and the state trading apparatus of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, trade is growing. Inquiries at the offices above mentioned show that thousands of letters are arriving daily, inquiring as to the chances to sell something in the U. S. S. R. These letters are answered "unofficially" and the business men quietly discouraged with talk about the "unstable conditions," "lack of regular relations" and other such generalities, usually ended by a little sermon on the wickedness of socialism and Communism.

Still trade is growing. Soviet Union purchases of copper and rubber alone boost America's sales to \$4,000,000. The U. S. S. R. demands also fine wool, and production machinery.

Canton, Ohio, Chief of Police Waits in Jail for His Trial

CANTON, Ohio, June 9.—While Seranus A. Lengel, deposed Canton chief of police, was in jail here today awaiting arraignment on a charge of first degree murder in connection with the slaying of Don R. Mellett, Louis Mazer, indicted last fall as one of the Mellett conspirators, was to be sentenced.

Mazer, whose confession to his part in the plot to slay the young editor resulted in the conviction of Floyd Streitenberger and in turn the indictment of Lengel, has thrown himself on the mercy of the court. He is charged with first degree murder.

Mazer's confession corroborated other testimony to show that the high officers of the police department participated with the underworld thugs to kill an editor who was exposing their graft.

\$100,000 For Return Flight? Must Ask Our Wives About It

BERLIN, June 9.—Neither Clarence A. Chamberlin nor Charles A. Levine have reached a decision on the offer of William Randolph Hearst of \$100,000 for a return flight across the Atlantic to New York in the Bellanca plane. They will not make a decision until they have consulted their wives, who are due here next week.

"Everything depends on whether our wives will let us fly back," said Levine today.

A Third Degree Miracle

WORCESTER, Mass., June 9.—Police of this city are baffled by the "confessions" of William H. Morse, 25, self-styled Chicago stenographer, who has admitted participation in robberies throughout the country but which police have been unable to corroborate.

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL DIRECTORY FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

Health Food Vegetarian Restaurant
1600 Madison Ave.
PHONE: UNIVERSITY 5555.

For a Rational Combined Vegetarian Meal Come to
Rachil's Vegetarian Dining Room
215 East Broadway, 1st floor.

Phone Stuyvesant 3316
John's Restaurant
SPECIALTY: ITALIAN DISHES
A place with atmosphere where all radicals meet.
302 E. 12th St. New York

For HEALTH, SATISFACTION and COMRADESHIP
RATIONAL VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT
1590 Madison Ave. New York
University 6775

Right Wing Chief Leads Attempt on Gross

(Continued from Page One)
ers were allowed to stop for more than two to three seconds before being chased by police.

Immediately afterwards, Henry Schlissel, right wing leader, rode past in an automobile. Then the police on the corner disappeared.

Path was Clear.

The path was now clear for the right wing to begin its deeds of violence, even tho this might result in murder. Gross was talking to Gordon Steinberg, when suddenly the two gunmen appeared upon the scene. They were in the company of Isaac Walter, executive board member of the recently formed local 105, and one of the delegates to the Washington convention representing the right wing.

"There he is," shouted Walter, pointing to Gross. In an instant the gangsters lifted beer bottles and simultaneously took vicious swings at Gross. Steinberg seeing the attack coming grabbed one of the gangsters by the arm, so instead of hitting Gross in the head, the blows landed on the neck. Except for the action of Steinberg, Gross undoubtedly would have been killed instantly.

No Police Around. No police being around, Steinberg and J. Teitelman, another striker, grabbed the two gangsters while others went looking for police. After searching for several minutes they came across two Negro policemen, the white defenders of the law all being conspicuous by their absence.

Shortly afterwards the police took Walter into custody giving the angry workers the impression that he was being arrested.

The police took Walter to the corner of 29th St. and 7th Ave. where they set him free. When members of the Furriers' Union heard of this unusual action they went to the 30th St. police station and lodged a complaint but to no avail, the police refusing to arrest the man directly responsible for the murderous attack on Gross.

When examined at police headquarters the two gangsters were found to be members of the notorious "Frenchy" gang. They are Benjamin Cohen and Meyer Friedman. Cohen has been arrested previously for burglary and once on a charge of safe burglary.

Police Arrest Pickets The picketing demonstration yesterday morning was unusually successful, more than 7,000 workers participating. Unlike their attitude toward right wing officials who connive at arresting striking pickets, seven were arrested yesterday, Lena Ganetman, Ida Minusky, Florence Braun, Rose Minsder, Jacob Dreg, Samuel Tanger, and Louis Schumsky.

Fur Strikers Hold Meeting at 1 p. m. This Afternoon

A meeting of all striking and unemployed furriers will be held at 1 p. m. today at Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum. The shop chairman of all fur shops, associated, fur trimming and independents will meet Monday after work at Manhattan Lyceum. Important matters will be taken up at this meeting.

Attention, Furriers!

A mass meeting of all strikers will be held today at 1 p. m. in both Webster Hall and Manhattan Lyceum.

Next Monday, right after work, a shop chairman's meeting will be held in Manhattan Lyceum. Chairmen from independent, fur trimming and associated shops are called to this meeting.

Women's Council of Furriers and I. L. G. W. Hold Open Air Meeting

The Women's Council of the Furriers and Cloakmakers will hold an open air demonstration tomorrow, 1 p. m. at Rutgers Square. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All workers are urged to attend and show their solidarity with the needle trades workers.

Anti-Fascisti Alliance Holds Dance Saturday
The West Side branch of the Anti-Fascisti Alliance of North America will hold an entertainment and dance at their headquarters, 350 West 39th St., tomorrow night.

Music will be furnished by a 7-piece jazz orchestra. The arrangements are being made by the women's auxiliary of the organization.

Flora Anna Skin Ointment
for PIMPLES, BLACKHEADS, LARGE PORES
freckles, rash, itching skin, eczema or stubborn skin trouble of any kind will be banished by use of FLORA ANNA SKIN OINTMENT, \$1.00. Sold on money back guarantee.

NEW WAY LABORATORIES
276 West 43rd St. New York City
25% of all sales are donated to The DAILY WORKER. Always mention The DAILY WORKER on your order.

WARREN HEARS OF POLICE BRUTALITY AGAINST STRIKERS

Crime Records of Thugs of Right Wing Cited

A committee representing the Cloakmakers' and Furriers' Joint Boards, composed of Benjamin Gold, Isidor Shapiro, Louis Hyman, and Charles Zimmerman, accompanied by Jacob M. Mandelbaum, counsel for the two Joint Boards, visited Police Commissioner Warren yesterday afternoon pursuant to appointment.

At the conference there were represented facts to the Commissioner relating to the activities of a group of gangsters all of whom are known to have long criminal records.

The Committee reported that these gangsters congregated at 29th Street and Sixth Avenue at 7:30 A. M. daily, from which place they spread through the fur market with the preconceived plan and object of committing assaults upon fur pickets.

In the course of this conference, the committee cited concrete and specific instances of assaults committed upon fur pickets by members of this group of gangster.

Cite Attack on Gross One of the flagrant cases which was called to the attention of the Commissioner was the assault committed upon Aaron Gross, a well-known union official and strike leader who is now confined in the Bellevue Hospital in a very serious condition.

One of the persons who was arrested, charged with having committed this assault, is a man with criminal record and not affiliated with the fur industry.

In addition to this outstanding case, there were submitted facts of numerous other similar instances.

Proof of Gangsterism The committee further called to the Commissioner's attention concrete instances of unwarranted physical violence by the police on fur pickets after arrest.

Upon the request of the Commissioner, the committee promised to incorporate all of the facts brought to his attention in a written memorandum which upon completion will be submitted to the Commissioner.

Women's Council of Furriers and I. L. G. W. Hold Open Air Meeting

The Women's Council of the Furriers and Cloakmakers will hold an open air demonstration tomorrow, 1 p. m. at Rutgers Square. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. All workers are urged to attend and show their solidarity with the needle trades workers.

ANYTHING IN PHOTOGRAPHY STUDIO OR OUTSIDE WORK

Patronize Our Friend
SPIESS STUDIO
54 Second Ave., cor. 3rd St.
Special Rates for Labor Organizations (Established 1887.)

Booth Phones, Dry Dock 6612, 7545, Office Phone, Orchard 9315.
Patronize
MANHATTAN LYCEUM
Large Halls with Stage for Meetings, Entertainments, Balls, Weddings and Banquets; Cafeteria.
66-68 E. 4th St. New York, N. Y.
Small Meeting Rooms Always Available.

Patronize Our Advertisers.

Russian Costume Ball and Concert

to be given for the Benefit of The DAILY WORKER
TOMORROW EVENING, JUNE 11
at the
Co-operative House, 2700 Bronx Park East
ON THE PROGRAM:

Abraham Raisin, Poet
Laura Turchin, Coloratura Soprano
M. Tamar, Concertino
Louis Miller, Tenor
R. Poregrossa, Mandolin
S. Sabulsky, Tenor

ADMISSION: 50 CENTS.
Auspices: WORKERS PARTY, SECTION 5, BRANCH 6.

CELEBRATE WITH US The Release of Our Three Paper Box Makers From Prison

at the
Dance and Package Party
FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 10, 8 P. M.
at MANHATTAN LYCEUM, 66 East 4th Street.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS. MAT CHECK FREE
Arranged by PAPER BOX MAKERS' UNION.

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Daily Worker Party Tomorrow Night.

To raise funds for The DAILY WORKER, the Bath Beach International Branch, Workers Party, will hold a concert, package party and dance tomorrow night in the open air garden of the Progressive Center, 1940 Benson Ave., corner Bay 22nd St., Brooklyn. All proceeds go to The DAILY WORKER.

Party Units, Attention!

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

NEW YORK.—Concert and dance at the New Star Casino on June 18, 8 p. m., for the benefit of the Young Pioneer Camp. Come, and bring your relatives, friends and neighbors. Do your bit to build a Camp for workers' children.

Hike This Sunday.

This Sunday a hike will be held jointly by the Workers' School and the Young Workers' League. All those wishing to join the hikers should be at Dyckman St. Ferry at 9 a. m. Many sports events are being arranged.

Hands Off China Meeting Tonight.

Hands Off China will be the slogan of tonight's meeting at Great Central Palace, 90 Clinton St. The speaker will be Alexander Trachtenberg. Rebecca Grecht, and A. Kopel, Pat Devine, chairman. All workers invited to attend.

Anglo-Soviet Explained.

Tonight a meeting will be held at 542 E. 145th St. to explain the reasons behind the Anglo-Soviet break. Prominent speakers will discuss the significance of the Tory government's decision in breaking off trade and diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Daily Worker Agent Meeting.

Notice to all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents of Section 2.

A special meeting of all DAILY WORKER and Literature agents has been called for Wednesday June 15 at 6 p. m. at 100 W. 28th St.

G. A. R. Elects.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 9.—With installation of officers of the G. A. R. of New York State and other allied organizations this afternoon brought their 1927 encampments to a close.

Poincare Would Sell Off French Government Match Business to Pay Wall Street

PARIS, June 9.—Premier Poincare today urged the chamber of deputies to accept the project for giving the French match monopoly to a Swedish firm for \$80,000,000, so that France might have some available cash when discussions of the American debt are resumed.

Possession of \$80,000,000 would permit France to re-open the debt negotiations and to enter into discussions.

Traction Quiz Shows Phoney Stock Buying By B.-M. T. Officers

A frank admission that the B.-M. T. could get along satisfactorily on a 5-cent fare was made by Gerald M. Dahl, chairman of the board during the continuation of the hearings being conducted by Samuel Untermyer, special counsel for the Transit Commission.

"The fare is bound to be increased, however," declared Dahl with self-assurance.

Stock in Wife's Name.

It seems that Dahl personally owns only three or four shares of preferred stock of that transit line holding company. The 77,093 shares of common stock of that corporation which have been credited to Dahl are in fact owned by a mysterious firm known as the "Waubesa Corporation," organized in Delaware and having offices and records at some point in Jersey City not known to Mr. Dahl.

The point is, however, that ownership in the 77,093 is vested in Mrs. Dahl, the wife of the B.-M. T. head.

Expected Fare Raise.

Dahl testified that he got the B.-M. T. to buy 19,650 shares of I. R. T. stock because "it would promote consolidation."

"What you mean is," suggested Untermyer, "you bought because you thought the fare would be raised."

Prolonged examination of the witness revealed the fact that the "Waubesa" owns 77,083 shares of B.-M. T. common, 12,436 shares of preferred and 6,600 shares of Interborough stock. He was hazy when efforts were made to find out just when the corporation was formed and what its capitalization is.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

HELP WANTED

The DAILY WORKER office, 33 First Street, needs volunteers to help in circularization work. All comrades who have time are urged to report any time during the day.

Help the Plumbers' Helpers Win Their Strike

GRAND PICNIC

SUNDAY, JULY 10th, 1927, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
At PLEASANT BAY PARK
UNIONPORT, BRONX, N. Y.

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

Auspices: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS' HELPERS. Proceeds for the Striking and Locked-out Plumbers' Helpers.

TICKETS, THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. For sale at Jimmie Higgins Book Shop, 106 University Place.

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.

Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN SURGEON DENTIST

1215 Bronx River Ave., Bronx

I wish to announce to all my former patients, friends, and new residents of the Bronx Gardens, that beginning Saturday, June 11th, 1927, I am opening a modern dental office and will devote my entire time, namely: every day of the week, to the practice of dentistry in all its branches.

Hoping to be favored with your patronage and assuring you of my best services, I beg to remain
Yours very respectfully,

In practice since 1919.
Office Hours: 10 A. M. to 8 P. M.
And by appointment.

Dr. JOSEPH LEVIN
1215 Bronx River Avenue
Cor. Westchester Avenue
Opp. Municipal Gas Station.

DIRECTIONS—Lexington Ave. Subway, change at 125th St. for local Pelham Bay, stop at Elder Ave. Sta., walk 4 blocks back—7th Ave. stop at Simpson Sta., take Westchester Ave. car to Bronx River Ave., 7 blocks.—Westchester Ave. car, or 107th St. car will bring you there.

UPTON SINCLAIR TO READ BIBLE TO BOSTON FOLK

Passages Which Bar Oil Are All in "Holy" Writ

BOSTON, June 9.—Upton Sinclair and John Gritz, bookstore clerk and defendant, appeared in municipal court today in defense of Sinclair's latest novel, "Oil," which has been banned here.

The case against Gritz, charged with selling a copy of "Oil," was continued until tomorrow by Judge William H. Sullivan. In the meantime, Judge Sullivan said he would read the book.

Sinclair will read extracts from the Bible on Boston Common Sunday afternoon, he declared today. The extracts referred to are the alleged obscene matter contained in "Oil," on the grounds of which the book was suppressed.

The novel "Oil" is of course not obscene in any way, not nearly as much as the Bible, from which Sinclair made a very cautious selection of passages. The reason for its difficulties is that it gives a very vivid picture of the graft, bribery and general corruption in capitalist politics, industry and society in Southern California, not even respecting some of the secrets of the "Ohio Gang" and their oil deals.

Investigator Warns of Fire Hazard to the Workers of N. Y. City

"The people of New York City take a horrible chance with their lives in most of the apartment and tenement houses."

So declared Lawrence Vellier, secretary of the National Housing Association, in the course of an attack yesterday on the present lax enforcement of the tenement house laws before the hearing in City Hall of the temporary commission, appointed to suggest improvements in the statute.

Danger Increasing. Vellier charged that the building department inspectors work only with the idea of maintaining the best interests of the contractors, and "are not interested in protecting the lives of the city."

He declared that zoning laws had accomplished some good, but they were a compromise and that with steadily increasing number of stories, the fire hazard increases.

Professional Patriots

(Continued from Yesterday).

Professional patriotic organizations in the United States thrive on all forms of social hysteria. The easiest way of getting conservative leaders of financial thought to part with substantial checks is to impress them with the fact that even liberals are dangerous to 100% Americanism.

An amusing aspect of this program is found in the fact that the American Legion, National Security League and similar bodies have succeeded in getting "The Nation" and the "New Republic" removed from the libraries of many local and university libraries.

It speaks for itself. Here are typical samples: In a letter to employers in a campaign "for capacity production" the American Defense Society says: "We believe that Bolshevism will vanish when every worker produces useful goods to the greatest extent of his ability, and that 100 per cent Americanism in labor forces will be a result."

"To this end we are offering to employers throughout the country a series of pamphlets such as those enclosed in this letter, for use in the pay envelopes of employees. They are intended to impress upon the worker the need of his or her cooperation with the employer in order to bring about a reduction of living costs and a season of prosperity."

Again in one of its leaflets: "What the American Defense Society is doing for Americanism. To that end it has published such pamphlets as the 'Lying Lure of Bolshevism.' It has corresponded with the mayors of cities, warning them of the plans of the I.W.W. and other radicals, and it is undertaking to counteract the terrible effects of organized disorder by organized citizenship. . . . 'The best tribute to the effectiveness of its activities is the constant, bitter fight being waged against it by radicals and subversive organizations.'"

For the sake of the record, it should be noted that no campaign against the Society has been carried on at any time by opposing organizations. The reference is probably to the libel suits brought against the Society's representative, Mr. R. M. Whitney, author of the "Reds in America," for his baseless charges against various citizens. The temper of that publication can be gathered from these quotations from a pamphlet bearing the same name published by the Society for more general use.

"The most colossal conspiracy against the United States in its history was unearthed at Bridgman, Mich., August 22, 1922, when the secret convention of the Communist Party of America was raided by the Michigan Constabulary, aided by county and federal officials."

"Their programs, which are now known, show that their plans for inciting the negroes, the farmers, the government clerks, bank clerks, workmen in industry, members of congress, to violence against the constituted authorities, have been drawn with almost uncanny appreciation of the psychology of each group."

"There is no limit to the activities of the Communist Party of America, to the ramifications of its influence, or to the patience with which they work out their theories into accomplished facts. They have not failed in a single step of their program thus far looking toward the overthrow by violence of the government of the United States."

"The attempt at armed insurrection may not come for five years, perhaps not for ten, but it will certainly be made in fifteen or twenty years, if the Communists are permitted to continue as they have been, with secret conspiracies and 'open' organizations to function at the direction of the illegal body; and when that time comes the prostration of business, the paralysis of all industry with its attendant suffering, will be a catastrophe such as this country has never known."

"One high Communist official, angered by certain action of a United States senator, threatened to 'report him to Moscow' unless he did as he was told. At the same time this Communist official declared that 'some senators and a number of congressmen are working for us, in direct communication with me and with Moscow.'"

"With all the facts known—the question naturally arises, Why doesn't the government do something about it? The answer is simple; the laws of the United States protect the radical who aims at its destruction."

"The writer is not an alarmist. He does not believe the Communists can ever overthrow the government of the United States even with Russia's Red Army of a million men. But that the Communists will attempt this very thing unless they are stopped now is as certain as that night will follow day. The people of the United States are now financing the Soviet regime in Russia, to a large degree, chiefly through subscriptions to 'drives' for funds for famine relief to be handled by Russians."

"These are not idle words. The plans and programs of the Communists contain the proofs. They are worth the study of all loyal Americans, for by suggestion and innuendo they are designed to bring about the moral annexation of the United States to Russia and later the actual, physical subordination of this country to Moscow."

"The coal and railroad strikes of 1922 were a striking example of what they do. . . . Their creed is to make capital out of strikes, riots and every other form of popular unrest. . . . The Communists attend church meetings for the purpose of presenting arguments to weaken the faith of members of the church. They preach free love, the nationalization of women and children, and openly proclaim that the breaking up of home ties is an advance of civilization."

Mr. Whitney's characterizations of liberal movements for a discussion of present-day issues among college students are well revealed in his Defense Society pamphlet on the "Youth Movement in America." Discussing the National Student Forum, a clearing-house of information which takes no position on public issues, he says:

"It is the purpose of the National Student Forum, and the other organizations which it supports by its sympathy, to undermine and sink, or overthrow, the Government of the United States, and to set up in this country a soviet form of government, such as Russia now boasts."

Whitney then describes Upton Sinclair as "contributing editor of the Liberator, Communist monthly, founder of the I. W. W. and the American Civil Liberties Union!" Commenting on the Student Forum's account of the fair-minded presentation of both sides of public issues before the Harvard Liberal Club, Whitney says:

"Mr. Sinclair says the radicals were properly balanced by a group of respectable people including Admiral Sims, Hamilton Holt, President Eliot and a nephew of Lord Bryce."

"Let's take a look at the 'respectable' people who balanced the radicals. Admiral Sims, the first 'respectable' mentioned by Upton Sinclair, stated September 10th that he had never spoken for the National Student Forum. "Hamilton Holt, the second 'respectable' on the list, is an Internationalist and a Pacifist. Considering his affiliations, one would hardly think of Dr. Holt as doing anything to counteract radicalism."

"And finally President (Emeritus) Eliot of Harvard was born in 1834. Age has privileges no one can question."

(To be continued)

A. J. COOK, BRITISH MINERS' LEADER



Right is A. J. Cook, fighting leader of the British Miners' Federation, one of the few leaders of the British trade union movement, who can say that he had no part in the defeating of the workers thru the calling off of the general strike. His fears that the betrayal of the general strike by MacDonald, Thomas & Co. would be followed by a capitalist offensive against the standard of living, have already been justified.

A FACTORY NUCLEUS EDUCATIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE RUSSIAN PARTY

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE. (Moscow Correspondent)

THE Lenin enrollment, which followed the death of the great leader of the world proletariat, resulted in an influx into the Russian Party of a vast number of workers who, while rich in revolutionary tradition and personal experience, were nevertheless of a low theoretical level for the membership requirements of the Bolshevik Party. During the first 2 months 200,000 new members were added, during 1924 the total was over 400,000. The new members constituted 40 per cent of the total membership. The party which prior to October, 1917, had numbered 80,000 had now grown to a million. To digest this great influx many adjustments were necessary, and nowhere was the extension of the apparatus so necessary as in the system of inner-party education. This structure is in no sense rigid, its experiences are constantly discussed and criticized, and its forms are adapted accordingly. The following is an outline of the structure as developed after two years of experience.

Training In Party Work.

Every candidate of the party must attend a course called "Political Grammar, Grade I," which meets once a week for a term of four months, and gives the basic indispensable knowledge of party principles and activity. The program covers five points: 1. CPSU and the tasks of party members. 2. The party and its leadership of the toiling masses. 3. The road of socialist construction in the U. S. S. R. 4. Bolshevism (Leninism) and the opposition. 5. C. P. S. U. and the comintern. The classroom method is that of conversation based upon the reading of very simple text pamphlets, and current questions of party interest. Representatives of the District Agit-Prop Department attend occasionally and appraise the work of teacher and pupils. The standing of a candidate in the circle has bearing upon his admission to party membership and his advancement in the ranks of the "Aktiv."

Above this primary course all party nucleus education is voluntary. "Politgrammar, Grade II" is open to graduates of Grade I and to all who have sufficient knowledge to keep up. It also meets once a week, but for 8 months, and covers the following ground: 1. Soviet and bourgeois state structure. 2. Soviet and capitalist economic structure. 3. The road of the proletarian dictatorship. 4. The NEP and the party during the NEP period. 5. CPSU and comintern. Parallel with each of these courses is a system of self-education covering the same ground for those comrades who cannot attend the regular circles. An extensive literature and special information centers are at the disposal of comrades working on these courses. Outside of the big towns it is possible to carry on this self-education work by correspondence. The YCL has two courses corresponding to the above for its members and candidates. These courses, in both party and league, constitute an adequate political preparation for activists on a nucleus scale.

General Schooling Also.

For party members who wish to improve their general education in addition to their political knowledge there is also the "Party Night School," meeting twice a week for an eight months' course. The subjects of Grade I include: (1) Party History, (2) Political Economy, (3) Arithmetic. For Grade II, which lasts nine months, the subjects include: Political Economy, Economic Geography, History of the Class Struggle, Soviet and Party Constitutions, Russian language, physical geography, arithmetic.

Strictly party education on a higher stage is furnished by the Marxist-Leninist courses (I and II), meeting once a week for 9 months' courses, and taking up political economy, history of the class struggle, Leninism and historical materialism. The method used comprises individual work under the direction of a trained class leader.

In addition to these political education circles for party members and

candidates there are general elementary circles for workingwomen, for current affairs, for anti-religious activity, and for combating illiteracy. Some of these are in direct connection with the local trade union committee. There is also a circle of worker correspondents and wall-paper collaborators, and one of party agitators. In connection with the nucleus Agitprop there is generally a "Consultation Point" at which questions concerning any of these courses can be raised.

Courses Confined To Industry.

The guiding principles in this work of the lower educational units are: 1. Attendance is voluntary (except for Politgrammar I or equivalent which is compulsory for candidates), open to party members and qualified non-party members. 2. The students must be on approximately the same level of political development. 3. The study circle should be made up of workers from one enterprise, or at least from one line of industry, so that the work of the circle can be closely tied up with their activity in the factory as workers and party members; hence it is not advisable for several nuclei to combine their study circles. The material must always have direct bearing in the factory in which the circle is held, every "fact" taught must be concrete and subject to verification. The teachers are called "propagandists" and as far as possible they are developed out of the workers in the factory. Each class, headed by a qualified "propagandist," also has one or more of the best members designated as "assistant propagandists." More work is expected from them than from the other students, they are called upon to attend the seminar or collective groups of propagandists where methods and experiences of various study classes are put under discussion, and finally, when they are sufficiently trained, they are given lower classes of their own. One of those "Assistant Propagandists" generally serves as secretary of the class to help develop a sense of responsibility, and this post enrolls a number among the party "activists." All the propagandist work in the nucleus circles is unpaid.

Next in line above the nucleus classes are the Section Schools. These are of two kinds: a) the school for activists and b) the Rayon Soviet-Party School. The first is a night school which meets twice a week for a term of nine months, open to all active nucleus minor functionaries possessing adequate political knowledge, and preparing them for such nucleus positions as secretary, agitprop organizer, women's organizer, anti-religious organizer, etc. The program includes general Marxist-Leninist subjects plus practical detailed courses on special fields of organization activity; the method embraces personal study of the very adequate available printed materials with concluding conferences on each subject. The "Rayon Soviet-Party-Skhol" is a full-time school, and trains professional revolutionaries in both theoretical subjects and practical work. The first year includes political economy, history of the class struggle, history of the CPSU, and Party structure. The second year carries the same subjects further and adds Soviet structure and historical materialism. During their whole course the students continue to perform political work in factories, and during their Summer vacation they are sent to various industrial centers for "paractical work," the first year as ordinary laborers at the bench, the second as political assistants in Party, trade union and soviet work while they carry on investigations for written reports on their return.

Above this are the Communist Universities—Sverdlov, Zinoviev, etc., Academy for Communist Education, Institute for Red Professors, colleges for revolutionary minorities, etc. These will be described in detail another time. The proper functioning of lower Party educational units is of great importance for the American Party now and, allowing for widely differing conditions, the experience of our Russian brother-Party surely contains many lessons of value to our Agit-Prop work.

After Nanking

(Continued from yesterday)

We must add that this communication was written 30 hours before the Nanking bombardment, and that the editor made a short but very eloquent comment:

"A statement published on the preceding page gives the number of warships now assembled at Shanghai and elsewhere in China."

We can reply to the "Times" that we have found that information, and that it has fully explained to us the Nanking tragedy.

It stands to reason that the preparation of the Nanking bombardment was begun long before the Shanghai victory. When the House of Commons congratulated the government on sending troops to China, it also sanctioned the dastardly deeds the troops were to perform on the Yangtze River. On that day—that was March 16th of this year—the Labor Party also sanctioned those deeds. As "Workers' Life" has correctly pointed out "the MacDonalds and the Clynes share with the Tories responsibility for the deaths of British and Chinese workers at Shanghai this week." The Communists in Great Britain realized that a storm was coming, that "the war danger is now more serious than it has ever been before." And the Labor Party intensified this danger by giving the hangmen of the Chinese people a free hand.

March 16th is an important historical date in the preparation of the great war against the Chinese Revolution. Undoubtedly, however, the Shanghai victory was the decisive event which provoked the Nanking bombardment. After the Shanghai victory, Baldwin, in replying to a question raised by Beckett, said that the government is maintaining contact with the Nationalist Government of China. There is no doubt that the British imperialists took fully into consideration not only the strategical, but also the social and political significance of the Shanghai victory. Prior to the Shanghai victory, not only MacDonald (who declared that Miles Lampson and O'Malley were excellent diplomats) but also the ruling circles of Great Britain cherished great hopes that their agents would dissolve the Kuomintang. They anticipated that the right wing of that Party would be strengthened and that a compromise would be made between the right elements in the Kuomintang and the Northern militarists, who are the agents of international imperialism.

The Shanghai victory dealt these hopes a severe blow. The British imperialists understand perfectly well the political significance of the victories of the national revolutionary movement. They have also understood and taken into account the fact that the Shanghai victory, which came as a result of the united action of the insurgent Shanghai proletariat and the approaching Canton armies, greatly changes the social and political nature of the Chinese revolutionary movement. All correspondents of the British press, without exception, in describing the Shanghai events, emphasize the role and significance of the Shanghai victory from the point of view of the growing influence of the Communists and the strengthening of the left wing in the Kuomintang.

The decisions of the Kuomintang conference, prior to the Shanghai victory, caused uneasiness in the imperialist camps. But the imperialists are practical people. They are not accustomed to believe in words and resolutions. They held that if events prove favorable to their side, then Chiang Kai-shek will soon withdraw his declarations about submission to the Kuomintang and turn towards the imperialists.

Shanghai strengthened those social elements which make compromise impossible and launched the Chinese revolutionary movement on a new path. For this reason we must now regard the destruction of Nanking not merely as a strategic move to assist the Shantung group, but also as a retaliation for the Shanghai victory.

So far we have been speaking only of Great Britain. But we do not overlook the fact that the military leadership of the Nanking bombardment was in the hands of the Americans. Anglo-American collaboration in the struggle against the Chinese revolution is a new factor deserving the most earnest attention.

Prior to the Shanghai victory the American press adopted an attitude of expectancy. Quite serious and influential papers even allowed themselves the luxury of describing the national revolutionary movement sympathetically, and from time to time they even censured the Northern militarists for their terrorist acts. The position of the American papers was absolutely clear. American capitalism was mostly interested in the defeat of Great Britain. It cherished the hope that as a result of the defeat of British imperialism, America would easily be able to take the place of Great Britain and penetrate China through the "Open Door" policy, which would do away with the spheres of influence that the various states had secured before America had become a powerful imperialist state.

The American position in relation to the Chinese struggle resembled very much her position in the world war prior to 1917. At the beginning of the war America stood aside, warming herself at the fire of the world war and transforming the blood of the European workers and peasants into shining gold which was systematically and gradually slipped over to America. America entered the war at the twelfth hour in order to strengthen her positions and establish her world domination. American capitalism intended to adopt the same tactics in regard to China. It hoped that with the aid of honeyed words it would be able gradually to penetrate the economic life of China and quietly capture one position after another, as Great Britain was losing them owing to the development of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

But Shanghai caused a serious change in the attitude of the ruling class of America to the Chinese Revolution. They saw in the Shanghai victory a powerful challenge, not only to British imperialism, but to imperialism in general. The Shanghai victory revealed the possibility of creating a really united and free China, going its own way and not adopting the path of capitalism. The red spectre of Shanghai helped the British to win America over to their side in their struggle against the Chinese Revolution.

But even now we cannot yet speak of complete unanimity among the ruling class of America in their attitude to the Nanking bombardment, and to the problems connected with the uninterrupted development of the Chinese revolutionary movement. Since the Nanking events, the American press represents a multi-colored mosaic picture, although voices are being raised with greater frequency and with ever greater force against the Chinese masses in general and the Chinese revolutionaries in particular.

(To be continued.)

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

BOOKS

THE JUNE "NEW MASSES."

The "NEW MASSES" for June is alive.

The leading article "Czardom or Democracy in the Trade Unions," by Eugene Lyons is a clear and galloping account of the struggle in the New York needle trades which is still on with as much intensity as ever. Lyons' contribution is an excellent antidote to the craftily insidious collection of half-truths gathered together by Benjamin Stolberg for the benefit of the liberal readers of "The Nation."

The "New Masses" has developed a feature of the highest value. "The Class War Is On," by Mary Reed is a terse, accurate and stirring report of the progress of the white terror, official and otherwise, throughout the world.

There is an article, "Sweetness and Light," by Scott Nearing, which summarizes neatly and conclusively the latest imperialistic adventures of the U. S. State Department. Under the category of "sweetness" Nearing quotes some of the more rollicking statements culled from the speeches of our president. Under the head of "light" are found the sober dollar signs, listing the amount of American investments abroad.

"What is imperialism? Finding a chance, outside of your own country, to exploit resources or labor, and then holding a gun while your nationalists get away with the swag. Judged on that basis, the United States is the leading empire of the world at the present moment."

Joseph Freeman, just back after a year in Soviet Russia, contributes some interesting sketches, "Traveling Hard" and "The Student."

"People in Russia are free with their biographies. . . . 'I've been in Baku only a year. When I've finished chemistry I'm going in for engineering. Student life. . . is not at all bad. We get free books, reduced rates for food. . . It's all new here. When you get into Russia proper you will see even more progress. Talk to the people in the streets here; you will see they are all in favor of the Soviet government. . . All we need now is technique, machinery.'"

The present issue contains a large number of good book reviews. Robert Dunn's discussion of "Professional Patriots" which THE DAILY WORKER is now printing serially is full of pep and adds some pregnant information that the authors of the book failed to spot in the course of their researchings.

There is a review of W. E. Woodward's "George Washington" by Max Eastman; Mme. Kollantai's "Red Love" by Genevieve Taggard, and some interesting and erudite book-notes by James Fuchs.

Floyd Dell's review of "Springboard" by Robert Wolf is petty and malicious.

There are some interesting short stories, notably "I Cannot Take A Letter," by Eugene Levine, a German Communist who was murdered by the German fascists during the revolution of 1923.

I liked Kenneth Fearing's poem, "Afternoon of Colonel Brady." His other contribution "Kind of Pious and Proud," really belongs in the "New Yorker" or "Life."

The cartoons are as brilliant and impertinent as ever. The cartoon particularly, by Gropper, is a knockout. It represents a U. S. marine in an especially pugnacious mood announcing: "NO YELLOW CHINESE RED CAN BULLY ME!" There are some excellent drawings by Jan Matulka, Hugo Gellert, George Grosz, the German cartoonist, William Siegel, and Otto Sogolow.

—SENDER GARLIN.

ARTISTIC EXPLOITATION.

NIGGER HEAVEN, by Carl Van Vechten. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

I wonder whether the word "artistic" does necessarily have to suggest bad logic. It certainly does in this case, and not only that it also implies poor analysis of human nature, specially Negro nature. It does not take much effort on our part to prove these points. There are quite a few characteristics that Carl Van Vechten, attributes to the Negro race as being distinctly Negro traits that are not so.

To state examples:

Mr. Van Vechten puts these words into the mouth of one of the characters of the story: "Negroes never premeditate murder—they commit murder under a passion." Besides the fact that it is not characteristically Negro—that most murders committed by any people are one under the stress of passion—we face the direct contradiction that there are many cases of premeditated murder in the south (done by Negroes). Another example: One finds that Carl Van Vechten thinks that C. P. T. (colored people's time) is a Negro trait and is synonymous with the word "late." Being acquainted with many Jews, I know that they think that Jewish time is synonymous with "late." An observer, therefore, says, "If that is true, there must be a general reason that would account for that. We see that it is not seemingly only a Negro trait but also a Jewish one. What have those two races in common?"

Investigating the situation, one finds that they were both slaves, once upon a time. One knows that masters never were pleased with their slaves, that they always called the slaves lazy, told them that they were late, inefficient, etc. One also knows that slaves never had a word of their own, that they always tried to follow their masters. Knowing that then one knows that the masters really invented such "stuff" as C. P. T. That the slaves followed in repeating and handing down through the generations until it formed into a saying. And we, unfortunately, take for granted that it is so. We do not investigate to see whether this is characteristic of other people and by assimilation, arrive at the correct conclusion. As a matter of fact, C. P. T. is more a saying than a practiced custom. We find many other instances of such defective analysis.

If one does not know where the root of the evil is, he will not know how to get rid of it. And, as we saw, Mr. Van Vechten has not gotten the root of the thing, and, as a result, has the wrong solution to the abolition of race prejudice. One of the characters of the story believed that if the Negro would acquire wealth, he would eventually become independent and race prejudice would be eliminated. The fact is that the rich Negroes are hated yet more than the poor Negroes by the whites. Wealth is no solution to race prejudice. Social equality is, and social equality can only be acquired by the masses of workers, both black and white, fighting together their common enemy—capitalism.

As far as the "artistic" part is concerned Nigger Heaven is not a great work of art. There are but few characters that are clearly drawn. Mary, the heroine, seems to be an Egyptian mummy. The Creep may be a caricature, but he certainly is not a living character. Byron, the hero, is, however, well drawn. So well drawn, in fact, that I w cannot only see him but meet him. I know I could hear him say, "I want to be not a good Negro writer; I want to be as good as anyone." The other characters are so so. The cabaret scenes are worthy of mention. They are the most "artistic" descriptions in the book.

—WILLIAM PICKET

STOLBERG AND "THE NATION"

The current issue of "The Nation" (June 15) contains some correspondence in connection with the articles on the New York needle by Benjamin Stolberg, who was described by its naive editors in its recent issues as "one of the keenest students of the American movement."

In one letter Louis Hyman, manager of the joint board of the and dressmakers' union, gives the lie to Stolberg on several major points. accuses him of gross inaccuracies.

In another letter, Robert Dunn, Paxton Hibben, H. W. L. Dana, Heil, Black and Ann W. Craton, on the Committee on Democracy in the Trade Unions, point out that Stolberg has ignored the fundamental question of summary expulsion of members for opposition sentiment.

There is also an asinine letter from Rev. Norman Thomas in which he congratulates Stolberg on his "fairness." ". . . not only in the needle trades but in the labor movement at large. . . it is of the utmost importance that factional quarrels should give way to reconstruction of the movement and reassertion of its genuine ideals. . ."

The International Relations section contains much illuminating data in connection with the Tory raid on Arcos, Ltd., and the Soviet Trade Delegation.

—S. G.