

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

TRACTION HEADS IMPORT STRIKEBREAKERS

PRESIDENT Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit company will ignore Mayor Walker's invitation for a joint conference with the officials of the Amalgamated union representing the employees and the mayor representing the so-called public. Hedley speaks defiantly like a man who knows that he belongs to the ruling class that runs this little burg of ours. The labor leaders do not speak in similarly defiant tones. They are apologetic, tho' approximately 25,000 workers who run the subways, elevated and surface lines are behind them.

THO Hedley is just a citizen of the United States the same as any one of the thousands of employes on his lines, he is a member of the governing class and when he goes to the police commissioner for uniformed aid against a strike he will receive it. Tho he represents a class that is only a comparatively small minority of the population, his voice weighs heavily in government circles because his class has economic power and political power.

HUGH FRAYNE and other reactionary officials of the American Federation of Labor, fresh from a strikebreaking job against the Furriers' Union are posing in the capitalist press as friends of the transit workers. I would hate like the devil to depend on those fakery for assistance. They are the best friends the employers have. While Hedley is energetically making preparations to break the threatened strike those reactionary labor leaders are explaining their case to capitalist politicians and assuring them that they are not radical.

THE Amalgamated union has now a real opportunity to organize the transit workers in this city. The sentiment for organization among the men is strong. The whole labor movement is in sympathy with them. Last year a group of militants conducted a strike that taxed the strikebreaking ability of the traction barons to the utmost. With the aid of the municipal government and due to the failure of the reactionary labor leaders to support it the strike was broken. If a strike is now called the militants who are under constant fire from the reactionaries will be the backbone of the struggle.

WILLIAM GREEN and Matthew Woll are having their hands full trying to justify American imperialism in Central and South America at the Pan-American congress in Washington. Those two watchdogs of Wall Street, bristle like angry pups whenever the representatives of the oppressed peoples of Latin America criticize the brutal policy of American imperialism. We said when this congress opened that the function of the Pan-American Federation of Labor was to serve as labor auxiliary to the armies and navies of Wall Street in the Southern half of this hemisphere. So far the developments there, have amply proved this contention.

GREEN stands up and bellows in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, which aims to reserve the lion's share of the virgin wealth of the Latin-American countries for the predatory interests of Wall Street. Woll defends the so-called president of Cuba, the butcher responsible for the murder of hundreds of Cuban trade unionists. Even tho this monster was exposed by the American Federation of Labor as an executioner of labor, his greetings to the congress was accepted by Woll and Green. This puts the x-ray on the sincerity of those labor leaders.

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France and Germany Conclude Low Tariff Commercial Agreement

PARIS, July 24.—France and Germany have at last concluded a commercial agreement establishing lower tariff rates between the two countries. It is expected that a large increase in trade will follow the conclusion of the treaty.

Commercially, it is expected that the treaty will increase the exports of French wines and automobiles to Germany and will boost the export of German chemicals and machines to France.

Politically, the treaty indicates a closer alliance between the two countries, for which Briand has worked and which Poincare has balked. It may also put a crimp in the recent overtures by the French for British friendship.

FURRIER WORKERS CONTINUE THEIR PICKET STRUGGLE

20,000 Workers Attend Coney Island Concert

The eighth week of the strike of New York fur workers against the Associated Fur Manufacturers, Inc., begins today, with the workers standing firmly with the Joint Board in their determination to force recognition of the union and the officers which they want.

Membership meetings of the four locals, called for this Thursday evening at 8 o'clock will hear reports from Ben Gold and Isadore Shapiro on the peace conference with the A. F. of L. Committee where Gold and Shapiro represented the Joint Board. It is evident from the conversations of workers at Joint Board headquarters, that the action of the A. F. of L. Committee in rejecting the peace terms of the Joint Board is viewed as a further betrayal of the furriers' union. It undoubtedly indicates a de-

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GREEN EXPOSED BY VENEZUELAN LABOR DELEGATE

U. S. Masses Victims of Imperialism

WASHINGTON, July 24.—William Green's subservency to American imperialism received a stinging rebuke yesterday after the close of the sessions of the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor in the statement issued by the Venezuelan delegate, Ricardo Martinez. The Pan-American Federation is used by its leaders to forward the interests of American imperialism, just as the Pan-American union is an instrument for Wall Street propaganda. When Green stifled criticism of the government's rapacious policy in the Latin-American countries he avoided being assailed effectively as he would otherwise have been. But Martinez issued a statement that accused Green of concealing rather than exposing American imperialism. In reply to a charge that he had insulted the American people in his attack upon the application of the Monroe doctrine in Latin America, Martinez issued the following statement:

American Workers Victims. "I consider the American masses just as much victims of imperialism as the oppressed peoples all over the world.

"Far from disparaging the American people, I believe that we workers of Latin America have the most intimate interest in common with the workers of the United States, and that it is necessary to establish the closest possible relationship in order to fight shoulder to shoulder against the imperialist oligarchy of Wall Street and Washington that oppresses us.

"Unless the Pan-American Federation of Labor, or any other organization claiming to represent the interests of the workers, makes a determined fight against American imperialism on the whole line it will not justify its existence.

"It is because I believe Mr. Green has helped to conceal rather than expose American imperialism and to avoid a concerted fight on it that I spoke as I did. Every sincere Latin-American worker and every forward-looking worker in the United States will approve my stand."

STOP THE WAR ON SOVIET RUSSIA

All militant workers will protest against the attack on Soviet Russia by coming to the LARGE MASS-MEETING on WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 7 P. M., at BRYANT HALL, 6th Ave. and 42nd St. The main speakers will be Moissaye J. Olgin, J. Louis Engdahl and Joseph Freeman, the last two of whom have just returned from the Soviet Union. The subject will be "The Attack on Soviet Russia." All workers are invited and are urged to bring their friends.

Liberation of Vanzetti And Sacco to Be Demanded of N. Y. Workers Friday

The immediate liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti will be demanded by New York workers at a demonstration to be held this coming Friday, 5 p. m., at Union Square by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee. The demonstration will be held 13 days before the date set for their execution in the state of Massachusetts. Well known speakers of the labor movement will speak.

SACCO VANZETTI WEAKER AS FAST REACHES 7TH DAY

New York Workers to Protest Friday

BOSTON, July 24.—Sacco and Vanzetti are growing weaker on the end of the seventh day of their hunger strike to protest against the methods being used by Governor Fuller in investigating their case.

As the date of their execution comes nearer it becomes clear that the only way that their lives will be saved will be thru the mass protests of the world's workers.

It was announced at the state house that Governor Fuller will soon pay his second visit to the Charleston State Prison to talk with Sacco and Vanzetti.

Friday, the governor visited the two workers and when he left the prison it was rumored that the attitude taken by the chief executive of the state was not favorable for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

New York Workers Demonstrate Friday.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee is arranging a monster demonstration for Union Square this coming Friday, 2 p. m., where the workers of this city will be given an opportunity to demand immediate, un-

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T. U. E. L. CALLS FOR WORKERS TO PROTEST OCOTAL

Demand Marines Get Out of Nicaragua

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—The national committee of the Trade Union Educational League has issued the following statement in regard to the killing of Nicaraguans, many of them members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, by American marines at Ocotal, and other places.

The statement, which is addressed to workers and members of the organized labor movement, is headed, "Demand the Immediate Withdrawal of the American Military Forces from Nicaragua!" and "Demand the Punishment and Removal From Office of the American Officials Responsible for the Nicaraguan Slaughter," and continues:

Statement of T. U. E. L. Over three hundred citizens of Nicaragua were murdered in cold blood by the armed forces of American imperialism in Nicaragua. Among the victims of this latest brutal outrage of the United States invaders in Nicaragua are to be found large

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HANKOW YIELDS TO REACTION WITHOUT FIGHT

Talk While the Generals Stage Coup

MOSCOW, July 25.—Special correspondence in an article in Ivestia describing the Hankow coup de etat reports that this coup was effected gradually and was in the nature of a petty bourgeois democratic change without outward events, the revolutionary order yielded place to militarist order, the situation is still far from representing bourgeois "order."

The definite rupture was preceded by preparation in the press with the Kuomintang leaders criticizing Marxism in the styles of student's essays. Ku Meng-Yu, Wang Ching-Wei and Sun-Fo demonstrated their theory that Communist tendencies are destructive by quoting Dostoevsky and Bakunin, they blamed "bad labor-leaders" and swore to their own loyalty to the mass workers' and peasants' movement. This radical prattle and noise masked the reactionary coup, at meetings and demonstrations the demand was put forward for immediate action against Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor to the mass movement.

Troops Occupy City.

Under cover of this shameless masquerading the Generals silently and noiselessly pursued their deed. General Ho-Chen's troops spread throughout the city, occupied the premises of labor organizations. These troops had covered themselves with infamy by suppressing the peasant movement in Changsha. The workers also quietly left the stage without giving in to provocation. The trade unions daily become more depleted and the active workers disappeared underground.

While a semblance of the revolution (Continued on Page Two)

CAPPELLINI HITS AT "REDS" WHEN SACCO DISCUSSED

Will Not Call Meetings; Assails Miners Who Do

SCRANTON, Pa., July 24.—Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District 1 of the United Mine Workers, smarting under the criticisms that have begun to pour in against him for sabotaging the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, seized the district convention platform during discussion of the fate of the two condemned workers in Massachusetts, and launched into a roaring attack on those who called on him for action. He called them all indiscriminately "radicals" and turned aside from Sacco and Vanzetti for a private "Red Hunt."

He said the district federation was doing all it could for the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, and that he had no objection to the convention's calling on Governor Fuller to "grant fair and just treatment to both Sacco and Vanzetti."

Proud of Treason. But then he told in bitter tones of

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If You Are Opposed to a New World War You Must Defend The Daily Worker

Daily and hourly, the capitalists of the world are preparing for the new World War. All the forces of industry are being mobilized for the coming conflict. Every occasion is being utilized to stimulate preparedness propaganda. Huge armaments are the order of the day, with new and more terrible instruments of destruction constantly being devised.

Against whom is the new World War being prepared? Against whom are the engines of destruction being devised? They are being prepared now for the new conflict, not against a rival capitalist nation, but rather against the Soviet Union and the Chinese Revolution, against the advance guard of the world proletariat.

As part of the preparation for the coming World Class War, the capitalists of the United States are seeking to crush the trade unions and destroy the only voice of opposition, THE DAILY WORKER.

They must not succeed in their attempt to silence our daily organ. The charge of the Federal Grand Jury must be met by our comrades, everywhere with a rallying cry in defense of THE DAILY WORKER. The GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND CERTIFICATES must be circulated widely in every workers' organization and wherever workers congregate. The vanguard of the working class, the Communists and the left wing must win support for the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND and thus rally ever wider masses in the fight against the approaching war danger.

COMPANY BARNs LIKE ARMED BARRACKS AS STRIKE LOOMS TOMORROW MIDNIGHT; STREET CAR MEN TO FOLLOW SUBWAY WORKERS IN GENERAL TIE-UP

6,000 Workers Attend Daily Worker Carnival At Pleasant Bay Park

Over 6,000 workers attended the Daily Worker Carnival and Fair at Pleasant Bay Park yesterday. Among the many features were baseball games, the Freiheit Singing Society and many carnival features. The workers started pouring into the fair grounds early in the morning and at 12 p. m. some of them were still in the vicinity.

BRITISH TORY PRESS ASSAILS U. S. AT GENEVA

Churchill Gets a Chill Over Crisis

LONDON, July 24.—The British Tory press is completely mobilized in defense of the course of the delegates to the tri-partite naval conference that reached a deadlock at Geneva after just forty-five minutes in session on the first day. The game is to try to save the faces of the Tory gang by throwing the blame for the failure of the farce upon the United States.

It is recognized in London that the aftermath will be either a cheap, easily perforated compromise that even a child can detect, or an outbreak of recrimination between the United States and Britain. Hugh Gibson, the chief of the American delegation, has already severely publicly criticized the British chief, Bridgeman, and both groups are still berating each other privately in preparation for the open break; which will be the signal for the loosening of the campaign of propaganda between the two Anglo-Saxon nations, who are fighting each other for domination of the rest of the world.

Churchill Gets a Chill.

With the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman and his associates here, it was thought that the foreign secretary, Winston Churchill, would avail himself of the opportunity to address the house of commons tomorrow, but indications today are that he will not appear. The excuse is that he is ill, having suffered from a severe chill after the arrival of the Geneva delegates.

Tunney to Fight Dempsey in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—George L. "Tex" Rickard is expected here this week. He will go into a series of conferences immediately following his arrival. All of the minor details of the proposed heavyweight championship bout, involving Gene Tunney, the world's title-holder, and Jack Dempsey, the old champion, will be disposed of during these conferences.

Armed Thugs Guard Scabs At Company Barns And Terminals; Ready For War

Eight Thousand Cops Held Ready by Warren To Smash Huge Traction Walk-out

The traction kings are expecting a strike and they are preparing to meet it.

Hundreds of strikebreakers have been imported from all parts of the country and are being herded into the barns of the Interborough Rapid Transit at 145th street and Lenox avenue while at the doors of the barns and at the terminal parade armed company thugs.

If the men on the Interborough walk out tomorrow at midnight—and according to all indications they will—they will be joined by their fellow-workers on the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit, the Third Avenue Railway and the Brooklyn Transit Company.

The walkout of traction workers on subways, surface car lines and elevated lines in their fight for the recognition of their right to organize and for a decent living wage will bring about the most complete tie-up that New York City has ever seen.

Referring to the strike, James H. Coleman, general organizer for the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employes, said, "It will be a complete tie-up, motormen, guards, power house men, ticket agents and even porters, and on every line—subway, elevated and surface."

"There may be a strike call at any moment if company officials discharge workers for attending a union meeting," he declared. "We are organized. The men want it. But out of courtesy to the mayor, who is trying earnestly to make a settlement, there will be no answer before Tuesday night. Hedley's attitude, however, warrants action right now."

The dismissal of an employe for attending a union meeting, however, would warrant immediate action, union officials declared. Between 6,000 and 8,000 policemen will probably be martialled in Manhattan alone to aid the company thugs and strikebreakers in their war on the traction workers if a strike is declared, it has been stated.

The spirit with which the men are welcoming the organization drive is indicated by the fact that more than three hundred workers filed applications for membership in the union. The rapidity with which the men are joining the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Workers belies Hedley's statement that most of the men favor the company brotherhood. More than seventy-five per cent of the subway, elevated and surface lines employes will answer the strike call when it comes, according to J. H. Coleman.

Hylan's Statement.

Denouncing the attempt of the company officials to stamp out the organization drive, John F. Hylan, former mayor, said, "The company union is an offspring born under unnatural conditions. The president (of the brotherhood) is hand-picked by Hedley.

"Such a union," he said, "is conceived in iniquity and means a life-and-death struggle against honest unionism not alone in New York City but thruout the nation.

The attitude of the company officials is indicated by the reply of James L. Quackenbush, general manager of the I. R. T., to a statement on the importation of scabs and armed thugs. Asked if there were any scabs

in the I. R. T. yards he said, "I wouldn't be surprised if there were." "Given adequate police protection," he said, "this company will continue service on subway and elevated lines. Long Preparation.

The company has long been preparing for the strike which seems inevitable. Scabs are being rushed into the city by transit officials. Hard-boiled thugs who parade outside of the company barns with guns in their pockets indicate that company officials will not yield without a struggle.

Unless a strike call is not forced sooner by the attitude of the transit barons the strike call will be voted at a meeting of workers at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, tomorrow.

Militant traction workers when interviewed said they are determined that Frank Hedley's mass picketing move on Friday will not deter strike action at the next meeting. Hugh Frayne, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, arch-demonstrator of mass picketing, was most effectively mass picketed last Friday night at the Brooklyn meeting when the I. R. T. and B.-M. T. surrounded the hall with hundreds of spotters, "beakies" and prevented the several thousand workers, who came to attend the meeting, from entering.

Workers Expect Strike.

In spite of the fact that all approaches to the meeting hall were blocked by groups of company spotters and also in the fact of the fact that thousands of traction workers were fearful of running the gauntlet and thus risking discharge, the fact remains that the mass of rank and file subway workers will respond to a strike call when it is made. There is every indication that such a call will be issued on Tuesday night.

When the strike is called it is to be hoped that the strike leaders will benefit by the mass picketing lesson which Frank Hedley taught them on Friday. It requires a strong nerve to face a mass of pickets.

Hedley Won't Confer.

On Saturday the strike leaders conferred with Mayor Walker at his request. Although on Friday Walker said that if the traction presidents failed to show up in reply to his invitation "he would consider it an act of great discourtesy," they failed to do so.

The City Hall conference was fruitful of nothing at all and the confab postponed until Tuesday. This was to be expected in view of the fact that Walker would not dare to make any definite move without the explicit sanction of Tammany Hall—hence the delay.

That the traction workers are anxious to lock horns with the subway corporations was evidenced on Friday when Edward Lavin, the leader of last year's traction strike was wildly cheered when he was called upon to speak. He urged the men to or-

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RUSSIAN PARTY OPPOSITION IS "RUN AGROUND"

Bankrupt Politically and Organizationally

MOSCOW, July 24. — An article in Pravda headed "Opposition Run Aground" referring to prospects of further development of the party writes: The party is strong and united and there can be no question of a split. The party will remain as it is today. Only the stranded opposition prattlers whom the party will always be able to put in their right places can "threaten" party prospects, with a "split."

The party as a whole is taking as its starting point Lenin's theory of the possibility of building socialism in our country. It is overcoming contradictions between the working class and peasants. It is convinced of the full possibility of preserving "united and one" party. It repudiates "two parties" theory which eventually is useful only to enemies of the proletarian dictatorship.

Opposition Hits "Sand Bank." However, if "irreconcilable" supporters of "second party" will carry on an anti-party struggle they will meet proper Bolshevik repulses worthy of the party of the proletarian dictatorship which is leading first socialist state through the most difficult zig-zags and passes in the world's history. The opposition within our party has actually struck a sand bank ideologically and organizationally. Ideologically because all thru the opposition there is a clear indication of a severance with Leninism which our party will never barter for Trotskyism or any thing else. Organizationally because apart from limited circle of avowed oppositionists, apart from microsopical "Cadre of Cadres" nobody stand behind opposition in the party. This unenviable situation must be thought out by opposition and conclusions must be drawn from it a theory which leads to a sand bank must be repudiated. There must be no more sailing with this unreliable compass. While it has not yet to social democratic "pole."

TACOMA, Wash., July 24. — A meeting of 150 persons at Roslyn, Washington, passed a resolution demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

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SACCO-VANZETTI MASS MEETING IN UNION PARK, CHICAGO; JULY 30; PROMINENT SPEAKERS

CHICAGO, Ill., July 24.—A monster outdoor mass meeting is arranged to take place here on the afternoon of July 30 at 3 p. m. in Union Park, at Ogden Ave. and Washington St. to protest the intended murder of Sacco and Vanzetti in the electric chair. Among the speakers invited are Clarence Darrow, John Fitzpatrick, head of the Chicago Federation of Labor; John H. Walker, of the Illinois Federation of Labor; Dr. John Lapp, Rev. Norman Blair, and James Cannon, secretary of the International Labor Defense. The meeting is under the auspices of the Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago.

Sacco and Vanzetti Weaker; Fast 7 Days

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conditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As the July 7th demonstration at the same location was broken up as a result of the combined efforts of socialist party leaders and the police department, this Friday's gathering is of utmost importance. Leading members of the working-class movement of this city will speak.

Paris Meeting.
PARIS, July 24.—More than 10,000 workers gathered at a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration held here at the Criqua de Paris where the freedom of the two Italian workers was demanded.

Following the meeting the workers marched to Sante Prison where Marcel Cachin and J. Doriot, leaders of the Communist Party of France are being held.

Police Smash Meeting.
Shouts of "Down with the government" and "Liberate Cachin, Liberate Doriot," were the slogans of the workers. The police were called upon, who broke up the demonstration injuring many workers.

Arrest Argentinian Workers.

BUENOS AIRES, July 24. — The Sacco-Vanzetti case in America is being used as an excuse by the authorities here to raid and arrest radicals who they have been watching closely for a long time.

A bomb, which it is believed was planted by government agents was found unexploded in front of the Ford automobile agency. Immediately the police got into action and took many radical workers into custody. Guards have also been placed around the United States embassy and the American consulate.

Germany's Postal Rates Go Up; Dawes Payment Is Due; Money Needed

BERLIN, July 24.—On August 1 German postal rates will become the highest in Europe. The latest result of the Dawes plan pressure for more government revenue is bringing much opposition, but there seems no way to avoid it, if reparation payments and government expenses are both to continue. The Federal Council refused to sanction the increase, whereupon the Executive Council went ahead and ordered it anyway. A sort of republican sentiment is contained in the decision to put Ebert's face on one of the stamps. Letters will cost 4 cents, postcards 2 cents, and paper rates go up. Telegraph rates increase sixty per cent. It is expected to clear \$250,000,000 a year this way.

Allowed Whipping



Mayor C. A. McIntyre of San Toy, O., above, gave Ray Wiggins the choice of prison or a flogging.

Needle Trade Defense

Pearl Halpern made a collection at a party in the home of Brother Kissbach and realized \$26 which was forwarded to the Defense Committee.

Tailors Call Meeting.
A big mass meeting of all tailors has been called by the Tailors Defense Committee for the Cloakmakers and Furriers on Thursday, July 26th, 8 p. m. in the Stuyvesant Casino, 140 Second Avenue, New York City.

Ben Gold, Louis Hyman, J. Boruchowitz and S. Zimmerman will speak on the latest developments in the Cloakmakers and Furriers struggles. No tailor can afford to abstain from this meeting.

Workers Clubs Mass Meeting.

At meeting of the Action Committee of the Workers Club, it was decided to call a mass meeting of all club members of New York and Brooklyn. At this meeting the question of the present situation in the Needle Trades will be taken up and plans formulated how to further help in the struggle. The meeting will be held in the headquarters of the Down Town Workers Club, 35 Second Street, New York City, on Friday July 29th.

Electricians and Painters Wanted!
There is important work for electricians and painters in connection with the Coney Island Concert and those comrades who can spare a few hours during the day are asked to come into the Defense Office, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ROMANY MARIE PLAYS ROLE OF WEEPING QUEEN

Everything Rotten as Usual in Roumania

BUCHAREST, July 24. — Marie, queen of Roumania, chief figure in a series of debauches with soldiers at the front that would make a hootchie-kootchie dance green with envy, and who shared with the Britanos and Prince Stirbey, her partner in depraved excesses, responsibility for the frightful terror against the Bessarabian peasants and the workers of Roumania, is now playing a new role. Her latest publicity stunt is to do the garb of a "broken-hearted" queen, whose sole interest in life is the welfare of her country.

Pulls Publicity Stunt.
Calling in the sychophants of the press, who make their living crawling before the muck of European royalty and despotism, this old debauche, declared amidst artificial tears inspired, like movie actresses, with a plentiful supply of glycerine, that she had never sought nor would seek to become regent of Roumania. In spite of her professions she is the nominal figure-head, with the Britanos operating things behind the scenes.

The regency that was created to operate until the five-year-old "King Michael" is of age, comprises Queen Marie, and two very old and political imbecile men, Miron Christa, patriarch of the Greek orthodox church in Roumania and Chief Justice Buzdugan, both of them elevated to their present eminences by Jan Bvastian, and through whom he will dominate the situation until kicked out of power either by a palace rebellion led by former Premier Averescu that has as its object placing Cecil on the throne as his puppet or ousted by a workers' and peasants' revolution.

Everything here is as rotten as usual and while the old king lays dead the debauchery proceeds as usual and the masses suffer as they have long suffered—in chains and silence.

PARIS, July 24.—Apparently the former crown prince of Rumania, Carol, has a large following among the Rumanian colony here. As he was leaving church this morning where a memorial was held for his father, he was enthusiastically greeted by many of his countrymen.

Prince Cantouzene, Rumanian minister to France who accompanied Carol, was a silent observer of the incident which may have a far-reaching effect on the future of his country. On returning to his Neully Villa, Carol received a delegation of Rumanian political leaders said to be sympathetic with the ambitions of those who would restore his royal prerogatives. Carol said that no plan would be formulated until after the period of mourning, even in the event he decides to emerge from the retirement which began with his renunciation of his rights to succession eighteen months ago.

Elaine Lupescu, Carol's beautiful red-haired companion, kept in the background today, although when Ferdinand's death was announced first, she immediately started agitation to have the self-exiled prince recognized as the rightful king.

Hankow Yields Supinely To Reactionaries

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tionary center still remained its contents entirely disappeared.

Pawns of Generals.
The Kuomintang leaders hesitated to the end and feared a rupture but they were playthings in the hands of the generals. On the question of the expulsion of Communists the Kuomintang leaders were split, definite decisions were put off the practically they were already carried out in action. The Communist withdrawal from the government put an end to a state of painful uncertainty. The revolution severed the semi-decayed past in order to follow new ways in the heavy struggle against counter-revolution.

Hunger Strikers Released.

SHANGHAI, July 24.—The Soviet citizens arrested on board the Henli have been released on Chiang Kalshek's orders. The arrested citizens of the Soviet Union declared they were badly treated during the entire time of their imprisonment and were held in chains, therefore they declared a hunger strike which lasted for four days until their release. The Soviet Consul General lodged an emphatic protest declaring reports by the military authorities that the prisoners were well treated was absolutely false.

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Malaria Experts Study U. S. Southern Swamps



Professor N. H. Swellengrebel, top photo, and Colonel S. P. James, below, European experts in the study of malaria problems.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

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Mexican General in Presidential Race Is for Capitalism

MEXICO CITY, July 24. — The camp of reaction in Mexico is split by the appearance of General Francisco Serrano, as another "anti-re-electionist" candidate against General Obregon, but also rival to the reactionary General Arnulfo Gomez, already in the field.

General Serrano, under a cloak of "liberal" arguments, promises in his proclamation of his candidacy, issued today, he will turn over the oil rights to the United States because, "nationalization of the sub-oil, as stated in the constitution, should not apply to those rights held by foreigners before the constitution was adopted.

A Black-Shirt Liberal.
Now that the liberal bourgeois and right wing labor movement have the power of government in their hands, Serrano, representative of the old feudal and priestly forces, is in favor of "free press," and announces that separation of state and church should go so far that the state has only police powers in the state-owned church buildings. Since his own party has tried armed counter-revolution and has had numerous members exiled for that offense, Serrano is in favor of recalling all political exiles. Serrano's subservience to foreign capital is stated almost without subterfuge:

Strong For Capital.
"My attitude toward Mexican and foreign capital," he says, "will be one of sincere protection and cordial welcome.

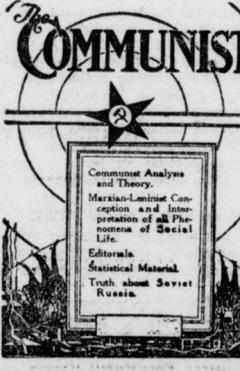
To believe that with our own resources we can reconstruct the damages of past revolutions is plain lunacy, as without the power of capital we condemn our country to depopulation, misery, ignorance, continual revolutions and crime, waving the hated banner of false nationalism.

"Nature made us neighbors, with what is now the greatest country in the world, the United States. What has been called the fatality of geography should not be turned to our injury, but should be utilized for ties of friendship and strengthened bonds of frank and sincere amity."

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Textile Paper Boasts Hundred Percent More Exploiting In Decade

"Wages are too high in any individual textile mill," says the American Wool & Cotton Reporter, employer trade paper, "unless that mill—on the basis of full time—is today operating its equipment with a little more than 50 per cent the same number of operatives that it had on the payroll ten years ago."

The editor goes on to tell of worsted mills that run 12 looms to a weaver instead of 3 as formerly, and cotton mills running 66 looms instead of 18.

What he does not tell is how this speeding has developed an unemployment situation that hangs like a black cloud over the textile workers.

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International Co-Operative Day in the Soviet Union

By SHIRLEY REEVE.
ON International Co-operative Day I happened to be in a military camp about 35 miles from Moscow. Here as well as in all parts of the Soviet Union, judging from the reports in the newspapers, this holiday was celebrated with the greatest of enthusiasm.

And not only with enthusiasm, but with their famous talent for putting theory to practice, the Soviet Russians make use of this day to increase the strength and membership of the cooperatives. Our meeting wound up with the organization of a camp co-operative. Two Red soldiers (this was a rather small camp) were elected to take charge. This committee will get in touch with the main Red Soldiers' Cooperative already existing in the vicinity and it is expected that within a few days the Red soldiers in this camp will be spending their pin money in their own co-operative "Lavka" (booth).

THIS, the main speaker at our meeting said, was the fifth celebration of International Co-operative Day in the Soviet Russia, and an opportune time for examining the progress of the cooperative movement in the Soviet Union and of that in the capitalist countries.

In Russia before the war, the membership of the cooperative for the year 1915 totalled two million and had a turnover of half a million gold roubles. In 1927 the membership of the consumers' cooperatives in the Soviet Union, which covers less territory than did old Russia, totals approximately 20 million members which together with their families number 100 million individuals. In the Moscow Gubernia (province) alone the turnover of the cooperative for the fiscal year 1925-26 was 700,000,000 roubles and five million four thousand roubles has so far been turned over in the fiscal half year of 1927-28.

Eloquent proof of Comrade Lenin's viewpoint that only under the dictatorship of the proletariat can the cooperatives really develop free and unhindered in the interests of all the toilers can be found in the fact that the increase in the cooperative turnover of the Soviet Union between the years 1923-25 was 244 per cent, while the increase of cooperative turnover in the capitalist countries ranged from 10 to 15 per cent.

In pointing out the dangers of a policy of neutrality on the part of the workers', peasants' or workers' and peasants' cooperatives, he brought the

actions of the leaders of the English cooperatives at the time of the English coal strike as an example of "neutrality" which served only to strengthen the capitalist class by taking a neutral position towards the strikers instead of aiding them materially in their struggle, as the cooperatives were so well fitted to do if they cared. Contrary to this position, he said the cooperatives have as their supreme task the feeding and clothing of all workers, peasants and soldiers in the Soviet Union should the preparation of the imperialist powers for a war against the Soviet Union materialize.

The peasants' cooperatives, by which the real growth and success of the cooperative movement can best be judged, because of the peasant's natural disinclination to social forms of organization show a tremendous growth in the last four years. From a membership of 2,297,000 in 1923 the village cooperatives have grown to the enormous number of 7,260,000 in 1927. If we take the average family to consist of four individuals, then the village cooperatives embrace over 29 millions persons. The consumption statistics of these peasant cooperatives, for 1926, over 27 million roubles, show an increase of more than eleven million roubles over the consumption of 1923 which was 16,105,000 roubles.

THE village cooperatives hits straight and hits hard at the Kulak. Not only has he no place or power in the cooperatives but he and his brother the Nepman are daily losing more and more of the little trade they are now permitted to do, as they cannot compete with the nationwide cooperatives. For instance the prices of all products of which there are a sufficient quantity to supply the demand, and these are generally natural products, are eleven per cent lower in the cooperative stores than in the private booths and stores. Industrial products on the other hand, the quantity of which is generally behind that of the demand because of the continuous growth of wages and income of the workers and peasants, are sold to the consumer by the cooperative enterprises at a price 30 per cent lower than that of the private storekeeper in the village.

In addition to this the members of cooperatives receive a yearly premium on their purchases from their respective branches as well as a proportionate percent of the profits. But since neither the profit nor the premium are paid out until a definite percentage of the profits is allotted to a fund for aid to the poor peasants in the

village, as well as for clubs and other cultural work, the cooperative becomes the very heart of the social life of the village.

OF late a campaign for lower prices has been started and a great number of cooperatives have already achieved a decrease of 10 per cent in their prices. As in all other campaigns carried on in the Soviet Union, it is the rank and file worker which is drawn into activity to insure its success: Revision commissions composed of members of the cooperatives are elected at cooperative membership meetings to survey the apparatus of the administration, the methods of buying and distribution, etc. These report to the membership and bring concrete suggestions for lowering the cost of production and distribution and thus the prices.

Thus while the workers and peasants cooperatives in capitalist countries must aid the workers and all toilers in their struggle against their imperialist exploiters, if they are to fulfil their real task, the cooperatives in the Soviet Union have as their task to draw in the millions of workers and peasants of the union into active participation in the building of Socialism in the First Workers' Republic.

MOSCOW, July 2. (By Mail.) — In reference to the International Day of the co-operation the centres of cooperative systems have summed up the results of their work during the ten years of the existence of Soviet power.

During these ten years the general turnover of the consumers' co-operation has grown from 500 million to 7,000 million roubles yearly, while the number of shareholders increased five times, actually reaching 12.5 millions.

Seven Million Homes. Agricultural co-operation counts 60,000 co-operative societies uniting 7 million peasant homes, which is almost one third of all the peasant population of the union. Two thirds of the co-operated rural population are united in mass agricultural societies. Out of the 27 thousand odd tractors operating in the USSR 80 per cent belongs to the agricultural co-operation.

The home industrial co-operation, which is the youngest branch of Soviet co-operation, actually units 20 per cent of all the handicraft workers, or about 600,000 persons. The general turnover of the home industrial co-operation is 650 million roubles, while the yearly production amounts to 2,500 million roubles.

War Protection. In pointing out the development of the Soviet co-operative movement, PRAVDA writes: "Should the USSR be directly faced by the danger of war the co-operative movement will be in a position to assure the regular circulation of goods within the country and help the Red Army on the front. In the contingency of war it will not by any means be necessary that the USSR revert to primitive methods of distribution which prevailed in the period of war communism. While fighting the enemy and, if necessary curtailing superfluous outlay, the USSR will carry on, on modern lines, the development of socialist forms of economy. Thereby the co-operative movement will render invaluable service to the country."

War Plans Continue in Eastern States

The largest peace time reserve training project is now taking place in New York State. Full preparations are under way for the next war.

Yesterday 399 men left their homes to join 250 reserve officers already in the field. Practical field training for more than 1,750 citizen officers during July, August and September is planned. Not only will every army post within the second corps area which includes New York state, New Jersey and Delaware, be utilized for this purpose, but large army training centers in other corps areas will accept contingents of local officers.

In addition to the 1,750 reserve officers, hundreds of volunteer officers will be trained in special, semi-official contingents called "contact camps."

Under the war department policy the reserve officers will remain in camp for 14 days, other groups replacing them at the end of that time.

Monster Picnic In Jersey. The United Clubs of New Jersey State arranged a monster picnic and carnival Sunday July 24th, 12 noon, which will take place in Linwood Grove Lake, between Matuchon and New Brunswick.

The Singing Society of Elizabeth, Mandolin Orchestra of Plainfield, a Band music and other entertainments have been arranged for this carnival. Admission is only 35 cents. The entire proceeds will go toward the Defense. Sam Lipitzin will be present. All workers in New Jersey State are urged to attend this affair.

PREMIER, NOT BOY KING, RULES IN ROUMANIA



Since the ending of the colorful and turbulent career of King Ferdinand of Roumania by death, it has become evident that the real ruling power of the land is not, of course, the five-year-old grandson of the King who succeeded to the throne as King Michael I, or any other member of the royal family, but Premier Ion Bratianu. Above are pictures of the chief actors in this unusual royal drama, which the world has been observing with intense interest. At the very top, the artist has sketched high spots of Ferdinand's reign. He was the lone Hohenzollern to stand with the Allies in the World War. In the center is Michael, boy king, whose mother is Princess Helen, eldest daughter of the late King Constantine of Greece. To his left, the last portrait of the late King Ferdinand before his last lingering fatal illness. To the right is Premier Bratianu. Below, left to right, are: Queen Marie, whom Americans know first-hand; Prince Carol, father of Michael, who renounced the throne to go his own way in Paris; Princess Ileana, and Prince Nicholas, aunt and uncle of the new monarch, the prince also being one of the three regents named to protect the interests of the throne.

Trade Union Education League Protests Murder

(Continued from Page One)

numbers of workers, members of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor, peasants and others who refuse to surrender their freedom and national independence, who insist upon resisting the regime of slavery foisted upon Nicaragua by the big capitalist of the United States

Challenge to American Workers. The lives of these three hundred Nicaraguan toilers and trade unionists, sacrificed by American capitalists to increase their profits, constitute a challenge to the solidarity, honesty and integrity of every workman and working woman in the United States. The blood of the Nicaraguan patriots and fighters for their national independence and freedom is crying out to the American workers and their labor movement for the most determined struggle against the American invasion of Nicaragua, against the brutal regime of American imperialism.

The Trade Union Educational League, speaking for the left wing and militant workers in the American labor movement, calls upon you to raise your voice in the most energetic condemnation of the killers and murderers of the Nicaraguan toilers and trade unionists. Every trade union in the country must adopt resolutions of protest against the invasion of Nicaragua demanding the immediate withdrawal of all American armed forces and the punishment of the United States officials guilty for the slaughter.

Support Nicaragua Labor. The demand of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor must be supported by the entire organized labor movement in the United States. Delegate De la Selva declared before the congress of the Pan-American Federation of Labor now held in Washington, D. C., that the laboring people of Nicaragua will not submit to imperialism, that they will rather die fighting the American marines than become slaves in their own country.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor, must condemn in no uncertain terms American imperialism in Nicaragua. It must give its fullest support to the demands of Nicaraguan Federation of Labor that the American imperialists withdraw from and keep their hands off Nicaragua. The half-hearted, insincere and evasive efforts of William Green on behalf of the Nicaraguan toilers must be substituted by energetic and honest struggle of the organized labor movement against American imperialism and its bloody agents in Nicaragua.

Pass resolutions of protest and condemnation of the killing of Nicaraguan toilers and trade unionists by the armed forces of American imperialism.

Stand by and support the demands of the Nicaraguan Federation of Labor. Demand the punishment and removal from office of the American officials guilty in the Nicaraguan slaughter.

Demand the immediate withdrawal of all American military forces from Nicaragua. —The National Committee of Trade Union Educational League.—W. Z. Foster, Secretary.

MORE NICARAGUANS IN SIGHT

Three hundred workers of Nicaragua have been shot down in cold blood by American aviators. This ruthless murder has created a profound stir in the ranks of the labor movement of the United States and Latin America. But the killing of several hundred natives at Ocotal, is not the last blood to flow in the rapacious march of American imperialism through Latin America.

Max Winkler, famous statistician, of Bertron, Griscam & Co., Inc. raises a beckoning finger to American bankers, and points to greater and more glowing profits, which can be extorted from the sweat and toil of the South American workers. He points to the fact that our investments in these countries have grown from about \$100,000,000 before the war to \$1,973,800,000 today, and that our commerce during that period has grown correspondingly from \$328,000,000 to over \$1,000,000,000 annually.

Mr. Winkler paints an inviting picture for the American imperialists

showing that as far as natural resources are concerned, Argentina has a per capita wealth of \$1,442, Uruguay is second with \$1,037, followed by Chile with \$832, Brazil with \$530, Peru with \$303, Bolivia with \$303 and Colombia with \$300.

Mr. Winkler is of the opinion that loans floated in these countries for revenue producing purposes should be welcomed by American bankers and investors because they are bound to result in materially furthering our foreign trade.

The future history of these countries will be replete with an ever-increasing record of American imperialist ruthlessness and cruelty, in its chase for profit. No less than 32 military "interventions" is the record to date, covering Cuba, Panama, Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Haiti, Mexico, Honduras, Costarica, and Colombia. More will follow as the American bankers eagerly seize upon Mr. Winkler's cue, until the workers of North and South America eventually join hands in a revolt against their common enemy.

THE WAR AT GENEVA

Another "war to end war" is being fought at Geneva, Switzerland, and it threatens to be just as successful of its objective as was the war of 1914-18,—and not more successful.

The fight at Geneva seems to be between two former allies—Great Britain and the United States. They are fighting to see who shall have the bigger navy,—as a necessary peace precaution. Britain wants 600,000 tons of sea-fighting machinery cruiser class. Ambassador Gibson and the other American delegates object. Whereupon Viscount Cecil, a Britisher, loses his temper and hurls a verbal broadside at the Americans in the words "perfect nonsense." And, of course, if Americans are to be accused of nonsense, they object to being accused of perfect nonsense, and Lord Cecil is asked by the American Ambassador to retract his charge,—or the "war to end war" will itself be ended.

The joke is: When this conference was called, everybody thought it was going to be a fight for advantage be-

tween Americans and Japanese,—between white and colored. But, bless your soul, the fight has come between English and American,—the two biggest "white" powers on the earth. They cannot agree,—exactly,—for both want the same thing—naval advantage. The Japanese must be vastly amused.

Our papers say that the action of the British is not very "cousinly" toward the Americans. The papers are wrong: the British action is more than cousinly,—it is brotherly; for that is what brothers do—fall out and fuss over the inheritance. The more there is to fuss about, the bigger the fuss.

A suggestion to Geneva: perhaps it would be much simpler and easier to decide that nobody should have any navies at all than it is to decide who shall have the biggest navy.

If the Admiralty lords and ambassadors do not hold their "tempers," somebody will need to step in and put an end to this "war to end war."

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)

TWO British princes and one prime minister are on their way to the dominion of Canada, to help keep the natives of our northern neighbor contentedly holding to Mother England's apron strings. The empire is going thru a hairy reaching crisis now, and needs the hearty co-operation of all her far flung colonies. Not only is she preparing for war with the Soviet Union but her bagmen and those of Wall Street are growling at each other. There is always something more than the craving for a hike behind the visits of British royalty.

MANUFACTURERS of airplane motors were not crazy for nothing over the trans-oceanic flights of Lindbergh, Chamberlin, Byrd and others. The Wright Whirlwind motor company has just pocketed a

nice juicy government contract that speaks to the tune of \$1,500,000. Those who held that those flights served to bring the peoples of the world closer together were correct in a sense. They will come together alright if the capitalists have their own way and instead of saying it with flowers, they will say it with bombs.

SPORTING fans are still discussing the ways and what nots of the great Dempsey-Sharkey battle. It seems to us that outside of those who bet on the marine the discussion is conducted with a gentlemanly regard for etiquette. Those sporting writers who work up so much indignation over rival pugars are in the business for what they can get out of it and unless they get the fans excited the gate receipts will not be enough to go around among managers, trainer and sports writers.

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The call for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker has been heralded with enthusiasm by the troops of the Daily Worker Army.

Section 2 and 3, New York, have ordered Ten Thousand copies of this issue of the Daily Worker for free distribution chiefly in the garment district.

This is the third New York group to carry on a distribution campaign.

Meanwhile the western forces are attacking the enemy with energy. The Chicago district has already brought in \$222.30 worth of subscriptions since July 1st, the opening of the drive for Five Thousand New Readers.

The San Francisco District has sent in \$188.80 worth of subs. Other districts are following the lead of our foremost battalions. Let us have every comrade on the job, working with energy and vigor toward our goal.

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The Expulsions in the Shoe Workers' Union

It is not necessary to be an official of an American Federation of Labor organization in order to play the role of a labor agent of the capitalist class. That role is being done in the approved manner by Daniel J. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, an "independent" union, which has its main office in Boston. Of course the orders are carried out by Fitzgerald's man Friday, John D. Nolan of Rochester, who has for the past two years been president of that organization. Fitzgerald is the real boss of the general council, a political machine within the union that has but one object in life—to maintain itself at the head of the union and to obtain just sufficient members to enable them to get salaries.

The shoe workers of Greater New York have been victimized by almost every conceivable variety of labor faker. Unions have been organized time and again, only to collapse. Even the bosses organized a union to prevent the organization of real unions and then the membership got control of it and used it against its creators. No group of workers have suffered more from a multiplicity of unions. Many workers in that industry are cynical and have despaired of ever achieving anything. But in spite of this condition the majority of the district council in the Shoe Workers' Protective Union carried on organization campaigns, fought against an aggregation of the lowest, most tricky and petty larceny gang of bosses that ever infested an industry, and at the same time had to fight against a general office that tried to put every obstacle in the way of real organization.

Faced with such obstacles the work of organization proceeded and the district council and its two principal locals, 53 and 54, although controlling but few shops out of the hundreds in the industry, prevented, by their very existence, the wholesale reduction of wages and worsening of conditions. It was a situation that required militancy and the workers were aggressive to such a degree that they criticized the inaction and sometimes open betrayal of the Fitzgerald-Nolan machine. A national election is approaching and Nolan is up for reelection.

Last year Fitzgerald had to resort to all sorts of political trickery in order to maintain power and even expelled from the organization his opponent, P. Pascal Cosgrove. This year the district council that Nolan and Fitzgerald thought would succumb to neglect on the part of the general office and the attack of the bosses is still in existence, so Nolan simply suspended the charter of the council and the two leading locals. It is a performance that would do credit to George L. Berry, Wm. Green, Matt Woll or any of the rest of the more prominent fakery.

It is to be hoped there are sufficient members left in the organization in Haverhill, St. Louis and other places where units of the organization exist, to kick the Fitzgerald machine out of office so that the shoe workers can carry on a fight against the greedy employers of that industry.

Government Reports Are Political Propaganda

A few years ago statistical reports from the various departments of the United States government were fairly accurate and enabled one to obtain a picture of the economic condition of the country. Today, however, with much more elaborate machinery for gathering facts, the reports are utterly unreliable because they are nothing other than mere propaganda for spreading illusions about prosperity. In order to maintain the fiction of Coolidge prosperity the department of commerce, under Herbert Hoover, has been turned into a headquarters for concealing facts about the economic conditions of the country.

If economic facts do not coincide with the political line of the Coolidge government, so much the worse for the facts.

The latest effort of the government to conceal facts under the fiction of lying figures emanates from the department of agriculture and dove-tails into the Coolidge policy of trying to convince the farmers that everything is all right with them in spite of the fact that most of them know that the price they can obtain for their products does not cover the cost of production. A recent ponderous document issued by the department of agriculture at Washington labors mightily to persuade us that there is real prosperity ahead for the farmers because the winter wheat crop is estimated to be 50,000,000 bushels below last year, and that the wheat production of Canada, Australia and the Argentine is also reduced.

But the fiction of the government fades before the light of the facts shed from the stock exchange. It isn't what the government says, but what the stock exchange does that counts and the Chicago market closed Saturday noon with a very material setback in wheat prices because of the large scale movement of freshly harvested winter wheat and indications that it would far exceed the crop of last year. The prices were sustained fairly high because it was thought the long dry spell would produce black-rust and destroy millions of bushels, but the rust did not materialize. When the farmer does not suffer from the blight of rust, he suffers from low prices. He has no chance, no matter what happens as long as Coolidge's pals, the bankers, the railroads, the flour trust and the rest of the gang get theirs.

A contributing factor in the decline is the information that the identical places throughout the world, that the department of agriculture claims have failures, in reality have bumper crops, creating a situation where, in the parlance of the stock exchange, "the buying demand will be too slow to absorb the selling."

The poor farmers will have to organize, not only in this country alone, but internationally, in order to overcome the anarchy in agricultural production. As part of the great producing class of the world, their only salvation is to ally themselves with the proletarians in the cities, instead of permitting themselves to be victimized by the scheming politicians.

In this country it is not the Coolidges or Lowdens that will aid the farmers, but the support of the drive to build up a class party that will be a political expression of the interests of the workers and the farmers.

The "Left" Social-Democracy in Action

By T. LOAF.

DURING a discussion before the recent convention of the German Social-Democratic Party in May the "left" wing in the German Social-Democracy, in its criticism of the present leadership of the Party laid particular stress upon the "correct," "Marxian" policy of the Austrian Social-Democracy that was able by its allegedly "non-opportunist" policy to get an unshakable grip upon the working class of Austria and to develop a mighty proletarian organization. The left opposition in the German Social-Democracy expected a strong support of its stand from the fraternal delegates of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party. This they did not get. The "fraternal delegates" of the Austrian Party behaved in the German city of Kiel (place of the convention) in the same manner as they had been invariably behaving in their own city of Vienna: they were applying the brakes against any sharper leftward turn in the movement of the proletarian masses.

To be sure, fraternal delegate Renner had something to say about the Austrian Social-Democracy; he thus served the delegates with the gist of the Austrian social-democratic philosophy:

"We muster now 43 per cent of all votes. We improved 7 per cent since 1919. Seven per cent more and we have a half. (laughter). But the last seven per cent are always the hardest (renewed laughter). . . . We have never put to a voter the innocent question: 'what is your stand on religion?' . . . Forward, towards capturing the state and forward, towards national unity of all Germans within the framework of the International!"

WE are presented here with the central idea of the agitation of Austrian social-democratic leaders: wait till we get the parliamentary majority, we shall obtain and wield power then. This slogan of a parliamentary majority transferring to the proletariat actual power in the state has struck deep roots in the working masses of Austria and has aided the Austrian social-democratic leaders in breaking off the sharp edges of the proletarian struggles in Austria.

THEN the Austrian social-democratic masses were ready to fight. They were ready to fight in the year 1919, when their spontaneous revolutionary outbreaks were suppressed in blood, and they have shown their revolutionary mood in these days of bloody struggle against the onward march of Fascism. They have entrenched themselves almost absolutely in the trade unions, embracing, with the exception of agricultural workers of whom but a small percentage are organized (less than 50,000 out of 500,000), practically the entire proletarian mass of the country and leaving but a small fraction of the workers either unorganized or in the yellow organizations (about 5 per cent, mostly Christian-Socialist). Although the membership of these social-democratic unions in the last years fell from over a million to something over 800,000, still the Austrian proletariat is the best organized in the whole capitalist world. Also, these unions have built out of their midst a powerful political organization, the Austrian Social-Democratic Party, that numbers little less than 500,000 members, of whom 200,000 are in Vienna. Of the 3,200,000 votes cast in the last (April 1927) elections, 1,500,000, or 43 per cent, were polled by the Social-Democratic Party; this party has in Parliament now 71 seats against 94 seats of the bourgeois bloc (mostly Christian-Socialist Party) and has developed a formidable party apparatus, busy with the municipal and other small, every-day welfare work of the Party and to a large extent always ready to "share" with the capitalist parties the "responsibilities" of government.

NEXT to the building up of trade unions, an extensive party organization, influential cooperatives, the Austrian Social-democratic masses were able to form a numerous proletarian guard, the so-called "Republikanischer Schutzbund" (about 100,000), which is to a considerably larger extent than the German "Reichsbanner" is social-democratic in its composition and proletarian in its character. It was formed out of the armed defence guards of the workers' councils (dissolved in 1923) as shock troops against the growing danger of Fascism, but unlike Germany it has not been confronted with such a radical and disciplined Communist defence organization as the "Frontkaempferbund" is. All these years it had never an occasion to face and by a "higher order" to suppress a revolutionary proletarian outbreak, and even now its role during the recent proletarian uprising is not altogether clear.

IT is a fact that the proletarian masses of Austria had been more used to radical action than the German workers and it is altogether clear that they have moved considerably to the left. It is also a fact that the leadership of the Austrian Social-Democratic Party had been and is on the face of it more "radical" than the leadership of the German Social-Democracy. It is well known that the Austrian Social-Democracy was the kernel of the Two-and-a-half International and is at present considered by all, the "model" of a social-democratic party. Although the

smallness of the Communist Party of Austria cannot be altogether ascribed to the tactics of the social-democracy, still it is a fact that they have been able to meet the influence of the Communists with more dexterity than their political brethren in other countries. What is the reason for it?

WE shall indicate it briefly. The Austrian social-democrats (the "Austro-Marxians" as they are often called because of the special trend or "school" that they have developed in the camp of Marxist ideology) had a peculiar line of development. Because of the feudal character of the old Hapsburg monarchy that had been for years denying to the workers elementary civic rights and had been basing itself upon the feudal privileges of a landed aristocracy, mitigated for the benefit of the growing large bourgeoisie, the social-democracy, as the representative of the proletarian masses, had not been able to "grow in" into the institutions of the capitalist state with the same rapidity as other parties of the Second International had been doing it before the war. Moreover, under the pressure of the disfranchised and much exploited masses, the social-democracy had to undertake mass actions that more often than not met with a sharp and bloody suppression on the part of the bureaucratic state. Shooting of workers was not rare in the realm of the Hapsburgs, but it was met by proletarian cadres that have become more accustomed to mass demonstrations and mass strikes. The fight of the workers in Czarist Russia and particularly the Russian revolution of 1905 had a deep effect upon the workers in the Austrian Monarchy. Thus the leadership of the Austrian social-democracy, although in its ideological and psychological make-up rather akin to the opportunist majority in the Second International, had to develop a tactical line of mass action that was keeping them more rooted in the proletarian masses. The largely poor existence of these masses had been likewise working against developing an atmosphere of petty-bourgeois-opportunist satisfaction.

ANOTHER no less important factor in shaping the character of the present Austrian social-democracy was the nature of the old Hapsburg monarchy, composed of so many nationalities with their movements for national liberation. Against the increasing danger of a "national unity" between the social-democratic labor leaders and the bourgeois nationalists within these nationalities (as in the Czech territory, in Western Galicia, etc.), the German part of the Austrian social democracy—which was the leading party—could set only one weapon the appeal to the international solidarity of the workers, coupled with a temporary solution of the problem of nationalities on the basis of national autonomy within the framework of the existing state. Incidentally this program of the Austrian Social-Democracy was the only one, by which the tottering Austrian state could be yet somehow kept and maybe knitted together. Its final downfall was due to the imperialist development of Europe.

THUS the necessity for more radical mass action and the necessity for "internationalism" were the two main factors that have shaped the character of the present Austrian Social-Democracy. As the Austrian social-democrats were not so strongly tied to the Austrian state, their social-patriotism was lacking the strong imperialist trend of a large part of German Social-Democracy; hence their vacillation and pronounced pacifism during the war. If we add yet that owing to the influence of the Catholic church, they had to institute for a time a "free-thinkerish" anti-religious movement, we get an approximate picture of these "leaders" of the Austrian masses.

TYPICAL centrists, their every political confession contains the unavoidable formulation of "on the one hand" and "on the other hand." On the one hand they are for a Soviet Republic, but on the other hand for bourgeois democracy; they are for workers' councils and against them, for the Soviet Union and against, for arming the workers and against, for the necessity of Two-and-a-half International as against the Second and at the same time for unity with it, finally for proletarian dictatorship, but—not now and not by force. Their political conduct after the fall of the Hapsburg state and the establishment of the top-heavy Austrian Republic was fully in line with their make-up. They choked the revolutionary movement in Austria and refused to join Soviet Hungary and Soviet Bavaria, throwing themselves instead upon the mercy of the Allies and later the League of Nations. The reason they put forward was that that Austria would be unable to keep itself and would be surely invaded by foreign troops.

BUT the result they have obtained is that Austria is choking economically inside the tariff walls put up by the neighbor states. She is under the constant control of the League of Nations and is constantly watched by the "Little Entente." True, the social-democrats have put out a program of political unity with Germany (so-called "Anschluss"), but imperialist France together with the "Little Entente" and surely also Poland are jealously watching against such a step; the only means to achieve this presents itself in going

for the bait of England in whose interest it might lie, particularly in view of the planned anti-Soviet campaign. But this would mean getting embroiled in a war, or exactly getting into a mess which they allegedly wanted to avoid by refusing to join the revolutionary wave of 1919, at a time when such action would surely strongly enhance the chances of an European revolution.

THEY went out for "democracy" and for getting the country "socialized" by "evolutionary methods." To obtain it they formed a coalition government with the fascist Christian-Socialist Party in which they stayed from the beginning of 1919 till the end of 1920. They left the coalition, practically pushed out by the growing Fascist reaction on the one hand (remember the Ford money!) and the discontent of the masses on the other. Since then the question of coalition has been disturbing the party; then although the discontented masses were able by outvoting the right wingers at the party conventions to prevent an open coalition, they have not been able to prevent the social-democratic parliamentarians in Parliament and other representative bodies. The masses had to see the great "socialization" program given up step by step and their own revolutionary achievements, foremost among them the workers' councils, pushed out of existence and finally dissolved, and the whole party going clearly to the right.

TRUE, the party was pushing forth its program of social legislation: child labor laws, 8-hour law, protection of home workers, unemployment funds and was thus able to keep its foothold in the masses. But the masses saw the effect of this annulled by growing unemployment (about 180,000 unemployed), by the mounting cost of living and by the anomalous condition of the whole economic life of the country, absolutely deprived of any possibility of existence and without a ray of hope to change it under the present conditions. True, the party has entrenched itself particularly in the municipality of Vienna and was developing there a grand program of housing as well as a program of workers' entertainments, sport, education etc., thus again offering the masses some reformist crumbs. But the masses had to see their tenement law trampled upon by the emboldened landlords and their treasured defence guard deprived, thanks to the weakness of their leaders, of any real chance of arming itself.

IN the meantime the fascist reaction was on the march. Events were developing in the neighboring Fascist Hungary that were not only strengthening the hand of Fascism in Austria but were foreshadowing a possible plunging of the country into a violent counter-revolutionary turmoil with the figure of a Hapsburg returning to his "happy Austria." The provocations of armed Fascist Government with its reactionary police troops, recruited from the most backward peasant communities, against the defenseless workers reached a culmination point. The masses were demanding retaliation for their murdered brothers. Capitalist justice was freeing the murderers and mocking the workers. The masses lost patience. They were looking for leadership. The small Communist Party could not organize the movement, but it was able to penetrate it, give it the necessary slogans and put itself unflinchingly in its lead. The masses moved.

THIS time the "model" Social Democracy could no more play with their usual phraseology, they had to face the rising masses, they had to act. And they acted so that their real role as the marauders of the revolutionary labor movement will no more be concealed to the Austrian working masses. They did everything not only to "bring order" into the mass movement, to retard its impetus, but in their political cretinism they decided to use this uprising of the masses to force their parliamentary schemes of a coalition government with the very butchers of the masses. This they were doing at a time when they themselves by their anti-revolutionary tactics were depriving the masses of every vestige of forceful pressure. In consequence they were slapped in the face by the emboldened fascist Seipel government.

THE Austrian Social-Democracy has now shown its counter-revolutionary face to the masses. It has clearly shown to the masses that it cannot exist as the party of revolutionary hope; it has no future. To be sure, thanks to the fear of "international complications," of a foreign invasion, and furthermore thanks to the particular character of the Austrian political life (practically a two-party system), the Austrian Social-Democracy will still be able to function as a "People's Party" and will try to resist a decline. The reported "heated debate" in the councils of the party about the immediate tactics proves that ordinarily patched-up differences between the "right" and the "left" elements in this centrist party will probably now become more apparent and will have to be actually fought out in the open.

BUT more important than this is the fact that the Communist Party of Austria has in this movement received its new baptism. Only a short

DRAMA

Tolstoi's "Power of Darkness" Opens at 55th St. Cinema

The Russian Cinema seems to be in the air and on the screen. With "Crime and Punishment" heavily attended, "Resurrection" in its Hollywood version showing throughout the country, "Ana Karenina" announced as Greta Garbo's next vehicle, the Slavic situation eventually climaxed by the 55th Street Cinema's presentation of the American premiere of Tolstoi's famous tragic interpretation of the Russian peasant's soul, "Power of Darkness" at the little film-house on 55th street.

"Power of Darkness" is the sister production of "Crime and Punishment" directed as it is by the same regisseur, Robert Wiene, who also gave us "Caligari." These two screen masterworks were made by a section of the Moscow Art Players who were in Berlin several years ago.

Wiene has departed from his usual employment of distorted scenic backgrounds to achieve his effects in "Power of Darkness." Instead he has inspired in his cast an intensified and vivid characterization of all roles, even the smallest, which more than compensates for the lack of crooked streets and toppling buildings. Some European critics, particularly those of the stage, have voiced the opinion that they have never witnessed such deeply tragic emotional work as is projected by the Moscow Art Group. The famous writer's son, Leo L. Tolstoi, who is now delivering a series of lectures in this city on his father's works is expected to attend the premiere.

The surrounding program will include "The Life of Chopin," "Manhattan," a study in celluloid of Bagdad-on-the-Hudson and "Epitaphs," a series of jocular tombstone gags.



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Broadway Briefs

The Theatre Guild's production of "The Silver Cord" will close at the Golden theatre tonight.

A. H. Woods has acquired for early production, an American comedy, titled "Beautiful But Dumb," by Fred Rath and Joseph J. Garren. The latter is the author-composer of "Collette," which opens here in October.

Another closing listed for this evening is "Queen High" at the Ambassador. The theatre will be dark until September when the new Schwab and Mandel show "Good News" opens.

The Palace program of the week include: Marion Harris, Walter McNally; Nitzia Vernille, with Charles Collins, Joseph Napolitano, and Tosha Samarov's Gypsy Quintette; William Gaxton, and Co. in "Partners," by Leon Errol; Dewey Barto and George Mann; Al Shaw and Sam Lee; Fortunello and Cirillino; Van Horn and Inez and Julius Schicht's "Modern Marionettes."

Morris & Shaw; Hap Hazard; Jerome & Ryan are the feature acts at the Broadway theatre this week. The playhouse is also showing the Dempsey-Sharkey fight pictures.

time ago it has finally cast off the deadly factionalism that had been poisoning the whole life of the party for many years and has cost the party the loss of influence in the masses that they actually had possessed before. The Communist Party of Austria is learning now how to become a mass party. It is being listened to with eagerness by the disillusioned working class of Austria. The recent events will surely bring it to the forefront of the Austrian working class.

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.

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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.

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

Furrier Workers Go In Picket Line Again

(Continued from Page One)
termination to try to prevent the workers from controlling their own union and choosing their own officers; and it shows that these right wing forces are willing to smash the whole union and sacrifice all union conditions in the shops in order to carry out their desire to maintain power.

Strike Assessment.
The Joint Board members will also discuss on Thursday the proposal to reduce the 10 per cent strike assessment which was voted early in the strike. Two weeks ago at a membership meeting this suggestion was presented by the officers, but it was rejected by the workers who felt they wanted to continue this voluntary financial support of the strike work, and of those who are standing firm in the strike ranks.

Thursday's meetings will be held in three halls, Local 1 meeting in Royal Hall, 35 East 4th St.; Local 5 in Stuyvesant Casino, 142 Second Ave.; Local 10 in Stuyvesant Casino; and Local 15 in Astoria Hall, 52 East 4th St.

Carried in Bundles.
Petitions to Mayor Walker for an investigation of the fur strike, and picket line arrests, are now being carried down to the City Hall in bundles. It was feared that the postman would break under the strain if the letters were all posted, so as they are signed by workers they are left at Local 22 or the Furriers' Joint Board, and special messengers transport them by the hundreds to the mayor's office.

All workers who want copies of these letters to pass on to their friends can get them at the union offices, prepared with addressed envelopes. Don't give Mayor Walker or Governor Smith any rest on this proposition. Keep them bombarded with letters, so that they may understand what a huge body of citizens is vitally interested in the treatment of workers, and in the preservation of workers' rights on the picket line and in the courts.

Coney Island Concert.
In spite of the threatening weather 20,000 workers were present at the Coney Island Stadium Concert for the relief and defense, Saturday evening. While rain was imminent during the entire afternoon it cleared up enough late in the day to allow the concert to take place.

Ben Gold and Louis Hyman, militant leaders of the left wing in the needle trades were greeted with thunderous applause when they mounted the platform to make brief addresses to the assembled workers.
Gold said that the right wing forces are now spreading new lies. "When they say," asserted Gold, "that I am going to Russia they are not telling the truth. I am not going to run away from the struggle, but will stay here and participate in it."

Fight Goes On.
"The fight begins anew every Monday morning. We declare today that we will continue until we achieve victory. All workers should be on the picket line, Monday 7 a. m."

Juliet Stuart Poyntz, presided and took up a collection for the defense and relief fund.
The concert program included the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Maximilian Pilzer, and diversissements by Alexis Kosloff of the Metropolitan Opera Company and a ballet. The entire program was broadcast by station WCGU.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 24.—A tax strike has been called here as a result of a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Taxpayers' League that adopted a resolution to attack the city's assessment by court action and agreeing to pay no taxes until the suit is decided.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Message of Condolence.

Unit 2 F Subsection 2 F expresses its sorrow at the death of Comrade Armida Mazzer's 12-year-old son last Monday.

Party Organizers—Women's Work.

A letter has just been sent out to all organizers for women's work by the district women's department secretary. If you did not receive such a letter, come to see the district women's work secretary at 108 East 14th St. Not all units have as yet elected organizers for women's work. These units are requested to do so and have the organizers see the district women's work secretary.

Sub-Section 1C Holds Meeting Against "The War Danger."

Sub-Section 1C, Workers (Communist) Party, will be addressed at its next meeting, tonight at six o'clock, at 88 Forsythe street, by J. Louis Engdahl on the subject of "The War Danger."

Comrades of Section 2.

A distribution of 10,000 copies of THE DAILY WORKER will take place this morning. Comrades must report at 100 West 28th Street at 6:30 p. m. Comrades of C. S. 2A and 2E will get their copies at 108 E. 14th St. Those unable to report at 6:30 must do so during the day.

Mass Meeting July 27.

A mass meeting for the defense of the Soviet Union will be held Wednesday, July 27, 7 p. m. at Bryant Hall, Sixth Ave. near 42nd St. Speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, Joseph Freeman and M. J. Olgin. Auspices of Section 2.

Sub-Section 2-A.

A general membership meeting of Sub-Section 2-A will be held tonight 6:30 p. m. at 100 West 28th St. Comrade D. Benjamin will speak on "Our Election Campaign." Come on time.

F. D. 4, S. S. 2-A.

An educational meeting of Factory District 4, Sub-section 2-A will be held Tuesday 6:30 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. A comrade will speak on the "American Revolution." Be on time and bring sympathizers.

Labor Organizations

Tailors Meets Tonight.

The regular monthly meeting of local 1 of the Journeymen Tailors union will be held tonight 8 p. m. at Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73rd St. An important question relating to the welfare of the tailors employed in the custom tailoring and bushmen in retail and department stores will be discussed.

Stamford Labor Rally For Sacco and Vanzetti

(Special To THE DAILY WORKER.)

Stamford, Conn., July 24.—Gathered in large numbers in a demonstration before the city hall here at the call of the Stamford Conference for Sacco and Vanzetti, workers here sent a telegram tonight to Governor Fuller, of Massachusetts, as follows:

"Workers of Stamford, Conn., in mass meeting assembled on the steps of the Town Hall hereby reaffirm our belief in the complete innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti, and demand that you immediately and unconditionally release these two victims of the employing class frame-up."

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SOVIET UNION ON WATCH



Chinese Labor and American Delegates Attack Imperialism

By DICK ETLINGER.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—On July 14th the first Hands Off China Conference was held in San Francisco and was attended by delegates representing twenty-five various working class organizations. Of these fifteen were bona fide union delegates from the Building Trades Council, District Council of Painters, Structural Iron Workers, Millmen's Union, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, etc. In addition to these trade union organizations, delegates of the Workmen's Circle, Workers' Clubs, socialist party and Workers (Communist) Party were also present.

Chinese Called It.

This conference was called together by a provisional committee consisting of three important Chinese organizations, the Kuomintang, the National Students Alliance, and the Sun Yat Sen Societies.

The keynote speech was made by T. Chi of the Kuomintang who ably pointed out the development of the Chinese Nationalist movement as part of the working class movement thru-out the world, and the direct menace to it by the mobilization of the imperialist forces in China. That the sending of warships, marines and troops by the United States was a threat to the Chinese revolutionary movement and one that would inevitably lead to war between China and the various imperialist powers and between the imperialists themselves.

Demand Withdrawal of Troops.

A resolution was adopted demanding the withdrawal of troops from China and that all interference of the imperialists in their efforts to crush the Chinese revolutionary movement cease.

A copy of this resolution to be forwarded to California's representatives in congress, to Senator Borah and to the labor and general press. To carry out the work of the conference an executive committee of five was elected and plans outlined for the holding of a series of mass meetings to bring

Capellini Hits At All Who Aid Sacco-Vanzetti

(Continued from Page One)

receiving letters of condemnation because he and other officials of the miners' union did not attend Sacco and Vanzetti meetings held in Pittston. "I want to tell you now that I am proud to say that I didn't attend that meeting and neither will I attend any mass meeting in which Pat Toohy and others of his rotten gang participate," the district leader said in a voice that could be heard in all sections of the hall.

Pat Toohy is a progressive miner who supported the "Save the Union" ticket in the international elections last year, and thereby gained the fierce hatred of the members of the reactionary clique which rules District 1.

The Pittston meeting which Capellini assailed was called when it became evident that district president would do little or nothing to assist Sacco and Vanzetti. Local Union No. 1616, with 1600 members, elected a committee to see Capellini, and tell him that if he wouldn't call a conference to aid Sacco and Vanzetti, the local would. The district president refused, so the local called the conference. The local gathered other locals around it, aggregating 4,500 members and issued the call June 15. Forty locals are now affiliated in the work, and Toohy was made secretary of the joint committee established. Capellini was invited to a conference held by the joint committee, and refused to come.

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., July 24.—Capt. Frank T. Courtney, British air ace, will not hop off before tomorrow on his contemplated flight from England to New York, Captain Downer, who is to be Capt. Courtney's companion on the flight, informed Universal Service today.

this issue clearly before the American people.
The calling of this conference is historic, first because San Francisco is the direct gateway to the Orient, and because here where most of the Chinese in the United States live we see for the first time taking place a joint conference of Chinese and American workers called for the purpose of helping the Chinese masses and stopping the war program of American imperialism.

Right Wing of ILGW Starts War Against Chicago Militants

CHICAGO, July 24 (FP).—Entering the Chicago Federation of Labor meeting July 17, national officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers were asked for help in ousting "reds" from the Chicago organization. The request was referred to the executive board but not before it had evoked sympathetic response from federation officers. A similar crusade 3 years ago had the ultimate effect of strengthening the victims who came back in practically full control of the Chicago union, which they still retain.

The federation voted indorsement of the stand of the musicians' demand of \$100 a week for the members of the Chicago symphony orchestra. Negotiations are still under way.

Hope to Build Largest Airport in the World

The world's largest airport might be developed in Brooklyn if the plans of Charles S. Doran, chairman of the Airport Committee of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce materialize. "The project, if carried through," he said, "would give Brooklyn the world's largest airport. It would be built about 1,500 feet from Brooklyn's shore line, would be two miles long and one mile wide—about three times the size of Roosevelt Field.

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COMPANY IMPORTS SCABS TO BREAK STRIKE OF TRACTION WORKERS

(Continued from Page One)

Wants Police "Protection."
Hedley in his letter to Walker declining to take part in any conferences said, "I feel I am in a position to assure you that, with adequate police protection, which I am certain will be afforded, no strike which the representatives of this Amalgamated Association can bring about will amount to any serious inconvenience to the people of this city, as far as the Interborough system is concerned."

In reply to this threat P. J. Shea, vice president of the Amalgamated yesterday issued a statement in which he said, "We are not going to have anyone beaten up in this strike. We say this advisedly. Mayor Walker, in our conference of Saturday, volunteered to arrange a meeting with Police Commissioner Warren for us."

Speaking of the Amalgamated's ability to carry through a successful strike J. H. Coleman, organizer for the Amalgamated said, "We are well organized, well financed and, we think, well understood by the public."
Coleman further admitted yesterday that the traction companies would welcome a strike because it would be instrumental in effecting an increased carfare. He said, "Labor trouble is an instrument in the hands of these manipulators. That is why Messrs. Hedley and Quackenbush cling to this Brotherhood deception after all New York knows it is a company union—controlled by the company and used only to exploit its ostensible members."

Strike Likely Tuesday.
At the union headquarters officials insisted that a strike will certainly be called on Tuesday night unless something unforeseen develops at the conference at the City Hall. They charged that company detectives have been shadowing them for months past.

Mayor Walker has announced that he will issue orders today to the proper city departments to make preparations for a traction strike in order that traffic would not be interfered with. The Department of Plant and Structures will be asked to make arrangements for bus and ferry service for the emergency.

The Interborough has issued a call to all of its employees who are away on their vacation to immediately return to duty. George Keegan, assistant to Hedley, admitted that I. R. T. departments were issuing such a call.
In explaining his sudden interest in the threatened traction strike also it has been brewing for some time past Mayor Walker said, "These gentlemen representing the American Federation of Labor and the Amalgamated Association have requested me to invite to a conference on neutral ground at the

City Hall, the executives of the Interborough and the B.-M. T.
"They say they take this action because they believe that a tie-up and strike may be called on those two lines."
"They tell me that the strike is the last thing they want to happen and in requesting me to call a conference they do so because I am the chief executive of the city, because of the city's investment in the subway system and because of the great inconvenience to the travelling public if a strike should occur."

"Not a Busybody."
"Another reason given by these labor men for the conference is their sincere belief that ways and means may be found to avoid a strike and at the same time bring benefits to the workmen, the companies and the city. In keeping with this request an invitation will go out on Monday morning to the Interborough and the B.-M. T. for a meeting at City Hall as early as possible, in view of the possibility and probability of a strike and because of my hope of avoiding it. Concerning the history of this request, I want it understood that I am not interfering here as a busybody. The request comes to me from the Amalgamated and I am under obligation to do all in my power to prevent a strike."

"The men came in here frankly and fairly and said they believe in arbitration and asked me as chief executive of the city to bring together the executives of the companies and the representatives of the men."
A canvass at the various terminals and power-houses reveals that the men are ready to respond to a strike call. When some of the men were asked why the Friday night meeting was thinly attended they said that they did not want to lay themselves open to discharge, but at the same time they said that the strike call would be answered by fully ninety per cent of the key men.

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Fist of the Proletariat Growing Menace to Unstable Capitalist Rule in France

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL

NOTE.—Here is another article by Comrade Engdahl on what he saw during his three days' stay in Paris, returning to New York City from Moscow. Engdahl writes about the tomb of Jean Jaures at the "Pantheon," which he visited. In the last issue he wrote about the debate in the Chamber of Deputies that resulted in the withdrawal of parliamentary immunity from Marcel Cachin, editor of l'Humanite. Tomorrow Engdahl will tell about "The Red Wall," the memorial to the 36,000 workers slain during the last week of the Paris Commune, May 21-28, 1871.

THE center of attention in the big ante-room of the French Chamber of Deputies was a Worker. The big thing about him was that, in this throng waiting at the doorstep of the parliament of France, he was the most self-assertive.

He was a Worker and he did not choose for a moment to hide it. He was not humble.

His was the spirit of a May Day demonstration or the celebration of a Soviet Anniversary. His cap was pushed back on his head; his hair in joyous disorder. He was still wearing his overcoat. The shirt was wide open, displaying a grizzled chest that testified to well-developed lung power.

The priest sitting in the corner, with hands folded, was meek. The widow, silent in mourning, sat quietly in her place. Other elements, distinctly middle class, tried to appear unconcerned. But there were plainly other worker elements in this interesting gathering.

All were attracted, however, by this Worker who scoffed at the necessity of filling out a lengthy questionnaire, just because he wanted to see the deputy that represented his district in the chamber. It was clear that he never did much writing. Then the pens furnished in such public places are always bad. But the task was finally accomplished. His slip, like many others, were passed on to one of the many attendants, and a messenger took it on to the Chamber.

It was not long before it came back. The deputy was "Not In." I did not understand French. So I did not learn his mission. But it must have been very important to this Worker, who showed his dismay. But only for a moment. He was quickly surrounded by nearly everyone in the room as he opened an attack on the deputy he wanted to see. In elegant satire, it must have been, he told of how fat and puffy this deputy was. I could make this out from his telling gestures. He was a finished actor, in this respect, born to the class struggle. He was the breath of the rising populace that has so often swept Paris repeatedly in its many revolutions; in 1789, 1830, 1848 and 1871.

I have never seen workers in the lobbies of the American congress. There are no reception rooms at the house of representatives or the senate in Washington. At the lower house the doortender takes in your card. You wait in the corridor.

There is a little more splendor at the senate. More doortenders; more messengers; more gilt, and a small waiting room if you want to use it. If the senator is good natured, and if the weather is fair, he may take you on the balcony, with his view down Pennsylvania Avenue, as the best place to carry on the interview.

But the visitors that come to Washington and tap at the doors of the house of representatives and the senate are not workers. Washington is not a city with a great industrial working class. Perhaps its most conscious elements are to be found among the machinists, for instance, down in the government navy yard.

It is declared that Washington was established as a "made to order" capital city for the United States to avoid the restless proletarian elements of the great cities, like New York and Chicago.

Only the other day the militant needle workers had a demonstration before the city hall in New York City. Some years ago, in Chicago, during a big traction fight, ropes with nooses in them, were dangled from the balconies of the Chicago city council chambers, as a warning to aldermen whose palms itched with the desire for graft. American senators and congressmen, safely isolated in Washington, do not wish to be disturbed in their dignified deliberations by any such disturbing incidents. They are not.

If the banking cliques in Wall Street wish to speak to their office boys in Washington, they can easily summon them to New York. Thus Washington and Capitol Hill become the destination merely of honeymooners and other sightseers.

It is said of the French architects who helped develop the plan for the city, that they purposely provided for the wide thoroughfares, like Pennsylvania Avenue, so that an aroused people could be easily met and overcome by a "loyal" soldiery. These architects remembered that the narrow streets of Paris had lent themselves, on many occasions, too easily to barricades hastily thrown up by workers.

In Europe the national parliaments sit in the chief cities of the nations: London, in England; Berlin, in Germany; Vienna, in Austria; Warsaw, in Poland; Rome, in Italy; Budapest, in Hungary, and Paris, in France.

So the throng that crowds the ante-room of the Chamber of Deputies is different from the class of visitors that drifts to Washington. Here are workers.

I wondered if this had anything to do with the fact that in this ante-room of the French chamber was a huge portrait of Jean Jaures, the foe of French militarism who was martyred on the eve of the world war. French Communists today claim Jaures as their own. Yet here is his picture, and as I passed on to an inner reception room, there I found a huge painting, in magnificent detail, showing Jaures making one of his impassioned speeches before the French chamber, with every member in his seat and the galleries thronged.

There is a Boulevard Jean Jaures, while the tomb of this champion of the French proletariat is to be found in the crypt of the Pantheon, fittingly inscribed with the declaration, "A Leader of the International Working Class."

Strange inconsistency here, you say. The Pantheon stands on the highest ground on the left bank of the Seine, being the site of the Tomb of St. Genevieve (420-512), the Patron Saint of Paris. The chapel originally erected over her tomb was succeeded by a church, which Louis XV vowed to rebuild when lying on a sick bed at Metz, in 1744. The present edifice was accordingly built in 1764-90 and was likewise dedicated to St. Genevieve. In 1791, however, it was converted by the Constituent Assembly into a "Pantheon," or Temple of Fame, "For the Burial of Great Men." Mirabeau was the first to be

(Continued on fourth column)

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

(Speech by N. I. Bukharin.)

(Continued from last issue.)

The main difference between the events now impending and the events of the year 1914 consists of the fact that this time it is not a question of conflicts among the imperialist powers themselves—although such conflicts are in themselves not unlikely—but above all of an attack made by the imperialist states against the Soviet Union on the one hand, and against the Chinese revolution on the other. The existence of a Union of proletarian republics, the existence—at the same time and under the great influence of this union—of the great Chinese national struggle for emancipation, which has already been able to adopt state forms to a certain extent, and which possesses its organized state centre,—the existence of these two mighty historical facts has naturally caused certain questions to be raised by the Comintern, and has influenced its answers.

At the beginning of my report I stated that the existence of the Soviet Republics and of the Chinese revolution changes not only the objective situation, but the whole course of events, and with this the method dealing with the tasks of the proletariat. It need scarcely be said that in the case of a war between imperialist states, it is highly probable that the majority of the working people would take sides with their own government, would once more attempt to solve the question of which side had attacked first, and so forth. But the fact of the Chinese revolution, and of the existence of a Union of Socialist Republics, especially in view of the peace policy which has been pursued, and will continue to be pursued, by this Union of Socialist Republics, are likely to alter the probability of this prognosis a little. For it is easily comprehensible that the greater part of the workers would lend themselves with very heavy hearts to an attack on the Union of Socialist Republics—if they can be induced to take part in such an attack at all.

The bourgeois governments will find it increasingly difficult to throw their hirelings and their armed forces against the proletarian republics and their national revolutionary allies in China.

What are the decisions come to by the ECCI in the question of fighting methods? The ECCI has decided that the slogan of the general strike, the slogan of insurrection, and the slogan of the transformation of the imperialist war into civil war, are all slogans for the orientation of our Party, and that our main task lies in the preparation for the realization of these slogans. It is impossible to prophesy when these slogans will emerge from the agitative and propagandist stage into the stage leading immediately to an actual insurrection or strike, when we pass from the propaganda of the general strike or the insurrection to their actualization. It is perhaps possible to prophesy with a certain amount of certainty that this actualization will not be possible in the overwhelming majority of states immediately after the beginning of the war. But even today we must face the fact that it may be possible in isolated cases, even if these are exceptional; there can be no doubt that this possibility exists.

The exact moment at which the agitative and propagandist slogans merge into slogans of immediate action will be determined by the situation itself, by the arising of a revolutionary situation, by the strength of the Communist Party, by the degree of fermentation among the masses, by the trends of feeling among the leading strata—in a word, by a number of objective and subjective premises. These slogans will merge into slogans of immediate action as soon as the proletariat is offered a glance of their realization.

1. Fighting Methods. General Strike and Insurrection.

I now pass on to the question of fighting methods. When this question is raised, two extremely important documents are generally referred to. Firstly, the resolution passed by the

Basle Congress of the II. International, with the well-known amendment to that resolution, proposed by Comrades Lenin and Rosa Luxemburg at Stuttgart and incorporated in the Basle Resolution, and stating that in the case of war it will be necessary: "to make full use of the economic and political crisis caused by the war for the purpose of arousing the people, and accelerating the overthrow of the rule of capital" (Lenin, Complete Works, vol. 13). Secondly, reference is made to one of the last documents dealing precisely with the question of the fight against war—the often quoted instructions issued by Comrade Lenin to our delegation to the congress of trade union, co-operative, pacifist, and other organizations, held at the Hague.

In these instructions Lenin first advances the thesis that we must combat with our utmost energies the foolish and senseless idea that it is possible to "reply" to a war with a general strike or a revolution; that in reality the majority of the workers will take sides with their bourgeois government during the first days of a war; that it is of the utmost importance to expose the foolishness of the standpoint of those who imagine themselves in possession of a universal remedy against the "evil" of war; that we must unmask the opportunists, the semi-pacifists, the pacifists, etc., who fancy that they "know" how to fight against war; that we must contend determinedly against the empty phrase of a "reply" to war by means of a general strike or a revolution. These theses are the main import of the instructions drawn up by Comrade Lenin.

Whilst our Commission was working various interpretations were brought forward with a reference to the connection between these instructions of Lenin's and the Basle Resolution (it must not be forgotten that the formula of the Basle Manifesto was taken from a document which had already been accepted at the Stuttgart Congress. The original wording of the amendment referred directly to revolutionary action, that is to strike and insurrection). The Basle Resolution makes mention of the Paris Commune and of the revolution of 1905, in which the general strike and insurrection formed the "leading forms" of the struggle. The slogan of the general strike and of the armed insurrection was here indirectly presented as a slogan determining our action during preparation for war on the part of the bourgeoisie, and further during the war itself. But on the other hand the Hague instructions state that the phrases on "replying" to a war by revolution are nonsensical; that we have to obey the dictates of common sense, and face the fact that at the beginning of a war the majority of the working people take sides with their bourgeois fatherland.

Various shades of opinion have arisen during the course of our work in the Commission, and we have come to various decisions upon them. One of these may be formulated as follows: The slogans of the general strike and of armed insurrection must stand, without reservation, as rules of action for the Communist Party, both during the period of preparation for war on the part of imperialist states, and during the war itself. Another standpoint: The point of main importance is precisely the exposure of the absurdity of the standpoint that a war can be "replied" to by a general strike, revolution, or insurrection.

What is the right answer to this question? First of all, it is absurd to confront one document with another in this case; it is absurd to confront a document with the demands of the mass struggles of the communards and the revolutionists of 1905, with the "instructions" given by Lenin to the Hague Delegation, dealing with the necessity of forming a careful and attentive judgment of the position, free from all illusions, during the first days of a war.

(To Be Continued.)

TO ELLA REEVE BLOOR ON HER BIRTHDAY

By HENRY GEORGE WEISS.

The years are trampling horses
On the road of life.

We listen and hear the courses
Ring to hooved strife.

Madly the steeds go by us,
Foam-flecked and red.

We take a steed and we ride it
Until we're dead.

And it's, Ho for the horse and his rider
Who gallantly rides!

For the memory of horse and of rider
Forever abides.

And the ones who must mount on the morrow
Will whisper a prayer

That they make a great ride, and as bravely
Spur thru to the clear.

The Forward Blacklists a Poet

TO what lengths will The Jewish Daily Forward and some of its right wing contemporaries go in their fanatical opposition to anything and everything they think is even remotely related to Communism? The latest brilliant attempt in that direction just brought to light is the blacklisting by The Forward of a poet who has appeared in these columns, as well as in a score or more conservative and capitalist newspapers and magazines. The utter ridiculousness of the ultimatum handed the poet by The Forward, refusing even to examine any more of his work, rests on the fact that the poet is not a member of the Communist Party and his work has been unmarked by political partisanship. His sole offense seems to have been in writing for The DAILY WORKER.

Henry Reich, Jr., the poet in question, several months ago had contributed some verse to The Forward and had received the lavish sum of \$2.50 in payment for a poem appearing "In the Best of Humor" column in the Sunday English Section of The Forward. Subsequently he submitted another batch of manuscripts which were rejected. Meanwhile, and even previously, he had been appearing with considerable regularity in the columns of The DAILY WORKER. Shortly after the return of his second lot of verse there came a single poem that had been kept in hand by The Forward for some time. It was accompanied by the following note:

"I don't think we would care to see any more of your stuff. You had better save your efforts and your postage for publications that appreciate them the Communist sheets, for example.

THE FORWARD."

The poem which this note accompanied was an altogether innocuous one, as were all of those submitted. It follows:

TO A WRITER OF MARGINALIA

Your notes along the pages of my book
Are like black pearls upon a golden string,
Or pebbles at the margin of a brook,
Worn round and smooth—and suited to a sling!

Just what dark and devious undercurrent of political significance exists in this quatrain, it is difficult to say. The poet, at any rate, is totally unconscious of any such significance.

Upon receipt of the above rebuff from The Forward, the poet addressed the following letter to the paper:

"Mr. H. Rogoff, Managing Editor,
The Jewish Daily Forward,
New York City.

My Dear Mr. Rogoff:

I am in receipt of the following letter from The Jewish Daily Forward:

"I don't think we would care to see any more of your stuff. You had better save your efforts and your postage for publications that appreciate them the Communist sheets, for example.

THE FORWARD."

"I would say that my work has appeared recently and with some regularity in twenty-five papers, including such publications as The Jewish Tribune, The New Leader, The New York Herald Tribune, The Evening World, Free Verse, The Greenwich Village Quill, The Guardian, The Voice, The Prism, in such conservative magazines as The Jewish Forum, and in forthcoming issues of Voices, Contemporary Verse and Opportunity. Also The Jewish Daily Forward printed a poem of mine in the Sunday English Section on March 27, 1927.

"I have always sung of the class struggle and much of my poetry both in the conservative publications and the Communist paper has been concerned with the theme of labor. I had been harboring the strange delusion that The Jewish Daily Forward was a champion of the working class and stood for working class principles.

"Never before has my poetry been discriminated against and I have been writing for publication for fifteen years. It amazed me that a newspaper of the supposedly high standing of The Jewish Daily Forward would stoop to such tactics.

"Trusting that you may give me some explanation of your change in policy,

"I remain,

"Respectfully yours,

HENRY REICH, JR."

That The Forward was unable to face the issue was demonstrated by the fact that no reply has been received, a full two weeks having elapsed since the above letter was sent.

The display of peevishness exhibited by the Forward editor in returning the poem indicates a state of exasperation which is caused by the growing disgust of an ever increasing circle of literary men over the Forward's criminal alliance with the employers, the courts, the police and the gangster elements against the left wing workers in the needle trades. Because Henry Reich, Jr., like many other young artists, finds in The DAILY WORKER a medium for the free expression of proletarian poetry, he is blacklisted by the Yiddish organ of the right wing socialists and Tammany Hall.

In its crusade against everything of a progressive character and against everybody who supports progressive views in general the Forward, like the lickspittles of capitalism in the American Federation of Labor (Woll, Frayne, McGrady, Green and Co.) goes farther than even some of the capitalist papers, many of which have accepted poems from Henry Reich, Jr., because of their pure merit.

SALCED AND VANZETTI
MUST NOT DIE!!!

interred in the Pantheon (April 4, 1791) and on July 12, of the same year, the remains of Voltaire were brought here. The building was again given over to religious purposes in 1808, but once more became a "Pantheon" after the July, 1830, revolution, when the words, "Aux grands hommes la patrie reconnaissante" were inscribed on the pediment. It was reopened as a church in 1851, but finally secularized for the obsequies of Victor Hugo, (1885). At the entrance to the crypt stands a huge urn, said to contain the heart of Leon Gambetta. There are also the tombs of Jean Jacques Rousseau and Emile Zola; of LaGrange, the mathematician, and Marcelin Berthelot, the chemist, and his wife, who died on the same day; of Rouget de Lisle, the author of "The Marseillaise," and Ernest Renan, with many others, including hosts of military dead, some from the last war.

In this mixed company sleeps Jean Jaures in a magnificent tomb filled with many wreaths left there by workers' organizations.

The Worker at the Chamber of Deputies and the tomb of Jean Jaures in the Pantheon is typical of the increasingly powerful fist of the French proletariat crushing thru and crunching down the capitalism that is unstable in France.

CO-OPERATIVES

HOW THE "COOPERATIVE NEWS" FIGHTS AGAINST INTERVENTION IN CHINA

It is generally known that the last congresses of the Co-operative Society, (Belfast, May 1926) and of the Co-operative Women's Guild (Newcastle, June 1926) adopted peace resolutions declaring that in the event of bellicose actions a "policy of determined resistance" is to be adopted by co-operators. The manner in which co-operative bureaucrats carry out this "policy of determined resistance is clearly shown in the numbers of "Co-operatives News" published since the beginning of the year.

At the time when British warships and tanks were already on the way to China the periodical published on January 1st, extravagant praises of the well-known hypocritical China manifesto of the Baldwin Government under the lying heading "Peace in China." Congratulations are offered to the government for this declaration, which reads as follows:

"The manifesto should help to establish the belief that Britain has no malicious intent with regard to China."

The same number announces that the Central Committee of the Co-operative Society has sent a circular to the affiliated consumers' co-operative with the invitation

"that societies should become associated with the League of Nations Union, and in that way help the League of Nations to carry on its good work."

At the same time the British Co-operative Women's Guild invites its local organizations to support the disarmament plans of the League of Nations. And this as fulfillment of the peace resolutions of last summer, in the face of the overt bellicose actions of the British government!

On January 22nd, the "Co-operative News" is no longer able to keep up the swindle about "peace in China." The article on China appears under the heading "The War-Clouds in China." The article is from the pen of a "special contributor" who certifies once more the exemplary pacifism of the British government:

"Only extreme care on the part of the Canton government and the British government will prevent a clash of arms in China, which might, indeed, have appalling results, notwithstanding the Pacific attitude of the British government to which reference was made recently."

The article tells its readers that the national-revolutionary government of Canton cannot pay its troops and that therefore there is:

"a spirit of revolt which may reverse the previous victories of the Nationalist movement."

Coop Patriotism. While in this manner responsibility for any armed collision is placed beforehand at the door of the Nationalist government, the imperialist war-mongers are represented by the "special contributor" as innocent lambs:

"The sending of warships to protect British interests is an inevitable measure so long as British subjects are there under conditions and for purposes sanctioned by agreements with previous Chinese governments."

And once more there is a "friendly" warning to the Canton government which is responsible for protection to British subjects and their property.

On February 26, the "Co-operative News" — in keeping with the official policy of the government — already adopts the method of covert attack on the Soviet Union which is, so to speak, represented as an accomplice:

"The Cantonese no doubt have the aid of "Red" Russian advisers. Whether the Soviet government is a party to that or not is not certain, but on the other hand, the northern forces have the aid of "white" Russians. It would be well for China if these foreigners kept out of the fight on either side."

These crafty insinuations and attacks on the Chinese people, which is fighting for its freedom, and against the Russian Workers' and Peasants' Republic — together with praises for the "pacifism" of the British government — are the accompaniment of the "Co-operative News", to the work of the guns of the British armored cruisers. One can judge of the feelings of the mass of rank and file co-operators in regard to this matter by the fact that many local co-operative organizations as already mentioned in No. 3 of the "Coop Inform" are supporting the anti-war campaign of the left wing.

A number of local co-operative organizations and particularly Co-operative Women's Guild are affiliated to the "Hands off China" committees.

FARMERS

SENATOR NYE IN PESSIMISTIC SPEECH FAILS TO OFFER FARMER AUDIENCE MUCH REMEDY FOR ILLS

(By ANDREW OMHOLT.)

WILLISTON, N. D., July 24. — The junior senator Gerald P. Nye, republican, from North Dakota, spoke here last night to a small crowd in the court house. Part of his subject was the North Dakota-Missouri river diversion project, leading the Missouri river into Devils Lake for the purpose of flood control in the Mississippi Valley.

The Missouri river is the biggest tributary to the Mississippi, and if the waters of the Missouri can be lead into and stored in Devils Lake it would not only help to control the flood but would also solve the water problem which is serious in parts of North Dakota, the senator said.

It would also create a playground, as the lake is now drying out, by raising the waterlevel and make a freshwater lake out of it, he said, the people of North Dakota spend 2-3 millions of dollars every summer when they go out to play in other states, as there is no playground here; of course he did not say what part of the people had the time and money for pleasure trips. The farmers of North Dakota have neither the money or time, they have to stay home and milk the cows and slop the hogs in order to be able to pay interest and taxes and high prices for everything they buy, so the bankers and businessmen who are prospering and making money by robbing the farmer, can buy new cars and go out and have a good time.

The senator said, the North Dakota-Missouri river diversion project was not the most important problem before the people; that was the farm problem. He quoted a few statistics as proof, 44,000 farm owners in N. Dak. 15 years ago, and today 26,000 farm owners in the state. Their property is valued at \$200,000,000, but there are \$82,000,000 mortgages against it.

If the farmers are satisfied with these kind of conditions there is something the matter with them, the senator said. He thought Coolidge would sign the McNary-Haugen Bill when it come up in congress next fall, and that would strengthen his chances, so he thought Coolidge would have a chance to carry the state in 1928.

The senator did not put forth any remedy for these terrible conditions among the farmers, only the McNary-Haugen Bill which he himself said is of little or no value.

It is not Coolidge, or Senator Nye

Poultry Congress



Poultry fanciers from nearly every country in the world, including the Kings of England, Belgium, Spain, and the Prince of Wales, will exhibit their prize stock at the World's Poultry Congress to be held in Ottawa, Can., July 27 to August 4. Edward Brown, above, of London, England, is president of the Congress, and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, below, Canadian deputy minister of agriculture, Ottawa, is chairman. The last Congress was held at Barcelona, Spain in 1924.