

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

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

LEON DAUDET, French royalist leader, after having barricaded himself for days in his editorial offices and protected by a small army of followers, successfully defied the French police to arrest him, finally, magnanimously allowed his person to be taken into custody, if such a term can properly be applied to the delicate manner in which the police fulfilled the requirements of the law.

ONLY a few days ago this column commented on the difference in treatment accorded Daudet, the Royalist, and Semard the Communist. The latter was unceremoniously seized, and rushed off to prison without even being allowed the privilege of saying goodbye to his family. The former was serenaded by a prefect of police and permitted to make a speech from the balcony of his office, which exceeded in expressions of loyalty to France the most fervid oratorical efforts of the super-patriot Poincare. We presume the prefect would have kissed him on the ear if the law of gravity permitted him to ease himself up for the osculatory effort.

DAUDET made terms with the "enemy" and his troops evacuated the building with drums beating, colors flying and arms glistening in the sun. The New York Herald-Tribune professes not to understand this phenomenon. The not laying claim to omniscience I can inform the "doubting Thomas" of the Herald-Tribune editorial staff that the explanation of the leniency shown Daudet in contradistinction to the severity of the treatment accorded Semard, can be found in the fact that Daudet is a bitter opponent of Communism and a supporter of the capitalist system while Semard is just the opposite.

GENEVA is the proper place to hold a conference on the question of over-crowding. Because we believe, if there is such a problem as over-crowding, the league of nations can dispose of it by setting the wheels of its war machinery in motion. There is no simpler or more direct way to reduce the population than to wave half a dozen vari-colored flags in front of the cannon fodder of half a dozen of the most thickly populated countries, serve them a hooker of rum each and exhort them to gut each other in the name of country.

OF course there are the usual drawbacks to this method and it is quite possible that the World Population Conference may reject this suggestion. Soldiers have a habit of cutting loose in an enemy country and the temporarily there is a dent in the population the slack is taken up when the new recruits begin to come in. There is also the danger that, owing to the effectiveness of our modern methods of conducting warfare, some practical joker in an airplane might circle over Geneva and drop a ton of high explosives on the gentlemen engaged in the business of solving the overcrowding problem from a safe vantage point. But there are hazards attached to every plan.

EVIDENTLY harkening back to the scriptural saying "A little child shall lead them," the British government has refused passports to parties of British working-class children who were invited to visit the U.S.S.R. with a view to seeing how the children were being treated in the Workers Republic. Great Britain will suffer her little children to starve in her slums, for such go quickly to the kingdom of heaven.

ALL the children refused passports are under 14 years of age. Evidently the government of the mighty British empire fears that on the children's return the story of what they saw in the Soviet Union would have a disturbing effect on the waifs of British capitalism. But mighty tho the empire is, the little children will find a way of getting to Russia.

A FINE opportunity is presented to those who wish to visit the Soviet Union in the six weeks' trip from New York to Moscow via Leningrad which is scheduled to leave here on July 14th. Those who have suffered from the nuisance connected with the European frontiers can visualize the superior comfort that can be enjoyed on a straight sea trip from New York to Leningrad without the necessity for spending money on visas. Should anybody who reads this column happen to be interested, we refer them to the World Tourists Inc., room 803, 41 Union Square, New York City.

(Continued on Page Four)

SLUG 2 LEFTS AT CONVENTION OF FURRIERS UNION

Foreman in Open Shop Is Chairman of Session

BULLETIN. WASHINGTON, June 14.—The 33 delegates representing the New York Joint Board were barred from the convention hall after the noon recess today.

The left wing representatives will hold a conference with sympathetic delegates this evening to see if they can agree on a common program.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The eighth biennial convention of the International Fur Workers' Union was opened under the personal auspices of the high priests of the reactionary officialdom of the A. F. of L. present. A manager and foreman in an open shop in Washington, named Shack, was the presiding officer at the first session.

Thugs A-Plenty. A large contingent of hired thugs and guerrillas, usually retained for the purpose of slugging fur workers who are affiliated with the Joint Board, were conspicuous in the convention hall. This time they weren't even dignified with the title of "sergeant-at-arms," and before the first day of the convention was over, they had beaten up two left wing delegates, Englander, an international vice-president of Toronto, and Stein of Philadelphia.

Green Makes a Speech. With 64 delegates uncontested by the administration seated to the right of President Oizer Schachtman and 33 delegates representing the locals of the New York Joint Board seated to the left as "visitors," lines were drawn sharply in as dramatic a situation as an American international union has faced in recent years. The electric tension in the big executive council chamber of the American Federation of Labor, which was taxed to its capacity, precipitated stormy debate and stormier fist fights before the first session was half through. William Green, president, Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., both made speeches that were remarkably similar. In attempts to justify the procedure of the A. F. of L. in interfering in the internal affairs of the furriers' organization, Green said that he would not permit the Communists to "inject their strange philosophy into the trade unions."

Left Wing Wins Strikes. The "strange philosophy" mentioned by Green referred, apparently, to the process of winning strikes, whereas his "American philosophy" was represented by the present situation in the mining and other industries, where strikes which have the personal supervision of the present most prominent "red baiters" end with loss of membership, working conditions and wage rates.

Punish Left Wing. About a year ago, following the remarkable victory in winning the 17-weeks' strike by the left wing, headed by Ben Gold, the A. F. of L. in order to save the reactionary officialdom from being completely discredited began an "investigation."

The interference of the A. F. of L. was the culmination of a conflict between the New York Joint Board, representing 10,000 to 12,000 members, and the International, representing a negligible proportion of the entire membership.

As a result of this fight, the International officials summarily deposed the Joint Board officers, "suspending" four locals, four new ones created, and a general "reorganization" ordered to eliminate what the A. F. of L. asserted was a "Communist leadership, headed by Gold."

Deny Floor to Gold. Immediately after Woll's speech, Ben Gold arose and demanded the (Continued on Page Two)

Chicago Conference to Get Funds for Relief of New York Furriers

CHICAGO, June 14.—A successful conference was held here yesterday for the defense and relief of the fur strikers.

It was decided to arrange a tag day and a picnic and show moving pictures, also to work among other organizations.

The conference issued a leaflet and sent an appeal to thousands of sympathizers for loans. Elias Marks, representing the conference, will visit organizations and direct the drive for loans.

Another Step Forward

Each day marks another advance made by The DAILY WORKER Army in its battle against organized reaction. William F. Dunne has been released on bail of \$1,000. This has been accomplished as a result of the efforts of the thousands upon thousands of loyal workers, who, through their devoted support of The DAILY WORKER, have made this possible.

But a taste of victory has made our Army hungry for more. Nothing will satisfy us but a clean sweep. We must reverse the decision which now appears on the court records. We must appeal the Five Hundred Dollar Fine. We must appeal the conviction of the members of the staff. We must appeal the conviction of Gordon.

Let us finish the job we have begun so well. Send in your contributions with redoubled force so that we may be able to push the fight with redoubled strength.

HOW THEY HATE THE DAILY WORKER!



By WM. GROPPER.

CHORUS OF PATRIDIOYS: Horrible! It exposes us! Now if we can only find a cuss word in it, we'll suppress it.

WOLL'S GANG NOT ABLE TO DO MORE THAN SLUG 1 MAN

Great Crusade Against Furriers Fizzles

The gangster threat of Matthew Woll failed to materialize yesterday morning when the thugs and gunmen who were to infest the fur district in the guise of trade unionists rode by in automobiles, not daring to get out of their cars and face the righteous wrath of the thousands of strikers.

While the gangsters were comparatively quiet, beating up only one worker, the police were on the job arresting between 200 and 250 strikers, including those ex-service men who were wearing tin army hats. They were gathered up in large groups and taken to Jefferson Market Court for trial.

Judge Gives Warning. When brought before Magistrate Rosenbluth 50 of the strikers were sentenced to one day in jail. The others were dismissed with a warning that if they were brought before him again they would be sent to the workhouse.

The judge's ire was especially aroused by the signs the workers carried. The ex-soldiers had placards reading "Our Heads Are Not Safe." The other strikers had signs with "McGrady and Woll—Take Away Your Gangsters."

On their way to the court the strikers sang working-class songs in the patrol wagons. The most popular were "Solidarity Forever," and "On the Picket Line," which was published in yesterday's issue of The DAILY WORKER.

Hit With Bar. The assaulted worker, Samuel Barr, had left the Joint Board office, 22 East 22nd Street, 6.45 a. m., for the picket line. When he reached the court (Continued on Page Two)

White Army Mercenaries Recruited in Balkans For Anti-Soviet Drive

VIENNA, June 14.—Protests are pouring in on the Hungarian Government against the continued recruitment, in the Balkans, of an army of forty thousand, ostensibly for agricultural labor, but believed to be, in reality, for military service in the Ukraine in a new drive against Soviet Russia. Some color is lent to this belief by the report that General Wrangel, of counter-revolutionary ill-fame, has been reviewing his White Guards in Macedonia.

It is said that the recruiting is being carried on by agents of the French and Hungarian Governments, with the greatest secrecy; that a condition of the "employment" contract is that applicants be fit for military service, and agree to keep their destination a strict secret. Agricultural laborers are reported to have been offered huge sums of money for a three-year engagement.

5 Big Miners' Locals Back Progressives in Fight Against Fakers

OLYPHANT, Pa., (FP) June 14.—The five big local unions of the United Mine Workers at Olyphant, near Scranton, have jointly pledged their moral and financial support to Stanley Dziengielewski, local progressive union leader who has been suspended from the union by the district executive board. The constitution was violated in removing Dziengielewski without a hearing before his local union, says the resolution jointly adopted.

Dziengielewski is a graduate of Brookwood Labor College. He took a prominent local part in the Save-the-Union campaign for John Brophy for president of the U.M.W. of A. last Fall. Ninaldo Campellini, district president, is his active foe. (Continued on Page Two)

MORE U. S. TANKS, MARINES, PLANES RUSHED TO CHINA

U.S. Officials Exposed as War Lords' Aids

SHANGHAI, June 14.—Despite the lamb-like utterances regarding China that have been emanating of late from the State Department at Washington, 1,150 American marines, twenty-five tanks and an aviation unit arrived here today on the transport Chaumont from Manila.

The marines, under the command of Colonel Davis, will probably be sent to Tientsin where American forces are concentrating in preparation for the advance of the Nationalist troops.

Fessenden Aids War Lord.

(Special to Daily Worker.) SHANGHAI, May 10 (By Mail).—That Stirling Fessenden, American lawyer who heads the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Leabord Husar, former United States District Attorney at Shanghai, acted as advisers to Chang Tsung-chang, notorious Shantungese war lord, is one of the startling revelations that has come out at the trial of Husar for accepting bribes and permitting the smuggling of arms and opium into China.

Husar admitted on the stand that he had been employed by the Shantung war lord since 1924, while he was still holding office as United States District Attorney.

Accepted Bribes. When asked by Judge Purdy whether any other "advisers" had been employed by Chang Tsung-chang, Husar admitted that Fessenden had been employed in a similar capacity. Husar also admitted that he had received a bribe of \$87,000 for acting as a go-between in the shipment of \$700,000 worth of arms (Continued on Page Two)

BRITISH INDUSTRIALISTS HIT BY USSR BOYCOTT WANT TRADE AGAIN

Plan International Credit to Soviet Union; Capture Spy in Employ of British Navy

BERLIN, June 14.—The Soviet prediction that die-hard Britain was digging its own grave when it smashed the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement and ruptured its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union seems to have come true.

Hard hit by the boycott which the Soviet Union has placed on British goods and fearing that other countries will take advantage of the breach, British industrialists are struggling to unite German, French and British business interests in a project for the extension of credit to the Soviet Union.

Norwegian Labor Pays Tribute to Voikoff; Scores Britain's Part

OSLO, June 14.—Leading members of the Norwegian Labor Party attended a memorial service to Peter Voikoff, murdered Soviet minister to Poland, at the Soviet Legation here, on Saturday night.

The parliamentary leader of that party voiced the sympathy of the Norwegian workers with the Workers' Republic of Russia, and their horror of the brutal murder of the Russian minister, instigated and planned by her capitalist enemies.

Mr. M. Markar, Russian minister to Norway, charged Britain with being implicated in every recent murder of prominent Soviet officials, and laid the murder of Mr. Voikoff directly at her door.

FISHWICK LEADS PARLEY TO MAKE SEPARATE TREATY

Miners' Union Locals Demand Lewis Resign

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—Two events surpass all others to date in the great lockout of the coal miners. At the same time that local unions about the country are beginning to respond to the proof offered by John Brophy that he and not John Lewis was elected head of the union, the machine officials of the largest district are meeting with the employers to follow Lewis' policies and sign a separate agreement.

The latest of the locals to condemn "President" Lewis' stealing of the election last year is Lilly Mine, Local Union 2330 of the United Mine Workers of America. The members of this local resolved that the facts as brot to their attention by the appeal to the International Executive Board by John Brophy show that Lewis should resign at once, and let the man who was really elected take his place.

Will Really Change Contract.

The negotiations with the coal mine owners' association in District 12, Illinois, are hailed with glee by all the business men of the community, and are considered to be evidence of a return to work at some skillfully modified version of the Jacksonville scale of enough union miners to definitely break down all resistance in other parts of the field. Lewis' policies have already made it certain that there will not be another general contract for the whole field, nor anything but the separate district agreements which will hereafter, for years, prevent the miners from acting as a unit.

Harry Fishwick, president of District 12, and staunch Lewis supporter at the last international convention, leads the union side in the negotiations which start next Tuesday, to work out details of a plan to end the lockout in this single district.

"The miners are bound by the policy committee of the international union," said Fishwick. "They must adhere to the Jacksonville agreement. But this does not interfere with the purposes of the meeting and any agreement which might be worked out would be submitted to the policy committee and to the miners' locals for a referendum vote." Referendum votes with the administration counting them do not mean much.

Indians Marathon 400 Miles

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—Eleven Indians today will start on a 400-mile marathon race from San Francisco to Grant's Pass, Ore. It is expected the winner will cover the distance in ten days. Three Zunis from New Mexico and eight Karooks from Oregon are the contestants. (Continued on Page Two)

Swept into a breach with the Soviet Union by the extreme Tories and finding their lucrative trade going to other countries, particularly Germany, British industrialists are speaking very gently to and about the Soviet Union.

Not Love, But Necessity. The English manufacturers have little more love for the workers' and peasants' government in the Soviet Union than the bankers; but they need Soviet markets for their goods. Reports received from London indicate a severe slump in British industry. The iron and steel industries have been compelled to reduce their output, and the outlook for the textile industry is anything but promising.

Even the extreme Tories sensed that the break with the Soviet Union would mean a loss of markets and a blow to British industry. But representing the financiers and not the industrialists, the extreme die-hards favored the break and an unofficial war against the Soviet Union.

U. S. S. R. Boycott Effective.

After he had announced the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Stanley Baldwin, premier of the die-hard cabinet, expressed the pious hope that the action of his government would in no way interfere with Anglo-Soviet trade. The Soviet Union punctured Baldwin's little scheme by immediately boycotting British goods.

The conference of British and German industrial leaders, which began at Berlin, has been transferred to the Rhine estate of Herr Duisberg, the president of the German chemical trust. Represented at the conference are the industrial leaders of both Germany and Great Britain.

Industrialists Object.

The abject position to which British industry has been reduced by the Soviet boycott was made startlingly clear by the following statement made by P. J. Hannon for the German Industrie und Handelszeitung. (P. J. Hannon is leader of the British Industrial Federation.)

"No one in England contemplates war or any danger of war from the assassination at Warsaw," Mr. Hannon said. "I don't doubt Russia will fulfill her current obligations and don't believe economic relations will be ended."

Industrialists Worried. British industrialists, he admitted in the course of the interview, were extremely concerned over the British break with the Soviet Union. He pointed out that the proposed Midland Bank loan to the Soviet Union for \$50,000,000 really came from the industries.

Although American financiers had held numerous conferences lately with the object of extending credits to the Soviet Union, they have taken British anti-Soviet propaganda a little too seriously and are reported to be a little shy about joining the new credit entente.

The murder of Voikoff, Soviet minister to Poland, and other terrorist acts directed against the U. S. S. R. are believed to have been instigated by British die-hards for the purpose of discrediting the Soviet government, and giving American financiers the impression that the Soviet Union is in a state of turmoil.

Bare British Plot.

MOSCOW, June 14.—In return for \$50 and a promise of more, Eugene Klepikov and his wife, Nadeja, stole secret information about the Soviet navy and the British admiralty. Klepikov confessed that he was a British spy today at a trial at Leningrad.

Klepikov obtained his job, he said, thru a sister-in-law, who is connected with the Finnish naval staff at Helsinki. Officials of the Ogaypayov who searched Klepikov's house found British instructions and a typewriter with transposed keys for writing code messages.

Ten Rumanian spies captured in Odessa have been sentenced to be shot.

Four former prohibition agents who operated in Westchester County and were indicted on charges of bribery on Feb. 7, last, went on trial yesterday before Federal Judge John C. Knox and a jury.

Historic Kremlin Listed in Travels Of World Tourists

The Kremlin wall in Moscow has just received the body of another revolutionary leader, M. Voikoff, who was assassinated in Poland. This famous wall is the burial spot of two American—John Reed and C. E. Ruthenberg—and before it is the mausoleum of Lenin where his body lies on view. This spot of historic interest, is to be one of the sights visited by the party which leaves with the World Tourists on July 14, for a six weeks' tour to Russia. Within the Kremlin, which is the old fortress of Moscow, are cathedrals, monasteries and palaces—some of them eight centuries old—which have been turned into museums by the Soviet Government. Much time has been devoted to restoring the ancient beauties of these buildings so that they shall regain their original appearance.

Whites Driven Out.
During the 1917 Revolution, the Kremlin, which contained large arsenals, was a stronghold of the "Yunkers" and was finally captured after a bombardment. Since 1918 it has been the seat of the chief Government Institutions, and World Tourists have arranged for permits to visit it when the party reaches Moscow.

This tour, arranged in co-operation with the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, will sail direct to Leningrad and from there will go by rail to Moscow, after a four days' visit to neighboring towns. In Moscow, all the sights will be visited, with the help of guides and tourists, and the American visitors will be given every advantage of special delegations and pre-arranged tours.

Low Expense.
The entire six weeks' tour, including all meals, rooms, rail and boat fares, theatre tickets—everything complete—costs only \$575. The tour is limited, and the time is short in which arrangements can be made, so those interested in taking advantage of this opportunity to see the world's first Workers' Republic should write at once to the World Tourists, Inc., Room 803, 41 Union Square, New York, N. Y.

Southland Boosters Use Cheap Labor Plea To Northern Capital

DECATUR, Ala., June 14.—The United Textile Workers Union will have a huge job on its hands in the South before long. Shipments of textile machinery from the North are creating a bigger field for organization below the line.
Decatur, Alabama, for instance, has lately received a shipment of 200 cars of knitting machinery. The knitting machines come from the Textile Trucking Co. of Fall River, Mass. and are assigned to the Connecticut Mills Co. of Decatur.
In addition to this 100 cars of the same commodity went from the Oak Knitting Co. of Syracuse, N. Y. to Nashville, Tenn.
Cheap labor is the attraction.
"We haven't any of the radical or adverse legislation, and no threat of it that is afflicting other sections of the country."
This is the bait offered by the Texas Power & Light Co. in an advertisement in the American Wool and Cotton Reporter. The Texas Company wants industrialists to move South and use its power.

BOOKS ON REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY



- SOCIAL FORCES IN AMERICAN HISTORY \$1.00
- By A. M. Simmons
- PEASANT WAR IN GERMANY \$1.50
- By Friedrich Engels
- THE EIGHTEENTH BRIMABRE OF LOUIS BONAPARTE \$1.50
- By Karl Marx (new ed.)
- TWO, MORE AND HIS UTOPIA \$2.25
- By Karl Kautsky
- HISTORY OF THE FABIAN SOCIETY \$2.50
- By Edward R. Pease
- TEN DAYS THAT SHOOK THE WORLD \$1.50
- By John Reed
- MEMOIRS OF A REVOLUTIONIST \$3.00
- By Vera Figner

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MORE U. S. TANKS, MARINES, PLANES RUSHED TO CHINA

(Continued from Page One)
to the Shantungese war lords. Fessenden has been clamoring for an open imperialist war on Nationalist China. His close connection with Chang Tsung-chang, notorious for his wholesale murders in Shantung, has aroused a great deal of unfavorable comment here.
(Although a number of capitalist newspapers mentioned the trial of Husar, none of them, as far as we know, made any mention whatever of the testimony implicating Stirling Fessenden. The trial of Husar sheds a good deal of light on the characters of the opium-smuggling gun-running grafters in Shanghai who are clamoring for American intervention in China.)

Ask Aid for Wounded.
HANKOW, June 14.—Eleven thousand wounded Nationalist troops are jamming the hospitals of this city. In sweeping the war lords from territory south of the Yellow River, the Nationalist armies have suffered many casualties and the inadequate hospital facilities make the situation serious.

A relief drive, led by Mme. Sun Yat-sen and Anna Louise Strong, American journalist, is under way. A special appeal for funds is made to American sympathizers.

Asks Legation Withdrawal.
(By Nationalist News Agency)
SHANGHAI, June 14.—Removal of American Legation from Peking is urged by the American-owned China Weekly Review here in an editorial in the current issue. It suggests that all the powers recall their ministers and send special high commissioners, unbound by diplomatic precedents, to negotiate new treaties with China.

"The foreign legations in Peking as at present constituted," it says, "constitute a handicap rather than a help in Sino-foreign relations, hence they should be dispensed with and the sooner the better."

WOLL'S GANG NOT ABLE TO DO MORE THAN SLUG 1 MAN

(Continued from Page One)
ner of Broadway and 22nd Street, an automobile stopped in his rear, several men jumped out and hit him over the head with an iron bar. Entering the auto swiftly they drove away leaving the worker laying helpless on the sidewalk.

Iron Rod Found.
Several minutes later some other workers discovered him and rushed him to Bellevue Hospital where five stitches were taken in his head. The iron bar was found on the sidewalk where the assault took place. It is 15 inches long and one half an inch in diameter.

Michael Intrator, active member of the union, arrested last week was fined \$10 yesterday in Jefferson Market Court.

At a crowded meeting of the strikers held yesterday at Webster Hall it was voted to hold a bigger demonstration than ever this morning. It was also decided to protest to Mayor Walker about the mass arrests of pickets yesterday morning.

It was pointed out that the arrest of so many workers at one time is an indication that the police department is attempting to follow out the instructions of Matthew Wolf.

Seattle "Skid Road's" Biggest Collection Is For Hands Off China

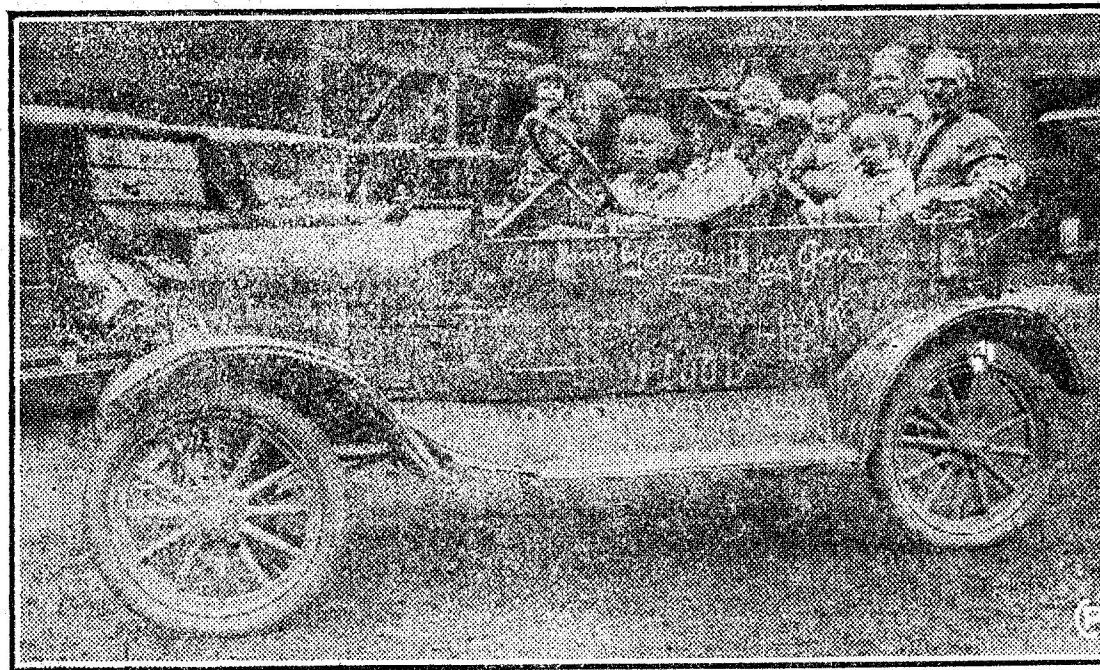
SEATTLE, Wash., June 14.—One of the largest open air meetings held on the skid road on "Hands Off China" was addressed by District Organizer Aaron Fisheman, Shih Chun Huang, editor the Chinese New Star and D. G. O'Hanrahan. All of the speakers demanded that the Imperialists withdraw the battleships and marines from the Chinese waters and China and exposed the intrigue of Great Britain to provoke another world war.

A collection of \$50.80 for the local Chinese newspaper which was suppressed by the local followers of the Nanking regime, was taken. This is the largest single collection ever taken on any meeting in skid road.

Birdist Takes Flight To Heaven as Preacher Coos Funeral Notes

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14.—Funeral services for Clarence Coles Phillips, the noted pigeon fancier who died Sunday night after a long illness, will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon at his late residence, 158 Sutton Manor, New Rochelle. Only the members of the immediate family and Phillips' closest friends will be ad-

THEY CAN'T PAY THE INTEREST HOOPER DEMANDS



Peter Smith and his ten children, flood victims, arriving in Chicago from Arkansas in their sole possession, a tumble-down car, have come north seeking an opportunity to settle where Fate will be kinder.

COVETED MEDAL FOR "LINDY"



The coveted Hubbard gold medal of the National Geographic Society, awarded to Colonel Charles Lindbergh in Washington, is pictured above. Lindbergh is the eighth man to receive it in the 39 years of the Society's existence. Two other recipients were Admiral Peary, below, left, for discovering the North Pole, and Commander Richard E. Byrd, lower right, for being the first to fly over the Pole.

SLUG 2 LEFTS AT CONVENTION OF FURRIERS UNION

(Continued from Page One)
floor to make a reply. Schachtman, presiding, refused to recognize Gold, claiming that he was not a "legitimate delegate" to the convention, and threatened that not only Gold, but all the other left wing delegates would be ejected from the convention hall if they persisted in "interrupting the session."

Slug Delegates.
Englander demanded to know what privileges the 33 delegates brought from 33 "paper locals" in New York would have. Immediately, A. Sorkin, one of the International vice-presidents and several guerrillas began to beat Englander and the convention was in an uproar.

Delegate Stein was also viciously attacked when he attempted to defend Englander.

Green a Spectator.
Green was at this time seated on the platform, and Englander jumped on a stool and shouted to him, calling his attention to the procedure of the official machine. But Green appeared to be entirely unconcerned.

The credentials committee has not as yet brought in its report, but it is practically a certainty that none of the members of the New York Joint Board and the delegates from Local 25, Newark, which has just won an overwhelming victory over the right wing machine will be seated at the convention.

Tories Keep British Children From Visit To USSR; Fear Contrast

LONDON, June 14.—The British Foreign Office today refused passports to six children who were going on a two weeks' visit to the Soviet Union.

All of the children were children of workers, some of them miners' children, and the British Foreign Office felt, it is believed, that the contrast between the treatment of workers in the Soviet Union and workers in Great Britain would not add to the glory of Winston Churchill or Austen Chamberlain. The children were to have sailed last night.

Lindy Hits Jingo Lobby; Refuses to March in Uniform

WASHINGTON, (FP) June 14.—Charles A. Lindbergh gave a shock to the army-navy-militarist lobby in Washington by refusing to appear in a military uniform. The son of the Minnesota congressman who was persecuted for his anti-war principles, and who braved the mobs incited by the regular Republican organization in Minnesota in 1918, ignored his new-made title of colonel in the reserves of the Missouri state militia, and faced the tremendously emotional reception in the capital as a plain civilian.

It is reported in army circles that Alice Longworth first suggested that the militarist element should make use of Lindbergh for restoring the war machine to popular favor. Bascom Slempp, West Virginia non-union coal operator and former secretary to President Coolidge, is said to have arranged for sending a military uniform, by plane, to the Memphis so that the hero should return in militia uniform. The army and navy families who enjoy or anticipate big retirement pensions for father or brother were elated. And then the young hero showed his quality by coolly ignoring them, and telling that crowd of 200,000 people, gathered at the Washington monument, that he brought to them a message of friendship and peace from the Old World.

Lindy Wise to Kellogg.
In his witty talk at the Press Club reception, Lindbergh described how he had been virtually kidnapped and sent home by the State Department, which claimed it was merely giving him advice, but had a warship waiting to carry him home. He said he was opposed to subsidizing the aircraft industry in America, because it would probably mean that the government would control the "use" to be made of aircraft—a hint that he did not want aircraft to be made to serve the war business chiefly.

The fact that Lindbergh did not wear a military uniform, and did not talk about national defense, made the enthusiasm of his admirers in the crowds in Washington all the keener. For Washington—outside the military clique—is fed up on martial music and salutes and militarist snobbery. It hailed Lindbergh as the finest type of young civilian who has come into fame in this generation—unpretentious, cool-headed, modest, and obviously proud of and faithful to the memory of a father who dared to face persecution by these very politicians that now were flattering the son.

Armour Grain Steal Ousts Concern From Chicago Wheat Pit

CHICAGO, June 14.—George E. Thompson, general superintendent of the Armour Grain Company, today faces expulsion from the Chicago Board of Trade, following his conviction by the Board of Governors for "dishonest conduct."

The case has been investigated by state, federal and local authorities. The high position of the Armour in the industrial and commercial world apparently saved them from the summary action which would have fallen upon smaller delinquents, caught in such a bald swindle as that charged to the defendants in this case by the board of trade investigator.

The report of that official says that the Armour concern wrecked the cooperative "Grain Marketing Corporation" by substituting samples of wheat on which a big deal turned, and cheating the "Grain Marketing" dealers out of \$3,000,000.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

HOOVER TO LEAD U. S. IMPERIAL RADIO PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce, has been named by President Coolidge as chairman of the American delegation—and hence to be general chairman—of the International Radio-Telegraph Conference, which will assemble Oct. 4 in Washington. From this conference Secretary Kellogg has barred, by refusal of invitations, The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and Ecuador, because they are not recognized by the United States.

In this conference the American delegation will lead the battle of private versus public ownership and operation of radio communication. It will speak for the Radio Corporation of America, which is the central organ of the American Radio Trust, owned by the General Electric power trust, the American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s wire trust, and the Westinghouse electrical equipment manufacturing combine. The American radio giant is allied with British Marconi in the foreign field. It has also established what it calls a "radio Monroe Doctrine" for Latin America, to exclude all competitors from the republics south of the United States.

Latin Refuse.
In the recent Inter-American Conference on Aircraft, the Latin American governments refused to accept dictation from Washington. Led by Argentina and Colombia, they voted down every proposal which was advanced by Hoover's delegates on behalf of American private monopoly in air transport in Latin America. This spirit of determination to maintain the open door for free development of air travel in Latin America is said by the South American diplomats to be a fair indication of what they will say when Hoover's program for a private radio trust control of the western hemisphere is brought before the radiotelegraph conference.

In fact, they have only to repeat what they did at a pan-American radiotelegraph conference in Mexico City two years ago, when they protested the United States' delegates' attitude so sharply that the conference broke up without making a report.

Radio Imperialism.
In substance, the situation is this: The American radio trust is determined to invade foreign fields, while the European, Latin American and some of the Asiatic governments are determined that government ownership and operation of radio communication shall be maintained as a fundamental public policy. Soviet Russia, one of the most important users of radio communication, would have been prominent in defense of the public-ownership doctrine if she had not been barred by Kellogg.

Because the two groups, or the American trust versus the governments of 40 nations, will be deadlocked on this issue, the conference will get nowhere with it. Instead, some rules for avoiding interference in the sending of messages will be adopted and the question of establishing an international code based on government ownership will be postponed until the next conference, which will be held in Europe in four or five years.

With Hoover on the American delegation Coolidge has named Sen. Jim Watson of Indiana, Sen. Smith of South Carolina, Owen D. Young, of General Electric, John J. Carty, of A. T. & T., Rep. White of Maine, Asst. Secy. of State Castle, Stephen Davis, former solicitor for the Commerce Department; John Beaver White, electrical engineer, John Hays Hammond, Jr., and representatives of radio communication in the war, navy and commerce departments.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Communists Win Bout In So. Wales Labor War

AMMANSORD, Eng., June 14.—An effort to apply the decision of the Liverpool Conference of Trade Union executives, that all Communists be excluded from the Labor Party, was temporarily defeated at a Conference of the Llanelly Divisional Labor Party, here.

The vote stood 52 for observing the decision and 55 against. On a call for division, the chairman ruled that there be a roll-call, but as this was opposed by a section of the conference, the chairman declared the conference closed. It will therefore be necessary for another conference to be convened in order that this issue may be decided.

Many of the divisional Labor parties, who have stood by the Communists and refused to expel them from the Labor bodies, have, in turn, been disaffiliated by the bureaucracy, and are continuing to function as independent groups.

A Zoo That Failed.
It is said that the producers of the movie, Rough Riders, had a hard time finding an actor that looked like Roosevelt. This is the first time that Selig's Zoo has ever failed to deliver the goods.

Gov. Fuller Resumes Hearings on Case of Sacco and Vanzetti

BOSTON, June 14.—Gov. Fuller today resumed his private hearings in connection with the case of Sacco and Vanzetti. He planned to interview the eleven living members of the jury that convicted Bartolomeo Vanzetti of "robbery" prior to the trial which resulted in the death sentence for both Sacco and Vanzetti on the now-famous trumped up murder charge.

It is expected that John D. Williams of Malden, defense witness in the latter case, will also see the governor.

Protest Meeting in Utica.
UTICA, June 14.—"Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted not for murder but for being radicals and foreigners," declared Rabbi I. B. Hoffman of Temple Beth-El at a protest meeting in their behalf held here Sunday under the auspices of the Sons of Italy Lodge.

Besides Dr. Hoffman the other speakers were Rev. Antonio Pierrotta, and R. Cordiferro, who spoke in Italian.

The audience voted to forward at once a petition demanding the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Demand Release.
DUQUESNE, Pa., June 14.—Resolutions demanding that Gov. Alvan Fuller of Massachusetts free Sacco and Vanzetti were adopted at a recent meeting of the Duquesne Croation Association.

150 Workers Escape In a Factory Fire; Two Badly Injured

One worker is in a critical condition, another is seriously injured as a result of a fire which broke out yesterday afternoon at the Empire Tinware Company, 29 So. 5th St., Brooklyn. More than 150 persons were at work when the fire was discovered, but they escaped from the four-story brick building.

Sam Mizrach, 32 Pitt St., Manhattan, hurt his left foot and sustained internal injuries when he and four others, trapped by smoke and flames, ran to an extension in the rear of the building and leaped out of the windows two floors to a concrete yard. Daniel Goldman, who also jumped, sprained his left ankle and was cut on both his hands.

The cause of the fire is being investigated.

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Growth of Chinese Unions

The lockout of 30,000 miners in February declared by the Kaylan mine owners, which ended unsuccessfully, and the August strike of 24,000 practically unorganized women workers of thirty silk weaving enterprises in Shanghai, were the largest disputes in 1926. The chief reasons for the strike was the demand for increased wages and the protest against the mass dismissal of labor union workers. The success of the majority of strikes in the territory occupied by the counter-revolutionary generals was due not only to the ruthless suppression of any movement among the workers by the authorities, but also to the organizational weakness of the young Chinese labor movement and the difficulties of leading the fight from underground.

Working-day and Wages.
We have already stated that one of the chief reasons for the strike movement was the dissatisfaction with low wages and other labor conditions. And in reality the conditions of labor of the Chinese workers are appalling. The working-day is usually not under 12 hours. There are enterprises where the working-day continues for 14 hours, while in the silk industry a 15 hour working-day is observed. Furthermore it must be noted here that the day-length of child labor is absolutely the same as for the grown-ups.

The wages are so niggardly that they cannot support even a half starving existence. For example in Shanghai the worker's daily wage equals 22-30 cents (a cent is a hundredth part of a Chinese dollar, which equals one rouble). Only at a few cotton spinning factories and other enterprises do wages reach 50-55 cents a day.

This is no better in other regions. In Hankow, for example, laborers receive on the average 5 Chinese dollars per month. Qualified workers in the printer's earn an average of 16 Chinese dollars a month. This—at a time when in Hankow the living minimum for a family of five is 27 Chinese dollars. In the matter of wages the railwaymen find themselves in the most favorable conditions. A highly-skilled railwayman on the average earns 2 Chinese dollars per day, while on the Peking-Mukden railroad some machinists receive even as high as 150 Chinese dollars per month. But these cases are exceedingly rare in the beggarly living of the Chinese workers.

The Labor Movement.
Exclusive of a few numerically small reformist organizations, such as the Canton General Workers' Union (27,000) and the Canton Union of Mechanics (7,500), with whom the Huandun Council of Workers' Delegates is carrying on a successful struggle, the great majority of Chi-

nese Labor Unions entered the All-Chinese Federation of Labor Unions and inaugurated at the Second All-Chinese Workers' Conference held in May 1925, which is affiliated to the R. I. L. U.

The largest and strongest trade union organizations affiliated to the Federation are the Shanghai Council of Labor Unions (150,000), Hunan Council of Labor Unions (170,000), Huandun Council of Workers' Delegates (170,000), the Hupeh Council of Labor Unions (70,000), which was formed with the approach of the national armies, the Hongkong Council of Labor Unions which so successfully led the Hongkong general strike, the All-Chinese Union of Sailors (60,000) and the Railwaymen's Union (68,000). The last two unions are the only ones in China organized in industrial federations on a national scale.

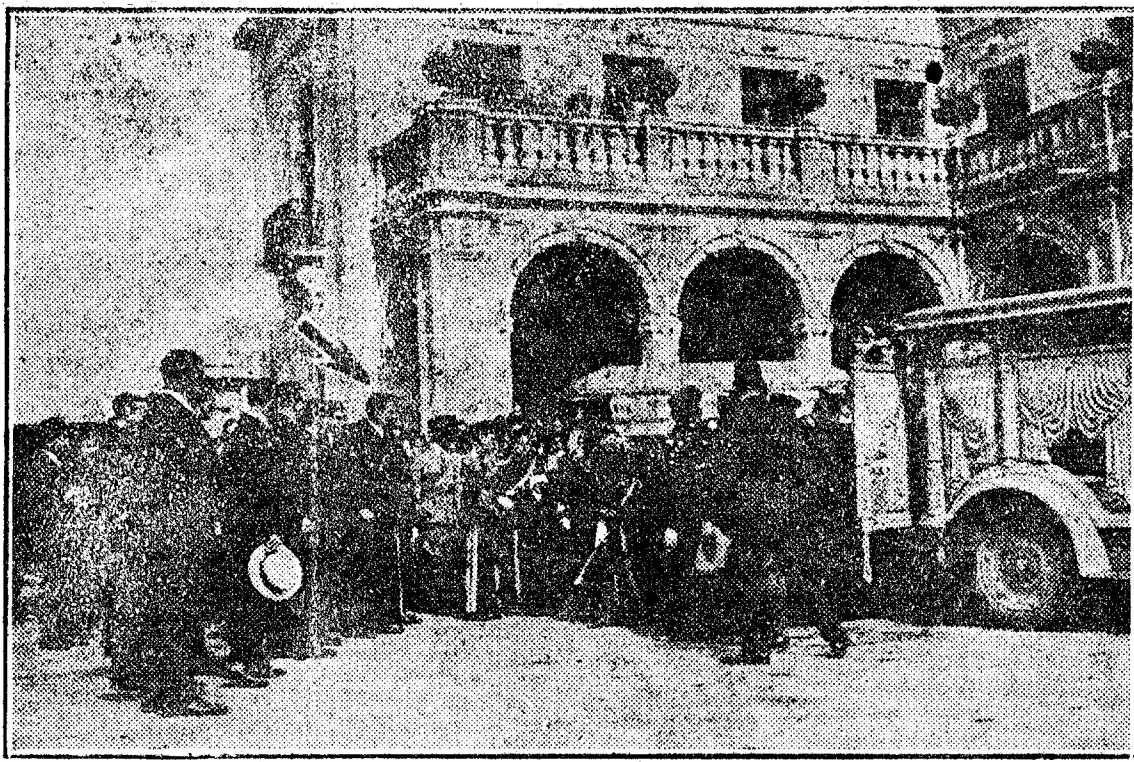
Despite the fact that many different branches of Chinese industry are still living through an embryonic stage, we are now definitely on the eve of the formation of new all-China industrial unions, which began to organize themselves in the early part of 1926 on the industrial principles of the miners, and will embrace textile workers, workers of heavy industry, printers, dockers and postal-telegraph employees.

The great growth of the labor movement in China can be readily seen by comparing the numbers of organized workers, who delegated their representatives to the All-China Labor Congress. At the first Labor Union Congress in 1924, approximately 200,000 workers were represented, at the Second Congress 1925, approximately 500,000 at the third All-China Congress delegates represented already more than a million organized workers enrolled in 699 unions; the fourth Congress represented almost 3 million workers.

Perspectives and Problems of the Labor Movement.
These resolutions, which at the moment of their acceptance were partly of a declarative character and rather in the form of good intentions, at the present time with the widening of the Kuomintang power over a tremendous territory, can be and must be put into effect.

Now that the revolutionary armies have occupied the centre of the Yangtze Valley, the centre of heavy industry in the Hunan province with its developed mine industry, the proletariat have received a powerful ally in the million peasants that have been drawn into the movement not only of Huandun, but of Hupeh, Hunan and other provinces. For the first time a situation has arisen permitting Chinese workers to set wide organizational work afoot. And in reality, in Hankow, Utchan, Tchanha and other dis-

SENORA CALLES' FUNERAL



First pictures from Mexico City of the funeral of Senora Natalia Chacon de Elias Calles, the Mexican president's wife, who died in a Los Angeles hospital. Arrow points to President Calles, watching the coffin.

tricts we observe an incredible strike movement and mass enrollment of the workers in the unions. The unions are growing, are widening, and hundreds of thousands of workers are already organized in them. With the lessons of the past and utilizing the favorable political situation, the leaders of the trade union movement are endeavoring to make a new approach to the work of organization. Previously they were forced to limit themselves chiefly to building up an apparatus. The small waves of political enthusiasm usually did not permit the formation of local organizations which would firmly bind the apparatus to the masses. It was for this reason that the reaction found it comparatively easy to smash and disorganize the labor movement.

The creation of locals with intermediary links connecting them with the leading organs—is the fundamental organizational problem facing the Chinese labor movement. But this is not all, the miserable wages and the astonishingly long working-day makes imperative and of first importance—together with the political demands—the fundamental economic class demands of the Chinese workers. These economic demands in the past, due to many reasons, were often too much overshadowed by the purely political demands. To be able in a proper fashion, to combine economic and political demands—is the second problem of tremendous importance facing the workers' movement of China. At the present moment, the Chinese Trade

Union workers have fully noted the defects in the present situation of the labor movement and the problems that have to be coped with. They are endeavoring—corresponding with the widening labor movement—to create new ranks of trade union workers. By carrying out educational work they are endeavoring to increase numerically active workers of the unions. They are endeavoring to build up mass work connecting the locals with the leading centres of the Chinese revolution, together with the agrarian question, is the fundamental problem. The correct solving of this question will immeasurably influence the tempo and the very character of the revolutionary development in China.

Portuguese Flyer Safe
RIO JANEIRO, June 14.—Major Sarmiento Beires reached Vigia, Para, today after seven adventurous days, having been forced down at sea on June 7, while flying from Para to Cayenne.
The Portuguese trans-oceanic flyer encountered a heavy storm while in flight, which damaged the left wing of his plane and forced him to alight on the surface of the sea, at 20.42 latitude north and 50.30 longitude west. Heavy seas pounded the plane from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 7 o'clock that night. Then a small boat with fishermen sighted the flyers and picked them up. They were seven days' reaching inhabited land.

I. W. A. Issues Appeal For Chinese Wounded In Liberation Fight

CHICAGO, June.—Pointing out the suffering that wounded Nationalist troops are compelled to undergo because of the inadequate medical facilities, the International Workers' Aid, 1553 West Madison street, has issued an appeal for funds to the friends of the Chinese liberation movement.
"On the battlefields of China," the appeal says, "thousands of wounded and dying soldiers of the Revolutionary army are suffering untold agony that can be relieved with medical supply, clothing, food. Millions of workers, peasants and students, their wives are in dire want of food."
The appeal urges American workers and farmers to contribute as much as they possibly can for the relief of Nationalist wounded. Contributions should be sent to the offices of the International Workers' Aid, Chicago.

French Ace Falls
LE BOURGET AERODROME, France, June 14.—Captain Pelletier Doisy, famous French aviator, had a miraculous escape from death today, when with Captain Gonin he crashed four kilometers from the Le Bourget Aerodrome, after taking off for a long distance flight in an attempt to create a new world record. They were in the air only four minutes. The plane burned.

British Author Dead
LONDON, June 14.—Jerome K. Jerome, noted author and humorist, died today in the Northampton General Hospital after a prolonged illness.

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Workers Defy Spain's Miniature Mussolini; 2,000 Out on Strike

MADRID, June 14.—Two thousand workers will defy the labor-smashing dictatorship of Primo de Rivera when they will walk out on strike against the Spanish Company for Naval Constructions at Fervel in protest against the municipal income tax.
While de Rivera has taken no action as yet, it is understood that he will use every means of crushing the strike. This is the first time in four years that workers have dared to defy the iron rule of Spain's miniature Mussolini.

COMMUNE MEMBERS DONATE TO THE DAILY WORKER BEFORE DEPARTURE

The following members of the one of the industrial communes which recently left for Russia, decided to make the following contributions to THE DAILY WORKER before their departure. These contributions were made through the efforts of Max Hoffman, 2339 Prospect Ave., Bronx.

- M. Hoffman.....\$1.00
- C. Jovanovich.....1.00
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- Simon Dugk.....1.00

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REPUBLICANS WIN BIG VICTORY IN IRISH ELECTIONS

Labor Makes Heavy Gains; Gov't Loses

DUBLIN, June 14.—The results from 117 of the 152 seats contested in the general elections here indicates that the government party has met with a severe defeat, winning only 36 while DeValera has 34.

The DeValera of Fianna Fail party is running neck and neck with the government party with signs that it will forge still farther ahead as the returns continue to pour in.

The Irish Labor Party made heavy gains and rumors of an alliance between the party and DeValera for the organization of a moderate anti-treaty government are in the air.

Should the present government be unable to find the necessary forces for a coalition government DeValera will be faced with the necessity for adopting some practical policy. Here lies his weakness. He went to the country on the platform of willingness to participate in parliament, provided his party were not obligated to take the oath of allegiance to the king.

Official Sinn Fein Beaten.
The Official Sinn Fein party from which DeValera seceded went forward on a straight platform of refusing to participate in the Dail Eireann under any condition. It was almost wiped out of existence, its leader Mary MacSwiney, failing of election in her own native city. The voters were in a "moderate" mood, tho from the point of view of the labor movement the MacSwiney wing of the Republican movement is as disinterested in the cause of labor as in the DeValera or moderate wing.

DeValera was greatly aided in his campaign by the money he succeeded in collecting in the United States on his recent visit here.

A Suggested Alliance.
Should the Labor Party join with the DeValeraists and other groups that are hostile to the Treaty but believe in participating in parliament interesting developments may be expected in Ireland. Under the leadership of Thomas Johnson, the Irish Labor Party is a mild affair, only serving as a foil to the government in the Dail. It adds dignity to a government to have a respectable opposition.

The British government's agents in Ireland are plainly showing their alarm over the results. Confronted with the possibilities of the break with Russia, the difficulties in China and the Egyptian discontent—with the ever-present danger of a flare-up in India, Great Britain has no wish to have the Irish thorn re-injected into her flank.

The Labor Movement of India

ARTICLE I.
By BALABUSHEVITCH.

Before speaking of the most important events in the Indian labor movement during 1926, it is necessary if only briefly, to characterize the position of the chief branches of industry in India.

The condition of depression in the Indian cotton industry, which first made itself felt as far back as 1923, has during the period under survey finally and definitely become very marked. Many cotton factories in Bombay were forced either to completely shut down operations, or to introduce a short week not working at full capacity. The manufacturers, not satisfied with the annulment of the 3 1/2 per cent excise duty on Indian manufactured goods demanded the protection of the Indian cotton industry by introducing high import duties. This measure was to be directed, mainly, against Japan, whose products have been successfully competing with Indian and British goods in the Indian markets.

The question of imposing duties is now being considered by a special tariff committee set up to ascertain the reasons for the depression. It is to be expected that the British-India government will not hasten to set up high import duties on Japanese cotton products. This measure would lead to a bitter tariff war between Japan and India and in a considerable degree would aggravate Anglo-Japanese relations. Besides this, an influential group of the Bengal bourgeoisie would definitely be against a tariff war with Japan since they, having a large metal trade turn-over with Japan, and desire to preserve normal trading relations.

The Jute Industry.
Up to the present time the jute industry has been one of the most favorable and profitable in India. At the present time, however, this has changed somewhat. A sharp discrepancy was discovered between the comparatively small reserves of raw jute and the demands of the developing jute industry. To this was added also the threat of losing some external markets which up to the present time had been monopolized by the Indian jute industry, and which are now trying to free themselves from this high-costing dependency. In view of the foregoing circumstances the working week in the Bengal jute industry was shortened to 4-5 days, while a considerable number of Bengal textile workers were dismissed.

Bad Coal Trade.
The position of the Indian coal industry up to the present time cannot be considered as being very bright. For many reasons Indian coal could

not find external markets. In the internal market (chiefly in Bombay and Karachi) unsuccessful competition was observed with South African coal, which is of better quality and cheaper. As a result large reserves of unsold coal gathered in India, which held up the further development of the coal industry. Recently, however, in connection with the British miners' strike, the position in the Indian coal industry improved considerably, as many ports on the Red Sea, which previously were closed by Britain, placed large orders for Indian coal. These demands proved to be so large that they could not be fully satisfied owing to absence of transportation.

The demand of the Mine Owners' Federation on imposing high duties for South African coals has been rejected by the Indian government.

The Steel Industry.
The validity of the "Act on Protection of Indian Steel Industry" expires in March, 1927. At the present time the Indian tariff committee is investigating the position of the steel industry in view of the demands of the steel magnates, that the present government policy should be continued by further setting up high import duties on certain steels and iron ware as well as by putting a premium on articles manufactured in India. There is not a shadow of doubt that the Indian government will appease the demands of the owners of the steel industry, which in a great degree works for war supplies, while for the time being this would not be a special danger to British exports to India.

The Labor Movement of India.
Very interesting to note by the way, that as a result of rationalization of production, now being carried out at the large steel and iron works in Djepchedpure a large decrease in the numbers engaged is expected.

Lowered Standard of Life for the Working Class and the Strike Movement.

The difficulties experienced by the chief branches of Indian industry first of all affected the working class, at whose expense the Indian bourgeoisie endeavored to preserve the former level of their profits. The attack on wages was especially insistent and stubborn in the cotton and jute industries. In many cases despite the total absence of any lowering in the cost of living wages one way or another were considerably decreased (chiefly in the jute industry of Bengal). The cost of living index for December, 1925, equalled 155; in January, 1926, 155; in July, 1926, 157; in November, 1926, 154.

The attempts of the employers to lower the standard of life of the working class naturally brought about a series of stubborn strikes. We have information on the strike movement only for the first nine months of 1926. According to this information during January-September, 1926, there were 103 strikes in India, 140,879 workers participating with a loss of 842,557 working days. As could be expected the majority of the strikes took place in the textile industry (cotton and jute). During nine months of 1926 there were 68 strikes with 108,507 workers participating (which formed approximately 70 per cent of total number that struck in 1926). The greatest number of strikes took place in the biggest textile industrial centers—Bombay and Calcutta. Generally it is necessary to note, that an analysis of the strike movement during the last five years shows the exceptional role of the Indian textile workers, who, throughout, have been among the foremost to fight for improved living conditions for the Indian proletariat.

The majority of the strikes during the period under survey were due to the attack on wages (45 strikes out of 103) and also to dismissals and general decreases of workers engaged, etc. (28 strikes).

As regards results achieved by the strikes, we give the following figures: Of 103 strikes 7 were won outright by the workers, 8 compromises and 83 strikes were lost. (In 1922 21 per cent of strikes ended successfully or in compromise for the workers, in 1923 26 per cent, in 1924 20 per cent, in 1925 31 per cent, and for the first nine months of 1926 15 per cent).

On Defensive.
We see therefore that the struggle of the Indian proletariat during the current year was chiefly one of defense and that in the majority of cases the workers lost the strikes. (Lower percentage of successful strikes in comparison with previous years.)

This was due chiefly to the difficulties now being experienced by the basic industries of India. Likewise we must keep in view the general conditions of the present state of the Indian labor movement—its new growth, insufficient experience for the struggle, absence of a class lead, the strength of a well organized Anglo-Indian bourgeoisie, etc.

Unemployment.
The past year brought no improvements in the position of the unemployed. As before there are colossal numbers of agricultural workers who have employment only during a few months in the year, as previously the question of unemployment is very

severe among the middle strata of the population (Indian intelligentsia). And finally, in 1926 large numbers of the industrial proletariat were thrown on the streets as a result of the depression in the cotton industry and the difficulties experienced in the jute industry. Committees to study the causes of unemployment have been set up in a few provinces (Bombay and Madras). These committees give no concrete help to the unemployed.

The Labor Movement.

During the period under survey existing unions have increased numerically and a large number of new unions have been formed. The Indian trade union movement by the end of 1926 was as follows: Altogether there were approximately 200 trade unions with 360 locals in India, with a general total of more than 300,000 members or 10 per cent of the general number of industrial workers (considering enterprises where more than 10 workers are engaged). The postal and telegraph workers are organized better than any (50 per cent organized). The railwaymen are organized 14.5 per cent and the workers in the cotton industries 10.5 per cent. The largest union organized numerically is the railwaymen's union (100,000 members), then come the sailors' and dockers' union (72,567 members), textile workers (45,000 members), and postal and telegraph workers (38,900 members).

The metal workers are only 3 per cent organized (about 10,000 members), miners .2 per cent (700 members), jute workers 1.3 per cent (4,035 members). In many branches of industry, food products, glass, building, clothing and wood working trades, there are no unions organized whatever.

There was a considerable increase in the percentage of organized textile workers during 1926 chiefly in the Bombay district, which suffered greatest from the depression. And so, for instance, a textile union arose in Bombay which in the short period of a few months recruited more than 10,000 members. Such a tempo for India is exceptional. During the past year much work has been done to organize workers engaged in the arsenals and ammunition and repairing shops, and also to unite existing dockers' unions. Much activity was observed among the sailors (demand to abolish system of engaging men thru agents) and the railwaymen, who asked that a committee be formed to investigate the position of workers on the railroads.

(To be continued)

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The Deportation of Sormenti.

Enea Sormenti, Communist editor and speaker, bitter and unrelenting enemy of Mussolini and his mercenary scum, has been deported from the United States by the Wall Street-Coolidge-Kellogg-Hoover government. Once the haven of refuge for victims of old world tyranny the United States now deports as undesirable the political exiles from the murderous regimes of Europe.

The government's transformation from the defender of political exiles to the blood-hound of every despotism on earth has its economic base in the fact that the ruling class of the United States has an interest in maintaining in power the tyrannies of other nations because of its constantly increasing investments in foreign lands. After cancelling three-quarters of the Italian debt to the United States government in order that Morgan could make new loans at a higher rate of interest, it is perfectly logical that the government should try to stifle the enemies of fascism in this country.

When the United States was a young capitalist giant, expanding its industry with amazing rapidity, the demand for labor caused it to adopt an immigration policy that would attract workers from Europe. Wave after wave of immigrants rolled upon these shores, each of them making a permanent contribution to the upbuilding of the economic structure of this country. In the past the older immigrants could move on from the industrial hells to the free land of the great Middle and Far West. The closing of free lands made impossible further migrations, so the newer immigrants had to stay in the industries—and fight to resist the industrial despotism of the "open shoppers," the scab-herding "company unions" and the open agents of capitalism as well as the labor lieutenants in the trade unions. Thus is added another reason for the fierce assaults by the Wall Street government upon the political exiles of other countries who come here and participate in the labor movement. Sormenti was deported not merely because of the fact that he was a brilliant leader of the Italians in their fight against fascism in Italy, but also because he devoted his energies to building up the Communist movement here, which means that he engaged in all struggles of labor.

While every revolutionist is infuriated at the deportation of Sormenti it is not as disastrous as it might have been, thanks to the splendid defense he obtained from the International Labor Defense. The government originally intended to deport him to Italy where he would have been instantly murdered by the criminal fascists, but the pressure on the part of labor and the exposure of the role of the government as the agency for hounding down the enemies of Mussolini caused the department of labor to permit Sormenti to depart for any other country he might choose that would have him. Naturally, his destination is the only country left on the face of the earth that guarantees a haven of refuge for the political exiles of capitalism—the Soviet Union.

Sormenti has gone from these shores. He was with us but a comparatively short time and fought to the best of his ability. The workers of Italian as well as other nationalities with whom he worked will close the ranks and carry on the fight in which he was a leader. Not only will the fight against Italian fascism, imported to this country by special agents of Mussolini, continue, but the fight against the native brand of fascism must go on. One of the most effective ways to fight fascism is to organize to smash those union-wrecking agents of the employers—the Wolls, the McGradys, the Fraynes, the Greens, the Sigmans—who, although pretending to oppose fascism in Italy, actually use fascist methods against the American labor movement. The necessity for this fight was considered by Sormenti as the most pressing problem in this country.

The United States government has deported Sormenti as it has deported many in the past and will deport others in the future, but the Workers (Communist) Party, of which he was a member will carry on the fight against fascism inside and outside the United States until its bloody banners fall to the dust never to arise again. We will fight against the imperialist despotism that sent him away from us until we have conquered it and established in its place a workers' and farmers' government and bring back Sormenti and the other deportees to laugh over the grave of capitalism in America.

The Irish Elections.

It is yet too early to estimate the exact degree of the defeat inflicted on the government party in the Irish Free State in the recent elections, but incomplete though the returns are, it is clearly indicated that the Republicans, split into two groups, and the Labor Party have made heavy gains at the expense of the government.

The Republicans are definitely against the treaty that ushered in the Free State. The Labor Party accepts it on the ground that as long as capitalism exists one government is just as bad as another, a pure and holy principle in the abstract, but like patriotism the refuge of those who wish to hide their surrender behind some gaudy cloak.

With 117 out of the 152 contested seats already accounted for, the government party has only succeeded in winning 36. One opposition anti-treaty party alone, had 34 in its favor when this count was made.

The severe jolt received by the government party is not only an indictment of the Free State government but it is a blow at British imperialism, which was the real issue in the election. The Free State government is and has been from the beginning a loyal flunkey of Downing Street. It catered to the interests of the capitalists and landlords in Ireland and constantly expressed its willingness to conform its policy abroad—within the narrow limits permitted it—with that of the empire.

Its brutal treatment of the republicans who remained faithful to the anti-British-imperialist policy of the men who made the Easter Week rebellion, its cold-blooded executions of men who fought against the Black and Tan terror, left rankling sores in the

Some Problems for Worker Correspondents

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

In reviewing the worker correspondents' movement in the United States, one is inclined to stress the obstacles confronting it rather than recount its achievements. Among some of our difficulties are the following:

First—The language problem, workers in America speaking and writing every conceivable language on earth.

Second—The feeling of worker-writers that everything that is written must be published absolutely as written.

Third—The development of the ability on the part of workers to get the facts, and all the facts concerning the incidents about which they write.

Fourth—Failure to develop consistent and continued activity as part of the labor struggle.

Fifth—Failure to develop and maintain organized activity.

It may be said that some, or even all of these problems confront the Worker Correspondents' Movement in other countries. But they are aggravated in the United States by the backwardness of our worker-writers' activities in general, and the limited facilities of our press in particular.

Our Language Problem.
Our different foreign-language publications, the Russian, Polish, Italian, Jewish, Ukrainian, Finnish, Lithuanian, Yugo-Slav, Hungarian, Lettish and others strive more or less to develop worker correspondents in their various tongues. This means a big duplication of effort and a failure to coordinate the work, especially in big industries, like the steel mills, on the railroads, the coal mines, automobile plants, metal mines, rubber plants, textile mills and the clothing industry. This multiplicity of languages makes it difficult also to build worker correspondents' groups of workers speaking different languages, which would be one method of eliminating this duplication. The plan of making translations of the best material appearing in the different foreign-language publications also receives its setbacks, due to the fact that most of our editorial staffs are already overburdened with work and finances are too meager to permit of securing extra help. This is remedied to some extent thru the setting up of Worker Correspondents' classes in the larger cities, like New York City, Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Pittsburgh and Los Angeles.

Too large a number of our Worker-Writers in America expect that all of their material will be published, immediately and in full. When they are disappointed in this respect, then they cease their activities and offer this as their excuse. These correspondents would not doubt be appalled if they went thru the Worker Correspondents' Departments of our publications in the Sov-

breasts of the Irish masses and they took advantage of this election to express their resentment.

The international consequences of the defeat cannot be ignored. With Great Britain engaged in conducting an offensive against the Soviet Union, the while her slaves in Egypt and India are threatening revolt, with her grip on the luscious Chinese plum slipping and her working class at home growing in militancy, the robber empire regards with a shiver the signs written on the political horizon in Ireland: that the hornet that vexed her politicians for generations has again become active and getting ready to sting.

Tammany's Lindbergh Celebration Exceeds That of Coolidge

While the dollar patriots, the war-mongers, the Wall Street bankers, the munition makers, the armor plate magnates, the airplane and poison gas manufacturers were utilizing the feat of Lindbergh for purposes of army propaganda, the two old parties and their respective leading candidates for president were playing their own little game. On specific orders from the Coolidge gang at Washington young Lindbergh was escorted thence by a warship, so that the republican administration could stage his first welcome home after his triumphs in Europe, much to the chagrin of Al Smith and his Tammany machine in New York.

But Tammany had its day Monday. Not even the vast military display of 10,000 troops parading to martial music, could drown the Tammany show. The male Broadway butterfly, Jimmy Walker, who was made mayor by Tammany, occupied a conspicuous place. Governor Al Smith at Central Park decorated the flyer with a special New York state medal, while the hoodlums from Tammany staged their usual stunt of singing "The Sidewalks of New York," Smith's political battle cry.

All in all, the mobilization of Tammany's pay-roll patriots was more effective than Coolidge's array of government functionaries at Washington—principally because there are more beneficiaries of Tammany than of the Washington staff.

Young Lindbergh did all the stunts a hero is supposed to do. Made brief speeches over the radio, accepted entertainment from the nabobs of the city and paid homage to the dead of the past war by laying a wreath at the foot of the pole bearing the "eternal light" erected as a political maneuver by ex-Mayor John F. Hyland.

There was something symbolic about the "eternal light." It symbolizes the illusions of every ruling class. They like to think of themselves in terms of eternity; to believe that as things are now so they will ever be. But the class that erected the thing and that seeks to profit from the Lindbergh achievement by using it to forward their own sordid militaristic aims is no more eternal than the flimsy light bulb that frequently has to be replaced by electricians. At such spectacles the revolutionist can smile serenely because he knows that nothing is everlasting, nothing is eternal, except the universal whole and that everything within the universe has its period of birth, growth and finally death—everything constantly changes—a process of constantly coming into being and passing away. We know that just as the light is doomed to fail as the fiery current decomposes the atoms that hold it together so the gory capitalist system, whose bloody deeds it helps to commemorate, will decompose in the irresistible red flames of the proletarian revolution.

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DRAMA

Season of Opera in English Here in Fall

A season of opera in English will be presented for at least ten weeks in New York, as well as in Chicago and other cities, next season by the American Opera Company, according to an announcement by Vladimir Rosing, director of the organization. The personnel of the company is to be built about that of the Rochester Opera Company, which appeared here this season.

The repertoire for the coming season are the following operas: "The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Abduction from the Seraglio," by Mozart; "Martha," by Flotow; "Faust," by Gounod; "Carmen," by Bizet; "Pagliacci," by Leoncavallo; "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni; "Madame Butterfly," by Puccini; and an American opera, "The Sunset Trail," by Charles Wakefield Cadman. Several light operas are also included. Among them are "Pinafore" and "The Pirates of Penzance," by Gilbert and Sullivan, and "Die Fledermaus," and "Southern Roses," by Johann Strauss. The last named opera is a new version of "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."

The singers already engaged include Ethel Codd, Cecile Sherman and Margaret Williamson, sopranos; Helen Oelheim, Janet Mabon and Brownie Peebles, mezzo-sopranos; Charles Hedley and Clifford Newdall, tenors, Allan Burt, Mark Daniels, George Fleming Houston and Howard Laramy, baritones; and John Moncrieff, bass. Eugene Goossens and Frank St. Leger will be the conductors, and the producing staff consists of Vladimir Rosing, George Fleming Houston, Anna Duncan and Campbell McInnes. The scenery and costumes are the work of Norman Edwards.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lumberman Held

Jacob Murdock, wealthy lumberman of Johnstown, Pa., was indicted for the kidnaping of his ten-year old grandson, John Murdock Denny, by the Grand Jury yesterday.



MARGARET ANGLIN
Plays the principal role in "The Woman in Bronze," which is being revived at the Lyric theatre tonight.

Broadway Briefs

Jed Harris has concluded negotiations with Franz Wenzler, director of the Kammerspiel theatre, Vienna, for the production of "Broadway" this fall. The adaptation has been made by Otto Klemert.

"The Woman of Bronze" by Paul Kester, from the French play of Henri Kistemackers and Eugene Deland, will be revived at the Lyric theatre this evening. Margaret Anglin, Pedro de Cordoba and Ralph Morgan are in the cast.

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MATINEE WEDNESDAY

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

WHILE Negro troops were parading up Fifth Avenue honoring the young American aviator Lindbergh and demonstrating their loyalty to the government whose uniform they wore, two Negroes, Jim and Mark Fox, brothers, accused of having slain a sawmill superintendent in Louisville, Missouri, were seized by a mob, paraded thru the streets of the town, tied to a telephone post, saturated with gasoline and burned to death. The airplane that carried Lindbergh to France and glory was named the "Spirit of St. Louis," but all this "spirit" connotes to the Negro is lighted gasoline and the smell of burning flesh.

IMPORTANT items of news are usually hidden away in the recesses of the capitalist press. It would never do to stick this item on the front page on the day after the most popular American hero had millions cheering for him and singing the praises of the country whose stocks he has boosted by his feat. There are two Americas: The America that honors those who uphold its capitalist ruling class and the America that burns Negroes at the stake and puts militant workers in jail.

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SWITCHMEN MEET AT BUFFALO FOR BIG CONVENTION

Progressives to Demand Organization Drive

BUFFALO, June 14.—The Fourth Triennial Convention of the Switchmen's Union of North America, has opened in this city this morning. Some 250 delegates are expected to attend the convention which will last for about two weeks.

Progressives among the delegates who have been arriving during the past week have announced their determination to bring before the convention and to induce serious consideration of a number of measures that they consider important to the strengthening of their organization. The officials on the other hand appear inclined to sidetrack the problems that relate to the actual working conditions of the switchmen in favor of their banking and insurance schemes.

Progressives Want Organization.

Chief among the questions that rank and file delegates appear concerned with are the problems of organizing the thousands of workers who are now outside of the union either entirely unorganized or else organized in the company unions that have sprung up like mushrooms in the past several years. These delegates feel that a more militant policy towards the R.R. companies and more aggressive campaigns will bring to the organization thousands of switchmen who dropped out when the Union began to direct its greatest attention to banking, insurance and building schemes and neglected the essential tasks of fighting for better wages and working conditions.

In this connection too, and as part of the conciliatory policy which has become general in the railroads, the conciliatory attitude which has become the policy of the officials of all the railroad unions is held to be responsible for the adoption of the Watson Parker Law, the most vicious anti-strike measure ever put on the federal or state statutes.

While International President Cashen, did not fully support other railroad union executives in their agreement with the railway companies which resulted in the passage of this infamous measure, it is claimed that he was not sufficiently aggressive in combating this disgraceful bill. Rank and file delegates expect the convention to take steps for a vigorous campaign that will lead to the repeal of the Watson Parker Law.

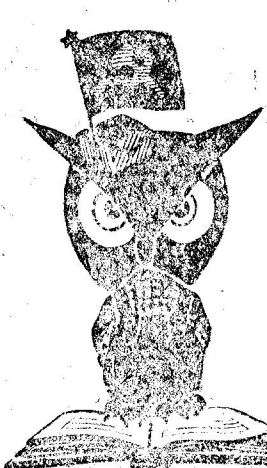
Amalgamate Brotherhoods.

Other measures that will come before the convention are: a proposal to amalgamate the Switchmen's, Trainmen's and Railway Carmen's organizations into a single union as a step to the final amalgamation of all Railroad Unions; proposals for a wage increase and more aggressive policy in relation to wages; and an effort to revive the campaign looking to the nationalization of the railroads which won so much support some years ago during the famous campaign for the "Plumb Plan."

A local committee headed by Comrade Jennie Cooper will be on hand every day of the convention to send The DAILY WORKER to the delegates.

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SMALL RAISE IN RAILROAD WAGES OFFSET BY FORCING SMALLER CREWS TO DO EXTRA LABOR

By LELAND OLDS, (Federated Press)

Railroad employment returns for March, 1927, suggest that the carriers are balancing the wage increases of recent months by laying off men. According to the interstate commerce commission Class 1 railroads in that month afforded jobs to 1,730,661 workers compared with 1,745,414 in March, 1926. This reduction of about 15,000 in the number of employees enabled the roads to keep the total amount distributed in wages at almost exactly last year's figure, \$249,555,800 compared with \$249,628,257 a year ago.

The average railroad wage in March was \$145.20 compared with \$142.75 in March, 1926. If we consider only the workers employed on an hourly basis the average earnings for March were \$138.20 this year and \$137.10 a year ago.

The shopmen, as usual, were hardest hit by reductions in force compared with March, 1926. There were 23,267 fewer workers in this group than a year ago. This is the 4th consecutive year in which shop employment in March has been lower than the previous March, the reductions being 42,083 from 1923 to 1924, 13,822 from 1924 to 1925 and 10,295 from 1925 to 1926. The number of shopmen has fallen by 89,467 since March, 1923.

The only other groups reduced compared with a year ago were those in the transportation department, the reductions totaling 3,634. About half of those laid off in this department were train and engine service men. On the other hand there were 11,873 more workers in the maintenance of way department than in March, 1926, classes of employes in March, 1923.

The average earnings of typical 1925 and 1927 were:

	1923	1925	1927
Railroad wages for month of March	\$128	\$130	\$134
Clerks, class B	122	123	126
Section foremen	74	73	75
Section labor	175	161	171
Boilermakers	146	145	156
Freight carmen	174	159	168
Machinists	114	110	118
Helpers	84	83	86
Coach cleaners	146	149	155
Common shop labor	96	94	96
Telegraphers	238	245	260
Freight truckers	246	221	239
Conductors, Pass.	158	157	174
Conductors, Frt.	180	166	178
Brakemen, Pass.	258	267	271
Brakemen, Frt.	273	250	265
Engineers, Frt.	191	199	209
Firemen, Pass.	191	177	195
Firemen, Frt.			

The sharp decreases from 1923 to 1925 in the wages of shop mechanics and freight service men can undoubtedly be accounted for largely by the elimination of overtime worked extensively in the months following the shopmen's strike. From 1925 to 1927 there have been wage increases all along the line with the greater gains going in general to the higher paid railroad employes. With the exception of coach cleaners the large groups of workers averaging less than \$100 a month have made little progress toward a decent wage.

433 OF AMERICA'S CORPORATIONS MADE ENOUGH PROFIT TO GIVE WORKING CLASS 20% PAY RAISE

By LELAND OLDS (Federated Press)

The mounting tribute that flows to America's plutocratic class is reflected in a review of corporate profits for the first quarter of 1927 by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. The 433 corporations included in the summary took combined profits totaling \$542,534,000 in the first 3 months of the year, compared with \$529,915,000 in the same period of 1926 and \$456,793,000 in 1925.

The true magnitude of these profits may not be realized. They would have provided all the wage earners employed in all American factories with a wage increase of about 20 percent.

All Made More.

The bank's review covers manufacturing and mercantile companies, public utilities and railroads. Each of these groups showed larger profits in 1927 than in 1926 or 1925. The 164 manufacturing and mercantile corporations reported profits of \$227,980,000 for the first quarter of 1927, compared with \$226,088,000 in 1926 and \$180,595,000 in 1925. For 85 public utility companies it was \$87,554,000, compared with \$79,827,000 in 1926 and \$71,198,000 in 1925. For 184 class 1 railroads the corresponding figures were \$227,000,000, \$224,000,000 and \$205,000,000.

The bank points out that although 1927 profits as a whole are running ahead of the exceptionally large profits of 1926, there is much irregularity of earnings. It holds that this probably reflects the downward tendency in prices while labor and other costs remain at high levels. Its figures showing first quarter profits in 1926 and 1927 by industries are:

	Number of corporations	1926	1927
Net Profits			
Motor industry	17	\$71,979,000	\$77,603,000
Motor accessories	8	6,625,000	4,807,000
Oil	24	29,993,000	29,541,000
Steel	16	43,597,000	41,322,000
Food products	20	20,921,000	22,434,000
Machinery	15	8,106,000	6,635,000
Mining & smelting	19	12,777,000	13,899,000
Leather	4	190,000	733,000
Chemical	7	9,682,000	11,276,000
Building supplies	8	4,191,000	3,675,000
Miscellaneous	26	18,027,000	16,054,000
Telephone	70	50,500,000	57,500,000
Other utilities	15	29,327,000	30,054,000
Railroads	184	224,000,000	227,000,000
Total	433	\$529,915,000	\$542,534,000

"The largest percentage gains over 1926," says the bank, "were made by the chemical, and mining and smelting companies, and corporations engaged in the production of food and food products. The motor group's earnings as a whole were ahead of last year, but if the General Motors Corp. were excluded, profits in the motor industry would be smaller than a year previous. Other groups of industrial corporations generally reported a smaller net return than in 1926."

Arrest Daudet After Workers Protest; Cops Get Communist Leader

PARIS, June 14.—Widespread protest on the part of Paris workers has at last led to the arrest of Leon Daudet, Royalist leader.

Although M. Semard, Secretary General of the French Communist Party, had been unceremoniously dragged away to jail a few days ago, French police failed to arrest the Royalist leader. The excuse given by the police was that Daudet had been protected by a number of the young followers.

Parisian workers who had witnessed the police in action at Communist demonstrations rather doubted the inability of the police to cope with a handful of raw, if enthusiastic young Royalists. They demanded the immediate arrest of Daudet.

Protest Semard Arrest

The protest of Parisian workers had its effect. At 7:30 this morning

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

Sinclair Began to Be Arrested But Boston Cops Shy

BOSTON, June 14.—The police department of this city, which has charge of deciding the merits of contemporary literature, refuses to arrest Upton Sinclair.

The author of "Oil!" arrived here a few days ago to make a test case in the courts when his book was banned by the local authorities. Yesterday Sinclair addressed a crowd of several thousand on the Boston commons and compared his latest novel with "Hamlet" and the Bible.

He received a tremendous ovation when he appeared. He recounted the story of the case and was interrupted only when a cop asked if he had a permit to speak. When this was furnished, there was no further official interference.

Courts Arrest.

"I wish you would arrest me," Sinclair pleaded with the sergeant in charge of the cops. "I would consider it the greatest privilege ever accorded me. And if it wasn't that I might be charged with bribery I would gladly offer you \$1,000 to place me under arrest."

Reaps Big Profit



Not less than \$350,000 is the amount estimated as the share of Al Jolson, above, famous comedian, in the gross receipts from "Big Boy" stage play, during the present season. The total gross of the show, \$1,419,000, is believed one of the largest ever secured by a stage attraction in a single season, in the United States, playing the road only. The comedian receives a salary of \$3,500 a week plus 50 percent of the net profit, it is said.

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State

To Raise \$25,000 for Furriers Relief Fund, Decide Shop Chairmen

Congratulations to the victorious Newark furriers was sent Monday night by the joint shop Chairmen's Council of the furriers and cloakmakers.

The meeting of the executive board also decided to start a campaign to raise \$25,000 for the furriers' relief fund.

The telegram to the Newark furriers read: "Congratulations. We hail your victory as a victory of progressive organized labor against the bosses and their union agent."

Party Activities

CONFERENCE FOR WORK AMONG WOMEN.

PHILADELPHIA.—A real beginning was made here in the field of women's work when a conference was held on June 8th of party functionaries for work among women representing units of the party and language fractions. Achievements of the conference were as follows: Plans were made for holding section meetings in the near future, inviting women sympathizers of the Party for the purpose of drawing them in. Committees will be elected also from the units to visit wives of party members and attempt to make them join.

As a beginning for building up a delegated conference of working women in the city of Philadelphia, during the coming month a registration will be taken of women party members and sympathizers working in factories. The delegated conference will be given further attention at the next party conference.

The question of building a fraction in the Women's Trade Union League was tackled and individual comrades assigned to join. A Trade Union Sub-Committee was elected to carry out further plans of building trade union women's auxiliaries and in other ways stimulating the work of the unions among women.

Likewise for organizing neighborhood councils of housewives a special committee was elected which will prepare its plans before the next conference.

Educational work of the party members on this subject has not been neglected. A bulletin on work among women has been given out by the District Women's Department, also one session of the functionaries class was taken over by Comrade Vera Buch for a lesson on work among women.

Taxes Fleece American Farmers of One-third Of Net Yearly Income

The American farmer is mulcted, in taxes, of one-third of his net income. Sensational figures are disclosed in the report of a study made by the National Industrial Conference Board, 247 Park Avenue, New York, showing the acute crisis which American agriculture has passed through in recent years, and the heavy burden of taxation which it still carries.

In 1920-21, the report states, taxes collected from the farms amounted to nearly six times the total net profits from all farms. In 1921-22, there was considerable "improvement," when "only 77.7% of the net profits of the farms was swallowed up in the maw of taxation."

For the last three years, the study shows, farm taxation has hovered at about the same level, about 33% of the net income, this figure being nearly three times as high as taxation figures for the last three years before the war.

SACCO and VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

All Friends of Working Class Defense Are Invited to the Summer Carnival and Picnic

at BRAND'S PARK, 3259 Elston Ave., CHICAGO

on SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1927

Auspices: Local Chicago International Labor Defense

REFRESHMENTS GAMES GOOD FOOD

Come Early—Stay Late! Dancing from 2 to 10 P. M.

KISSIN'S INTERNATIONAL ORCHESTRA

SPEAKERS:

MANUEL GOMEZ Secretary Anti-Imperialist League of N. A., on 'Mexico & Latin-America'

C. T. CHI Representative Chinese Kuomintang, on 'The Chinese Revolt'

Moishe Nadir

FROM PLAY-BOY TO REVOLUTIONIST

By A. B. MAGIL.

When Moishe Nadir stood up in Central Opera House the other night to receive the ovation of the many admirers that had come to welcome him, he was already tired. Tired of his travels, of the excitement of coming back, of meeting people, shaking hands, answering questions. Tired. But most of all there was that festive tiredness of a person who has passed through a deep emotional experience which has left him a little confused, a little uncertain of his waking and dreaming.

More than a year ago Moishe Nadir stood up to receive a similar ovation in Carnegie Hall. He was going away on a European trip, most of which would be spent in Soviet Russia. Moishe Nadir, the skeptic, the scoffer at all deep ardors and positive faiths, was going to the land where ardor and faith and knowledge were creating tangible miracles. In search of what? Perhaps he didn't himself know.

But at Central Opera House the other night there stood up a worshipper, one who had participated in something intimate and joyous, and in whose blood all that he had seen and experienced during the last year had risen to a great tide of love and understanding.

About ten years ago Moishe Nadir was a regular contributor to a capitalistic Yiddish newspaper in Philadelphia. At that time he was one of many Yiddish humorists, grinding out copy for the press. And if one wrote a little cheaply at times, a little vulgarly, it didn't matter much. One had to live. . . . But behind the name Moishe Nadir there still glowed something of the man Isaac Reiss—Isaac Reiss, the Galician Jew, who had wanted to be a serious poet, and had been compelled to become merely Moishe Nadir, the professional humorist. Perhaps he only dimly sensed that Moishe Nadir, the humorist, would become a far greater poet than Isaac Reiss could ever have been.

After Philadelphia there was Greenwich Village. Joe Kling, editor of "Pagan," an ephemeral literary magazine, began printing translations of Nadir's experimental verse, momentous trifles, composed for the initiate only. Nadir was the first and only "Villager" among Yiddish writers. But the Village, like Philadelphia, was only an episode.

Slowly Moishe Nadir was emerging into a position unique among Yiddish writers. He was becoming a storm center. He was discussed, anatomized, quarreled about. No Yiddish writer has been the subject of so much controversy. There are those who worship him and those who hate him—his enemies have always been many. When Noah Steinberg, a young Yiddish writer, recently issued an extensive study of Moishe Nadir, he was attacked on all sides. Nadir doesn't deserve such serious treatment, the pedants shouted; he's a poseur, a trifler, he writes unintelligibly, scorns all correct and dignified expression. Nadir's numerous personal and literary idiosyncrasies have made him peculiarly susceptible to these petty attacks.

Some of these criticisms have no doubt been justified. A vivid, mercurial personality, he had exploited his extraordinary talents until he had become something of a professional esthete. He jeered at philistinism, at banality and soggy sentimentalism, but also at all strivings toward great goals, the struggles of the oppressed, all passionate living. The name itself: Moishe Nadir. In Yiddish there is something impudent in the sound, something vagrant and unabashed. Nadir was the eternal nose-thumper.

Yet something was gnawing at Moishe Nadir, and the sterility of such attitudes was creating a great need. It was all very well to laugh at bourgeois smugness. But it was laughter in vacuo. And it created a smugness of its own, that contemptuous smugness that made itself felt in regard to "the mob," that is, the toiling masses.

Something was gnawing at Moishe Nadir and he joined the staff of the "Freiheit." The esthete, the darling of the "literary" cafes, became a contributor to a Communist newspaper. This was in the early days of the paper when its existence was precarious and salaries were even more uncertain than they are now.

Nadir began conducting his daily column, "From Yesterday Till Tomorrow." This was a personal vehicle, in which he wrote anything that happened to pop into his mind—and the mind of Moishe Nadir is amazingly, breathlessly fertile. It quickly became one of the most popular features of the "Freiheit." There is nothing comparable to it in the bourgeois American press. Nadir is easily the most brilliant columnist in America: F. P. A. and Heywood Brown are tyros in comparison. He is never perfunctory, never wistfully weary. Nadir always writes as if he were discovering language for the first time. His words are mocking yet tender, warm, light, flexible, always unpredictable. And most remarkable of all is his apparent spontaneity, his endless and effortless ingenuity. Of course, Nadir frequently outrages the academicians. He takes too many liberties with the language that they have taken such pains to teach correct behavior.

Yet even on the "Freiheit" Nadir remained very much the dilettante, the incorrigible child babbling inspired precocities. But the discontent in him was growing more clamorous, urging him to go away. As a revolutionary artist he sympathized with any attack on the old order, though he himself remained a bystander, not a participant. And he found himself drawn to the land where the old, decaying order was being destroyed and in which something vital and strong was struggling into being.

To Soviet Russia he brought with him his skepticism, his disillusion and discontent, his capricious mockery. And Moishe Nadir, the humorist and poet, who had gone from Galicia to the United States, to Philadelphia, Greenwich Village, the Second Avenue cafes, found at length that home that he had always been seeking. At the age of forty-two Moishe Nadir fell in love with a strange country and a strange people.

The love songs of Moishe Nadir, the love songs that he wrote during the past year to Soviet Russia, are among the greatest in the Yiddish language. They appeared at intervals in the "Freiheit," written ostensibly in prose. He embraced the country, its people, its language and its way of life with the passion that all his life he had denied. And he wanted everybody to take part in this love of his: he spoke constantly of "our country," "our government."

There are those who continue to scoff at this new fervor. But it remains real and profound. For when Moishe Nadir, a sympathizer with the Revolution, returned as Comrade Moishe Nadir, a participant in that Revolution, he returned as a man reborn.

His first published work since his return to the United States appeared in the "Freiheit" the other day. It is a rather lengthy poem titled "The Jazz Song of Stoker Jim." Judged by esthetic standards, it is perhaps not a very good poem, but as an expression of Moishe Nadir it is an amazing testament. He speaks throughout the poem of "Brother Jim," "Comrade Jim," and towards the end says:

"Sickle and hammer are the sign
Of the day that is coming for Jim."
The esthete stoop to propaganda? Call it what you will. But one should remember that the esthete is dead. Not the artist, however, nor the human being.

Moishe Nadir has returned to America. But he is only visiting this country now. Shortly Comrade Moishe Nadir goes back home—home to Soviet Russia, where he

THE MENACE IN THE SCHOOLROOM



The militaristic patriots have extended flag day to flag week so they can have more time to inculcate drives to prepare the workers' children in the schoolrooms for cannon fodder in future wars to defend the imperialist investments of Wall Street. All workers should try to safeguard their children against this murderous policy. Smash the beast now by refusing to permit your children to be regimented in the schoolroom preparatory to being systematically slaughtered on the battlefields in behalf of the capitalist plunderers.

Organizational Problems

By ARNE SWABECK.

CHAPTER FIVE—Continued
Shop Activities by Street Nuclei.
While street nuclei cannot concentrate their work within one shop, it is nevertheless of great importance that the ability of the individual members to carry on shop propaganda and shop activities in their place of work be fully utilized. It is important that they be given all possible training and that reports of shop conditions and shop activities be made and discussed in the street nuclei.

Where several members work together in one shop, too few to form a shop unit, they should if at all possible belong to the same street nucleus, keep in close touch with one another, and the street nucleus as a whole becomes responsible for further developing and organizing the activities with a view to building a shop unit in their place of work.

In addition, street nuclei should give all necessary assistance to shop nuclei in or nearest to their territory both financially as well as by way of distribution of literature and shop bulletins at factory gates and organization of street and factory meetings.

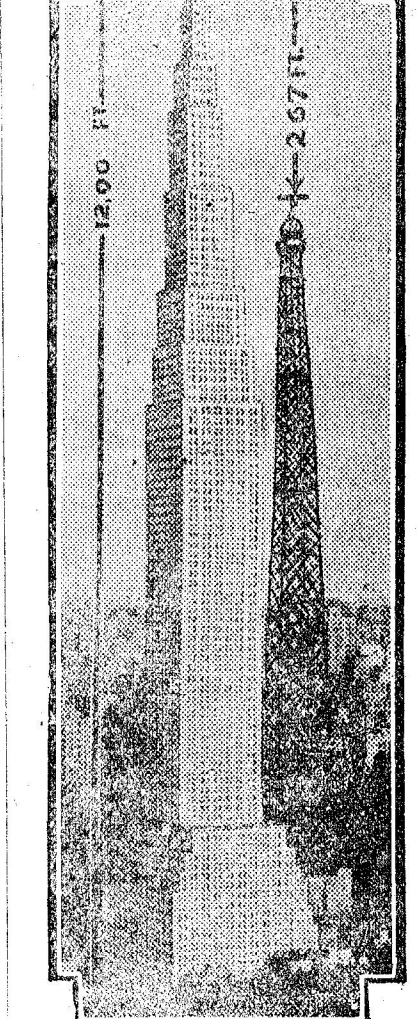
CHAPTER VI.
Work in Mass Organizations.
This field offers our Party some of its greatest opportunities to establish contact with working masses. The main object is to bring these masses into motion against their class enemies, to consolidate the influence gained by the Party and give it organized expression. By pursuing the correct policies and tactics the Party can gain the deciding influence of these movements. The method of work of necessity takes different forms within the different mass organizations. As an example we enumerate the following:

1. Permanent mass organizations, such as trade unions, labor parties and workers' fraternal organizations.
 2. Mass organizations which have been created for specific permanent objects, such as International Labor Defense and the International Workers' Aid.
 3. Temporary united-front organizations set up around single issues, such as strike relief, protection of foreign-born, anti-injunction, defense of certain workers' cases, tenants' leagues, etc.
- Our trade union work is by far the most important of these various categories here mentioned since that is the basis for success in practically all other activities. The trade unions are elementary class organizations of the workers and the tasks of the Communist Party within them have been formulated by Comrade Lenin as follows:—"The engine is the Party, its cogs grip the cogs of the trade union wheel and bring them into motion. The trade unions in turn set into motion the greater masses." The instrument through which the Party works within the trade unions is the trade union fraction. The limited influence of our Party upon the trade unions in general makes one of our main problems, that of establishing much broader contacts on the basis of the issues prevailing. In each instance the issues are determined by the conditions of the

ment of the unions. The immediate task of the fraction is to build the left wing (whether it be the T. U. E. L. or have another name.) But the fractions must also build a broader movement of the opposition elements around the issues made concrete, bringing it constantly closer toward complete support of the left wing. The fraction then becomes the instrument with which to direct these movements in the struggle for the needs of the unions.

It is not our purpose here to deal with trade union tactics. However, the following few points should be mentioned. The issues naturally vary according to the degree of development of the unions and their positions within a given industry. The methods also vary on the same basis. As an illustration we select three industries, coal mining, the steel industry and the building industry.

To Pierce Sky



Plans for the proposed 110-story Larkin Tower, on West Forty-Second Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, New York City, have been approved by the city's building department. Cost is estimated at \$25,000,000 and completion is anticipated before the end of 1928. Plans call for it to rise 1,200 feet above street level, 267 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower, Paris. Drawing of it is picture here in connection with

Professional Patriots

(Continued from last issue)

What do professional patrioters mean by the word "patriotism"? Devotion to business privilege and to the open shop; the idea that law, private violence and officials should put down what under this definition is "unpatriotic"; that the only approach to social problems is suppression of one side of the argument.

"Professional Patriots" is edited by Norman Haggood from material assembled by Sidney Howard and John Hearley.

"Your business is being injured. You are losing money every day on account of the willful, malicious lies that have been told about West Virginia. You know this is true. The prosperity of this State has been retarded many years on account of these misrepresentations."

The American Citizen, a periodical published by the Association, carried the usual warnings of "World Revolution," quotations from Lenin, headline summaries of "Bolshevik Doctrines," and the familiar closing appeal to "Mr. Loyal American."

But the most extensive variety of literature has come from the National Civic Federation, with its three departments specializing in propaganda for its conception of patriotism. Mr. Easley publishes one leaflet that is unique, entitled "Questions for Every Good American to Answer." It purports to be a letter from an indignant father to the Civic Federation, asking the Federation to take the lead in curbing the spread of radicalism so that it may not infect his children. Parts of it read:

"For the last two years my wife and I have been reading and studying Socialism and Bolshevism. We have visited the Rand School and read much of its literature. We have listened to socialists in their halls and at the street corners; we have heard them in church circles, social clubs and educational meetings. Among the speakers were clergymen of prominence, professors from important universities and principals and teachers from the public schools with now and then an editor. From all that we have heard and seen, we have come to detest the very word 'Socialism.' . . . We regard the doctrines of economic determinism as an abomination, leading straight to atheism and the destruction of the family. We regard their theory of internationalism, with its contempt for love of country, as one leading to disloyalty to our government and the destruction of nationality."

And so on through a couple of galleys, the father of a family of three sons and daughters tells how the churches, the schools and the charity organizations are being captured by the advocates of radicalism, ending with the suggestion that the parents and patriotic members of churches, and college alumni should organize and "join hands" to "beat down the impudent pretensions of the comparatively few." And finally it asks, "Will not your Department on the Study of Revolutionary Movements take the initiative in this matter?"

And of course Easley and his department will. Another of Mr. Easley's best leaflets is entitled "The War Against Patriotism." In the space of two pages it lays low as unpatriotic, the World Peace Fellowship, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, the Rev. A. Maude Royden, of London, "numerous church and missionary bodies," the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments, the Foreign Policy Association, the National Student Forum, and the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

(To be continued.)

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

BOOKS

"A PICTURE OF CIVILIZATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA"

OIL! by Upton Sinclair. Albert & Chas. Boni. \$2.50.
Most of those who read this review are already prejudiced about "Oil!" They are prejudiced in its favor because it has been suppressed in Boston, and against it because it ran serially in The DAILY WORKER. "Oil!" should never be taken serially—it should be gulped. Sinclair doesn't write neat works of art. He is not a novelist, in the academic sense of the word. His style bears the same relation to literature that the skyscraper does to architecture. Its proper effect is achieved only in the mass. There is nothing satisfactory about a piece of it.

Sinclair gets his results by piling up the evidence, and his "novels" have little enough of plot, nothing of that closely-knit running narrative that sustains interest from one installment to another.

The story of "Oil!" is pretty slim. There is young "Bunny," the son of a rising independent oil-well promoter, whose father gets into the big game, and grows rapidly rich, partly because of the great world war. Young Bunny is a decent lad, Sinclair's own type, presumably, and he wonders and worries about the rights and wrongs of things, meanwhile rather ineffectively dodging the matchmaking mamas, and the "red hot mamas" of his own class. In the end he becomes reconciled to Bolshevism, convinced it isn't just a German intrigue, tho still unconvinced that it is the way out of the mess which he recognizes the world to be in. He starts to spend his inherited wealth on new Brookwood schools, and solves his flapper problem by marrying a men-shevik Jewess. Somehow, Sinclair contrives to make this last seem like a desperate, adventure.

This is the way with all of Sinclair's theses, those frankly polemical like "The Brass Check" and those disguised as fiction, like "Oil!" He crushes the present system under an avalanche of facts; he builds up a hanging case against the bourgeoisie, and then he sentences them to social service, a new liberal newspaper, or something else equally piffing.

It was obviously not for this that the book was suppressed in Boston. Nor did that half page of quotations from the "Song of Songs, Which Is Solomon's," make any more than a pretext. The thing that riled the bankers of Back Bay is not an exposure of the impurities of the Bible, for nowhere else in the world are they such popular literature as in the home of the Puritans. What caused the trouble in Boston was that some of the impurities of the Republican saints were dragged out and flaunted in a "socialist" book. The real thing in "Oil!" is the history of graft and corruption, of the warping of every decent instinct, of the loosing of every form of degeneration and decadence which is involved in the dictatorship of the capitalist class. This class is mercilessly flayed. It is represented, at the best, in the person of men like Bunny's father, as a group of rulers rising thru definitely antisocial abilities, the power of clever swindling, and suppressing in its career those real abilities, of constructiveness which these men would otherwise exhibit. It is a ruling clique so lacking in philosophy that it falls for every sort of charlatan and spiritualist. Some of the most entertaining scenes are those which deal with the creation of a new religion, "The Four Square Gospel"—a man preacher who gets lost in the sea, this time, and those who profited from this fakery themselves were swindled by others as crude.

Interspersed among the descriptions of waste and revelry, undeniably the true picture of social life of the rich in Southern California, come little sketches of the life of the poor, who make the dissipations of oil men and their movie queens possible. Into Bunny's own oil well falls a worker. (We quote a little tho, for reasons already stated, it is hardly fair to Sinclair.)

"How long has he been down?" says Bunny's father.
"We've been fishing half an hour," says the foreman.
"Well, then, he's drowned in the mud. . . ."

The foreman has been trying to get him out with a hook, because the "three pronged grab" will tear him so. But "Dad" says, "Go ahead and get it over with, and let's hope it'll teach the rest of you something."

It is chiefly for plain speaking about the man who invented "normalcy" that "Oil!" is suppressed. For instance, after telling how the oil barons and other big interests bought and built a tremendous propaganda machine, by means of which 16,140,585 Americans were "successfully bamboozled" into voting Harding into office, Sinclair sums up:

"President Harding had brought with him a swarm of camp followers, his political bodyguard at home; the newspaper men knew them as 'the Ohio gang,' and they were looting everything in sight. Barney Brockway had given one of his henchmen a desk in the secret service department; this was the 'fixer,' as you wanted anything, he would tell you the price. The Wilson administration had grown fat by exploiting the properties seized from enemy aliens; and now the Harding administration was growing fat out of turning them back. Five percent was the regular 'split'; if you wanted to recover a ten million dollar property you turned over half a million in liberty bonds to the 'fixer.' Bootlegging privileges were sold for millions, and deals were made right in the lobbies of the Capitol. Dan heard from insiders that more than three hundred millions had already been stolen from the funds appropriated for relief of war veterans—the head of that bureau was another of the 'Ohio gang.'" Then, of course, Teapot Dome.

We have to praise Sinclair's restraint. He has been often accused of hysteria, of exaggeration. I believe that the human imagination is not capable of exaggerating the culpability of the present ruling class in America; certainly Sinclair did not try. The material lay thickly at his command, he had to choose, rather than to invent.

As an example of his moderation, take this description of the patriots' raid on the I. W. W. hall at San Pedro:

"Tables were upset, and dishes and crockery trampled, and the metal urn or container in which the coffee had been boiling had been upset, and its steaming contents running here and there. But first they had hurled three children into it, one after another, as their frantic parents dragged them out. The flesh had been cooked off their legs and they would be crippled for life; one was a ten years old girl known as 'the wobbly song-bird'; she had a sweet treble voice and sang sentimental ballads and rebel songs, and the mob leader had jerked her from the platform, saying, 'We'll shut your damned mouth!'"

The actual fact is that not only is all of this true, but also what Sinclair does not say: the mob was not content with boiling the children in the hot coffee, its members had not been sure there would be coffee there, and they had brought boiling grease, with which they basted some of the children; one little boy, so badly burned with grease that he could not walk, crawled several blocks to get away from his tormenters; and the mother of some of the children was so shocked by their torture that she died. Such are the deeds of patrioters.

Sinclair's description of Bolshevism is not so good. He realizes it as a terrific force; he sees it as an inevitable development, but he always treats it as a faith, not a science. Bolshevists are heroes, they are wise, they are successful leaders of the working class, but it would be so much nicer, in Sinclair's opinion, if we did not have to have them around. You will find out more about Communism in one page of the "A.B.C." than in all of "Oil!"; tho there is hardly a chapter in which it is not mentioned.

—VERN SMITH.

THE WAR FOR OIL.

THE POLITICS OF OIL, by R. Page Arnot. Labour Pub. Co., London. \$2.50.

Another book on oil,—this time a good one: short, concrete, enlightened. The author covers the same field as Delaisi and De la Tramerye. Unfortunately Arnot's book appeared before Louis Fischer's Oil Imperialism. Much of the data in Fischer's book would have strengthened Arnot's contention.

This is, in brief, that oil is a get-rich-quick commodity, which has yielded immense returns to those business interests that have participated in its development. Since oil is a source of vast economic power it implies a corresponding danger. Arnot shows very clearly that the rivalry of the great oil trusts, particularly the British Royal Dutch and the American Standard, involves the same type of economic conflict which brought on the World War.

Arnot makes another point regarding the oil industry which is not usually emphasized in books on oil. He writes of "the lot of the workers." In America he calls attention to the man-handling methods employed by the oil interests of the Southwest. Royal Dutch, he shows, is much more subtle in its handling of the labor problem. Coolies are used on its properties. "Oil Engineering" describes its labor policy in a paragraph. "These coolies are imported from Java, China, the Straits, and India in roughly equal proportions. It is found that this mixture renders the company immune from strikes and other industrial struggles, one nationality neutralizing the others."

Readers who wish to keep their eyes on the oil conflict should read this book. Like all of Arnot's writing it is clear and simple, furthermore, it carries a very definite lesson in the workings of economic determinism.