

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

Vol. IV. No. 159. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: In New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year. Outside New York, by mail, \$6.00 per year. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1927. Published Daily except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO., 22 First Street, New York, N. Y. Price 3 Cents

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

THE revolt of the Austrian workers was crushed by the social democrats who stepped in to do what the armed forces of the bourgeois were incapable of doing. Our prediction that the socialists would do this very thing has been fully borne out...

THE Austrian socialists are considered farther to the left than the official socialists of any other country. But this radicalism is spurious as was demonstrated in 1918 and in the present revolt.

THE probability the Austrian government, a creature of the league nations will now carry on a crusade against the small and weak Communist Party. The prosecutors and executioners will be the socialists.

THAT the Hankow or Wuhan government in Chicago is travelling the same road followed by Chiang Kai-shek is becoming clearer day by day.

THE newly-awakened masses of China are not yet sufficiently organized or experienced in leadership to provide this mighty revolution with the proper leadership and the necessary discipline.

FOR the moment the fortunes of the Chinese revolution are at a very low ebb. But there will be a recovery and the lessons learned by the workers and peasants during this phase of the struggle will be invaluable in the next.

JAMES CONNOLLY the great Irish revolutionist frequently quoted the phrase: "The rich always betray the poor." In his masterly work, "Labor in Irish History," he points out that the Irish struggle for freedom from British rule was always betrayed by the upper and middle classes at every critical period.

THE Upholsterers' International Union is holding a convention in this city and one of its most important achievements will be the presentation of a chair to governor Alfred E. Smith.

THE Geveva naval parley still drags along without accomplishing anything tangible. The British papers insist that there is no likelihood that...

SOCIALIST SURRENDER ENDS VIENNA STRIKE

SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST HUNGER STRIKE GOES ON

Rather Starve Than Be Killed by Perjury

Death by starvation rather than electrocution as a result of framed up evidence which is being submitted to Gov. Fuller and his advisory committee, is the choice which Sacco and Vanzetti have made.

This heroic protest is being made by the two condemned workers because of the star chamber attitude which Fuller has taken by insisting that the hearings on prejudice be held in secret.

Reports that the workers were not on a hunger strike but were abstaining from food due to the excessive heat was branded as a lie by the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee yesterday. Members of the committee stated that the hunger strike was a grim reality and that William G. Thompson, counsel for the condemned men, spent three hours on Sunday trying to dissuade the men from continuing with their plan.

For more than a month Gov. Fuller and his so-called advisory committee have been "deliberating" on the respective merits of the case. In spite of the fact that eminent jurists from all parts of the world have expressed opinions that the case was an obvious frame up, the Fuller "investigation" has slowly dragged along.

Warden William Hendry of the Charlestown Prison insists that the men are not out on a hunger strike, but this denial is part of the prison regulations and is not being taken seriously.

The Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee in a statement made public yesterday said that the men prefer to die "by starvation rather than be killed on false evidence introduced in Gov. Fuller's office behind closed doors."

The report continued, "It is a solemn decision to make—this slow taking on one's life—but it is necessary in this tragic situation where the fate of two men is being shaped behind closed doors from the words of witnesses whom neither they nor their counsel are allowed to face."

The condemned workers started their strike Saturday when Vanzetti declared that he would rather starve to death rather than be killed on false evidence.

IS IT FREEDOM?

By Fred Ellis



Sacco and Vanzetti hunger strike while Governor Fuller conducts his inquiry in secrecy.

The Cry from Vienna is "Forward"

Yesterday it was the Chinese workers who issued their clarion call to the world proletariat against the forces of imperialism. Today it is the workers of Vienna, who smashing through the counter-revolutionary web of the socialist and Second International machine, have shown the way to battle against the forces of world imperialism.

The attack upon THE DAILY WORKER, now in the hands of the Federal government, has behind it the same forces which are today responsible for shooting down hundreds of workers in the streets of Vienna.

We must hold our own in this battle just as bravely as the Viennese workers. We must meet the attack upon THE DAILY WORKER with barricades of contributions piled up in defense of our proletarian fortress, THE DAILY WORKER.

THROGNS RESPOND TO COMMUNIST CALL FOR WAR AGAINST NEW WAR

(Special to THE DAILY WORKER.) CLEVELAND, Ohio (By Mail).—One of the largest gatherings ever assembled at the call of the Workers (Communist) Party here joined in the demonstration in the Public Square against "The War Danger."

It was in this Public Square, the central spot in Cleveland, that C. E. Ruthenberg, in 1917, called on great masses of workers to refuse to be conscripted for the imperialist war that the United States entered in that year.

It was in this Public Square, that boasts a free speech monument dedicated to Tom Johnson, former liberal mayor of the city, that armored tanks and tear gas were first used to break up a May Day Demonstration in this country.

Engdahl outlined in his talk the careful development by the imperialist powers of "The New War" against the Soviet Union.

Military Maneuvers on October Field Explain New Tactics on Defense

MOSCOW, July 18.—The culminating point of Defence Week was an enormous mass demonstration of labor on October Field, at which an experiment in mass military mobilization and maneuvers was successfully carried out amidst the cheers of hundreds of thousands of spectators.

8 Workers Asphyxiated Under River While at Work Building Tunnel

LONG ISLAND CITY, July 18.—Fumes from a donkey engine employed for hoisting at the bottom of a fifty foot shaft at the foot of Nott avenue, part of the construction of the new Fifty-third street subway, today asphyxiated eight workers, members of a gang working in the shaft and in the preliminary tunnel under the river.

Palestine Earthquake Death List Shows 200

LONDON, July 18.—Two hundred persons were killed, 356 injured seriously and 375 injured slightly in last week's earthquake in Palestine according to an official report today to Colonial Secretary Amery.

Ohio Miners Faced With Double Fight In Mines and Union

COLUMBUS, O., July 18.—According to Ohio Coal Operators Association, which has met in Columbus, the mines of Ohio will be opened soon. "We are not hoodwinking ourselves, we have a long, hard fight ahead," said the head of one of the coal companies.

Left Wing Furriers Win Sweeping Victory In the Boston Elections

BOSTON, July 18.—A sweeping victory for the left wing of the Furriers' Union was recorded in Saturday's election when the progressive group elected their entire slate. Max Perlman was elected president, A. Rosenberg, vice president, and A. Frank, secretary.

Nicaragua Labor Delegate Defies U. S. to Conquer

WASHINGTON, July 18.—With President Green of the American Federation of Labor in the chair to oppose any radicalism, the Pan American Federation of Labor began its fifth congress today.

Pan-American Federation Starts Its Sessions

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SOCIALIST LEADERS IN CONSTANT CONFERENCE WITH SEIPEL CABINET

Bauer, Adler, Seitz, Demand Labor Surrender; Create Militia to Shoot Workers

VIENNA, July 18.—The Austrian transportation strike was settled tonight. As a result of the agreement reached between the socialist officials and Chancellor Seipel's national conservative government, railroad, telephone and telegraph services will be resumed at midnight tonight.

VIENNA, July 18.—There is still enthusiasm for revolt, part of the workers of this city are still armed, new contingents arrive from the surrounding districts continually, and parts of Vienna are still so much under labor control that the brutal Seipel police dare not attempt to penetrate them.

But the Seipel cabinet is attempting to soothe the workers by a series of vague promises, and the social democratic leaders particularly Burgomeister Seitz, Fritz Adler and Otto Bauer, are exerting every particle of their enormous party machine in the effort to prevent revolution.

At present one of the points at issue between the government of the state and the burgomeister of Vienna (a socialist) is whether the demonstrating workers shall be shot down by regular troops, or by the "municipal guards," a newly organized body of militia, made up of members of the socialist guards, and hired mercenaries.

Burgomeister Seitz has announced that his municipal guards will work in close co-operation with the city police who fired on and killed about forty and wounded about three hundred of the workers during the height of the fighting.

The socialist leaders, hesitated, despite pressure from the clerical government with whom they are in constant secret conference, to advise the workers to end their strike until at least something is won.

Report Pieck, German Communist, Arrived in Vienna from Berlin

News dispatches from Vienna state that Wilhelm Pieck, Communist member of the Prussian Landtag, has arrived in the Austrian capital from Berlin, using an airship.

Pieck is one of the most prominent comrades in the German Communist Party. It will be remembered that he headed the committee of German party comrades who received the ashes of Comrade C. E. Ruthenberg on their arrival in Berlin and conducted them to the home of German Party—Karl Liebknecht House—where they remained under honor guard while in the city.

SUPPRESSION OF LABOR MOVEMENT THRUOUT CHINA

SHANGHAI, July 18.—The systematic suppression of Communists, labor leaders and the labor movement is proceeding unabated as the mercenaries of the imperialists in the forces of Chiang Kai-shek carry out the orders of their pay masters.

Raid Soviet Bank in Shanghai

At the same time the terror is being carried out against the labor unions the provocation against the Soviet Union is also going on with increased intensity.

Ohio Miners Faced With Double Fight In Mines and Union

Some time ago, Searles, mine official in the Hocking Valley, proposed to break away from the United Mine Workers, and to form a new union. He got the support of only a few men, and the idea evidently was abandoned.

NAVAL BASES UP FOR DISCUSSION AT CONFERENCE

Japan, Britain Reach Compromise

GENEVA, July 18.—The United States delegation to the tri-partite naval conference will present counter-proposals to the Anglo-Japanese suggestions for an agreement as put forth yesterday upon the basis of 500,000 tonnage basis for both the United States and Japan. This basis is objectionable to the United States and is 100,000 tons higher than its compromise proposal of a week ago and 200,000 tons higher than its original proposals.

Hugh S. Gibson will bring up as counter-proposals the question of naval bases which is a direct blow at Great Britain. The question of cruiser tonnage is intimately connected with the question of naval bases. Great Britain has a string of bases throughout the world so close together that ships much lighter than the ones used by the United States can be effectively utilized for her navy. Britain has proposed that cruiser tonnage be reduced to 7,500. With such cruisers she can traverse the seven seas, whereas the United States would find her light cruisers crippled and unable to proceed to the Far East because of the great distance between naval bases. Hence to raise the question of

Red Raids in Holland East Indies; Fear the Independence Movement

BATAVIA, Dutch East Indies, July 18.—Dutch imperialist officials here have announced a new Communist plot to subjugate the islands of Holland, and have started a series of arrests of dissatisfied native leaders and officers of trade unions.

Exploitation of the native proletariat and peasantry in these islands is very severe, and the repressions of the native petty bourgeoisie makes it somewhat of an ally of the workers. A deep seated independence movement is on foot, in which the Communist Party plays an important role. The Dutch officials make periodic raids on working class centers, and conduct a perpetual "Red Scare."

naval bases is an attempt to place Britain in a defensive position in the conference.

Britain and Japan Agree

On the other hand the agreement between Britain and Japan on total cruiser tonnage is considered a blow against the United States' representatives who have been striving to induce Japan to line up against Britain. The present Tanaka cabinet in Japan is in favor of a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance as it considers that such an alliance will enable it to share jointly with Britain the exploitation of China, while the United States will use its immense power to reduce, in the course of a few years, even Japan to the position of a vassal state.

The agreement between Britain and Japan has unquestionably placed the United States in a sorry predicament as far as the conference is concerned, because Hugh Gibson stated that any agreement or compromise reached by the two powers would be satisfactory to the United States. That utterance was made when any sort of agreement seemed hopeless. Now Gibson's bluff has been called and he is striving to save his face.

Ella Reeve Bloor in Hitch Hike for Daily

Ella Reeve Bloor, hitch hiking from St. Louis to Chicago, will pass: Indianapolis, Ind. Dayton, Ohio. Columbus, Ohio. Lima, Ohio. Fort Wayne, Ind. South Bend, Ind.

HYLAN DENOUNCES SMITH-UNTERMAYER FARE BOOST DEAL

Wall St. to Back Smith If He Comes Across

"While it is a possibility that the Morgan interests will let go of 'Al' Smith in 1928, in favor of the Republican nominee in the meantime they are using Smith all they can to get a fare boost through his Transit Commission." So spoke former Mayor John F. Hylan in an exclusive interview given yesterday to a Daily Worker reporter.

"If Smith wants the democratic nomination in 1928 he will have to satisfy Morgan and Company who represent the majority bondholders of the I. R. T."

"Untermeyer is in sympathy with the traction bondholders, and in particular with the majority bondholders of the Interboro. In that respect he is lined up with the Smith-Morgan crowd," said Hylan in reply to a question.

"Then you think that Untermeyer is a Smith man," he was asked.

"No—Untermeyer is an Untermeyer man."

"What is your opinion of the so-called unification plan which is being so ardently advocated by Untermeyer?" he was asked.

"This unification fallacy," he replied, "is only a smoke screen to take the place of additional service. It is part of a scheme to hoodwink the New York straphangers so that they will not see the major move, which is to fix an exorbitant value for the worn out old junk which the traction interests call rolling stock. When the traction attorneys have fixed what they call a 'fair valuation,' the stage will all be set for an increased fare."

Smith Used Lindbergh.

At this point the former mayor pointed out that it is part of the Smith policy thru his so-called public service commission to boost fares whenever possible. He pointed out that during the Lindbergh reception the Smith traction crowd up-state took advantage of the public hysteria to put over a ten-cent fare in Albany, Troy, Watervliet, Schenectady, Cohoes and Buffalo. This possibly explains Governor Smith's warm reception to Lindbergh. Smith awarded the trans-Atlantic flyer the medal of honor—a cheap price at that.

\$25,000 "Fee"

When asked about the \$25,000 fee which Untermeyer received from the I. R. T., Hylan said, "The firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer and Marshall was attorney for a stool-pigeon to prohibit the city from appropriating the necessary money to put busses on the streets of New York to relieve the congested condition in the subways. This firm got the injunction but did not dare to enforce it. The firm of Hays, Hershfeld and Wolf afterwards sent in a bill to the city for \$63,128.62 which included \$25,000, which was the Untermeyer share in the deal. Now the Hayes firm was an antagonistic litigant but Marshall and Untermeyer took the money and under the dual contracts the city footed the bill. As those contracts run for forty-nine years, at the expiration of that time the taxpayers will have paid in interest and compound interest over \$200,000."

When asked what the solution was for the overcrowded subway conditions, Hylan replied, "The only remedy for the transit condition is to put on more trains and more cars. Let the workers demand a municipal bus system in every borough of the city. Let the city continue to build more subways."

"These bunk investigations are merely smokescreens to cover up Untermeyer's personal and business ambitions and to foist a fare boost on the people of New York."

STORIES, PLAYS

REVELRY by Samuel Hopkins Adams
A story of the corrupt regime of Harding, Hughes, Coolidge. An inside view of American political life.

ELMER GENTRY No. 3 by Sinclair Lewis
The famous author of Babbalanza has given a fine rendition of the hypocrisy and sham of the American clergy.

EMPEROR JONES No. 4 by Eugene O'Neill
and other plays
Includes the popular plays "Gold" and "The First Man."

MARXIAN CLASSICS

ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS No. 3 by N. Bukharin
Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologies of the modern bourgeoisie. The book is written by the foremost Marxist theorist of the day.

LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION No. 6 by Leon Trotsky
A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

MARX AND ENGELS No. 7 by D. Riazanov
A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

OHIO MINERS FACED WITH DOUBLE FIGHT

(Continued from Page One)
offer, and are making preparations to open the mines. They admit that the work will proceed slowly, but they expect little trouble. They are being aided by another section of the miners' union, according to report. James Kunik, leader of a so-called insurgent group in the Bellaire district, is ready to support Daugherty, and to make a compromise. This shows that treachery is being practiced in the miners' union. It is clear that if Lewis does nothing—but lets the situation slide, such men as Daugherty and Kunik will find a ready ear among the miners.

Relief for the miners must be organized. If they know that the labor movement will stand behind them, they will be exposed to no temptation at the hands of the coal operators. But if they are allowed to starve, then there is no doubt that they will be brought to their knees. It is the duty of the labor movement to get behind the striking miners—and to do it quickly. Otherwise the siren voices of the Daughertys and Kuniks will lure the miners—to their destruction. Whether the coal operators are bluffing or mean earnest will be disclosed tomorrow. Lee Hall and G. W. Savage, district officials, are now in Bellaire, where they expect the first attempt to be made.

Suppression of Labor Movement in China

(Continued from Page One)

plugged on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, by French police and Russian white guard officers assisted by a detachment of municipal police. The raid was under the joint supervision of the French and the Nanking bandits of Chiang Kai-shek. The search did not yield any evidence for the counter-revolutionaries and conspirators against the Soviet Union, so the police came back at night and it is likely that they brought with them forged documents to be used as manufactured evidence against the officials of the bank. After sealing the premises and arresting the Soviet citizens, Stoyanovich and Gollanovsky at the demand of the Nanking despot, Yang-hu, a general known for his bloody reprisals at Nanpoo, Shanghai and other places a statement was issued to the effect that evidence was found proving that the arrested men were engaged in Bolshevik propaganda.

The prisoners were handed over to a special military tribunal, noted for its summary dealings with Communists. Koslovsky, general counsel of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics at Shanghai, insisted that the military authorities have no right arbitrarily to arrest Soviet citizens and hand them over to special extraordinary courts. Koslovsky demanded a trial in civil courts and his demand was satisfied and the prisoners handed over to the civil authorities.

White Guard Provocation.
The illegal search and seizure and arrests are the result of the agitation carried on by the imperialist bribed white guard press that is indulging in the most disgraceful provocation against the workers and peasants of China and the Soviet Union and is part of the general imperialist conspiracy against the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

Wuhan Political Crisis.
HANKOW, July 18.—There is a protracted political crisis in the Wuhan government that is slowly approaching a solution. Many observers expected the final solution of the coup which was being carried out during the last few weeks. However, the final achievement of the coup against the Communists has evidently been postponed for a time.

M. Borodin, advisor to the Nationalist government, left Saturday for Kuling, a well-known mountain resort near Kiu-Kiang. His departure is being explained in various ways. Some see in it Borodin's disagreement with internal policy recently pursued by the Wuhan government. Others estimate Borodin's departure as consent of the Wuhan government to demands of Feng, the so-called Christian general who has gone over to the counter-revolution, that Borodin be granted leave of absence.

Apparently the majority of the Wuhan government has definitely decided to "separate themselves" from Communists. It is reported that the members of the Central Committee at Wuhan actually passed resolution regarding the removal of Communists from all posts in the executive committee of the government, the executive of the leading organs of the Kuomintang and the army and to deprive them of membership in the Kuomintang.

The scoundrels and agents of Chiang Kai-shek, the traitor and of Feng, in the service of the counter-revolution who are in a majority in the Wuhan government are afraid of the wrath of the members of the Kuomintang so they assert that these measures against the vanguard of the revolution, the Communists, are only temporary, pending the final solution of the question at the third congress of the Kuomintang.

It is proposed to carry through these counter-revolutionary resolutions at the next session of the central committee which is scheduled to meet today or tomorrow.

Today the political committee of the Kuomintang adopted the following resolution: 1.—To within a month's time call plenary session of the Central Committee, to discuss and decide questions submitted by presidium of the political bureau. 2.—Pending convocation plenary session the Central Committee to prohibit actions and speeches contrary to the principles and policy of the Kuomintang. 3.—To send to the Soviet Union a delegation to be appointed by political committee of prominent members of the Kuomintang to discuss methods of cooperation.

Try to Deceive Masses.
These measures are considered highly deceptive and a mere smoke-screen raised so that the fury of the masses at the counter-revolutionary acts of the Wuhan government will not overwhelm them.

So strong is the respect for the Communists and the admiration for the determined anti-imperialist stand of the Soviet Union that the reactionaries dare not immediately break with all the traditions of the past and go openly over into the camp of the enemies of the national liberation movement.

The mass demand for action against Nanking is constantly rising higher and threatens to engulf the Wuhan reactionaries so they have to proceed with the greatest caution in their assaults upon the Communists.

SECRETLY DEPORT CHINESE SEAMEN BY HOLLAND LINE

Company Liable to Pay Heavy Fine

(Federated Press.)
As it seemed that a habeas corpus writ was about to free the 36 Chinese seamen strikers illegally detained on Ellis Island, were dumped into the hold of a Holland-American liner bound for Rotterdam. Sixteen had already been deported.

To save the men from a frame-up on possible mutiny charges the Chinese Seamen's Institute, through its attorney Hugo Pollock, is cabling Edo Fimmen, secretary of the International Transport Workers' Federation, setting forth the facts here and asking him to investigate the employment methods of the steamship company.

United States Senator Copeland and Silas Blake Axtell, attorney for the International Seamen's Union, were among the persons who had been interesting themselves in the case of these oriental workers since they were beaten and jailed by the Hoboken police as they were leaving the S. S. Rotterdam.

Had Right to Quit.
Axtell, a well-known authority on marine law, said the Chinese had the right to quit the ship. "The Seamen's Act," he explained in a letter to Pollock, "maintains that all seamen, including Chinese and Hindus, may demand half their wages and leave foreign or American ships for the purpose of reshipment." The purpose of this provision of the LaFollette act, continued the attorney, is to equalize costs of operation, by compelling foreign-shipowners to replace crews at American rates of wages.

Fifteen dollars a month was all the Chinese were getting in the "black gang" of the Rotterdam. The Dutch strikers, whose place they were taking, had been paid \$38 a month. When the Chinese found they had been tricked into being strikebreakers they decided to quit, and carried out the plan in Hoboken.

Company is Liable.
Each of the guilty parties responsible for the imprisonment of the Chinese will now be under fire by their friends here. First there is the Holland-American line, that is subject to a fine of \$1000 by the immigration bureau for each of the 30 Chinese sailors of the original 84 who have not turned up. Thirty times \$1000 is \$30,000, a pretty penny for the erring steamship company to pay and one that it will try to evade paying when the 60 day limit expires. Attorney Axtell says that in practice, he does not believe that the steamship companies ever pay these fines. But an effort will be made to compel the Bureau of Immigration to stick to its rule.

Punished on Ellis Island.
Then there is punishment due to the immigration authorities who held the Chinese on Ellis Island, without charges. The seamen were taken off the hands of the Hoboken police and held prisoners on the island as "an accommodation" to the company. Secretary Davis of the Department of Labor has written LaGuardia, promising to investigate the affair.

Every obstacle possible had been placed in the way of Attorney Pollock when he was working for the men's release. Assistant Commissioner Uhl on Ellis Island refused to let him see the Chinese, because it might "start a riot" and because it was said he did not have the names of any of his clients. When Pollock produced a name the authorities denied the man was there.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!
Fight Dangerous Death Traps at Rail Crossings

NIAGARA FALLS, July 18.—The local section of the Workers (Communist) Party is arranging a huge protest meeting at which demands will be made for the elimination of dangerous railroad crossings in the working-class sections of this city.

The recent tragedy in which the family of Samuel Pawloff an active member of the Workers (Communist) Party and of the Plumbers Union was wiped out at an unguarded crossing in the heart of the workers residential section, has aroused the workers of this city and forced even the City Council to make a gesture of protest.

Thousands of workers among whom they lived, filed past the seven coffins in which the dismembered remains of Comrade Pawloff's wife and six children were laid. Over a thousand attended the funeral at which Herbert Benjamin, District Organizer of the Party, made a short address in which he pointed out that this working-class family had been sacrificed even as are thousands of other workers throughout the country in the interests of greedy corporations who care nothing for the lives of workers.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rethenberg Sustaining Fund?

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

Josephine Bakstine, Troy, N. Y. \$1.00
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Joseph Burck, Woerhsville, N. Y. 50
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Anton Kawchak, Albany, N. Y. 2.00
Stephan Chapko, Troy, N. Y. 2.00
Fannie Panasiuk, Waterlolet, N. Y. 1.00

John Butynski, Cohoes, N. Y. 1.00
James Butynski, Cohoes, N. Y. 1.00
Wm. Chamulack, Cohoes, N. Y. 1.00
T. Rackochy, Cohoes, N. Y. 50
Leon Apostol, Cohoes, N. Y. 50
K. Brashka, Cohoes, N. Y. 50
Leon Zavoisky, Waterlolet, N. Y. 50
E. Panasiuk, Waterlolet, N. Y. 50
John Michalechko, Waterlolet, N. Y. 1.00

Michael Halajko, Troy, N. Y. 2.00
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W. Moskaluk, Troy, N. Y. 2.00
G. Dutchak, Cohoes, N. Y. 2.00
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Amerikas Zihna, Chicago, Ill. 6.00
Celia Paransky, Pittsburgh, Pa. 28.75
J. M. Lindain, West Vancouver, B. C. Canada 5.00
Mrs. T. M. Nagle, Erie, Pa. 20.00
Amal Food Wor. Bakers Local No. 164, Bronx, N. Y. 25.00
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Andrew Sarja, (collected) Fort Bragg, Calif. 11.50
Miss Osasta, (collected) Minneapolis, Minn. 4.00
Arthur E. Paterson, Napa, California 1.00
A. Pazarskas, Chicago, Ill. 12.50
List No. 4029—M. Rifkin, Unity Camp 29.00
M. Helander, Plentywood, Montana 10.00
Ingeborg Monsen, Loesch, Montana 1.50
Tom Skroza, (collected) Hartford, Conn. 9.00
A. C. Miller, Williston, N. Dak. 1.00
E. W. Kanel, Rochester, Minn. 2.00
Ingvald Nelson, Minneapolis, Minn. 1.00

John Kliskila, Hancock, Michigan 4.00
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K. A. Karr, (collected) Cleveland, Ohio 21.00
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BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Rethenberg Sustaining Fund?

MARINES BOMB NICARAGUANS; KILL OVER 50

Hurl Explosives Into Unarmed Populace

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 18.—In a desperate effort to smash the rebellious masses who deeply resent the imperialist plundering of their country by the United States, a force of American marines, aided by the mercenary Nicaraguan constabulary, murdered more than 50 liberals and wounded more than 400. The attack was made upon the forces of General Sandino at Ocotal, who refused to disperse his forces in conformity with the ultimatum of Henry L. Stimson, the Wall Street lackey who was sent here a few months ago to aid in consolidating the fraudulent government of Diaz, who is sworn to defend the interests of American imperialism against the desires of the masses for independence.

Bombed From Air.

The marines and the Nicaraguan constabulary did very little fighting as they are too cowardly to enter into equal combat with the natives, but stood at a safe distance while five marine airplanes dropped high explosives on the liberal forces and the population of Ocotal. Undoubtedly many women and children and non-combatants were murdered, but the rigid censorship prevents any newspaper men entering the devastated area.

Part of U. S. Campaign.

This latest unprovoked and craven massacre is a part of the general campaign being waged against Nicaragua by the gun-men of Wall Street who are trying to disarm the whole population in order to be able to establish firmly the rule of the Wall Street puppet president, Diaz, who could not get one-hundredth part of the votes of the inhabitants of the country in a fair election.

The bestiality of the American troops in this part of the world is such that the very name and every symbol or emblem of the United States is despised as representing nothing but unbridled tyranny.

Big Navy Men Take Heart From Big Fiasco At Geneva Naval Meet

WASHINGTON, July 18, (FP).—Congressman Loring Black of New York, a leader of the big navy forces, declares congress will appropriate funds in the coming session to bring American naval strength up to the British.

"If there is no real disarmament at Geneva," he asserts, "we big navy men will undoubtedly develop a greater voting strength in the house for a cruiser and submarine construction program. We will appropriate enough money to complete construction of the authorized cruisers, and the naval affairs committee will undoubtedly come in with a bill authorizing not only 10 cruisers, as was proposed at the last session, but a number sufficient to meet the British strength."



WHERE HEAVY FIGHTING TOOK PLACE

Street scene in Vienna near the Department of Justice building. It was on this street that most of the workers were shot by the police. But the police were beaten, and fled.

Coolidge Board Hands Slam to Women Workers in Bureau of Print'g

WASHINGTON, July 18, (FP).—Calvin Coolidge's personnel classification board, which adjusts wages and conditions of government workers, talks like an open shopper. Curtly refusing the appeal of the women's union of the bureau of printing and engraving for equal pay with men for equal work, the board declares it will deal "directly with the employes," and not with "outsiders." The women have been organized for years in Local 105 of the National Federation of Federal Employes.

President Luther Steward of the National Federation declares that the board's decision is a blow to the right of collective bargaining. The union, he says, will appeal to congress to wipe out the board and set up administrative machinery free from control by Coolidge.

Flying School Teacher in Texas.

EL PASO, Texas, July 18.—The Hawaii bound plane of Miss Mildred A. Doran, Michigan school-teacher, arrived here at 12:10 o'clock today. According to present plans, Miss Doran and Pedlar will take off for the coast at daylight Tuesday morning.

Fight For Millions.

The interest manifested in the elimination battle between Jack Sharkey and Jack Dempsey on Thursday night was reflected yesterday in the announcement that the advance ticket sale has passed the \$900,000 mark. A sell-out on fight night appeared a certainty, with the probable gate \$1,200,000. Some racket!

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Hartford to Have Field Day and Picnic for Political Action Conference

HARTFORD, July 18.—The Connecticut conference for Independent Political Action embracing many unions and workers organizations throughout the state, have arranged the second annual State Labor Field Day and Picnic in Schutzen Park, Hartford, on Sunday July 31st for the purpose of advancing the idea of Independent Workers Political Action as the first step to a "United Labor Ticket" in the presidential elections of 1928.

William Z. Foster, leader of the Great Steel Strike, and Albert Weisbord, leader of the Passaic Textile Strike will be the chief speakers, besides speakers in Lithuanian, Swedish, Russian and from the Young Workers League.

The arrangements committee headed by Dr. Per Nelson of Hartford announces that 12 Swedish Athletic clubs will participate in the games. A chorus of 150 voices will sing revolutionary and folk songs. A good band will provide music for dancing. Refreshments and good food will be available for all.

The workers of New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Waterbury, Ansonia and the cities around Hartford are arranging to hire busses, and mobilize cars to come out in mass. Thousands of workers are expected to make this picnic a tremendous demonstration for Independent Working Class Political Action.

ELK RAPIDS, Mich., July 18.—A kidnapping theory was abandoned today after the body of 6-year-old Douglas Fairbanks Holmes, of Elk Rapids, Mich., was found floating in Lake Michigan off the shore of East Grand Traverse Bay.

Socialist Compromise Betrays Vienna Strike

(Continued from Page One)

they ordered back to work employes in various industries, until finally about all that were left out were the railway, postal, telephone and telegraph workers. Even partial service was allowed by the socialists in these industries, and nothing like parades or demonstrations are allowed.

No Public Funeral.

The objects of the strike are constantly stated by socialist leaders to be merely pressure on the cabinet for reforms, and not revolution. Thus when representatives of socialist trade unions met in Vienna and first decided to recognize the transport strike, Otto Bauer, addressing the meeting, declared, "the strike must be continued in order to cure the reactionaries of the illusion that they can misuse their power."

This meeting decided to hold the funerals of the worker victims on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock and to bury all in a single grave at the expense of the city. Only relatives and party officials will be permitted to attend. A memorial will be erected over the common grave. All work will be suspended during the hour of the funerals.

The Seipel cabinet has issued a communique in which it states that it has ten thousand troops from the provinces in the outskirts of the city, and threatens workers with unemployment, hunger, and perhaps a general lockout if they do not yield to authority. In return for submission, and only if there is no more strike, the government signifies its willingness to call parliament into session, and if after "debate without pressure from labor unions" the parliamentary majority for Seipel decides on a coalition cabinet with the socialists, there will be such a coalition. The communique contains many such phrases as "reorganization of the government in due time," etc.

The socialist leaders and the Seipel cabinet unite in urging the workers to maintain order and submit to government rule, and both have issued statements blaming the Communists for starting all the trouble. Only the Seipel statement says that "some of the socialists also implicated."

American Exploiters Cringe.

BERLIN, July 18.—American visitors, who had descended on prostrate Austria like harpies during the post-war period, to enjoy the cheap living, the liquor, music and art, and the pleasure of boosing around underpaid servants were panic stricken when the fighting began, say refugees from the foreign colony, who have arrived here.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of a pro-German paper in the U. S. during the first years of the world war, has arrived here by automobile and says of those he left behind in Vienna:

"Americans in the Hotel Bristol resembled birds before a storm, we were not to show ourselves before the windows on account of the danger of being shot. We had to stay in the hotel both day and night. Several Americans ventured forth but rushed back in a state of panic at each fresh outburst of shooting."

"At the American embassy we were received politely, but we got no help. Minister Washburn said if the situation became worse he would hire Danube steamers and transport all Americans from Vienna."



Vienna "Department of Justice" Building

This building housed the much hated courts and records by which workers were oppressed. When they rose in their might for a few hours, they captured and burned it.

FACTORY CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVES AS A RESERVE OF PRIVATE TRADE OF GERMANY

In view of the present efforts of the German bourgeoisie to bring into being factory fascism, factory co-operatives assume a special role. Employers are again paying increased attention to the development also of this instrument of attack on the class organizations of the proletariat. In order to win the support of broad circles of society for factory consumers' co-operatives, big industrialists do not scruple to speak openly and brutally about the aim of these institutions.

Thus, the mining assessor von Loewenstein declared at the session of the mine owners of the Ruhr district that the development of the "Socialist and Christian Socialist consumers' co-operatives constituted a peril with which middle class commercial circles have not yet been able to cope. The consumers' co-operative movement constitutes a mighty secret force of the entire Socialist system."

"As there is the risk of the historical trade organs being greatly impaired in the process of revolutionary reorganization, it would be more correct for the trade circles interested to abstain from opposing factory institutions, which are beginning — and justly so — to be considered as an important link of the private economy and which are after all only a safeguard for the capable and financially sound private trader."

There is every occasion for the proletarian consumers' co-operative movement to propagate these arguments as widely as possible. They show clearly that the aim of factory consumers' co-operatives, is not, as it is alleged, to make workers' conditions of life easier, but that they are on the contrary important organs of capitalism for the upkeep of the capitalist system of exploitation in general.

ON THE EVE OF THE GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION DES COOPERATEURS OF FRANCE

In July general meetings will be held of the sections and also the delegation meeting, of the biggest Paris co-operative "Union des Co-operateurs" which embraces 80,000 members and about 150 sections. The co-operative circles of the "Union des Co-operateurs" are doing energetic preliminary work for these meetings. On April 24 there was a session of the Central Committee of co-operative circles with the circle secretaries of the individual sections. The agenda included: preparatory election meetings of circle members and meetings of individual sections of the "Union des Co-operateurs."

The platform of the co-operative circles is laid down in a special declaration dealing with questions of reformist policy, of drawing workers into the leading organs, struggle against taxes, unemployment and war perils. The organ of the National Federation of Revolutionary Co-operative Circles "Le Co-operateur" published a special number with full instructions for the conduct of the campaign.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

News from the U. S. S. R.

RESULTS OF TRUSTIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

The trustification system has scored great successes. The turnover of nine large syndicates has increased from 750 million roubles in 1923-24 to 3.5 billion roubles this year. The relative strength of the syndicates in the general distribution through the syndicates has increased during that period three or four times. The sale of textile goods through the syndicates has increased 82 per cent; leather goods, 51 per cent; kerosene, 99 per cent; silicates, 52 per cent; salt, 99 per cent, etc.

Investments in the Yugostral. The total capital investments in enterprises of the Yugostral (South Steel Trust) this year will amount to 80 million roubles, which is almost twice as much as last year.

Work is now in progress in restoring four blast furnaces. Work has been started in the construction of a huge blast furnace in the Makeev plant with a capacity of 10 to 12 million poods of cast iron a year. Many Martin ovens are being restored and their capacity increased and a new one is in construction.

The Yugostral foundries are also restoring the electric motor power.

Work has also been started in enlarging the production of rolled iron and tubes.

However, this capital work is insufficient considering the growing demands on metal products and the accelerated wear and tear of metallurgical plants which are in many cases working at higher pressure than before the war. According to approximate figures, the shortage of cast iron in 1927-28 will be 40 million poods in spite of the increased output of the Yugostral of 12 to 15 per cent. This will necessitate capital investments next year.

Sell Cheaper Than Private Trader. According to the figures of the People's Commissariat of Finance, the difference in prices between the State and private enterprises is expressed as follows:

Vegetable oil costs in private enterprises 2.62 times as much as before the war, in the cooperatives it costs only 1.61 times as much; salt costs in the cooperatives 1.5, as much as in 1913, and in private enterprises 2.5. Textile prices in the cooperatives are twice as high as before the war and the private enterprises 2.6. Metal commodities are 25 per cent dearer in private enterprises than in cooperatives and silicate goods almost 30 per cent higher. The cooperative and State enterprises sell all manufactured products at considerably lower prices than the private trader.

Workers' Cooperative Contest. Returns are already coming in on the contest for the best cooperative. The Central Workers' Cooperative has already received a communication from the workers' cooperative centre of Sormovo, Nizhegorodsk province. The average reduction of prices of that cooperative between January 1 and June 1 is 11 to 15 per cent. The cutting of prices affected 2,785 items. The financial situation in the Central Workers' Cooperative is absolutely satisfactory. Between October, 1926, and April, 1927, the net profit of the cooperative was 103,239 roubles. The administration and organizational expenses have been reduced from 11.14 per cent to 9.45 per cent of the turnover.

The capital of the cooperative has increased 147 per cent in the course of one year. The turnover is increasing every month. During the last two years it has increased six-fold. The number of shareholders has increased during two years from 7,500 to 16,000.

Seventy-six per cent of the turnover of the Sormov cooperative falls to articles of primary necessity. The election campaign of the agricultural co-operatives of the Soviet Union shows, according to statistics in regard to 114 societies of agricultural producers and credit co-operatives, a considerable development of mem-

bers' activity and increased influence on the part of local party organizations in the work and development of the co-operatives. This is accompanied by a steadily growing activity of the poor peasantry, and a strengthening of the bloc between the poor and the middle peasantry in their stand against the kulaks or wealthy.

Members' attendance at meetings vacillates between 25.6 and 62 per cent, whereas last year there was a 35 per cent average attendance. Attendance was even better in the societies of special co-operatives — 60 to 80 per cent of the membership.

Peasants Interested. The degree of the general activity of co-operative members can be seen by the number of discussion speakers, on an average 17 to every co-operative.

It is also noticeable that the unorganized peasants take an ever-increasing interest in co-operative meetings. On an average 60 per cent of the participants in meetings were peasants who are not yet organized in any co-operative. Non-members too took an active part in the meetings and came forward with practical proposals and open criticism.

Fifty-eight per cent of the members of administrative organs were re-elected; this implies stabilization of the movement. Participation of poor and middle peasants in administrative organs has risen from 67.5 per cent last year to 76.4 per cent. Of the members of administrative organs (in 35 societies) 26.4 per cent have no horses and 52.7 per cent only one horse for field work. This corresponds approximately with the social composition of the membership of agricultural co-operatives. The percentage of party members in administrative organs has risen from 14.3 per cent last year to 21.2 per cent.

The Rosa Luxemburg Brigade



The Women's Brigade, named after their outstanding leader, is one of the prize divisions of the Daily Worker Army. Under the yoke of Capitalism women are meant to serve one purpose only—as breeders of cannon fodder. In the Daily Worker Army our women comrades fill the most important posts and are in fact one of the most dreaded sections of the proletarian forces.

The Rosa Luxemburg Brigade of the Daily Worker Army is particularly effective at factory gates. Here their wonderful persistence and courage has been shown time and again, in factory distribution campaigns and in daily sales of the Daily Worker. At lunch hour and closing hour these picked troops are to be found fighting on the front lines. Permitting the enemy no moment of rest, these tireless warriors utilize the evening hours for the purpose of approaching and winning additional recruits for the growing army of Daily Worker Readers. Victory in the drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker will depend to a large extent upon the courage and activity of the Rosa Luxemburg Brigade.

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Social Democrats in the Vienna Uprising.
The leaders of the social-democracy, the heroes of the second (socialist) international, again exposed before the masses their true character as defenders of the bourgeoisie.

At times the fury of the masses sweeps them toward ill-advised action when the movement is doomed to defeat. On such occasions it is the imperative duty of responsible leaders to discourage even demonstrations that might lead to severe reprisals and defeat for the working class.

The socialist leaders in Vienna proved themselves utterly servile to the capitalist class by counselling the workers against violence and advising them to go to their homes and adopt a folded-arms policy against the impudent provocations of the Seipel government that affronted the whole working class by setting free the fascist murderers.

After being hooted down and stigmatized by the revolutionary rank and file of their own Party the social-democratic leaders resorted to their editorial sanctuaries and again advised the workers against revolution by urging them to refrain from street fighting and to remain in their homes during a one-day protest strike.

We do not want a collision between the workmen and the soldiers of the republican army. Therefore comrades, no demonstrations, but a silent, dignified and complete protest strike for twenty-four hours.

Those who, in such a situation, urge a general strike for anything other than the mobilization of the workers for revolution are traitors to the working class.

Social-democracy is always the final bulwark of capitalism. Since the monstrous betrayal of the international working class by these leaders in 1914 this fact has been demonstrated in every important labor struggle on earth.

Further Butcheries in Nicaragua

Language is utterly inadequate to describe the infamy of the policy of the Washington government toward the people of Nicaragua, its bestial suppression of the duly constituted government of Sacasa, its enthroning of the despised Wall Street marionette, Diaz; its despatching of Henry L. Stimson to try by deception to induce the liberal masses to lay down their arms and cease resistance to the agent of American capitalism who illegally occupied the presidential chair.

The latest act of banditry was perpetrated Sunday at Ocotlan when airplanes connected with the marines, those gun-men of imperialism, who have terrorized many a republic into submission to Wall Street, dropped bombs upon some inhabitants of that unfortunate country who refused to give up their arms.

The excuse for the massacre was that the followers of General Sandino were occupying American mining property in Ocotlan. This is a plain admission that the marines and other forces are in Nicaragua to protect investments of Wall Street.

This wholesale slaughter cannot make the United States more despised in the southern republics than it was already, but it ought to arouse the workers of this country to demand that American troops get out of Nicaragua and stay out.



Some Problems of the United Front in China

By H. M. WICKS.

RECENT events in China have emphasized the fact that it is just as important for Communists to know precisely when and how to break with other social groups as it is to know how and when to unite with them.

The present crisis in the Chinese revolution is the result of the peculiar conditions under which the movement developed. Predominantly a peasant country, the introduction of capitalist production by the imperialist powers developed in a short time a proletariat that stands forth as the most powerful independent class in the country—the class whose destiny it is to take the lead in ANY revolutionary movement against imperialism.

WHEN Chiang Kai-shek went over into the camp of the counter-revolution it was not difficult to perceive the necessity for a decisive break with him. Not only was he denounced, but it was recognized by every Communist that to even discuss the healing of the breach with him and the national bourgeoisie that he represented would be a betrayal of the revolution.

It was also inevitable that, at a certain stage in the development of the revolution, when the workers and peasants put forward revolutionary class demands, the bourgeoisie would desert the united national revolutionary front and go over to the side of the counter-revolution. During the height of the northern drive against the feudal militarist regime of Chang Tso-lin and the Peking government the militarist adventurer, Chiang Kai-shek, considered that the opportune moment had arrived to effect a counter-revolutionary coup and stifle the demands of the workers and peasants.

common aim of an anti-imperialist struggle the various classes in China. Within the Koumintang the various groups pursued their special aims. The Communists, because of the fact that they are the vanguard of the proletariat, because they represented an independent force, a special class, always reserved the right of criticism of the shortcomings and waverings of other elements within the Koumintang.

THE failure to act decisively against the traitors in the Wuhan government is one of the most colossal blunders in the whole history of the revolutionary movement. It tremendously aids the imperialists who finance the counter-revolution (this fact needs no proof for the simple reason that all revolutionists know that without support from the imperialists no serious danger could be encountered from the national bourgeoisie).

Especially was the Central Committee criminally negligent in its revolutionary duty when the Wuhan government permitted, in fact sanctioned, the disarming of the trades unions and other workers' organizations. Instead of silently permitting this monstrous crime against the revolution to be carried out the Communist leaders should have denounced the government and exposed their former associates before the masses and demanded that the armed workers disperse them.

Of course it goes without saying that immediate open warfare against the combined enemy forces was impossible. The presence of the imperialist forces makes such action exceedingly difficult and implies long and careful preparation. But the Communists can, even now, without Wuhan, carry on a revolutionary struggle, by striving to develop to the highest possible point the peasant insurrections through working toward an extension of the "red spear" organizations, and other armed peasant fighting units.

The Communist Central Committee should have used its influence within the government to force it to en-

courage the agrarian revolution; to arouse to action tens of millions of peasants, arm as many of them as possible, disarm the enemies of the revolution and proceed in the midst of the fiercest civil war to build up a new army—an army composed of the revolutionary workers and peasants that could establish and safeguard a class government that could realize the revolutionary democratic dictatorship of the workers and peasants.

mutiny within the ranks of the counter-revolutionary armies. THE failure of the leadership of the Chinese Party properly to carry out the united front again emphasizes the dangerous illusion that people who have fought side by side with us in other battles not involving the proletarian struggle for power should not be treated as enemies at the first false move. Many comrades imagine that our associates in united front maneuvers should be given plenty of time in which to retrieve themselves and cannot understand that it may and frequently is quite possible and necessary to work side by side with certain elements one day and be forced to crush them the next day.

To deal softly with such elements may be gentlemanly and irreproachable from the standpoint of such bourgeois illusions as good fellowship and courtesy, but it is utterly unpardonable in a revolutionist. In the development of a revolutionary struggle the line between a correct Leninist position and opportunism must be correctly perceived. To yield to opportunism, to evade

the fight against one's former associates, when they no longer go forward on the road to revolution, is objectively a betrayal of the struggle. Inaction, a negative attitude, can do as much and frequently more harm to the revolution as action in the interest of the counter-revolution, because the inaction of leaders paralyzes the action of the masses who in case of open betrayal of the revolution would furiously revolt.

Florence Stern and Dorsha Head Program Benefit Daily Worker

Florence Stern, distinguished American violin virtuoso, has just been engaged to play for the gigantic Carnival and Fair, which THE DAILY WORKER is offering at new York Workers at Pleasant Bay Park, Saturday and Sunday, July 23 and 24.

Among the many valuable letters sent to this artists by world renowned musicians commending her rare talent, Florence treasures one from Professor Leopold Auer, her teacher during the period, which states: "After having repeatedly listened to you, I take great pleasure in stating that you are one of the most extraordinary violin geniuses that ever came to my personal notice."

The DAILY WORKER expects a crowd of about 10,000 at this unique affair. Interesting side shows, the sort that characterize the amusement parks at Coney Island, and other places, sporting events, vaudeville de luxe, and dancing will comprise the remaining events at the Carnival.

CURRENT EVENTS

England and the United States will ever engage in a way with each other. Yet both powers are building battleships against each other. Now, ambassador Gibson is going to ask the British delegates to give up their naval bases along the American coast and the Panama canal in return for a concession on the question of gun calibre.

Two New Air Routes.

WASHINGTON, July 18. — The post office department announced today the establishment of two new air mail routes, as follows: 1.—Atlanta to New Orleans, via Birmingham and Mobile; 2.—Memphis to St. Louis.

The contract for carrying air mail between Key West and Havana, Cuba was awarded today to the Pan-American Airways of New York. The company bid 40 1/2 cents a pound.

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

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

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

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

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500,000 DEMAND PROBE IN SACCO MEET BREAK-UP

Write Liberties Union; Hit at Right Wing

Scoring the Civil Liberties Union's "investigation" of the break-up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square a week ago the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing 500,000 workers met at the Labor Temple, 14th St. and Second Ave., Friday night and unanimously demanded a fair and thorough investigation of the affair.

The resolution, a copy of which has been sent to the Civil Liberties Union, was introduced by Rosa Baron, acting secretary of the Emergency Committee.

Denounce Right Wing Tactics. Representatives of various organizations affiliated with the Emergency Committee denounced the tactics of the right wing and socialists which had resulted in the break-up of the meeting by the police.

Roger Francozen, representing the Industrial Workers of the World, denounced the right wing for sabotaging the fight of American labor for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Other organizations which hit at the tactics of the right wing were the United Council of Workingclass Housewives and Local 41, of the I. L. G. W. U., John J. Ballam was chairman of the meeting.

Text of Letter. The text of the letter sent to the Civil Liberties Union follows:

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, representing 500,000 organized workers, at its fourth session on July 15th, held at the Labor Temple, 244 East 14th St., has instructed me to send the following letter to your committee in answer to the statement made by your special committee of three appointed to investigate the breaking up of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration on Thursday, July 7, at Union Square.

"1.—Your investigation committee has made no effort and did not consult us as one of the factors interested in the demonstration about the facts concerned.

"2.—Your committee failed to even mention the fact that the socialists officially in charge of the demonstration called upon the police to break up the demonstration.

"3.—Your committee entirely ignored the fact that the Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti was responsible for whatever happened at the demonstration, by its policy of keeping a large section of organized labor of this city and particularly those elements that have taken the initiative and have been the most consistent fighters for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti.

"Such action could not but lead to what took place—a spontaneous demand on the part of the audience to head from its leaders. The Liberation Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti had accepted our co-operation and agreed to work with us jointly in the Union Square demonstration. This was later withdrawn at the insistence of Abraham Shipiloff, who dominated the conference because of the fact that his group and the Forwards promised to finance the demonstration. Your committee, however, in its findings fails to mention the role played by the Socialists and furthermore makes no mention of the action of the police.

Not Keeping With Principles. "It seems to us not in keeping with the principles of the American Civil Liberties Union that Norman Thomas, representing the Socialist Party, shall be made chairman of such an investigation committee while the other working class political party and the other left wing organizations involved were not even given an opportunity to appear before the committee. Since the Socialist Party is involved and the Communists are also charged with responsibility for breaking off the demonstration, we request that either both of these parties or none shall be represented on the committee.

"We request that the American Civil Liberties Union reconsider the findings of its committee in view of the above facts stated and in view of the earlier statement made by Arthur Garfield Hays, which was in harmony with the views expressed above, and that a new committee be appointed to investigate the entire matter and fix responsibility. The Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee will co-operate in every way possible with your committee."

Plan Survey of U. S. Traffic Conditions

The traffic conditions of all cities having a population of more than 50,000 will be surveyed by nearly a hundred committees appointed by the American Engineering Council, according to Dean Dexter S. Kimball, of Cornell University, who is president of the Council.

The object of the investigation, according to Dean Kimball, "is to determine what signs, signals and markings will best facilitate traffic and increase safety."

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

PASSAIC LABOR CHAUTAUQUA PEPS UP UNIONS; MAY ARRANGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN PATERSON

By **APR SHIELDS**
(Federated Press.)
PASSAIC, N. J., July 18.—With five and drum corps and the gayest of labor actors and singers the Labor Chautauqua is winning the hearts of Passaic and peeping up the trade unions that were slumping with unemployment.

This new method of entertainment—education—alternating—serious speeches with laugh-bringing skits and dances and songs—is being given a successful 7-day trial for the first time in an eastern industrial city. Paul W. Fuller, who originated the Labor Chautauqua in the soft coal fields of central Pennsylvania, is in charge, under the general direction of the Workers' Education Bureau and the Passaic Trades and Labor Assembly.

Plan Paterson Chautauqua. "The New Jersey State Federation of Labor cannot be too grateful to Brother Fuller for bringing this form of mass education to our workers," said Hugh Riley, state labor secretary, on the third night. Riley, in an enthusiastic speech, prophesied a stirring revival of trade union organization in the East as the result of the series of chautauquas he will help Fuller to stage in other cities.

The silk city of Paterson will probably be chosen for the next chautauqua. Here also is the open shop Wright Aeronautical Co. that turns out the engines that propel Lindbergh and the other pioneer air birds over the Atlantic. So low are the wages at the air motor factory that mechanics have to be imported from outside. Few Paterson machinists will work for the Wright prices.

Death of Company Unionism. As a symbol of friendliness from the city that jailed and slugged the textile workers when their union was born in the long strike of last year,

the mayor of Passaic gave the welcoming address at the opening chautauqua session. Mayor McGuire, who held office during the slugging, has given place to John J. Roegner, who leads the American Federation of Labor, and urges bigger and better organization, for bigger wages and better working conditions.

"This Labor Chautauqua sounds the death knell of company unionism in Passaic," said Fuller, amid cheers. Norman Thomas, who was arrested in the 1926 strike, took the platform the second night to the tune of applause. He urged the workers to strengthen their local unions. The Botany and Foremann A. J. Golden, dear and old manager of Brookwood Law College, carried the same message. James Starr spoke for the United Textile Workers, of which he is vice-president; Secretary Connolly for the Paterson machinists and William Smith, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, whose girls' chorus was one of the hits of the affair, said his organization would aid the next chautauqua with membership assessments, if necessary.

Union Membership Increases. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and many other labor leaders are expected to speak in the four days that remain. Bands lead the crowds afternoon and evenings to the big auditorium of Public School 12 and hundreds are turned away as the place packs. Veteran unionists who are afraid Fuller was engaging too large a hall are now asking why he didn't get a still bigger one.

Scores are being signed up in the unions. The Chautauqua is holding the line till the busy season starts in August.

Legal Crocodiles Fight Wage Raise For Rail Clerks

By **CARL HAESSLER**
(Federated Press.)

CHICAGO, (FP) July 18.—In the English room of the Congress hotel in Chicago is being enacted daily a mean and sorry spectacle of which prosperous industrial America has no reason to be proud. Keen railroad lawyers of the Illinois Central are seeking to beat the underpaid clerks of this rich transportation system out of a small increase in wages. The Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks is defending the men's contention.

In the luxuriously upholstered chairs on the platform behind the long tables sits the board of arbitration, loaded as usual against the workers under the practical operation of the Watson-Parker law. The brotherhood named 2 arbitrators, the railroad 2 and the remaining 2 are the so-called neutrals, stacked according to prediction in favor of the road.

The Missing Neutrals. The law provides for the neutrals to be agreed upon by the other arbitrators, but the railroads in almost every case thus far have fixed matters so that no agreement upon neutrals has been possible. They have done so because in that case the neutrals are appointed, under the law, by the permanent railroad mediation board. And this board gets its jobs and its wages through appointment from President Coolidge.

In the present wage case the brotherhood submitted names of well-known men of the capitalist class, experienced in arbitration and even slightly biased, perhaps in favor of the railroad. The I. C. would not hear of any of them but offered instead the most reactionary bank presidents in Chicago, bloodsuckers who weep every time a worker gets a penny increase in his pay envelope. The brotherhood reluctantly preferred to take its chances with Cal Coolidge's board.

Enormous Profits. Railway clerks throughout the United States averaged in 1926 an annual wage of \$1,661. The Illinois Central made a profit in that year of \$26,202,012. Yet this giant carrier sends its principal lawyer, Solicitor-General Burch of Memphis, before the arbitration board to try by petty higgling and wrangling to prevent its employees from sharing a little more in the immense returns they help to produce.

It would be embarrassing for comfortable America, if its comfortable upper crust cared, to see the pale undernourished clerks in the witness chair searchingly cross examined by the expensively togged out railroad lawyers, tanned by refreshing months of early afternoon golf or by long weekends of yachting.

"You say your monthly family expenditures are \$173?" Attorney Burch shot at a clerk from Mattoon, Ill. "Please let us have the details. Tell us how the \$173 was spent."

The Old Mortgage. "You say you own your own home," Burch asked a little later. "How big is the lot and what did you pay for it?" He was told the lot had been bought \$5 down and \$5 a month and that the modest little home that sheltered man and wife and 5 children had a \$2800 mortgage on it.

Another witness this corporation lawyer tried to reduce to the status of a robot, a mere hand hardly worth the \$1,800 he could earn if he were allowed to toil every working day of the year.

Herrick Resting After Operation. CLEVELAND, July 18.—Ambassador Myron T. Herrick was reported today recovering nicely from a minor operation at Clinic Hospital here. He has been advised by physicians to take no part in the ceremonies scheduled for August 1st, in honor of himself and Colonel Charles Lindbergh.

Crew Is Saved. SANTIAGO, Chile, July 18.—The captain and twelve men comprising the crew of the Peruvian vessel Barkdale, which was wrecked on June 24, were rescued today by the Chilean naval vessel Porvenir, near Punta Arenas, the Captain of the Porvenir advised today. The Barkdale was wrecked when enroute from Hullen to Callao, Peru.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

POLITICS AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—UNIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

Cleveland to Hold I. L. D. Picnic on Sunday, August 7

Carl Hacker, Cleveland District Organizer I.L.D. announces that a Cleveland District picnic will be held on Sunday August 7th at the New Mass Farm, Stop 24 1/2 Kinsman Rd. A program of sports and entertainment is being arranged by a specially selected committee which will have an announcement to make within the next ten days.

Comrade Robboy, specialist on arrangements, has been drafted on the committee and a real live program is assured.

The slogan is: "Something Doing Every Minute." The picnic ground is new and the latest thing in rural country enjoyment. It has a large dance hall which is covered and has hardwood scraped and polished floors in excellent condition. A Union orchestra will be on hand to furnish the music. There are swings, teeter-totters and chutes for the children. In fact, the place has everything necessary to make a pleasant day in the country.

To reach the grounds take Kinsman Rd. car to end of line (E. 154th Street) then take I. L. D. bus which will be waiting at that point. If by auto, go straight out Kinsman Rd. to stop 24 1/2. Directions signs will be placed along the road.

Former Head of I. L. A. Now Union's Chief Antagonist

One of the first encounters facing Joseph P. Ryan, new president of the International Longshoremen's Ass'n may be with an earlier chief of that organization, T. V. O'Connor, now chairman of the U. S. Shipping Board.

Delegates to the longshoremen's convention just concluded at Beethoven Hall, New York, heard the story of the vicious company union at Pensacola, Florida, to which the Shipping Board is a party. The "stevedore local," as it is called, levies its dues in a peculiar way. Whenever a ship comes in for loading or unloading every worker going on the job is taxed 75 cents by the company union.

Every possible pressure has been put on O'Connor, says Michael Dwyer, president of the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast longshoremen's district, but no action has come.

However, the longshoremen's union is still a strong fighting force on the Gulf, said Dwyer, despite the weak spots at Pensacola, Mobile and some smaller places. Its power is felt through all the Texas ports and it is a considerable factor at New Orleans. The union scale is for 80 cents an hour, whereas Pensacola pays only 70 cents and Mobile 60 cents.

By unanimous vote the convention agreed to support an organization campaign on the Pacific Coast, where the open shop and the "fink hall" rules in all the leading ports except Tacoma, Washington. W. T. Morris, president of the Tacoma lumber handlers' local and also of the Tacoma Central Labor Council told how the I. L. A. had been shoved out of Seattle, Portland, San Pedro in the last few years.

Men are hired through the "fink hall," or central employment (blacklist) agency, maintained by the ship-owners and the stevedoring bosses. Seattle has, in conjunction with the central hiring plan, a company union or waterfront association, that was devised by a smooth individual who has since won a fellowship from Harvard University to give him the leisure to work out more such schemes.

The strongest line of the union is on the eastern coast, in the Atlantic Coast district that runs from Cape Hatteras to Halifax. In the big port of Philadelphia the union has recently taken in most of the longshoremen and obtained a working arrangement with the employers, Norfolk, New York and Boston show varying strength. Its weakest districts are the west coast and the Great Lakes. In the latter waterfront division the United States Steel Corporation is a determined enemy, though the union is still in action. One of the decisions of the convention gave the incoming executive board power to work for more strength and unity on the lakes by bringing together, if possible, a Chicago tugmen's local with the other tugmen's locals with which it is at loggerheads.

Poisoned By Grape Soda. Five people are at Corney Island Hospital suffering from what hospital attaches described as alcoholic poisoning after drinking the contents of a quart bottle of grape soda purchased for 15 cents in a store at West 24th Street and Railroad Avenue.

SEWAGE POLLUTED BEACHES MENACE TO N. Y. WORKERS

Breed Typhoid, Claims Commissioner Harris

New York workers constantly risk when they go bathing to escape the sweltering heat of the city. This is the result of a survey of bathing beaches made by Health Commissioner Harris.

More than 650 out of the 888 miles of New York's waterfront is polluted and unfit for bathing, according to Health Commissioner Harris. Some of the beaches are little better than open sewers and hundreds of New York workers who use them during the hot spells lay themselves open to attacks of typhoid, sinusitis, mastoid infections and a number of other contagious diseases. More than 900 cases of typhoid fever were directly traced last year to bathing in polluted waters.

Beaches Are Open Sewers. More than one billion gallons of polluted sewer water, containing waste matter, are poured daily into the tidal waters of the city. In addition quantities of garbage as well as refuse and oil are dumped into the water by ships.

Even Coney Island, the most popular beach for New York workers, is pronounced unsafe by the Health Commissioner. Beaches, like Manhattan and Brighton, that charge higher rates and are more or less inaccessible to workers are pronounced unsafe by Commissioner Harris.

Party Activities

East Pittsburgh—Scott Nearing will address a meeting of Westinghouse workers on the subject "The War On China" on Friday, July 22nd at 8 p. m. at Hungarian Hall, Beech Street, East Pittsburgh.

Detroit, Mich. — Scott Nearing will speak in Detroit for the last time Sunday, July 24th at the "Hands Off China" and the "Soviet Union" before his trip to these two countries. The picnic proceeds will go to establish a summer camp for the Young Pioneers.

A joint committee of the Young Workers League and the South Slavic Workers Club with the active assistance of the Party is making all arrangements which will include sports, amusements and refreshments of all kinds. Fifteen lambs will be roasted in the barbecue style to feed the multitudes.

Woodland Grove Park is an excellent place for such a demonstration. Admission will be 25 cents. Directions: By Auto—Woodward to 11 mile road then turn to right to Douquiro road. By Street Car—Take Woodward Ave Car to Fords H. P. Plant and a special Star Bus to the Picnic grounds.

Scott Nearing, famous Labor Economist, will deliver two lectures in San Francisco on Thursday August 4th and Friday August 5th in Eagles Hall, 273 Golden Gate Ave.

On Thursday evening he will speak on "The Meaning of the Chinese Revolution" and on Friday evening his subject will be "Can Russia Consolidate Asia."

Events in China have already had a tremendous effect upon not only China's four hundred million population, but throughout the entire world of oppression and colonial peoples. Russia's treatment of the Far East is causing the statesmen of the Imperialistic countries many a sleepless night. No man in America is better qualified to discuss the underlying forces operating in the Far East than Scott Nearing.

The meetings are under the auspices of the Workers' (Communist) Party of San Francisco. Single admission is 35 cents, while tickets for both lectures are 50 cents. Tickets may be secured at Party Headquarters at 1212 Market Street.

Interior Mexico is Source of Electric Power; Rich Prize

MEXICO CITY, July 18.—Mexico's interior plateau region as a source of almost unlimited electrical power is the latest discovery of natural wealth in the country American imperialism naturally turns towards. Jose Huerra y Lasso, the country's most noted engineer of hydraulics, has issued an analysis of the potential water power of the swift mountain streams that run down towards both coasts from central mountain chains and computes it as fifteen million horsepower, instead of the 353,000 now developed. Mexico thus becomes a more alluring prize to Wall Street than she was before.

Many New Dwellings Break Tenement Laws, Is Riegelman Charge

That many buildings which are being erected violate the tenement house laws because of the existence of two bureaus with conflicting powers, is the charge made by Harold Riegelman, counsel for the Legislative Commission to Examine and Revise the Tenement Housing Laws.

Members of the commission talk of drafting a bill to co-ordinate the work of the New York City Building Department and the Tenement House Commission.

The investigation of the unsafe and inadequate housing facilities of the city will be continued, it was announced.

Wichita Lawyers to Fight Police Force Brutality

WICHITA, Kansas, July 18.—The brutality and high-handed methods of the Wichita police has led to the formation of an organization of prominent lawyers here for the purpose of reforming the police force.

A fairly typical case of ill-treatment and undue imprisonment is cited by T. A. Nofziger, veteran lawyer who is temporary president of the organization.

"A recent case serves as a type of all of them," he said. "A young laboring man after being out of work most of the winter at last got a job. Next morning on his way to work he was arrested and thrown into jail, in spite of his explanations that he had a job, and held for three days incommunicado. His family not knowing where he was in all that time, was nearly frantic. He lost his job, and he was not guilty of a single thing, as the police discovered later." Numerous other instances of the high-handed methods of the local police are cited by the organization.

The ignorance of the average citizen of his legal rights as well as the hazy ideas that the police force has of its duties is said by the officers of the organization to have given rise to a "deplorable social condition."

Thirty-seven lawyers, outstanding in their professions, are members of the organization.

Anti-Saloon League Campaigns to Beat Governor Al Smith

An energetic campaign to bring about the defeat of Governor Smith in the democratic national convention next year is now being prepared by the New York Anti-Saloon League.

The league has already formed a political annex and has entered the field in a drive for funds which are to be used for two purposes. First, to defeat Smith in his attempt to win the presidential nomination. Second, to "punish" republican members of the assembly who at the last session of the legislature refused to accept dictation from the league with reference to their vote on prohibition measures.

All the republican assemblymen from this city are included in the declaration of war. The fight against Governor Smith will be carried on through a pamphlet which they will print giving the governor's record as a member of the legislature on liquor and social welfare legislation.

Imperialist Propaganda Welcomed at Institute of Politics This Year

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 18.—Wars and rumors of war, and the Chinese situation, will occupy almost all of the attention of the lecturers and Round Table conferences at the Institute of Politics this year, announces Dr. Harry A. Garfield, its director. The Institute of Politics is a special stamping ground for second rate and discarded statesmen who care to take advantage of this opportunity to attack their successful rivals, and for hired propagandists of imperial countries.

Chief among the speakers will be Count Sforza, a conservative enemy of Mussolini, Sir Arthur Willart, associated during the war with Lord Northcliffe to carry on British publicity in America, Bishop Nicolai of the Serbian Orthodox Church, and Dr. Robert Michels. Dr. Peter F. Rheinold, former German finance minister, and defender of the Dawes plan.

"The foreign problems facing China, Mexico and South America will be our special study," says Director Garfield.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

Join the Navy and See the Cooler

By CHARLES YALE HARRISON.

Wherever the unemployed gather in crowds—Union Square, the Bowery, or Battery Park; multi-colored navy enlistment posters are to be found. "Uncle Sam Wants You!" or "Let the Navy Train You!" Enticing lithographs (New York's a tough burg when a guy's out of work) showing the cool spray of the surf on the beach at Waikiki, another showing a couple of hula-hula girls shaking a basketful of shredded wheat (the dames look hot and wilted on Fourteenth St.).

More alluring scenes all of which originate in the elastic imagination of the navy's advertising artist. The green coolness of a Chinese temple with a couple of manly-looking gobs unobtrusively watching the mysterious rites—another—a group of U. S. sailors garbed in cool tropical whites, watching a gang of Haitians sweating, stripped naked under a broiling equatorial sun (contrast—no hard work in the navy)—still another—a group of officers and men taking in the sights at Guam (idea to be conveyed—no social distinctions in the navy, just one big happy family), many posters, many slogans, and every now and then some hungry worker enlists. But what really happens after his enlistment. Let's see!

"THE NAVY OFFERS YOU A POSITION FOR LIFE."

That's what Captain Ridley McLean, U. S. N., says in a remarkably frank book called *The Bluejackets Manual* (you get one free when you join) and it has a foreword written by the secretary of the navy. Says the doughty captain on page 13 of the aforesaid manual, "Few men realize the full value of a 'position for life,' as far as actual pay is concerned, a man who behaves himself and tries to get ahead, is much better off in the service than out of it."

What is meant by "behaves himself"? Simply this. Obey every order, rule and regulation contained in the manual—it has only 807 pages! For the slightest infraction of a rule your job is docked. And any gub will tell you it's a physical impossibility to keep "a clean slate."

I quote from the valiant captain's opus thruout. "Neglect of duty. Offences under this classification may vary in nature from minor cases—such, for example, as 'late at muster,' or 'slow in sweeping down'—to neglecting to close water-tight doors when it is your duty to do so." There are hundreds of rules which may be broken and for every infraction there is an appropriate punishment.

Ten minutes are allowed to "stow hammocks" after reveille. If more is taken you "on report." Neglect of duty. If you smoke after "turn to"—more neglect of duty. "Smoking in any part of the ship during divine service is forbidden"—another offence. "Men are not permitted to lean on the life lines." "No person in the navy shall act as a correspondent for a newspaper or a periodical." Letters to newspapers complaining of conditions on board ship comes under this ruling. More infractions—more punishments. "Whistling is never permitted on board ship." Buckets must be put in one place, scrubbing brushes in another, if they swap places some poor gub is out of luck. Hundreds and hundreds of rules; every rule means a possible infraction.

"YOU'RE IN THE NAVY NOW!"

With almost every infraction of a rule comes confinement and the loss of pay. When you are tried by a "deck court" or a summary court-martial the inevitable loss of pay is included in the punishment. Well, may the gub dolefully sing,

You're in the navy now,
You're not behind a plow,
You'll never get rich
You — of a —
You're in the navy now.

Punishment in the navy may be assigned in four different ways, says Captain McLean on pages 21-22 of the manual:

- "1. The captain is authorized to assign certain punishments; as a rule, these are sufficiently severe to punish minor offenses only."
- "2. Deck Courts.—If the captain thinks you ought to get more severe punishment than he is authorized to assign, but that your case is not sufficiently serious for a summary court martial, he may order a deck court. Such a court is not authorized to assign more severe punishment than 20 days confinement and 20 days loss of pay."
- "3. If your offence is still more serious, the captain orders you to be tried by a summary court-martial. Such a court can sentence you to 30 days solitary confinement and to loss of three months' pay, or to a bad conduct discharge."
- "4. In case of a very serious offence, the commander-in-chief or secretary of the navy may order a general court-martial. As a rule this court-martial sentences a guilty person to imprisonment at hard labor, loss of pay and dishonorable discharge. The prison term may vary from six months to any number of years," depending upon the offence."

"The prison term may vary to any number of years." Gosh the bright hood pictures of Honolulu—no taking it easy where the Chinese temple bells call at eventide—no white "ducks" or an aristocratic pith helmet taking in the sights at Colon or Balboa. For an infraction of the rules, instead you may find yourself in a navy cooler doing "ten years hard."

And—once you have been sentenced there is no appeal. For as Captain McLean says, a court-martial is the highest military bar, "no one, not even the president, can order it to reverse a decision. An approving authority can mitigate its punishment, but can neither commute nor increase it."

The navy is such a swell institution that the desertion laws are almost barbaric in their intensity. Of course the posters down at Battery Park were all the bunk, sure they were. Swabbing a deck or stoking in a coal hole that would sear the lining of your lungs—"Learn a Trade and See the World." Yeah. From the dirty end of a port-hole.

Listen to McLean. "Few men realize how frequently deserters are captured . . . owing to the increased reward which has been offered 30 per cent of the men who desert are either captured or voluntarily surrender. Many times deserters are captured by the civil service men (who keep up with all deserters) after they have married and have families." These civil police are all over the United States, and many of them live on the rewards which they receive by apprehending deserters."

You see, it's this way, the navy is so anxious for you to have a good time that they'd hate to see you miss all that wonderful fun they promised you down in the tropics and out on the cool surf at Waikiki and listening to the tinkling of the temple bells in some Chinese garden. Why they'd even pay civil service dicks to get you back. . . . There's always a rat low enough to do any dirty job.

Any added comment to this cold-blooded recital would be superfluous.
Nice life!
Join the navy and see the cooler.

Against the War Danger

The Future War and the Working Class

IV.
By D. MARETZKY.
(Continued.)

Every social system must have a special economic character, must represent a special type of production relations. Every significant "economy" in history must also correspond to a special "policy," a special "concentrated expression." Accordingly, the third line of the chain—war—can only form a special "continuation" of the given policy, and, according to the epoch and circumstances, can possess only various social sense of class. It is just by the consequent class treatment of the question of war that Marxism and Leninism are distinguished from all bourgeois and petty-bourgeois conceptions of war.

The view that Marx and Engels were opponents of war in general is an opportunist misrepresentation. Only pacifists from the bourgeois and the Social-Democratic camp, ostensible opponents of war, can make Marx and Engels out to be Tolstoians or disciples of Voltaire. This trick of the pacifists is a match for the Social-Democratic falsehood that Marx was an opponent of "force" in general and consequently also an "opponent" of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

From the standpoint of revolutionary Marxism and Leninism the decisive point is: which class is making war; this must also decide the attitude of the international proletarian revolutionaries towards this or that war. Every effort to group wars only according to characteristics "beyond class," the distinction of wars into "wars of defence" and "wars of attack," into "just" and "unjust," civilized and barbarian wars—can only lead the working class into confusion, to casuistic sophisms, and is at bottom—as was shamefully confirmed by the experience of the years 1914-1918—only a device for deceiving the masses.

Beneficial Wars.

If a war is made by a progressive class against a reactionary one, if a war is made by a revolutionary government against a reactionary power, if a war robs a class of "positions of influence" which impede the development of productive powers, such war will be a paramount progressive factor. Conversely, if a reactionary State makes war upon a revolutionary State, or reactionary States fight for a "redistribution of the world" it is then a reactionary, predatory war, against which revolutionaries must fight with all their strength.

Formerly the bourgeoisie carried on progressive "wars of national emancipation" severed the feudal shackles by force of arms, broke down the petrified barriers of production and thereby "lead the nation forwards." Even today the bourgeoisie or a portion thereof are capable for a certain period of carrying on a "progressive," "just" war in their own countries (namely, those suffering oppression under Imperialism).

An example in recent times, which all will remember: The army of revolutionary China, under bourgeois commanders, defeated the army of the northern military, of the agents and "compradors" of the imperialism of Great Britain, Japan and the United States. A portion of the Chinese bourgeoisie was able during the first phases of development of the revolution to make a revolutionary war against reactionary foreign imperialism.

Chiang Kai Shek, the authorized representative of the Chinese bourgeoisie at this stage of development of the national freedom movement, conducted the revolutionary war of the people against reaction. This is the historic difference between the bourgeois Chiang Kai Shek and, for instance, the Socialist Minister Kerenski, who, in the year 1917, in the name of "fulfillment of duty to the allies," i. e., the entente imperialists incited the Russian soldiers to take the offensive.

The Reactionary Trend.

The revolution in Shanghai, in which Chiang Kai Shek played the part of a Chinese Cavaignac, amounted to an immense social "regrouping of the ranks" in the camp of the national freedom movement and to the going over of the Chinese bourgeoisie to the camp of reaction, a desertion which the Comintern had foreseen and of which they had in-

gained the Chinese Communists. The shootings in Shanghai in April of this year constitute a blood demarcation in the history of the Chinese revolution whereby the Chinese bourgeoisie cut themselves off from the possibility of taking the leadership in a progressive national war of emancipation.

All Imperialist Wars Reactionary.

The wars, which the present-day imperialists are making, cannot be progressive in the slightest degree; they are reactionary, predatory wars. For imperialism, per se, Capitalism in a state of decay, is—according to Lenin's statement—a thoroughly predatory, reactionary system.

"From being a liberator of the nations, which Capitalism was in its fight against feudalism, Imperialistic Capitalism has become the greatest oppressor of the nations. Progressive Capitalism has been converted to reaction; it has developed productive power to such an extent that there remains nothing else for humanity to do but adopt Socialism or suffer for years and decades the armed fight of 'great' powers for the artificial maintenance of Capitalism by means of colonies, monopolies, privileges and through national oppression of every kind" (Lenin, from the brochure "Socialism and War").

Messrs. Scheidemann, Renaudel, Turati and the whole of international Social Democracy, which, during the years 1914 to 1918, solicited with such zeal among the working class of devotees of the imperialistic slaughter, committed an unprecedented piece of villainy against the literary heritage of Marx in forcing into a radically different setting, into the relations of imperialist war, isolated statements of Engels concerning the progressive tendencies of the former bourgeoisie, national wars of emancipation.

The Revolutionary Offensive.

In the present epoch of the decline of capitalism a progressive war can be carried on only by the progressive class, by the revolutionary proletariat (a civil war, if the proletariat fights for the possession of power, a class war, if, after the capture of the reins of government, war is carried on against imperialistic armies).

The proletariat organized as a State power may (under especially favorable conditions, with the greatest precaution and with the requisite social rear-guard, and, particularly, with a firm alliance of the workers and peasants, and when there exists sharp difference of opinion in the camp of imperialism, etc.) take up a revolutionary offensive war in aid of the proletariat rising or in open revolt in other countries.

Soviet Union Is Defiant.

The working class organized as a State power not only has the right, but is in duty bound, to carry on a revolutionary war of defence when attacked by imperialists. The policy of "non-resistance" in the matter of imperialistic attack would be treachery against the international revolution: The Bolsheviks would be criminals if they did not consolidate the capability of the country of proletarian dictatorship to defend itself. "We have become defenders of home and country, but such as defend the positions of Socialism," said Lenin.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union must strengthen the military power of the Soviet Union and defend themselves by force of arms and with the utmost energy in case the Soviet Union is attacked by the Imperialists and their Fascist vassals. The Communists of the other countries, as well as the honest workers of the whole world, are in duty bound to lend all their strength and means towards helping the proletarian State in its revolutionary defensive fight.

(To be continued.)

Youths Drown.

Two bodies found floating off Staten Island early yesterday, were later identified as being those of Edward Maynard, 15 years old and his friend, Aloysius Diehl, 16 years old, both of Jersey City.

Diehl was found floating in Prince's Bay, off the foot of Arbutus Ave., Hugenot. The body of Maynard was found in New York Bay off Graham Beach. The youths were drowned while in bathing Sunday.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

My Prison Sun

By DAVID GORDON.

No Homer's rosy-fingered dawn
Designs the prison's heaven;
No rain can ever stop that sun
From rising just at seven.

You'll never find the sun at noon
Shining overhead and hot,
You'll only see a yellow glow
Burning sick above my cot.
No setting sun ensnares my sight
With mystic colors, hues and taints,
Without a warning night-time comes,
My steel-walled cell with darkness paints.

My incandescent prison sun,
Which does not shine from heaven,
From seven eats my eyes; sets nine,
To rise again at seven.

FRENCH PROPAGANDA ABOUT A GERMAN-AUSTRIAN ALIGNMENT

Taking advantage of the precarious situation in Europe and Asia, which threatens again to embroil the world in another war, the official and semi-official French press is raising the scare of a new Mitteleuropa to be realized through an alliance between Germany and Austria. It is strongly suspected that this cry is raised in order to force Czechoslovakia to abandon its hostile policy of maintaining high tariff walls against Austria, and it is not at all improbable that behind the propaganda of the French publicists, especially M. Jules Sauerwein, foreign editor of the Paris Journal, "Le Matin," is the hand of Wall Street, whose Austrian investments are endangered because of tariff barriers maintained by bordering states.

Real War Danger Not Touched.

In a labored argument which leaves untouched the real threat of war in Europe—the series of provocations, forgeries and murders against the Soviet Union, accompanying the desperate efforts to build a bloc of reactionary nations against the workers' and peasants' government—Sauerwein depicts the union between Germany and Austria as almost an accomplished fact and draws his jingo conclusions therefrom.

In following the arguments of this French journalistic harlot, it is well to keep in mind the fact that only recently he was a visitor in the United States and therefore became more than familiar with the imperialist policy of Wall Street.

In the nine years that Austria has enjoyed as an "independent" nation, according to Sauerwein, she has several times been saved by the League of Nations from complete collapse and ruin, on the express condition that she remain a sovereign state and allow herself to be used as a buffer against the possible encroachments of Germany toward the Adriatic Sea; but that in order to maintain her independence, she must impose upon herself for the future "a regime of restrictions and privations" which no country could be expected to endure if there were any other way out.

There are indications, M. Sauerwein thinks, that Austria would consider a union with Germany as a way out, far preferable to her precarious role of sham independence, but such a union could only be achieved in the light of day by the express permission of the League of Nations, in conformity with the Treaty of St. Germain. This the League would be unlikely to grant, particularly in view of the rumpus raised by the allies in 1918, when the Provisional Assembly at Vienna voted for the union of Austria with Germany, and the Germans had already prepared seats at Weimar for the Austrian Deputies. The allies would not hear of such a union, and declared the decision null and void.

Pretends to See Sly Conspiracy.

The only other way to effect a union, then, according to the political sage of Le Matin, would be by the subtle and subterranean method of achieving a de facto incorporation, "without using that word and without committing any official act; that is to say, by erecting Austria in every way as if it were a province of the Reich." This the wily Austrians have already begun to do. "On Feb. 5th Austria decreed the unification of criminal legislation. A little later came the assimilation of Austrians and Germans in matters of inheritance and guardianship. For several months the uniforms of the army have been identical in the two countries and the commission of the entente has learned that the same regulations and the same method of mobilization will be adopted by both countries in case of conflict. In respect to telegraphic and telephonic communication, the two countries profit from an interior tariff. Again, a cable has been established between Vienna, Passau and Nuremberg. In 1920 the two countries accorded each other in commercial relations the most favored nation treatment. Thanks to arrangements concluded in 1924, 1925 and 1926, the customs union has been very close except for certain materials such as agricultural products and horses, on which Germany maintains very high duties in order to swing to her cause the Austrian peasants, who in general are not very favorable to incorporation. In each branch of production there exist Austro-German cartels. University professors travel from one country to another, belong to the same union and maintain the same pension funds. Dramatic authors, writers and musicians are united in the enjoyment of the privileges in the central syndicate in Berlin."

All these facts, one is led to suppose, are straws pointing to the gradual absorption of Austria by Germany, whereby the latter stands to gain a population of 7,000,000 Austrians, an advance of her territory to within 100 kilometers of the Adriatic and to the borders of the Balkan States.

Terrorizes Czechoslovakia With Speculations.

"The most troublesome phase of the situation," says M. Sauerwein, is that if the big powers by chance are finally brought to accept incorporation, there will thereafter be no chance of any stability realizing itself on the Continent. Czechoslovakia, completely locked in, would no longer be able to live. Yugoslavia would have her existence menaced by the bastions of Hungary thirsting for revenge and playing on the side of Germany. Italy would be confronted along the entire northern frontier by a neighbor so powerful that it would have no other choice than to wage war or to form a close alliance with large compensation in the Balkans." He concludes finally that "incorporation means war" and that a remedy must quickly be found if this calamity is to be averted.

This is all very interesting speculation, and it is probable that the barrage of smoke conceals at least a small tongue of flame.

Britain and America Behind Scenes.

It is equally interesting and more to the point to speculate on something that has far more of a foundation in fact—that is the great rivalry of Britain and America throughout the whole world. No one can discuss the realignment of economic and political forces in Europe without taking this conflict between the two rival imperialisms into consideration. Capitalist political writers of all shades are careful not to mention this dominant factor. Behind all the diplomacy, the maneuvering of statesmen, relentlessly proceeds the great economic struggle wherein the Wall Street imperialists strive to align on their side the nations of Europe.

Only last week the United States showed its hand in German-Austrian affairs by a series of loans and commercial treaties. It concluded a "favored nation" commercial treaty with Austria, granted a \$30,000,000 loan to Germany based upon agricultural property as security, placed upon the market an additional \$4,000,000 loan for the state of Hanover and at the same time organized a concern known as the International Germanic trust company for "the financing of commercial intercourse between America and the Central European business world."

Britain, through her dominant position in the league of nations, desperately strives to use her political power derived therefrom against the steady encroachment of American investment capital, but with dubious results. No one doubts her desperation at her predicament and anyone who knows European political and economic conditions can doubt for a moment that this great rivalry politically and economically must finally be tested on the field of wars.

In preparation for this struggle both Britain and America are indulging in provocations against the Soviet Union, because they know that that mighty proletarian power stands as the outpost of the world revolution, an inspiration to the revolutionary forces of the colonial as well as the capitalist countries of the world. The real threat of war is not to be sought as yet because of the internal rivalries of Central Europe, but in the international conspiracy against the Soviet Union.

B. & O. Willard Shows His Hands

By V. Q.

The Baltimore and Ohio Plan of Cooperation was to solve all industrial ills. Labor and capital were to be partners in the management of industry. No more strife, no more strikes, no more disagreements. Everything was to be settled after the conference table. The era of good will was to be inaugurated.

Dan Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was one of the foremost exponents of this harbinging of peace and prosperity. And now, the name of Dan Willard is signed to a report made recently by a special committee last week of the Association of Railway Executives, according to "Labor," official organ of the railway unions. Nay, more, Dan Willard was the chairman of this committee, appointed in 1924 to bring in measures designed "to stabilize employment." The report is a vicious attack on the 8-hour day, and aims to introduce the 10-hour day, and eliminate extra pay for overtime. This slashing is disguised under the pleasant term of a "more flexible working day."

The paragraph which spills the beans is as follows: "If the day could be increased from eight to nine, and even to ten hours, in times of business activity, such a policy would enable the carriers to employ a more uniform force throughout the year and avoid the necessity of laying off or furloughing large numbers of men in times of business recession." Of course, the owners would not consider a proposition to share work in times of depression, so that the burden would not lie too heavily on those who are laid off, as is done now. The logical proposal is the 8-hour day, with special pay for overtime, as now; and no layoffs in slack time, but sharing of work equally among the members. This would take care of the "stabilization of employment," without any victimization of workers. But this plan would mean payment for overtime; would mean no unemployed to batter down working standards; and so the railway companies are opposed.

When the statement appeared, there was considerable protest, and Willard especially had to do some talk explaining. As some of the railroad men put it: "We expected such stuff from Rea, (former president of the Pennsylvania R. R.) and Looee (of the D. Lawrence and Hudson); but Willard—we can't understand it."

In an interview with "Labor," Willard explained: "The plan would be for the men to work an extra hour or two each day in rush periods only, instead of forcing the railroads to employ extra men, who have to be discharged at the end of the seasons of increased activity. Adoption of the arrangement would mean extra money for the men during the periods of increased activity. When business returned to normalcy, the men would only work eight hours a day."

But even this forced attempt to explain away the lengthening of hours with elimination of overtime does not satisfy, for as "Labor" says: "But all the railroad workers agree that if the camel of longer hours once gets his nose into the tent, he never will rest till he takes full possession."

Willard, Apostle of Harmony.

It is not so long ago that Willard was an honored guest at the banquet given by "Labor," the weekly newspaper, to the editors of the standard railway labor magazines, in Washington, D. C. The Machinists' Monthly Journal for May, 1927, gives a 5 page account of this dinner, held March 16th at the New Willard Hotel, under the caption "An Interesting Event." It was a typical worker-employer cooperation gathering, with the following speakers: James P. Noonan of the Electrical Workers; Representative George Huddleston of Alabama (Congressman); William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; Frank McKenna, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; former Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania; and last but not least, Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

President Green endorsed the scheme of cooperation between the companies and the unions. Willard's speech is given almost complete, taking up two closely printed columns, occupying a page. Another column is given over to the toastmaster's speech, introducing Willard. Remember that this was the first time that a railroad president addressed one of "Labor's" banquets. Willard was praised for cooperation with labor by Mr. Keating, editor of "Labor," who paid him this tribute: "Wherever railroad workers assemble the name of Dan Willard is spoken with respect and genuine affection. The B. & O. workers have done, for Mr. Willard, their part in transforming a threatening deficit into a generous surplus." In his speech, after a "superb ovation," Willard referred to his membership in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers as a young man, and then showed how much it meant to the state of mind of the workers to have their suggestions given the proper attention. No mention of the insignificant raise given the men, in proportion to the increased profits; and to the fact that even this raise was offset by changes in shop conditions. Just a wishy-washy speech of glittering generalities. But Willard by his grand stand play of cooperation captured the fancies of a great many railroad workers for a time. The trade union bureaucracy was working hand in hand with Willard. When things went wrong, and the workers clamored for action, the officials of the unions would show the

"wonderful progress" of the B. & O. Plan. Dan Willard was held up as the ideal type of railroad executive; as the personification of the worker-employer cooperation plan.

What Means Cooperation?

Willard in his speech says that he began to examine his methods, when the shopmen's strike began; and that this led to the B. & O. Plan. But what he fails to mention is that there would have been no strike, if the railway companies had not cut the shopmen's wages repeatedly to a point of desperation. Cooperation was entered into by the machinists, only after official bungling and treachery had weakened the unions and rendered them helpless. And instead of adopting measures to strengthen the unions through organization drives and amalgamation, the union officials bound the union with cords of steel and delivered it over bodily to the companies, as the price for union recognition and continued per capita into the Grand Lodge.

There have been no benefits from this so-called scheme of cooperation. No special wage increases, no special betterment of shop conditions. But rather, improved profits for the company. The plan has been one-sided, of benefit to the company, with the workers making suggestions for improvement in equipment and elimination of waste.

Why the Drive On the 8-Hour Day?

(1) Five of the nine signers of the report for the ten-hour day are from railroads that are in the list of the 25 corporations with the largest profits in 1926. These are the Pennsylvania R. R., New York Central, Union Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, and St. Paul R. R.

(2) Railroad dividends for 1926, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce figures, were \$330,336,000, which surpassed all previous records.

(3) The average wage of railway employees paid on an hourly basis for 1926 was under \$1,600.

In the face of large profits, and a low wage, why the drive for the ten-hour day? The answer is simple. The railway companies wish to increase their profits, and this is one of the means of doing it. On the basis of a struggle between the workers and the employers, it is easily understood. But when one has faith in Dan Willard and his cooperation plan, it cannot be explained, for it is contradictory to the basis of the cooperation plan. The trade union officials supporting the B. & O. plan, especially the officials of the I. A. of M. are confronted with two possibilities—(1) to renounce the worker-employer cooperation plan, and enter into struggles to better conditions, or (2) to help Willard and the other officials to force the plan down the throats of the membership. The officialdom of the I. A. of M. is weak and passive toward the employers. Only the active resistance of the membership to the introduction of the ten-hour day will defeat the plan.

But Willard's action shows that he used the B. & O. plan to rope the I. A. of M. members in for the financial gain of his company, and that he would throw over the plan and adopt open warfare when it was advantageous to him. He shows that the B. & O. plan is a plan for the B. & O. Company, and not for the workers.

An immediate task for the progressive elements in the I. A. of M. is to conduct a nationwide campaign against the Baltimore and Ohio Plan, linking it up with Willard's advocacy of the ten-hour day.



THAT'S THE AIM of Gladys Roy (above), daredevil stunt flyer, who plans to take off shortly on non-stop flight from New York to the Italian capital. Here's her plan she makes it, too!