

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ESTIMATES of the number of peasants slaughtered by general Feng of China, known as the "Christian general," vary from 40,000 to 80,000. No doubt the "christian" monster will find divine justification for this crime against the Chinese masses and should he lack ingenuity in the quest of moral justification the imperialist missionaries will come to his aid. Feng has betrayed every cause to which he ever professed loyalty and every alliance in which he ever participated.

THE Chinese revolution led by the bourgeoisie and supported by the workers and peasants has surrendered to imperialism. But out of the wreckage of this side-tracked revolt there is developing a mightier power, the power that is historically destined to free China from foreign imperialism and the native tools of the foreigners. Revolutionary armies of workers and peasants are rising in southern China and they are sweeping on to victory. Undoubtedly this movement will meet with reverses and its progress may be slow at first, but it is certain to succeed. The days of the Fengs and Changs are numbered and whether the heads of these mass-murderers may adorn lamp-posts or not, depends on how soon the workers and peasants will be able to establish their hegemony over China.

REPORTS of anti-Japanese demonstrations in Mukden, the capital of Manchuria reach us. This is Chang-Tso-Lin's balliwick and Chang, at least until recently, was on the Japanese payroll. As stated in this column several months ago the overthrow of the liberal government in Tokio was due as much to differences over Chinese policy as because of the financial crisis which then shook the island empire. The Japanese government recently made certain demands on China which resembled the notorious 21 conditions of post-war days. This indicated a return to an aggressive Chinese policy on the part of Tokio and the present anti-Japanese movement is the result. We are informed that the movement is as much against Chang as it is against Japan.

THERE are signs that the Chinese revolution is entering a new stage. Since most of our best prophets in the last year or two missed out in their Chinese predictions I will refrain from indulgence in this hazardous pastime except in a general way to prognosticate that when the present development, represented by the rising military power of the workers and peasants assumes formidable proportions threatening the capitalist system in China, all the imperialist buzzards will unite against it and furthermore unite against the Soviet Union, the only country in the world that is giving encouragement to the Chinese masses in their struggle for freedom.

THERE is reason to believe the report that Charles G. Dawes stands a good chance of winning the G. O. P. nomination for the presidency. As may be noted, Charles has not uttered many frightful oaths recently. He conveniently forgot his original enthusiasm for defending the constitution by an extra-legal force. He has not slept at the switch for almost two years and in general his conduct has been such as to warrant the belief that he was in training for a residence in a more civilized community than Evanston, Illinois.

DAWES is popular with the patrons of smoking cars and with Wall Street. He is a big banker in his own right. He has not made himself obnoxious with the farmers, leaving Coolidge to carry the alfalfa and bear.

UPHOLSTERERS CARRY ON VICTORIOUS STRIKE IN SPITE OF BOSSES AND POLICE ATTACKS

(By Worker Correspondent)

It is now over a week since the upholsterers of Baltimore went out on strike fighting for the rights of the workers in the trade, such elemental rights as the recognition of the union, 44 hour week when workers have already been able, thru their strong union organization, to demand the 40 hour week, time and half for overtime and etc.

As described before, the workers have felt the hand of the police upon them, when one of the pickets were arrested but this has only done one thing and that is have made the workers more determined to win their fight.

When the Potomac Shop was called out, about twenty of the workers walked out and about ten remained in the shop. The strikers immediately began picketing the shop, speaking to those who had remained telling them to be loyal to the workers better than to the boss and that if they walked out they would help in the success of the fight to build the union. Two days later the strikers were successful in

TORY PRESIDENT TO OPEN FASCIST CONFAB MONDAY

"Black Shirt" Walker Praises Mussolini

PARIS, Sept. 14.—The support which the die-hard government has given of this side-tracked convention in the face of nation-wide protest of French labor reached its climax today when it was announced that Gaston Doumergue, president of France, would preside at the opening session of the convention here Monday.

The protest against the convention has been considerably increased by the government's decision yesterday to foist a fascist parade on Cherbourg. Cherbourg workers, it has been learned, are planning huge counter-demonstrations for Friday when the Leviathan docks with "Black Jack" Pershing and his legionnaires.

Black Shirt Walker. Anti-legionnaire sentiment here is rising as a result of the antics of the American black shirts who in a chronic state of intoxication swagger about the streets of the city.

James J. Walker, New York's butterfly Mayor, who has arrived here on his "good-will tour" has intensified the feeling of French workers against American fascists. Walker's visit to Rome, where he fawned upon Mussolini and the Pope and declared himself in favor of fascism was prominently displayed by the radical and liberal papers.

Workers to Demonstrate.

Mayor Walker again sang the praises of Mussolini at a luncheon given today by the Anglo-American Press Association. Mussolini, he said, is "the greatest individual force for good government in the world."

The fascist convention will be opened Monday. Left wing workers have announced their intention of holding mass counter-demonstrations in various parts of the city. Reformist labor has announced its intention of boycotting the legion parade which will precede the opening of the convention.

STRIKEBREAKING ACTS OF LEGION HIT BY WORKERS

Condemning the strikebreaking activities of the American Legion and congratulating the French working class on its militant opposition to the American fascist organization, many trade union and other leaders in the labor movement, have expressed their opinion on this question thru the columns of THE DAILY WORKER.

The following are some of the statements received up to the present time:

An American Fascist. Charles B. Zimmerman, New York Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers Union. "The American Legion is a strikebreaking organization used by the capitalist class in every emergency when the workers fight to improve their conditions. One of their

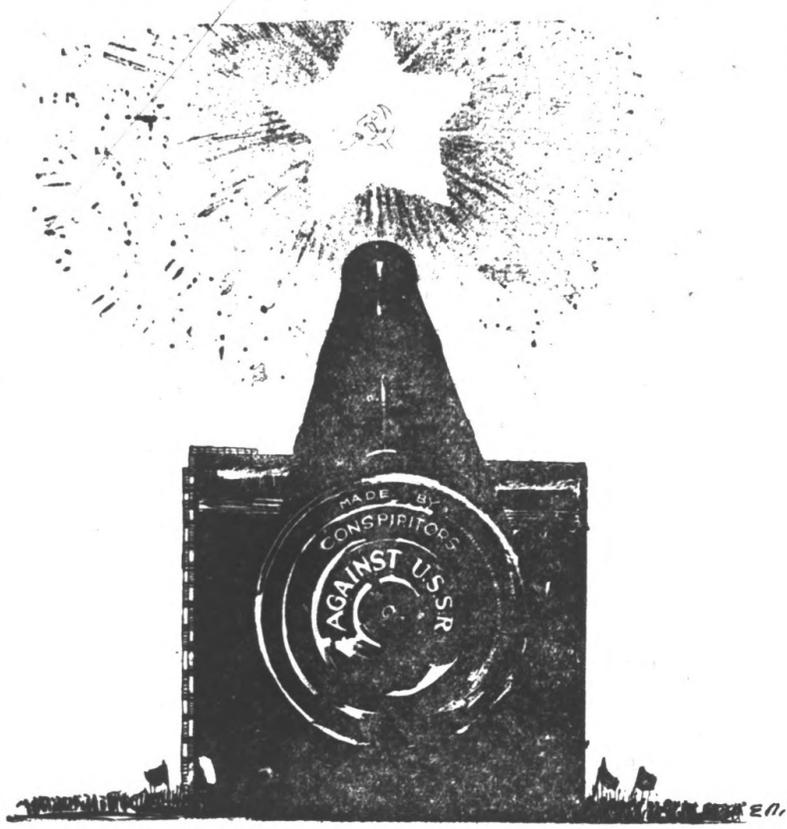
UPHOLSTERERS CARRY ON VICTORIOUS STRIKE IN SPITE OF BOSSES AND POLICE ATTACKS

getting the rest of the workers to walk out; the shop is now empty, the only "worker" now remaining is the foreman and he too will have to give in. These workers see the strength in unity and are determined to win their battle; but they must realize that steady picketing of the shop assigned is necessary in order to win. This leads us to believe that what the union needs, now, is a good strong picketing committee of the strikers who will have as their duty to see that the workers are on the picket line daily and report to the union headquarters.

Boss Gets Lesson. In our last article on the strike we spoke of the shop of Levinson and Zenitz who have been determined to hold the open shop and we have stated that in this they will fail because of the determination of the workers. And in this we were correct—the boss has already been convinced differently; he knows already that he cannot always decide things without considering the workers for

IF CAN'T HIT THE STAR

By Fred Ellis



U. S. THREATENS FOREIGN BORN MINER PICKETS

Illinois Conference for Separate Peace Fails

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—"The United States government is prepared to take a hand in the eastern Ohio coal field controversy if need be in support of the injunction granted in federal court." This is the statement of U. S. Marshal Stanley Borthwick of Cincinnati, who has gone to the eastern Ohio coal fields, personally to supervise the work of assisting the coal operators against their former employer.

Borthwick has deputized 25 marshals who will assist in carrying out the orders of the federal court, which were to the effect that "only American citizens who speak the English language will be permitted to serve as union pickets around the properties of coal companies in five eastern Ohio counties." Judge Benson W. Hough of the United States District Court of Steubenville, is the author of this monstrous injunction. No more than three persons can occupy one picket post, the posts must be 700 yards apart and no closer than 100 yards from any mining property. The judge also specified what modes of addressing scabs would not be permitted.

Would Terrorize. This decision follows a recent decision to the effect that if foreign-born miners commit acts of violence in violation of the injunction, they may be deported.

It is obvious that the U. S. Government is coming openly to the aid of the coal operators in the Ohio fields. The foreign-born workers are to be terrorized and prohibited from any participation in the fight to preserve the miners' union.

John L. Lewis has not answered the challenge, for he has been busy trying to make a district agreement, in Illinois—which means to split the union. The district officials have not answered, for they are busy preventing the miners from organizing relief conferences, which alone will keep them from starving.

Sends the Militia. The governor of the state, Governor Donahue, has shed some tears over the starving children in the Hocking Valley coal fields, while he sends Adj. Gen. Frank D. Henderson of the Ohio National Guard and 125 ex-service men who have been organized into a National Guard unit to guard the mines. Progressive miners here declare there is only one answer to these per-

Report Compromise Over Muscle Shoals; Federal Operation for Five Years

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A plan for federal operation of the \$100,000,000 Muscle Shoals project over a limited period of years, was under consideration today by administration leaders.

The project would be operated by the government primarily for the manufacture of nitrates and fertilizers under this compromise plan with provisions for the sale of all surplus power to private companies on fixed terms.

This disposition of the great water-power site indicates a partial surrender by the insurgent bloc of congress, which has fought for eight years to prevent private operation of the project. The bloc, under the leadership of Senator George W. Norris (R) of Neb., was reported to be seeking support for a ten-year government-operation program, but there were indications the compromise, if adopted, would limit government operation to from three to five years, and remove Muscle Shoals as a campaign issue.

LABOR PARTY OF PITTSBURGH HAS COMPLETE TICKET

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 14.—Pittsburgh workers who are citizens are requested to register for the Labor Party this coming Saturday.

The last registration day for the primary election in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county will take place Saturday from 8 to 11 a. m. and from 5 to 11 p. m.

The democratic party is trying to steal the Labor Party nominations for county commissioners. All workers should be careful and vote only for Powers Hagwood and Leonard Craig.

The rest of the labor ticket follows: For Judges: Lonis Wiseman, William Adams, H. J. Rath, Rebecca Horowitz, F. A. Furrer, H. M. Wilson, A. J. Daugherty, H. Stomberg and Celia Paransky.

For County Controller: John Otis; For District Attorney: D. E. Earley; for County Treasurer: E. J. Joracek; for County Recorder: Otto Yaeger; for County Register of Wills: Maude S. Richter; for County Clerk of Courts: Sam Shore; for County Prothonotary: H. J. Lohr; County Directors of the Poor: Andrew Schmolder, Nelson Lorenz, and J. S. Truhar. City ticket: for City Council: H. D. Gardner, David Rinne, M. Jenkins and A. Horvat. For City Controller: Robert Lieberman.

SWATOW RULERS EXPECT CAPTURE OF CNY SOON

Peasant Armies Gain; Right Wing Argues

SHANGHAI, Sept. 14.—The revolutionary army under Yeh Ting is moving forward into Kwangtung, the Chinese press here admits, and is now only 84 kilometers from Hei Yuan.

During the advance the revolutionary forces have been strengthened by some 30,000 troops recruited from units dispersed by the reactionary militarists.

Communists and Unionists Killed.

During the panic in Swatow caused by the news of the approach of Yeh Ting's forces the authorities ordered evacuation of the city and then made numerous arrests. Eight of those arrested were charged with being Communists and then executed. All of the executed workers were leaders of the labor movement among them being Li Chung Shen and Shen Shung Moo.

According to the latest reports in the Hongkong press, Yeh Ting's revolutionary army is advancing rapidly toward the Chao Chow Fu district and has met and inflicted a big defeat upon reactionary troops from Canton sent out to check its advance.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 14.—While the workers' and peasants' armies under General Yeh Ting approach Canton and the army under Ho Lung still occupies southern Hunan province, the various opportunist right wing factions of the Yangtze Valley region are negotiating among themselves.

What is left of the central Kuomintang, that is, the right wing members of Nanking and Hankow are meeting today at Nanking, with observers and ministers plenipotentiary from numerous outlaw sections of the army, including what is called the "Western Hills" clique of renegades, a section which deserted the party when Sun Yat-sen first advised his followers to regard the workers of the Soviet Union as their friends and ideal.

These groups seem about to patch up a truce, with a central body to carry on party and government work, in the form of a council of thirty.

The thing which is worrying them most just now is that General Tang Shen-chi, commanding some of the best troops in the Nationalist army refuses to be present, and is suspected of a plan to attack Nanking.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

\$100,000 PAID NEW JERSEY LABOR OFFICIALS BY OPEN SHOP COMPANIES DISCLOSED AT CAMDEN CONVENTION

DuPonts, U. S. Metals, Durant Motors, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Wright Aero, on List

Hilfers, Former Secretary, Passaic Strike Enemy, Is Charged With Embezzlement

By JOHN J. BALLAM. CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 14.—One hundred thousand dollars paid to officials of the New Jersey Federation of Labor by the biggest open shop corporations in the state has explained to delegates to the convention here one of the methods by which the leading labor body of one of the premier industrial states has been controlled for years by the enemies of the movement.

The admission by former Secretary Hilfers that this sum had passed thru his hands, paid by labor-hating bosses, has shaken the New Jersey labor movement to its foundations and serves to explain the hostile attitude of Hilfers and other federation officials to the great Passaic strike as well as the weakness of the unions.

Hilfers has been exposed as the leader in a number of crooked transactions, is under charges of embezzlement and his exposure of the whole scheme of corruption was made in an effort to excuse himself and share responsibility with other labor leaders.

MAKING UP THE DEFICIT.

Since 1903, the per capita assessment provided only fifty per cent of the income, according to Hilfers. The balance, he asserted, was made up by some of the largest corporations in the state, including the United States Metals Refining Co., Durant Motor Co., Victor Talking Machine Co., U. S. Trust Co., Du Ponts, Colgate's, Chesborough Manufacturing Co., American Cable Co., Dixon Crucible Co., Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., United Lead Co., Wright Aeronautical Co., and many others by means of donations, complimentary advertisements in year book and by space paid for in official proceedings.

Hilfers said that over \$100,000 was received by him in this way while he was secretary of the federation. His refusal to turn over the books and vouchers last year on demand of Secretary Hugh V. Reilly brought about an investigation by the executive board of the federation.

Hilfers kept a secret fund in the Federal Trust Company after he was instructed to transfer the federation funds to the Labor National Bank of Newark after the Wildwood convention which defeated him as secretary-treasurer.

Writes Checks to Himself. The former secretary is said to have written checks signed "Secretary, N. J. State Federation of Labor" to himself, as follows: On Sept. 17, No. 2538 for \$272; Sept. 18, No. 2539 for \$163.19; Sept. 21 for \$479.96; also an undated check to Thomas F. McCue for \$615, No. 2938. There are no vouchers for these and they were not counter-signed by President Arthur A. Quinn, as required by the constitution. There is no accounting for 400 checks between numbers 2539 and 2938. Secretary Reilly is demanding to know where the vouchers, stubs of

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Jugo-Slav Government in Rage Over Rothmere Plan to Enlarge Horthy's Land

BELGRADE, Sept. 14.—Strenuous opposition to Lord Rothmere's campaign for a revision of Hungary's borders, was voiced today in a statement appearing in Belgrade newspapers, accredited to the Jugo-Slavian foreign minister, Marinkovitch.

The statement declared that the delegates of the Little Entente, after conferring at Geneva, had decided to take action in Europe and the United States to combat Lord Rothmere's press campaign, which he said, had as its object, the creation of public opinion in those countries in favor of a revision of Hungary's borders.

Distiller Mellon Backs Hughes for President

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Further indications were given today that Secretary of Treasury Mellon favors Charles Evans Hughes, co-secretary of state, for the republican presidential nomination. Mellon told callers that he was not definitely committed to any candidate. But it was made plain at the treasury that the secretary is most friendly to Hughes.

The Corruption of New Jersey Labor Officialdom Is No Isolated Incident

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE. THE DAILY WORKER, alone of the hundreds of daily papers in the United States, publishes the amazing story of the corruption uncovered at the Camden convention of the New Jersey Federation of Labor.

New Jersey, a veritable hive of industry, probably has the lowest percentage of union organization workers in industry with the exception of some southern states.

Newark, the biggest finished metal manufacturing center in the entire world, has no labor movement worthy of the name. The state is a paradise for the open shoppers.

ONE of the principal reasons for this condition now has been revealed: The officialdom of the state federation of labor, the body whose duty it is to take the lead in organization campaigns, has been on the payroll of some of the most powerful open shop corporations in the United States for years.

The partial list of contributors to the private treasury of former state

ederation of labor officials includes corporations whose heads dominate finance, industry and government in the United States.

THE bitter hostility shown by Hilfers, former secretary of the federation, to the Passaic strike, in the light of the revelations at Camden, furnishes a concrete instance of the manner in which these agents of the open shoppers in official union positions, gave value received for the Judas silver they received from corporation treasuries under various guises.

HOW well the system worked! If, worried by the inability of the weak unions to furnish enough per capita tax to pay their salaries, the federation officials desired to do a little routine organization work, the open shop slash fund dispensers merely had to increase the bribe.

On the other hand, the federation officials could and did stage false organization campaigns in order to

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Are You Working With Might and Main for the RED BAZAAR

The Daily Worker and the Freiheit

October 6-7-8-9. These will be the significant days of the biggest event of the year. Madison Square Garden will be the place for this stupendous expression of proletarian effort and initiative. One hundred thousand workers in every important city in the United States will be the army which we will mobilize for this tremendous affair. Every party unit from New York to Seattle, every working class organization sympathetic with the revolutionary movement, every group of class conscious workers—on the job.

Here's what is needed. NAMES for the Red Honor Roll for the beautiful illustrated Souvenir Program. Collect them at one dollar a name.

ARTICLES for sale: art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, women's wear, furniture, radios, phonographs, candy, cigars, cigarettes, novelties, furs, knitgoods, umbrellas, etc. Send in your bundle. ADS for the Souvenir Program at \$75.00 per page. No working class organization should fail to register itself in this manner, by taking all or part of a page. No Workers Party unit should be missing.

FALL IN-LINE TO MAKE THE RED BAZAAR THE BIGGEST SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL BAZAAR COMMITTEE
30 Union Square
New York, N. Y.
Telephone Stuyvesant 1-0

Minority Conference Urges Fight on Plan For War on U. S. S. R. Dangerous Flights Still Proposed in Europe and America

LONDON. (By Mail).—"We must face death rather than fight for the capitalist class!" This was the keynote of the fourth annual conference of the National Minority Movement which was opened by Tom Mann in Battersea Town Hall.

War on the blackleg Trade Union Bill, a defense corps, the unity of the British and Russian masses, workshop committees, and a fighting policy—these were called for by the 700 militant delegates from all over the country representing many industries. Many Industries Represented.

Side by side sat Durham miners, building trades workers, and representatives from the Co-operative Guilds.

"Systematic arrangements are now being made for a new world war, in which the leader is the British government," charged Tom Mann. "The object is to bring about a general onslaught against the Soviet Union. I say we must resist this and must even be prepared to face death in resisting it."

Fight War on Soviet Union. Mann declared: "We are out for workers' control; not partially, but completely—everywhere, wherever work is going on."

On the platform, decorated with banners in English, Russian and Chinese were many leaders in the British minority movement—Harry Pollitt, Wal Hannington, Nat Watkins, Sam Elsbury, I. P. Hughes, W. Stokes, Arthur Horner. Angus McDonnell and Edward Protz came from Australia.

Militia to Italian Wreck. ROME, Sept. 14.—Four persons were injured today when the Rome-Milan express was derailed while entering the station at the small town of Marzabetto. All of the injured were Italians.

The cause of the wreck was not ascertained. Police and special militia units were rushed to the scene to maintain order while physicians examined the passengers and treated their injuries.

SPEAKERS AT PHILADELPHIA NEGRO LABOR FORUM WARN OF NEW IMPERIALIST WARS NOW BREWING

By THOMAS L. DABNEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—Speaking at the American Negro Labor Congress Forum, 610 S. 16th St., last Sunday afternoon, Ray Newton, secretary of the Peace Section of the Society of Friends, strongly opposed every argument of the militarists that war is instinctive and hence necessary and unavoidable. Mr. Newton's subject was "International Anarchy."

Beginning with a brief survey of world conditions, which the speaker pointed out, indicate a state of anarchy between nations, he showed that neither law nor order is followed by the nations of the world in their dealings with one another except in narrow limits. The wide-spread propaganda of the clique responsible for America's entrance into the World War was covered by the speaker. He uncovered the hypocrisy, lying, selfishness, and dishonesty involved in this war propaganda, declaring that "people are not willing to fight each other until their minds are inflamed with hatred and fear thru propaganda."

Armament Race. The speaker emphasized the fact that the last war fought ostensibly to end war and to make the world safe for democracy, has, instead of accomplishing this lofty purpose, resulted in crushing every vestige of democracy and in accelerating the mad race of armaments among the nations of the world. Quoting Kirby Page, an authority on the last war, the speaker said that more men were under arms in 1923 than in 1913 when

BERLIN, Sept. 14.—In spite of the death toll which the winds and weather have rolled up against aerial adventurers this year, German pilots will once more try their luck in crossing the Atlantic before winter sets in. While all the other ocean flyers have given up the attempt until next spring, it was announced today that two twin-motored hydroplanes will start soon.

Detroiters Undecided. TOKYO, Sept. 14.—Although still hoping to make the dangerous flight across the Pacific, Edward F. Schlee said today that difficulties apparently make the flight impossible.

Because supplies have failed to reach Midway Island, the next proposed hop in the flight of the Pride of Detroit around-the-world, and because of adverse weather condition, Schlee asserted continuation of the flight was improbable, although he fixed Friday evening as the starting time in the event that he and William Brock, pilot of the plane, decided to go.

Levine Flying East. LONDON, Sept. 14.—Charles A. Levine, trans-Atlantic flyer, announced today that he will begin his eastward flight to India at 6 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The start will be made from the Cranwell Aerodrome. H. G. Hinchcliffe, veteran English pilot, will be at the controls of Levine's plane, the monoplane Columbia, in which Levine and Clarence Chamberlin made the flight from New York to Germany.

SEATTLE, Sept. 14.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh hopped off from Sand Point Field today for Portland Ore., where he was expected to arrive about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Broke and unable to pay ferry fare and too proud to beg, Paul Lane, 20, Massachusetts State School "run-away," went to his death when he attempted to swim across the Hudson River.

Scandal Charge Hits Tunney Camp



GENE TUNNEY

SHARING equal prominence with the report that gamblers had offered Gene Tunney \$1,000,000 to throw his fight with Jack Dempsey is the story that Tunney and Manager Billy Gibson had become embroiled in a fresh outbreak of their old differences and that Tunney has barred his manager from the secret workouts in his Chicago camp.



JACK DELANEY (above) and Johnny Risko swapped punches in Cleveland Wednesday night.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

U. S. Threatens Foreign Born Miner Pickets

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ies of challenges: the miners must disregard the injunctions. They must do as the needle trades workers of Chicago and New York have done; organize mass picket lines and dare the courts and the national guard to take action. They must immediately call relief conferences, for only in that manner will the mass support of fields be organized. The Ohio Federated workers in and out of the mining industry of Labor, which, at its convention in July, went on record in favor of relief, has done practically nothing. The miners' strike is now in its sixth month and is reaching the critical stage.

Cleveland Scabs. Scabs are being shipped from Cleveland, but the Workers (Communist) Party has taken steps to inform the men being shipped of what they are doing.

Some banners have been carried by men in front of the employment agencies with the legend: "Don't scab in Pennsylvania."

The District Executive Committee has issued an appeal to the workers not to scab and not to "help the coal operators and the U. S. government against the miners." The appeal has had a telling effect, and a large number of men who were prepared to go to the mining fields, on learning the conditions, left the employment agency. The result was that today instead of shipping 84 men, only 9 went to the coal fields.

Illinois Conference Ends.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 14.—The conference, between the Illinois Coal Operators Association and District 12 of the United Mine Workers of America (Illinois) has broken down completely. The District 12 officials were actually led by International President Lewis, and had his full permission to conclude a separate agreement which would have split the miners' front very badly. The only hitch came over the question of terms. District President Fishwick offering to send the men back to work with an actual cut in wages so long as it did not appear as a cut. The Jacksonville scale was to be agreed upon, with supplementary agreements that the men would do more unpaid work and accept other worsening of the conditions. However the employers rejected this.

The final break, marking the end of present negotiations, came last evening when members of the Illinois Coal Operators Association and the executive committee of District 12 (Illinois) United Mine Workers of America, met to hear the report of the peace committee, composed of two representatives of each camp.

George P. Barrington, operator and spokesman for the committee, reported that the peace body could not agree.

The ultimatum of the operators was the "nailed fist without the velvet glove," officials said for the operators demanded as a basis for negotiations the surrender of the miners' wage scale, and the miners had offered "peace with honor to both sides."

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

\$100,000 PAID NEW JERSEY LABOR OFFICIALS BY A GROUP OF OPEN SHOP EMPLOYERS

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check books and cancelled checks are to be found.

Hilfers will be remembered as the man who tried to break the Passaic textile strike after accepting appointment on Governor Moore's committee with McBride, state labor commissioner and adjutant-general of the state militia.

"I had bigger opportunities dealing with the legislature," he told the convention. He said that "legislators must be dealt with diplomatically."

It's "Going in Good Shape." "This costs money," he said.

Hilfers declared that "the federation is now going in good shape, so why throw a monkey wrench into the machinery?"

Declaring that he would "do anything to straighten this thing out," Hilfers wept as he talked to the convention about a "square deal which tempers justice with mercy."

Unmoved by his speech, delegates and Board rose one after the other and charged Hilfers with violations of the trust placed in him by the members.

Both Reilly and Quinn openly accused Hilfers of crookedness, and said he "stalled" until William Green, president of the A. F. of L. appointed him as state organizer.

A letter has been sent to Green asking that efforts be made to recover the missing books and that the A. F. of L. make good on Hilfers' bond thru

Engdahl to Speak at Five Meetings in the Anthracite

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 14.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of THE DAILY WORKER, will speak at five meetings in the anthracite field starting Sunday afternoon, Sept. 18, at Pittston, at 2 o'clock. He will speak in the evening at Old Forge.

Monday night, his meeting will be at Nanticoke; Tuesday night at Dunmore, and Wednesday night at Luzerne. The Luzerne meeting will be held at the Italian Hall on Oliver St., and will be for the purpose of launching a drive for the organization of a DAILY WORKER Builders' Club in the anthracite coal field.

The meetings at Pittston, Nanticoke, Old Forge and Dunmore will be Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

Needle Trade Defense

Due to the pogrom of the Siguan clique upon the offices of the Joint Boards and the Joint Defense Committee and due to the latest attack of these betrayers the Defense committee has had very large expenses. The affairs arranged by the Committee for the purpose of raising funds in order to further carry on the struggle were not as successful as they should have been, due to the rainy weather at the time the affairs were held. Except this there are thousands of dollars outstanding in tickets. From the Starlight Park Jamboree alone there are over a thousand dollars worth of tickets outstanding. This is the biggest part of the profits of that affair.

There are also tickets for previous affairs that weren't paid for as yet. It is very important therefore that all money due the defense for tickets should be sent to the office immediately. All workers who are holding back tickets or money from the Starlight Park Jamboree must realize that they are hindering the work of the Committee, and are keeping them from straightening out their accounts. Remember that you must settle up your account within the next few days.

Did You Find

a booklet of the Harlem Credit Union, in the name of Fannie Magidson? Other documents were also lost which belong to Fannie Magidson and Becker. This was lost at the picnic, Sunday Sept. 11 at Pleasant Bay Park. Whoever found it is requested to bring it to the office of the Defense, 41 Union Square, Room 714.

The Joint Defense committee hereby thanks all the comrades who participated in the work of the Starlight Park Jamboree and at Pleasant Bay Park Picnic. Special thanks is given to the "Shashlik" boys, the Armenian comrades who worked all day preparing their national food, Shashlik, for the guests at the picnic.

Donations.

A young girl worker, who does not wish her name published, brought in \$10 as a donation for the Defense. This money she intended spending at Camp NRGedeiget.

\$200 Donation From Baltimore. The Baltimore branch of the Joint Defense collected \$200 at a picnic held for the benefit of the cloakmakers and furriers.

Collection At House Party. Dave Lazaroff of the Bronx, sent \$4, which he collected at a house party of a friend.

Keep Up the Sustaining Fund

legal action. The exposure of this example of corruption has created a sensation here, and the matter has been referred to the committee on officers.

One Paragraph to Passaic. The convention was opened last Monday with the usual speeches and capor by the mayor of the city and other luminaries. In response to the mayor of the open-shop town, Quinn said "organized labor seeks to promote good will between capital and labor. . . . The State Federation is a bulwark against radicalism."

A single paragraph in the president's report is devoted to the historic Passaic strike, which credits Governor Moore with settling the struggle. The resolutions committee reported favorably on resolutions against "yellow dog" contracts, and endorsed the stationing amendment to the constitution.

It also declared for increases in compensation in the Workmen's Compensation Act, and stated that there were four questions of legislation of paramount importance to the workers of the state, namely, first, that in cases of injunctions a hearing should be given both sides before court order is granted; second, a bill for increased state compensation for workers, third, eight-hour day and minimum wage on state public work; four, against the employment of alien labor on public work, and enforcing the law of 1919.

It is expected that the convention will adjourn tomorrow.

"Where is the Check Book" is the Slogan at the Jersey Convention

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 14.—The tears of Henry F. Hilfers, former secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Labor eclipsed the Passaic strike and "where is the check book" took the place of organize the unorganized as a slogan at the convention of New Jersey labor at Camden today.

"Honest Henry" had been called upon to be honest and tell what he did with the money that had come his way in a big way during his reign.

Not that the convention would have been militant had "Honest Henry" not shed tears in self pity. Had "Honest Henry" not taken nice clean money from nice fat trusts, banks and public service corporations of the entire east (as he admits he did) and had "Honest Henry" produced his check book to prove who profited by these donations from "friends of labor," Passaic would still have been played up small.

Whisper About Passaic.

For the Passaic struggle was big, militant, elemental, red blooded, the kind of thing reaction cannot thrive on. Reaction is rampant in Camden, Passaic was only whispered about.

But it had to at least be whispered about. The officers' report and President Quinn spoke of it in terms of money contributed and credit for strike settlement. No word about the valiant struggle which these exploited textile workers made for over a year, not a syllable about the vitalization locally and nationally of the effort to organize the twenty million unorganized workers, which Passaic must be credited with.

Spencer Miller of the A. F. of L. Workers' Educational Bureau also brushed by Passaic hurriedly. The little he said was important.

The Poor Mill Barons.

For him Passaic was too radical, is still too radical. The mill owners were not treated right. To give Passaic white blood, to tame it, a Labor Week was held in July. Passaic workers were fed for a week on class collaboration, worker-employer cooperation, produce more to get more. This was to fit them for A. F. of L. membership. This was meant to kill the agitator and the last vestige of progressivism.

This is all Passaic meant to the New Jersey Federation of Labor convention. No lessons were drawn from it. It did not become part of any perspective. However, the rank and file of labor has not yet spoken, and when it does, it will declare Passaic one of labor's monumental achievements.

Technical Error In Babes.

(CLEVELAND, Sept. 13.—Common Pleas Judge Carl V. Weygant today was to be called on to decide one of the most difficult and perplexing problems that has ever arisen in local courts.

On Aug. 22nd, in a local hospital, Mrs. Sam Smith became a mother. Hospital attendants told her and her husband that the baby was a boy, she related.

Nine days later, when she had recovered sufficiently to again see the infant—a girl baby—was brought to her. She and her husband had by this time decided to name the new arrival "George." Hospital authorities admit that they made a "technical error."

Steamer In Danger.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 14.—An unidentified steamer in distress was sighted in latitude 41.33 North, longitude 63.30 West, the French steamer Coeur D'Alene reported by wireless today. The steamer had a black hull and a yellow funnel the message said.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

EXECUTION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI PREVENTS TARIFF FIXING COMMISSION TO ARGENTINIA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—A proposed American commission to Argentina to investigate economic factors effecting production of flax seed and corn, with a view to possible revision of American tariff rates on those commodities, has been abandoned at the suggestion of the Argentine government.

Alfred P. Dennis, a member of the United States Tariff Commission, after conferring with President Coolidge today at the White House, said public sentiment in Argentina against the American beef tariffs and the Sacco-Vanzetti execution made the mission inadvisable at this time.

Strikebreaking Acts of Legion Hit by Workers

(Continued from Page One)

most important tasks in the past has been to act as American fascisti.

"The French workers should be congratulated on the vigorous opposition they are showing to this strikebreaking crew. In opposing the fascist convention they have the support of all the militant and progressive workers in America."

Refused Negro Veterans.

William L. Patterson, President of the American Negro Labor Congress: "The American Negro Labor Congress regards the American Legion as on a par with the Ku Klux Klan as a Negro-baiting organization. We are more than pleased to hear that the French Communist Party is advertising the fact that the American Legion has refused in many of their posts to accept Negro veterans 'as members.'"

Supported Gov. Fuller.

Rose Baron, secretary, International Labor Defense: "The splendid exposure of the American Legion now being conducted by the French Communist Party's official organ, L'Humanite, is something that all militant workers of America can most heartily endorse."

"We in America, will not forget that the American Legion in addition to being a strikebreaking organization, has done its utmost to support Gov. Fuller in his murder of our fellow workers, Sacco and Vanzetti."

"May the French workers continue their campaign. We on this side of the Atlantic are supporting them to the utmost."

C. E. Miller, president of the American Association of Plumbers' Helpers: "The history of the American Legion, the American fascisti, is a history of strikebreaking, anti-labor and open shop activity."

"The legion is a tool in the hands of the exploiters of labor. Thru ingenious propaganda they attract thousands of workers, ex-service men and prepare their minds for the next slaughter."

"The stand of the 'generals' of the American Legion on the matter of Sacco and Vanzetti is a symbol of the attitude of the legion towards the working class."

"The legion convention in Paris is an insult to the workers of the world. The workers must fight against the legion and defend the memory of Sacco and Vanzetti."

George E. Powers, organizer, Iron and Bronze Workers Union: "We recognize that the American Legion is being used as the tool of the bosses against the workers. That the legion attempts to arouse the patriotic feelings of young workers and thereby makes them break the strikes of their fellow workers."

"We call upon all organized workers to resist the schemes of force and fraud that the American Legion is trying to put over upon the workers. "The Iron and Bronze Workers union supported the struggle to save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. We are in complete accord with the French workers in their action against the legion."

Congratulates French Workers.

P. Pascal Cosgrove, organizer, Hotel and Restaurant Workers union: "I want to congratulate the French working class on the splendid opposition to the American Legion convention that it is putting up. We in America know from bitter experience that the legion is an anti-working class organization."

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Harlan Kagel, 15, of Karners, is dead today, the victim of injuries received when run down on Schenectady Road by an automobile said by authorities to have been driven by Charles R. Leutz of Forest Hills, Long Island.

LEFT WING UNIONISM

By DAVID J. SAPOSS of Brookwood Labor College

AMONG academic people writing about labor problems David J. Saposs has come closer than anyone else in the appreciation of the various forces that are at work in the labor movement at the present time. He has worked with Professor Commons for many years. He has investigated the steel strike, stock yards, and has written extensively on outstanding labor events.

"Left Wing Unionism" represents a historical study of the origin and development of the Left Wing Movement among the trade unions. "Born from within," amalgamation, dual unionism, revolutionary and opportunistic radicalism, in their numerous manifestations among the Socialists, Anarchists, I. W. W.'s and Communists are the theme of this book. No worker active in the labor movement could afford to be without this book which is full of documentary material and is therefore a very useful reference volume.

The Seaman's Journal wrote the following about "Left Wing Unionism": "The book presents a fair and unbiased account of a question that is usually dismissed without much consideration from the mind of the conservatively labor official because it makes him see red."

William Z. Foster says of this book "Every militant trade unionist should own a copy of Saposs' 'Left Wing Unionism.' Follow this advice and secure a copy of the book."

READ ALSO THE LEFT WING IN THE GARMENT UNIONS —10 By Margaret Larkin WHAT'S WRONG IN THE CARPENTERS' UNION —10 WORLD LABOR UNITY —10 By Scott Nearing

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The case of Sacco and Vanzetti

in CARTOONS THE DAILY WORKER

In the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti the cartoons of Ellis appearing in THE DAILY WORKER attracted widespread attention. These truly inspired drawings were reproduced throughout the country and in Europe. Collected in one little (212) book they make a beautiful tribute to the memory of the two brave workers who gave their life for Labor.

DAILY WORKER PUB. CO. 33 First Street, New York

UPHOLSTERERS CARRY ON VICTORIOUS STRIKE IN SPITE OF BOSSES AND POLICE ATTACK

(Continued from Page One) the workers of this shop have already gone on strike. Now the strikers will constantly picket the shop in order that the rest of the workers, who have not yet had the courage to go, may be taken off. Every confidence may be held in the strikers that they will succeed in getting the rest of the workers down as well.

Begs Return. The determination of the strikers may be seen in many instances, a few of them are the following:

Brothers Rosenzweig, one of the fastest workers of the shop of Union Bros., and even in the trade answered the call of the union to strike as soon as it was given. He was immediately paid a visit by the boss who practically begged him to return to work and promised him a raise which would easily amount to \$15 more a week. This he absolutely refused to do saying that he would stick with the rest of the strikers, until they won their demands. And this in spite of the fact that he is not yet a fully experienced worker and that he knows but one line of the work. Later when he was offered strike benefit, he refused to take it saying that he had a few dollars which he would first use before taking union money, use that money to fight the bosses, he says. This brother is just one of the many who realize that the strike can and will be won. The workers all stick together.

Brother Sam Zwaleck, one of the workers of the shop of the Chesapeake had been out of work for a period of nine months and was badly in need of funds, as is natural. Finally he got a job in the Chesapeake shop and as soon as the union called on this shop to strike he began talking to the springers, who were still on the job, and the next day all of the springers followed the rest of the strikers, this because the boss fired Zwaleck for talking. The workers showed their solidarity by walking out on strike and are now active fighters with the union.

Bosses Try to Break Strike. The bosses, members of the Furniture Manufacturing Association, are doing their best to become strikebreakers, by daily visiting the homes of the strikers and telling them the usual lies that the other workers have gone back to the job and telling them that they had better follow suit if they want to hold their jobs. The workers understand the trick however and will not be fooled by this prattle of the boss and will stay together and win the fight.

Fight for organization: the fight will be won if all of the workers stick together and fight the boss who is trying to break the ranks, and the bosses will lose this battle and the workers will come out victorious.

In an interview with the Organizer of the Upholsterers International Union and Representative of the Baltimore Federation of Labor the following condition was stated as to the strike:

The strike of the Upholsterers of Baltimore started on September 1, 1927. There is a total of 250 workers already out on strike who come from six of the largest shops in the city. The rest of the workers are ready to go out at the call from the union, if the bosses do not consent to settle and negotiate with the union.

The Upholsterers Furniture Association is seriously affected by the strike. This is shown by a letter that was recently sent to the workers by the bosses.

The conditions of the workers here are much worse than that of any of the other cities where the upholsterers are organized. Wages are 1/2 that of

the upholsterers of the organized cities; whereas the workers in New York and Philadelphia work but 40 hours the strike here is for such an elemental demand as a 44 hour week. In order to prevent the workers from becoming mechanics, section work is prevalent, each job passing thru five hands before it is completed. In this way the bosses have hoped that they would keep workers dependent upon them, and then fear organization into trade unions so as not to make the boss angry.

The workers, however, were not fooled by this tactic of the bosses and have gone out on strike demanding recognition of the union, 44 hour week, 10 per cent increase in wages, etc.

The strike has already been seen to have been a success. Not only have the workers gone out on strike but one shop has already signed an agreement with the bosses and the rest are being forced to do the same very quickly for the workers are determined not to go back until the strike is won.

All shop meetings are well attended; and so with the local meetings.

A. E. F. Invasion of Siberia Recalled By Filing of Suit

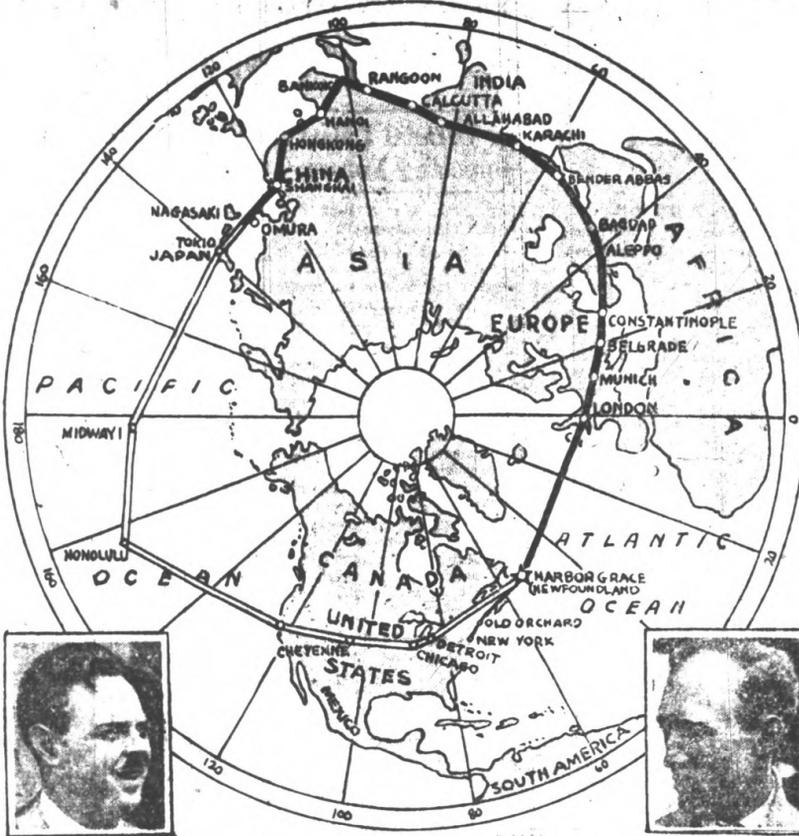
LOS ANGELES, Calif., Sept. 14.—Revelations of suppressed details regarding the mutinies in the American Expeditionary Forces while they were in Siberia during the time of the revolution, were brought to light in a government suit against an ex-army clerk.

Harry H. Zehner, formerly an army field clerk with the A. E. F., entering Siberia, was named defendant in a suit by which the government seeks to compel him to return \$375 he received as extra compensation for making shorthand notes of court-martial trials conducted in Siberia, while the American army was there. The suit was filed in the name of U. S. Attorney S. W. McNabb by his assistant, Emmett E. Doherty, and stated that Zehner, who enlisted as an army field clerk, asked for and received thru an erroneous ruling additional pay for his stenographic work at the court martial trials.

Near Mutiny. An ex-army intelligence officer who spent several years in far eastern service has informed the writer of how the morale of American soldiers in Siberia was broken to the point of mutiny. Part of it was due to bad food and brutal treatment received at the hands of officers in a strange country against which the United States had never officially declared war. It was also partly due to many American soldiers marrying Russian girls in Vladivostok, thereby learning something of the psychology of the Russian people and what the revolution was all about. Most of the mutinous troops were transferred to the Philippines as soon as possible, in an effort to hush up the affair, the rest were discharged and sent home. A few were given severe prison sentences, and very little is known of their fate.

The stenographic records of Harry H. Zehner, if brought into the court trial of the government, might tell an interesting story to the American workers.

PILOTS PAUSE IN JAPAN; SUSPECTED OF BEING U. S. SPIES



DELAYED IN JAPAN by bad weather and facing the most risky part of their around-the-world flight, William S. Brock and Edward F. Schlee have still a long distance to go, and only a short time in which to go it. In the map above the black lines show the course they have followed, while the parallel lines show the projected course. Brock is in inset at left and Schlee at right.

BRITISH LABOR REACTION NOW FACES RETREAT

Change of Union Officials Arouses Fear

MOSCOW, Sept. 14.—The British reformists and bureaucrats of all kinds are shifting to the right as the position of British imperialism in the international field becomes ever more critical, declares Pravda in an editorial today commenting upon the appeal of the Central Council of Trade Unions of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to all the workers of England and the Soviet Union against the breaking of the Anglo-Russian Committee for Trade Union Unity.

"The position of Britain is ever more unsteady and imperialism is steadily drifting toward its last means of salvation, namely an international military venture. While rejoicing that the group of so-called left leaders promise to go even further than all the reactionaries of the Thomas-Clynes school in regard to supplying useful and loyal servants to imperialism, the bourgeoisie forgets certain facts of immense political importance.

New Forces Arise. "In the years which followed 'Black Friday' the opposition against avowed reactionaries was headed by a group of trade union 'liberal' bureaucrats, the majority of whom were renegades, intriguers, and careerists. The left

Mussolini Applauds His Lieutenant for Murder in Two Against One Fight

RAVENNA, Italy, Sept. 14.—Leopoldo Massaroli was shot and killed today in a fight with a group of fascist leaders. Before he was slain he succeeded in seriously wounding Consul Mury and slightly wounding Signor Morigi, secretary of the local fascists. Morigi got a bullet into Massaroli's head, killing him almost instantly.

Premier Mussolini telegraphed messages of sympathy to the wounded men, and congratulations to Morigi.

wing movement of the British workers today is actually headed by the Minority Movement, consisting mainly of honest rank and file proletarian and Communist elements. This movement is growing ever stronger and is being tempered under the heavy blows of the English 'democratic' fascists.

"The Edinburgh congress will be the signal for new repressions against Communists and the Minority Movement. However, the united front of conservatives and traitors in the general council will not succeed in erecting a Chinese wall between the workers of the Soviet Union and the workers of England. The hypocritical speeches of Ben Tillett and George Hicks trying to get places in the movement bound up with the celebration of the October Anniversary prove the fact that the Edinburgh 'victors' don't feel themselves very safe. Nor was it in vain that the congress delegates hastened 'unanimously' to vote a resolution 'censuring' the Arcos raid and the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, attempting by this resolution, even though in smallest measures, to whitewash in the eyes of the masses their own crimes.

Days of Traitors Numbered. "These 'immutable' officials see that the days of their immutability are numbered and that a change of officials has actually begun in a number of trade unions and so they are now ready to do anything in order to be saved from the ruin to which they are doomed. But they will not be able to escape the responsibility to which the working class of England will hold them."

Strong Progressive Group at California State Labor Meeting

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif., Sept. 14.—The California State Federation of Labor will hold its annual convention here beginning September 19, almost on the eve of the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Los Angeles.

There will be a stronger progressive delegation than at last year's convention in Oakland, especially from Los Angeles. George Wright, one of the leaders of the progressive group, is a delegate from the L. A. Central Labor Council. Other progressives elected to the state convention are M. Rees, Carpenters' Union; S. Globerman and A. Feinstein, Cigarmakers' Union; Dora Rosenblatt, Office Employees' Union; H. Marshall, Upholsterers' Union.

THE CORRUPTION OF NEW JERSEY LABOR OFFICIALDOM IS NO ISOLATED INCIDENT

(Continued from Page One) frighten the open shop paymasters into a more generous mood.

AS far as the rank and file of the labor movement was concerned, they were simply pawns in a crooked game where everybody except the dues paying membership and the unorganized workers was slated to win.

The monstrous hypocrisy which produced the rabid denunciation of the Communists and the left wing in their efforts to break thru the solid front of capitalists and crooked labor officials in Passaic and other cities is now apparent.

With the price of treason in their pockets, Hilfers and his henchmen, backed by President Green and Vice-President Woll of the American Federation of Labor, themselves connected with the open shop National Civic Federation of Labor thru Woll's office as Acting President, denounced the Passaic strike and tried to get control of the relief funds which made the continuation of the strike possible.

THE purposes of Hilfers in this connection are now as clear as day—to starve the strikers into submission thru manipulation of relief funds. The purposes of the drive on the Communists and the left wing in Passaic are likewise made clear—the intention was to shift the issues of union recognition, wages and working conditions to "Communism versus trade unionism," to distract attention from the strikebreaking role of crooked labor leaders and enable them to do the dirty work for labor's enemies under the guise of 100 per cent Americanism—the patriotic pose assumed by every scoundrel.

IT would be a grave mistake to see in the New Jersey exposure an isolated incident the cause of which is a crooked Hilfers with connections high up in both the labor movement and among the capitalists.

The causes lie far deeper than this. They are to be found only in the systematic corruption of official labor leaders by the agencies of American imperialism.

LENIN, writing of the relations between labor officialdom and the capitalists in the imperialist period, (huge exports of capital, possession of a colonial empire, etc.) said the following:

"It is easy to perceive, that from such a large additional profit (for it is received in addition to the profit which the capitalists extract from 'their own' country) labor leaders and the upper strata of the workers' aristocracy CAN BE BRIBED. So the capitalists of the 'progressive' countries bribe them by a thousand means, direct and indirect, open and secret."

NEW JERSEY is no isolated case. There is little doubt that a probe into the internal affairs of the labor movements in all the chief industrial states would disclose similar corrupt conditions in practically all of them. There is no other explanation for the consistent failure of labor officialdom to carry out the most elementary duties of trade unionists.

These servants of the bosses must be exposed and driven from the labor movement. This is a herculean task compared to which cleaning the Augean stables was child's play—but it can and it will be done.

IT is the first task on the order of business of the Communists and the left wing. Especially is this

true when the shadow of another imperialist war darkens the air and agents of imperialism are busy betraying the masses not only to the bosses in industry alone but to the imperialist war machine.

Enemies of the working class, enemies of the labor movement, enemies of the Soviet Union, Hilfers and his kind below and above him are to be paid for by the war mongers and oppressors of the workers and farmers—the dark forces that now mass murder in the form of an attack of the Soviet Union to further the extension of their robber system. They must be exposed before the entire working class and defeated.

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The first edition of this book was published in 1927 and the fifth in 1926. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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The Ohio Injunction Is a Blow at the Entire American Labor Movement.

The worst blow yet dealt to the strike of coal miners, to the United Mine Workers and to the whole labor movement by a precedent established in injunction cases, has come from the federal bench occupied by Judge Hough in Steubenville, Ohio.

Foreign-born members of the miners' union have been prohibited from picketing under threat of arrest and deportation. For the United Mine Workers, an organization a majority of whose members are of foreign birth or extraction, this means a compulsory cessation of strike activity unless a policy of mass violation of the injunction is adopted and the full resources of the union mobilized to support the struggle.

Upon President Lewis and his official family must be placed the blame for this judicial ruling. They stand before the labor movement as officials of a union who at its last convention threw the door wide open for just such destructive decisions. At Indianapolis last January the Lewis machine jammed thru legislation depriving all but American citizens of the right to hold office in the union and Judge Hough undoubtedly had this precedent in mind when he made his ruling.

Will the Lewis leadership really try to repel this attack on the very life of the American labor movement with its hundreds of thousands of foreign-born workers?

It will not. These leaders may make a loud outcry and declaim against such highhanded proceedings but in their hearts they are glad, for they are enemies of the union, enemies of the foreign-born workers who are its backbone, enemies of the American working-class.

For more than five years the Lewis machine has been in a conspiracy with the coal barons to wreck the United Mine Workers of America as a fighting union and replace it with a "tame" union powerless to aid the miners and helpless in the face of the organized power of the operators.

The Indianapolis convention was part of the conspiracy. We said so when it was in session and we now call the attention of the American workers to this latest evidence of unity of the Lewis machine, the coal barons and the courts.

Reaction is travelling at a mad pace—at so fast a pace that it appears now that most of the boasted liberties of the American working class will be wiped out before a single effective blow is struck by the labor movement.

But such black reaction as that shown in the Hough injunction will set in motion the forces that will destroy it. It will destroy as well those labor leaders who have made possible such attacks upon the labor movement.

The Ohio decision has shown that the defense of foreign-born workers is in reality defense of the labor movement and in this light the labor movement will have to make its preparations for the abolition of this destructive decision and the whole offensive against the labor movement that it signals.

British Traitors in Desperate Straits.

No one who reads of the fact that the British trade union leaders in session at Edinburgh passed resolutions condemning the government Arcos raid and the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union should think for a moment that these renegades who are aiding Baldwin and Chamberlain in their war conspiracies against the workers' and peasants' government have had a change of heart. They broke the Anglo-Russian Committee for Trade Union Unity in order to assure Baldwin of their support of any vicious measures he desired to institute against the workers of England. In addition to inviting new assaults upon the conditions of living and work of the English working class the Edinburgh decision to break with the Soviet trade unions objectively aided the war plottings of the Tories.

In this disgraceful affair the leaders of the so-called "left," especially the slimy renegade, Ben Tillett, who never in all his life missed an opportunity to betray the British working class, were even more vindictive than Thomas and the right wing agents of the capitalists.

After the break in the trade union committee the real septiments of the rank and file of labor began to jar the complacency of the Edinburgh heroes of apostasy. The real left wing organized in the Minority Movement made its power felt; a number of elections have taken place and the traitors have been defeated.

The retreat at Edinburgh was made for one purpose only—to endeavor to maintain their jobs as labor agents of capitalism. If these whelps lose out in their unions they will no longer be of service to their imperialist masters and so they have to pretend to deplore the Arcos raid and the breaking of diplomatic and commercial relations in spite of the fact that their break with the Soviet trade unions was dictated by their policy of playing the imperialist game of the Tories.

The rank and file of the British workers will easily penetrate this sham and will relentlessly proceed to hold these scoundrels responsible for their acts and eliminate them from leadership in the labor movement.

Edinburgh is a step from which there can never be any retreat for these creatures.

The Price of Pittsburgh Coal's Prosperity.

Pittsburgh Coal jumped 5 points to 68½ in response to favorable earnings reports and the prospect of definite betterment of its position in the industry.

—Wall Street News Item.

Coal and iron police-clubbing, shooting and jailing striking miners, families evicted from their homes, hungry women and children, the smashing of the union, workers driven back into deadly hazards of shaft, entry and face at less than a living wage—all are translated into a 5-point rise on the stock exchange. "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty!"

Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

Evidences of Pressure on Official Labor Leadership From Two Opposing Forces

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE tremendous wave of support for Sacco and Vanzetti which grew in greater proportions as the hour of their death neared exceeded by far that aroused in behalf of Tom Mooney a decade ago.

Yet it was neither as well-organized or as effective as the movement which saved Mooney from the California hangmen nor did the official labor movement play as important a part.

BUT the huge sweep of the Sacco-Vanzetti defense movement, (it must be remembered that it came into being in behalf of two unknown foreign-born workers whose alleged crime did not fall into the category of labor cases) in spite of its obvious lack of a national directing center and the attitude of labor officialdom ranging from lukewarm appeals for clemency to open hostility, in spite of the democratic and pacifist illusions which weakened the movement and brought it to the verge of collapse a number of times, has shown that there is a substantial section of the American masses which is not under the paralyzing influence of the official labor leadership.

THE fight made for Sacco and Vanzetti is only one of a number of recent occurrences showing that a ferment is under way in the ranks of American workers and that the present situation can be characterized by developments along three lines which show:

1. Discontent with the failure of the official labor leadership to wage a more effective struggle against the bosses and some dissatisfaction with the policy of efficiency unionism and trade union capitalism.

2. Preparation for a new drive against the labor movement.

3. An attempt on the part of labor officialdom to regain some of its lost prestige and deceive the masses into believing that this leadership is waging a genuine struggle against the bosses.

THE executive council of the American Federation of Labor is feeling the pressure which American capitalism, with increasing rapidity, is putting upon certain sections of the labor movement and the working class as a whole.

This is not to say that the high-salaried officials are themselves missing any meals or going about in rags and tatters. It does mean, however, that they are hearing rumblings from the rank and file which have direct connection with a whole series of recent developments.

PRESSURE upon the executive council is of two kinds—from above and below. From above the capitalists are making demands that officialdom take further steps to smother all expressions of discontent and induce the workers to make more concessions to the capitalists. From below the workers are demanding, not very insistently as yet but the demand can be heard, that officialdom undertake a more effective struggle in their behalf.

As a result of these two forms of pressure officialdom is performing some of the weirdest gyrations on record but which in essence are evidence of an internal struggle to hit upon the best method of serving American imperialism in the present period.

IT is evident already that some of the crasser forms of trade union capitalism and worker-employer cooperation are going to be discredited within a comparatively short time among great numbers of workers who have been waiting merely for something more concrete than official eulogies on which to base permanent conclusions.

This process has already begun.

IT is also evident that a considerable section of the working class—in and out of the unions—is becoming alarmed by the continual failure of the leadership of the American Federation of Labor to take any decisive steps in the direction of organizing the millions of workers in basic industry and to combat effectively the increasing injunction menace.

Still further, there is deep dissatisfaction caused by the systematic destruction of democratic procedure within the unions, resulting as in the United Mine Workers in utter disregard of all former provisions for rank and file expression.

FINALLY, the fact that a number of building trade unions in large centers like New York, and the United Mine Workers, the most important union affiliated with the A. F. of L. are meeting defeat under "practical trade union" leadership, is encouraging a healthy skepticism as to the wisdom of "constructive" policies.

These four factors, as the intention of the capitalists to begin a new drive on the labor movement becomes clearer, tend to loosen the grip of officialdom upon the minds of workers who pay their fancy salaries.

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the fourth installment of the report for the Political Committee made by Jay Lovestone, at the recent Fifth National Convention of the Workers (Communist) Party held in New York City. This installment deals with "The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems."

WHAT is this problem before us? The problem before us is twofold. When we speak of the bourgeoisie of the working class, we speak of the ideological bourgeoisie and material bourgeoisie. Ideologically the whole American working class is backward. If we want to organize a labor Party, we must win the masses in the belly of the Coolidge Party. This does not mean we must become members of it, but the elements of the working class that are today following the Republican and Democratic parties. It is those elements that are ideologically bourgeoisified and whom we must win for a labor party. Only a very small section of our working class has declared its independence ideologically from the bourgeoisie. Insofar as the material side of bourgeoisie is concerned—materially, only a small section of the working class is affected. Materially the upper layer, the skilled, the highly skilled, the labor aristocracy, is affected.

Let us not underestimate this extent of bourgeoisie. This layer consists of several millions of workers who have had experience in organization, who are educated in working class organization, who are largely native elements. Though it is true that the material corruption is limited to several millions, yet the effect of the corruption of these several millions is to be measured not only by the effect on these millions, but by the effect as a result of this on millions and millions of unskilled workers. No one needs underestimate this problem before us. But comrades we must puncture this bubble, this illusion that the bourgeoisie is spreading, the fraud that in America there is no basis for a class struggle, that in America the workers are becoming capitalist.

Examine the claims of the bourgeoisie: They say there are 10,000,000 stockholders in this country. The fact of the matter is that there are only 2,358,000 stockholders in the United States. Let us further examine this figure: 120,000 of these stockholders, or only 5 per cent of them, receive 51 per cent of the dividends, and 1,269,000 or 53½ per cent of the total stockholders receive only 4 per cent of the dividends. Then in addition to this number we have also 100,000 widows and 100,000 students and invalids owning stocks bearing dividends. I have never seen a mass phenomenon of proletarian widows owning stock.

After 35 years of stock selling, the total value of stock sold to the workers is only \$700,000,000. Out of this amount more than half is owned by 269,239 workers. It is true that savings and life insurance have increased. It is true that labor banking has in recent years increased. But, comrades, when we speak of savings accounts, let us not look at it one-sidedly. The very savings accounts of the workers are a weapon

in the hands of the capitalists, they become additional power—they become capital in the hands of the capitalists, more weapons against the working class.

A few words about the standard of living: It is true that the standard of living of the American workers compared to the European workers is much higher. No one can deny that there are specific, objective reasons for this being so. But, comrades, when we speak of the standard of living, and when we compare standards of living, we must not compare the standard of living of the American workers with that of the workers in the European war-torn countries. We must compare the standard of living varying in this country as it does, period by period and insofar as it is a changing standard in this country. We must compare the American worker's standard of living of one period with the standard of living at another period in order to get an understanding of this problem. And in speaking of the "high" American standard of living and savings of the workers we must not lose sight of the fact that in America there is practically no social insurance of any kind. In Europe the employers and their government are compelled to pay at least, in part, for the cost of old age pensions, sickness and unemployment insurance.

In the United States the workers are compelled themselves to pay out of their own wages and savings for all these forms of social insurance. Thus, the gap between the wages, savings and standard of living of the American workers and those of the European workers is not as great as the surface indications would show.

Guard Against Wrong Estimate.

To sum up: we have seen that the ideological bourgeoisie affects the overwhelming majority of the working class. If we do, we will have a wrong estimate of this most important problem. We must remember that in no country in the world is there so great a gap between the labor aristocracy and unskilled workers. The American labor aristocracy is the aristocracy of the labor aristocracy of the world. In no country are the workers used up so rapidly. In no country is exploitation so intense. In no country do workers become old so quickly.

In speaking of the limits of bourgeoisie and the power of imperialism, we must have in mind the international situation. America today is not in the position England was at its height of power. America is not practically alone in the international field. America today is facing increasing challenges from other imperialist powers. We have with us also today the Soviet Union. American imperialism in relation to British imperialism presents to us a problem of antagonisms which have taken the place in international imperialist relations of the pre-war Anglo-German antagonisms. Because of this situation, the period of power of American imperialism, the period of the limited bourgeoisie of our working class, is to be much shorter than the British was.

Wage Figures in This Country. I WANT to speak about the wage figures of this country. I speak

of it not in the sense of minimizing the extent of bourgeoisie. I speak of the wages in this country merely to puncture another capitalist bubble. The U. S. Department of Labor has just issued a report giving the findings of its investigation of the wage figures. I will not go into the details of these figures, but this investigation (See Monthly Labor Review-August, 1927) clearly establishes that millions of workers in this country, semi-skilled and unskilled and to some extent skilled, receive less than \$25 a week. Keep in mind the fact that even according to the standards set by the anti-working class forces dominating the United States government, a family of five needed a minimum of \$2188 annually in June 1927 to have a fair standard of living. This means a minimum average weekly wage of \$42 to \$45 throughout the year. Even in New York state, the wealthiest state in the Union, according to the findings of the N. Y. State Housing Commission, three out of every four working class families are receiving a total wage which is below the minimum of subsistence level fixed by our bourgeois government.

When we speak of these wages, we discount also unemployment, sickness and other such incidents in industry. These circumstances which are inherent in the capitalist organization of industry would even lower the wage figures given us by the bourgeoisie.

Here we must also speak briefly of the diffusion of wealth. We find that 6 per cent of those gainfully employed own almost 70 per cent of the income-yielding property. 25 per cent of the gainfully employed own 95 per cent, and 65 per cent, or the wage-earners, own only 4.3 per cent of such property. It is true labor banks have increased in number. But in recent months there has been a decrease not only in the number of labor banks, but in total resources and depositors. The whole system of class collaboration, labor banks, home-owning schemes, "cooperatives" banking schemes are based particularly on this period, the present temporary period of American prosperity.

Such types of bourgeois experts as Carl Snyder, have themselves said that we cannot speak of these class collaboration schemes as permanent phenomena, but only as passing phenomena of a momentary situation—as phenomena which will be in a crisis with the first wave of serious economic depression.

The Engineer's Convention.

SOME comments on the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineering Convention: When this organization which was the father, the leader in labor banking, steps forward and decides to go out of business, and when the man (Johnson), who a year ago held the lowly position of head of the trade union department of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineering, has now become the president of the organization, there are significant developments brewing.

Comrades, we must beware. We must be on guard against these bourgeois influences of pessimism also affecting our own ranks. Pessimism is a danger which our Party faces as a Party, not as individuals, not as groups. Only through a strong ideological campaign against bourgeoisieification, only through a strong organizational, practical, anti-bourgeoisifi-

DRAMA

Dunsany's "If" to Be Produced by Grand Street Players

Following the production of the Artyzbasheff play "Lovers and Enemies," which will be put on at the Little Theatre for special matinee beginning next Tuesday, the Grand Street Follies Company, will present Lord Dunsany's "If," at the same theatre, opening on October 17th. "The Grand Street Follies," now current, will close on September 24th, to allow the players three weeks of rehearsal.

The special matinee performances of "Lovers and Enemies," will be given on Tuesday, September 20th and 27th, and on Thursday, September 22nd and 29th. The present group with the addition of Leo Bulgakov, Eva Condon and Esther Mitchell will be in the cast of the Artyzbasheff piece.

Owen Davis' new comedy "The Triumphant Bachelor" will be presented by the Chainin's at the Biltmore Theatre tonight.

"If A Body," a new mystery play by Edward Knoblock and George Rosener, will be placed in rehearsal next week by William B. Friedlander.

Edgar MacGregor will stage the Aarons and Freedley production of "Funny Face," the new musical comedy by Robert Benchley and Fred Thompson in which Fred and Adele Astaire are to be featured.

MONA KINGSLEY



In "Triumphant Bachelor," Owen Davis' new comedy which will have its premiere at the Biltmore Theatre this evening.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
44th St. W. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Eves. 8:30. MATS. 2:30. CHURS. & SAT. 2:30.

The LADDER
POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.50. COURT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Matinee Wed. and Sat. at 2:30.

DESERT SONG
E. N. Y. & London's Musical Sensation with Robt. Halliday & Eddie Buzzell
11th Month CASINO 49 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

Letters From Our Readers

COPY OF A LETTER TO THE NEW LEADER

Editor, New Leader:
What is news?

On Sunday, the Sacco-Vanzetti funeral is held in Boston, and it is reported on the first page of the New Leader.

On Monday, 25,000 people stand for hours, part of the time in a heavy rain, in Union Square, New York, at a memorial meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti. Mrs. Sacco and members of the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee are present. There is not one line about it in the New Leader.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the death masks of Sacco and Vanzetti are on view at the Stuyvesant Casino, also in New York, and not less than 100,000 people pass in a steady stream through the hall to pay their last respects to their death comrades. Not a word about it in the New Leader.

My astonishment at this strange Socialist Party evaluation of what is news should, I suppose, have been lessened by the previous action of the Party's executive secretary, in regard to the memorial plans. I called on August Claessens Friday to enlist the Party's cooperation. I showed him credentials issued by the Sacco-Van-

zetti Defence Committee of Boston, which he attentively examined. In Sunday's Times he was quoted to the effect that the Memorial Committee, which I represent, was "self appointed" and that the memorial demonstration "had been repudiated" by the Boston Committee. This was of course untrue.

What, Mr. Editor, is news? And what is sabotage? Sincerely yours,—Clarina Michelson Sacco-Vanzetti Memorial Committee, 22 Bank Street, N. Y. C.

P. S. I am sending a copy of this letter to the labor press—not, however, to the Times or the other capitalist papers.

On CMTC Deaths.
Editor, THE DAILY WORKER:

I noticed in the morning World a dispatch on the far famed and self-advertised "opposite the editorial" page. It announced with joy that almost 40,000 men had trained in CMTC camps during the summer and that only three had died. Also that the rate was lower than that of other years. Truly a grim capitalist joke! To deny their dupes the peculiar joy of dying on a battlefield.—Emanuel Finkel.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

ergetic for social insurance to be paid for by the capitalists and administered by the workers. We must expose the capitalist government as a strike-breaking agency, as an imperialist clique. We must show the role of the labor banks. We must separate these institutions from the trade unions. We must fight these capitalist institutions. But wherever the conditions demand specifically for agitation purposes, we must throw out the slogan for changing such institutions into genuine cooperative institutions.

The development of a genuine cooperative movement in this country affords us a very powerful weapon against the bourgeoisieification propaganda and efforts of the capitalist class. (To be Continued)

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Including Two New Books

In this combination of books—all on Russia—are two new books just received which make splendid additions to a worker's library.

RUSSIA'S PATH TO COMMUNISM
By A. LOSOVSKY
Dealing with the problems of home and foreign policy of Russia. —25

BOLSHEVISM—Some Questions Answered.
By A. STALIN.
In which the leader of the Russian Communist Party answers questions on the policies of the Soviet government asked by the students of Sverdlov University. —25

RUSSIAN TRADE UNIONS
A bird's-eye view of the unions following the revolution. —45

THE ROLE OF THE LABOR UNIONS IN THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION
By A. LOSOVSKY
A splendid little booklet by the Secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions. —45

ALL FOR 50 CENTS

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

TRIPLE SHIFT IS "SOLUTION" FOR SCHOOL CROWDING

N. Y. Pupils Forced to Report at 7:40 A. M.

Thousands of school children will be compelled to report to their classes as early as 7:40 in the morning during the coming year.

Triple shifts are being planned in numerous schools throughout the city, and the educational machine is being adjusted to handle over 100,000 pupils who will be either without seats or be placed on a part-time basis.

Added to the regular routine involved in the mass-education process, with its regimentation is now the problem of curtailing the time of the various classes in order to provide places for the surplus school population of the city.

School authorities yesterday admitted that there is an increase of at least 75,000 students over last year's attendance, which far surpasses the facilities of the city's school buildings. Thirteen buildings erected during the summer months will reduce the number slightly.

Teachers Face Problem. The part-time arrangement is expected to increase especially in various sections of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. In the latter section, particularly, the school teachers will face a serious problem in view of the constant flow of population from Manhattan.

A representative of the DAILY WORKER who interviewed teachers in the Stuyvesant High School, Manhattan, and the Morris High School in the Bronx was told that the situation this year is not surprising, inasmuch as the school congestion has become a chronic feature of New York's educational system.

The usual features of Tammany politics—corruption, dilatory tactics and inertia—are held responsible for the manner in which the city's school problem is being handled.

Nip Police Murder Tale. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 14.—Special investigator John E. Devalla, of the attorney general's office, today exploded the murder theory in connection with the finding of the body of Eugene Thomas Shaw, of Lowell, Mass., with a chain around the neck off Block Island.

Yes, Comrade!



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DAILY WORKER

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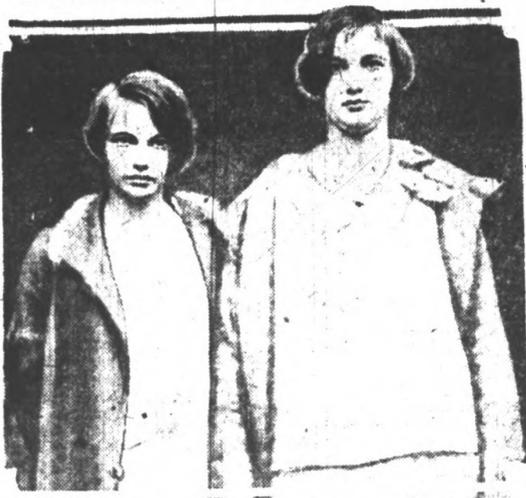
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ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

CHAMPION PIG RAISERS OF OHIO



Mildred Patton, 14 (left), and Mora Chestnut, 15, of Hillsborough, Ohio, are the champion pig raisers of this vicinity, winning in a contest in which 149 boys were also entered. (International Newsreel)

POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
STRIKES—INJUNCTIONS
THE TRADE UNION PRESS
LABOR AND IMPERIALISM

MAY CALL STRIKE OF 30,000 NEW YORK STEVEDORES SOON

A strike of 30,000 New York longshoremen is now an immediate possibility.

Encouraged by the speedy victory of the 7,000 truckmen who won a \$5 a week increase in pay after a three-day strike, representatives of the International Longshoremen's Association late yesterday afternoon served notice of their intentions upon the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Conference Committee.

The demands of the workers are an increase of ten cents an hour on the basis of a forty-four hour week, and that overtime be increased fifteen cents an hour. The longshoremen now receive ninety cents an hour, and \$1.20 for overtime.

Representatives of the union served their ultimatum in the name of 30,000 members of the local union and 15,000 other members of the North Atlantic district in ports from Portland, Maine to Hampton Roads, Va.

An increase of a dollar a day for 2,000 checkers on the docks of Manhattan, Brooklyn and Staten Island who are members of the organization are also included in the demands of the longshoremen. They now receive \$6 a day.

During their strike in 1920 union teamsters and organized railroad lightermen—those who truck goods to or away from docks and those who bring goods to and from docks by tugs and barges—joined with the dockworkers and refused to take goods from scab hands.

The longshoremen have a long record of militancy, and in the event of a strike would recruit all their resources against the steamship companies. They have an unusually powerful union, and it is likely that the steamship companies may propose a settlement before the actual strike vote is taken.

Truckmen Dissatisfied.

Rumors have been circulated for the last few days that many of the truckmen and teamsters are dissatisfied at the conduct of their officials during the recent strike which resulted in a \$5 increase in wages.

It is said that many of the union men believe that the strike should have been continued until in addition to the \$5 raise, the workday is reduced from nine to eight hours, also for working overtime the union spokesmen should have insisted on \$4.20 an hour instead of \$1.10, which has been accepted.

The Legion Breaks Strikes, Is Charge Of Former Member

Exposure of the American Legion as a strikebreaking agency and a plea for a real rank and file ex-servicemen organization is contained in a letter received by the DAILY WORKER from a former member of the legion.

His letter, which follows, relates how the legion sent him to jobs where strikes were taking place: "To the Editor of The Daily Worker. I am sure there are a good many men amongst us who saw service in the late war who have the interests of the working people at heart, who will agree with me on the view of organizing an organization in opposition to the American Legion, the Ku Klux Klan and all other military and patriotic societies.

"This organization should have a very distinct name, so as not to conflict with any other ex-servicemen's organization. Its main principles should be, loyalty to the proletarian class, agitate and spread propaganda against future wars, complete freedom of all suppressed people who are under the yoke of American imperialism and to co-operate with all progressive labor bodies.

"Another good feature would be, to hold public meetings and lectures to enlighten the masses the true aim of such an organization.

"I am a former member of the American Legion and I have been sent to several strike jobs through their employment office which I had to refuse. Upon my return to the employment office I related my story to the clerk in charge and upon the base of my complaint, with a smile on his face he told me that he was ignorant of the fact, which made me think that he was lying. I am sure there are lots of ex-servicemen who had the same experience while seeking work from the American Legion employment office.

"JACK KALMAN, New York City." NOTE—Readers of the DAILY WORKER are requested to send in any material as to the strike-breaking activities of the American Legion.

UNITY CONFERENCE ASKS GREEN TO END STRUGGLE IN FURRIERS' UNION

Make Final Appeal to A. F. of L. Head After National Meeting Ends

A final appeal to President William Green of the American Federation of Labor for his cooperation in bringing about unity in the International Fur Workers' Union will be made by the Unity Conference Committee, so it is announced by Chairman Englander in his report of the Saturday and Sunday conference.

"If this effort proves futile," says Englander, "the executive of the Unity Conference has adopted measures that will enable it at once to initiate a strong offensive in all the International locals for the purpose of bringing about unity."

What these plans are will not be disclosed until a reply is received concerning the present attitude of the A. F. of L. leader. According to Chairman Englander, some of those in the International and among the manufacturers who are responsible for the present chaos in the fur industry are beginning "to sober up." Perhaps the A. F. of L. officials are also coming to see the truth of the present serious situation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The full report of the Unity Conference Committee is as follows:

"The executive of the Unity Conference Committee of the International Fur Workers' Union met Saturday and Sunday, September 10th and 11th in New York, for the first time since the recent so-called convention of the International at Washington.

"There were present representatives from Montreal, Toronto, the four locals and the Joint Board of New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Newark; while Chicago and Boston sent in special reports.

"From the reports given by these representatives it was evident that the split created by the International and the A. F. of L. officials in the New York Furriers' Union has had the effect of demoralizing the union as well as the trade, not only in New York City but in all of the other localities as well.

Broth Back Piece Work. "In New York, it has had the effect of making the ground fertile for the sprouting of numerous contractors and corporation shops, and the introducing of the practice of piece work, home work and many other sweat shop conditions. Those elements served to create an overproduction in the industry which resulted in cut-throat competition among the manufacturers and in widespread unemployment during what is normally the height of the season. The net result of this demoralization in the industry, it was reported, is that union conditions have been wiped out, and wages have been degraded to the lowest level, while the union is so weakened as to be helpless in the face of the numerous evils.

"The dressing and dyeing industry, it was reported, finds itself in the same condition as the manufacturing industry of New York. Out of five million skins dressed and dyed last

year, more than 50 per cent were made in open shops at prices lower than non-union shops—a condition which has led to the Consolidated Rabbit Dressers' Association to demand that wages be cut. Many dressing and dyeing shops have broken their contracts with the unions. Locals 25 and 53 were compelled to call out the workers on strike to remedy this situation. Similar conditions exist in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and the Canadian territory.

"These were the conditions that prompted the calling of this special meeting. The executive of the Unity Conference Committee decided to make an organized effort to bring about unity in the International which it is recognized is the only way to bring back stabilization in the fur industry and union conditions to the fur workers.

"For this purpose, the executive decided to communicate with William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor in order to enlist his aid in unifying the International. Should this effort prove futile, the executive has adopted measures that will enable it at once to initiate a strong offensive in all the International locals for the purpose of bringing about unity, if necessary, over the heads of those who may be interested in preserving the present chaotic conditions regardless of the disastrous effects they have upon the working standards of the fur workers.

(Signed) "H. Englander, Chairman, Unity Conference Committee, International Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada."

WORKERS SCHOOL TO BECOME NATIONAL IN SCOPE; OPENS ON OCTOBER 10 WITH ENLARGED FACULTY

The Workers School of New York, of correspondence courses that will which will begin its fifth year on Monday, October 10th, has been changed from a district school to a national school. So rapid has been its growth, so large has been its increase in enrollment that the next logical step—that of transforming it into a national school—has been taken.

The Workers school will now serve the needs of the working class of New York City on a larger scale than ever and at the same time will extend its system of branch schools until a network of similar schools cover the country. Before the end of the year a drive will be launched to secure funds with which to obtain a new building for larger headquarters to meet the expanding needs of the school.

Added to Faculty. The Workers School, in anticipation of a banner year, has repaired its quarters, has added to its faculty nationally known leaders of the American working class movement, and is offering a greater variety of courses than ever before. In a few days its new catalog will be out. Those wishing to secure one should write to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City. Registration begins on Monday, Sept. 19.

Correspondence Courses. One of the plans of the school is to establish in the near future a system

8 NEEDLE TRADES WORKERS FRAMED BY RIGHT TERROR

The new offensive of the progressive forces in the cloak and dressmakers' unions, which opened with the splendid mass meeting in Madison Square Garden last Saturday, has evinced in the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to attempt a new reign of terror and frame-up against the workers.

Eight workers, affiliated with the Joint Board, were yesterday arraigned in Jefferson Market Court before Magistrate Weil on a charge of assault made by a right wing adherent named Morris Becker.

The workers were arrested Monday evening at Fifth Avenue and 25th Street as they were walking down from the market. They were first stopped by members of the industrial squad, lined up against a near-by building and searched, and then up came a right winger named Sam Greenberg, with two others, one of whom Becker said that all these eight workers had committed an assault upon him two weeks ago. The frame-up was so brazen that when the workers were taken to the police station, Greenberg had to tell Becker which men he was to identify. The eight men were then released on \$500 bail each.

Has No Witnesses. Yesterday Samuel Marczewitz appeared in behalf of the complainant Becker who had no witnesses to the alleged assault, who could show no marks of any assault, and who admitted on the stand that he had not needed the services of a doctor. In spite of all this lack of any evidence, Marczewitz demanded that the bail for the defendants be raised since some of them had been convicted of disorderly conduct during the cloak strike last year. This service in behalf of the strike was their only police record, yet because of it bail for four of the men was raised to \$7500, and for two of them to \$3000. The case was then postponed until next Monday when Attorney Jacob Mandelbaum was ready and anxious to proceed with an expose of the deliberate frame-up which has been hatched by the Sigman clique simply in an effort to make trouble and unnecessary expense for the Joint Board.

Chicago Hold Big Rally. CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Louis Hyman, manager of the New York Joint Board, Cloak and Dressmakers' Union was given a rousing reception when he appeared unexpectedly at last night's meeting at Northwest Hall. It was held by the Chicago Joint Board.

A number of girls who were beaten up that morning by Sigman gangsters appeared at the meeting and declared their determination to continue the struggle.

The picket line in front of Hyman Bros. dress shop is holding fast in spite of the right wing thugs, gangsters are using most brutal methods against the girls, hitting them without mercy. In these acts they are supported by the police.

60 Shipping Clerks of Biscuit Company Go on Strike Here

More than 60 young workers employed in the shipping department of the National Biscuit Company, 16th Street and Ninth Avenue are out on strike. They are demanding a \$3 a week increase in wages.

Before they went on strike the young workers received \$23 a week for eight hours of strenuous labor.

The biscuit company is advertising in the local capitalist press for "clerical" help, shipping clerks, packers, etc. Many unemployed young workers responding to the advertisements, upon finding out that a strike is in progress have refused to accept as scabs.

While there is no organized picketing of the place, the large number of youths congregated around the place immediately attracts the eye, and as soon as they see anybody approach with a paper, he is immediately told of the strike. The strike started last Friday.

Ruth Still Leads. With the fiftieth milestone passed, Babe Ruth's home run campaign began to assume record-breaking proportions today. He is only four behind his 1921 record.

Lou Gehrig, five behind, now has only an outside chance of lifting Ruth's crown. Gehrig collected his 296th hit of the season yesterday, however.

Hack Wilson of the Cubs tied Cy Williams for National League home run honors by hitting his 26th of the season.

GARFIELD LABOR NOMINATES FOR CITY ELECTION

Former Strikers Rally to Union Men

(Special To The DAILY WORKER.) GARFIELD, N. J., Sept. 14.—The workers of this town many of whom participated in the historic Passaic textile strike have formed a united labor ticket for the coming election. The labor ticket has nominated a candidate for mayor and three candidates for members of the city council.

At a well attended meeting held at Belmont Park, famous as the meeting place of the workers during the textile strike, the candidates announced their platform. It calls for legislation in favor of the workers; the right of workers to join trade unions, against police being used to break strikes and representation of labor on the board of education.

Candidates Speak. The meeting was addressed by the labor candidates for the city council: Gus Deak, 2nd ward; Felix Panerisi, 3rd ward and John Di Santo, 4th ward. They are all members of the United Textile Workers' Union. Deak is president of the District Council of the union. John Quinlivan, formerly a member of the Carpet Weavers' Union, candidate for mayor, also spoke. He is at present employed in the Hammersly Mill of this city.

To Hold Ward Rallies. Other speakers at the meeting were: James Starr, vice president of the United Textile Workers' Union, and Paul W. Fuller of the Workers' Educational Bureau. George T. Tracy of the Machinists' Union presided. A rally will take place in the 3rd ward Thursday evening. It will be held at 15 Lincoln Place. Friday a meeting will be held in the 4th ward at 95 Jewell St. The election will take place November 8.

Text of Platform. The platform of the labor candidates reads as follows: "To the people of Garfield: "The workers and their families constitute the overwhelming majority of the citizens of Garfield, N. J. Their interests are paramount and must be considered in any electoral program.

"These workers of Garfield and the state of New Jersey are entitled to have legislation enacted in their interest, since the well being of the majority of the people of Garfield must be made the concern of all.

"It is necessary that the working people of Garfield have their ticket and platform, openly and frankly setting forth demands in the interest of the citizens of Garfield.

"We the undersigned, therefore, set up the United Labor Ticket upon the following platform: "1.—Guaranty to the workers of the right to organize into legitimate associations and labor unions.

"2.—Abolition of the use of injunctions in labor disputes.

"3.—No illegitimate use of police and sheriffs against the workers in time of strike.

"4.—Absolute freedom of speech, press and assemblage.

"5.—Strict enforcement of state labor legislation such as, child labor law, legislation protecting women workers, etc. Even these inadequate laws are not being enforced by the local authorities.

"6.—The right of teachers to organize.

"7.—No teacher to be discriminated against for holding views friendly to labor.

"8.—The establishment of a system of school lunches at cost with free service for poor children.

"9.—Organized labor must have representation on the Board of Education.

"10.—All municipal employees to have a right to organize.

"11.—All municipal printing to be done in union shops.

Municipal Ownership. "12.—Municipal ownership of public utilities as far as possible.

"13.—Public parks to be established for the recreation of the public and playgrounds for the children as well as free public baths when funds will permit.

"14.—The right of all labor organizations and political parties to use the school auditoriums for public meetings.

"15.—We pledge that if elected we will eliminate graft and corruption and administrate the city for the majority of the people. (Signed).

Joseph Quinlivan, candidate for mayor of the city of Garfield. Gustav Deak, candidate for council in 2nd Ward. Felix Panerisi, candidate for council in 3rd Ward. John DiSanto, candidate for council in 4th Ward.

Probably Insane. SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Sept. 14.—Clara Phillips, "Hammer Murderess," now serving a life sentence here for the slaying in 1922 of Alberta Meadows, was under close guard today following her attempt to end her life by slashing her wrists. Prison authorities said she was not seriously injured and that the self-inflicted wounds would be healed within a few days.

Number of Jobless on Increase in New York City, Statistics Indicate

The number of jobless workers in New York City increased considerably in July, according to the monthly review of conditions by the United States Employment Service.

The impending business depression, characteristic of periodic depressions in a capitalist system of production, has forced a great many workers out of their jobs in many industries. The industries hardest hit by unemployment are the needle trades (where reactionary labor did its bit to aid unemployment) confectionery, wood-working and furniture, railroad repair shops and miscellaneous branches of textile work.

ATTEMPT TO STOP PROGRESSIVE CAP WORKERS PROTEST

In spite of right wing committees that were stationed at corners urging workers not to attend, several hundred capmakers gathered in Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth St., yesterday evening to protest against the methods used by the administration against the membership.

Referring to the present elections, the speakers pointed out that in the past watchers were allowed during the balloting. As a result a progressive worker was elected. In the last election watchers were barred, resulting in the defeat of the left winger. At the present time, militant candidates are now even on the ballot.

Against Tax. The speakers also showed that the \$30 tax is not necessary and as a protest the capmakers were urged to vote against the three right wing candidates.

Probe Gambling By Long Beach Swells

MINEOLA, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Thirty-five men and women, some of them prominent in the civic and social life of the city of Long Beach, arrived here from Long Beach in a motor bus today to testify before the Nassau county grand jury as a result of an investigation by District Attorney Elvin N. Edwards to determine whether there was anything illegal in the operation of alleged games of chance in Long Beach.

The grand jury heard witnesses yesterday called by District Attorney Edwards to testify regarding the "Lucky Keno" and "Flash Game" in both of which gambling wheels are said to be used. Today the district attorney was expected to present evidence in connection with the games operated on the Long Beach boardwalk in a drive for funds for the Long Beach hospital. Seven roulette wheels and quantities of poker chips and playing cards and other exhibits were in a room near that in which the grand jury is convened. The district attorney recently attempted to stop the "Lucky Keno" and other games on the boardwalk but the proprietors continued to operate them under the protection of injunctions, contending that their games were not forbidden by law.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenore Sustaining Fund?



From the PHILADELPHIA WORKERS BOOK STORE 521 York Ave. PHILADELPHIA PA.

Railroad Workers in the Soviet Union Lead All in Support of Their Press

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THE railroad workers in the Union of Soviet Republics are the most prolific readers of all Russia's toiling masses. This is shown by the support they give their press. About 37 per cent, nearly two-fifths of the more than one million members of the Railroad Workers' Union are subscribers of the publications of their organization, especially of the Gudok (The Whistle), the union's daily that now boasts a circulation of 415,000 copies.

To be sure more than 37 per cent are readers of the union's publications. But for the purpose of this comparison, actual subscribers are taken as the basis to show the reading level of the workers in the different trades and industries.

Next to the railroad workers come the postal and telegraph workers, who are tied with the theatrical workers, with a 25 per cent showing.

Workers in other trades support their press as subscribers as follows:

- Leather workers, 15 per cent.
- Teachers, 14 per cent.
- Printers, 13 per cent.
- Paper workers, 12 per cent.
- Metal workers, 11 1/2 per cent.
- Clothing workers, 9 per cent.
- Textile workers, 9 per cent.
- Wood workers, 9 per cent.
- Agricultural workers, 9 per cent.
- Building trades, 7 per cent.
- State and private employes (salesmen), 7 per cent.
- Public health employes, 6 per cent.
- Municipal workers, 5 1/2 per cent.
- Miners, 5 per cent.
- Chemical workers, 5 per cent.
- Food workers, 5 per cent.
- Local transportation, 4 per cent.
- Restaurant employes, 4 per cent.
- River and sea transport workers, 3 1/2 per cent.

The struggle to build the trade union press is shown by the fact that the river and sea transport workers, who come at the bottom of the list, made an heroic effort to maintain a daily paper of their own, "On the Watch." It did not succeed, however, and had to be discontinued, being replaced temporarily by a weekly publication. But this is a far advance from the slave days of "The Volga Boatman."

In order to get circulation for trade union publications in the United States, the membership here is usually given the union publication en masse, being paid for out of the dues. Thus "Labor," the weekly labor organ with the largest circulation in this country, manages to keep up its list of readers, since many railroad unions subscribe for their members en bloc. But "Labor" is in no sense the organ of the railroad workers. In the Soviet Union, however, the workers subscribe for the official organs of their industry. The railroad worker pays four kopecks a copy for his "Daily." The monthly subscription of the Gudok is 65 kopecks, or about 32 1/2 cents, for 24 issues, which averages a little less than three kopecks per issue. The yearly subscription is about \$3.80.

Thus the circulation of a Soviet labor daily is bona fide. It is not made up of dead heads. The papers are not thrown away. There is no waste.

An additional fact showing the great interest the Soviet workers take in their publications is revealed in the fact that papers are not mailed directly to the workers' homes. Some effort must be put forth to get them. "Gudok," the railroad workers' organ, is sent out mostly in bundles, to railroad shops, railway stations, roundhouses, wherever the railroad workers are to be found on the job over the Soviet Union. The bundles are taken in charge by the local agent from whom the workers get their individual copies. If the worker is sick, or incapacitated, an effort is made to get the paper to his home. Otherwise he gets it on the job himself.

Here in the United States the number of readers of a publication is estimated at four times the number of actual subscribers. If this percentage held true in the Soviet Union, the 415,000 copies of the "Gudok" issued daily would suffice for 1,660,000 workers in the industry. But on Jan. 1, 1927, this year, the union had 1,667,200 members, which is another revelation showing the Russian workers to be inveterate readers.

There are 27 different railroad systems in the Soviet Union and an effort is made to give a special edition each week for every road. This is done by making over one or two pages of the regular edition, putting in news of local interest.

The circulation of the paper is also considered on the basis of the three great geographical divisions, the Moscow, Donetz Basin and Kursk-Ukraine districts.

But "Gudok" is not just a trade paper for railroad workers, interesting them only in their own peculiar economic problems.

I went over a copy of "Gudok," under the guidance of its editor, Ivan Pirogov, and its foreign editor, Victor Pin, in their office in the Palace of Labor, in Moscow.

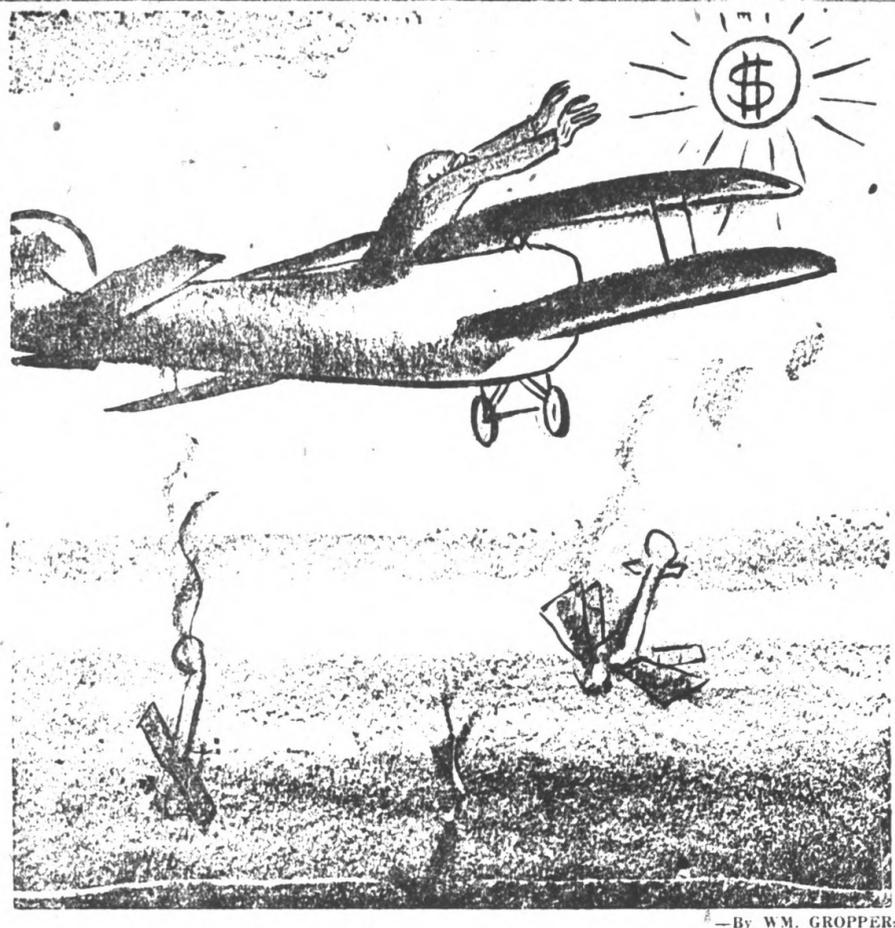
Thus we find the first and second pages almost entirely given over to general news and articles. There is much news received by telegraph, with leading articles on "The Financial Crisis in Japan" and "The International Economic Conference in Switzerland." These leading articles are short, in the nature of cryptic editorials, interpreting the foreign news from the standpoint of the worker in the Soviet Union.

There are numerous "Corners" or "Departments" appearing regularly. Here is a "Military Corner," other sections given over to "Railroad Guards," "Rifle Clubs" or "Aviation Circles." One two-line item records that at one far distant railroad center an Aviation Circle has been organized with a membership of 40 men and 10 women.

There is a "Party Life Section," where the railroad workers are educated in the activities, the history and functions of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. There is a "Peasant Section," a "Co-operative Section," a department called "Helped by Gudok," of which I shall write more later; another department headed "Our Life," as well as space given over to the theater, book reviews and even the movies. There is a minimum of space for advertising.

I shall also have more to say later about the 20,000 worker correspondents of the "Gudok," who send in an average of 600 letters daily, letters that help put life into every section of the paper, providing an endless stream of material for its every page and "corner." I shall review in another article how this material is handled in the editorial office of "Gudok."

The workers in the Soviet Union subscribe for and read their publications. They also write for them. These facts are to be remembered.



—By W.M. GROPPER.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

the heat of the day in the wide open spaces. And since Coolidge appears to be groomed for the seat once graced by Elbert H. Gary, as head of the United States Steel Corporation, the strikebreaking president has no cause for cavil. The arrangement should prove satisfactory all round.

IN Ireland the peasants insisted that their priests should be well fleshed and be able to include meat in their diet while the peasants might have to be content with boiled potatoes and in lieu of a more substantial condiment be forced to resort to the subterfuge of roasting their potatoes at a salt herring hanging from the rafters. This meal was known as, "potatoes and point." The more precocious American workers and farmers may not be so considerate about the comfort of their evangelists and bush baptists, but they do insist that their ex-presidents fare well. So, while the farmers are scratching their brain armor in despair over their economic plight and the workers are in constant dread lest the wolf of want should come snarling to their doors, they find satisfaction in the knowledge that the capitalist tool they elected to suppress them in the interests of capitalism, is economically secure for the rest of his life.

WILLIAM HALE THOMPSON was proposed as republican candidate for president of the United States in a resolution at the convention of the Illinois Federation of Labor now in session at East St. Louis, Illinois. There is little likelihood that the resolution will be passed unless Thompson has been exceedingly generous with his money since his return to city hall. That a delegate should have the nerve to propose such a resolution at this convention gives us a good idea of the retrogressive development in the Illinois labor movement in the past six years.

WHILE on the subject of reaction and corruption it is well to call attention to the sorry mess uncovered in the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, when a former treasurer of that body testified that the federation has been subsidized by open shop employers for several years. The grafting of the fakers was exposed when a suspicion began to grow that the treasurer was not splitting the swag equitably with his partners. In view of the sabotage of the Passaic strike by this gang and the almost unanimous hostility towards that struggle by the heads of the A. F. of L. it would not be a great strain on human credulity to assume that an investigation of the relations between labor fakers and employers in every state in the union would reveal a condition as bad or worse as the one that blew the lid off the New Jersey trade union manhole. In view of this revelation in New Jersey. It is not surprising that the reactionaries should fight tooth and nail against the efforts of the progressive elements in the trade unions to organize the workers. When the open shoppers think it worth while to pay one faked \$100,000 for preventing the organization of the workers it can be seen that red-baiting is a remunerative profession. Let us hope the explosion in New Jersey will be followed by similar explosions wherever the poison of corruption has infected the trade union movement.

that the question of United States sovereignty is "purely academic" and deals only with whether the "United States possesses rights of sovereignty over the canal zone or only such rights as it might exercise if it were really sovereign." Such a stand is to be expected from a spokesman of a government that in the most venal and servile sense is the pliant tool of Wall Street despotism.

It is only a short time ago that the armed forces of the United States rescued the Panamanian government from the fury of its own population and that government remains in power today only by virtue of Wall Street support.

Less than two years ago, in October, 1925, armed forces commanded by Brigadier General C. H. Martin, under direct orders of General Lasser, in command of the zone, let loose upon the population of Panama City the most frightful terror in suppressing tenant demonstrations against high rents. Labor headquarters were sacked, workers were savagely butchered in the streets, the tenant leaders were jailed, the suppression even extended to the relatives of the victims who tried to attend their funerals. "Order" was restored by the gunmen of imperialism and the vassal government of Wall Street was secure. After two days of ruthlessness the only sound in the streets was the tramp of the iron heel and the muffled groans of the victims of the outrage.

In spite of the twaddle of Kellogg and Swanson about the civilizing role of the United States the record in Panama is that of ravager of small nations.

The way to fight American imperialism is not by futile appeals to the league of nations but by organization of the Latin American nations into a powerful anti-imperialist bloc as an instrument for a direct fight against the marauders. This will not be done by the political tools of Wall Street but by the oppressed and bleeding masses of workers and peasants who must rise against the combined agencies of yankee tyranny.

American Imperialism Deceives Perpetual Slavery for Panama

By H. M. WICKS.

COMMENTING upon the report that Dr. Eusebio Morales, former foreign minister of Panama, suggested at Geneva that the league of nations intervene in the dispute between that nation and the United States over the question of sovereignty of the Canal Zone, Secretary of State Kellogg declared emphatically that "the league of nations has nothing whatever to do with American control over the Panama Canal zone, now or in the future."

This is a mere repetition of the attitude of American imperialism since the infamous Roosevelt steal of 1903-4, when the United States launched the canal project. From that day to this the Canal Zone has been under the blight of American despotism. The government of Panama has become the creature of Wall Street and the political minions at Washington have ruthlessly used the armed forces of this country to hold in subjection the inhabitants of the zone. The state department, replying to the alleged statement of Morales, condemns to perpetual slavery those unfortunate enough to exist within the Canal Zone. This sentiment is also affirmed by Senator Claude A. Swanson, ranking democratic member of the foreign relations committee, whose political career cannot be distinguished from the Coolidge gang and who introduced the world court resolution in the senate. That resolution and the bitter struggle that ensued upon the floor of the senate exposed in dramatic relief the common political line followed by the majority supporters of both the two old parties in behalf of their masters, the Wall Street bankers. Swanson went even further than the state department and revealed the strategic position of the Canal for military purposes:

"One reason why the United States must have a navy on a parity with Great Britain is so that the United States can discharge its international obligations in connection with the use and neutrality of the Canal. The United States does not feel that, in consideration of this international obligation, it should have a navy inferior to Great Britain, which would practically put control of the canal under the British navy. The United States will not tolerate any interference in this matter of the Panama Canal from any source whatsoever."

Swanson, one of the luminaries of the Wall Street republican-democrat coalition in the senate, avoids stating the real motive for demanding the maintenance of a big navy. Certainly it does not require a navy on a parity with England to guard the canal, for the simple reason that British would not dare concentrate her full naval power in a struggle for the control of this territory. Its navy is used to defend every outpost of its far-flung empire. The United States needs its navy for precisely the same reason that British imperialism needs its big navy—to inflict the blight of its predatory parasitic imperialism upon the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Swanson, by bringing up the question of naval parity with Britain, publicly announces that the dominant wing of the democrat party is in full and complete accord with the republican administration policy of the Coolidge-Mellon regime as exemplified by Hugh Gibson at the Geneva naval conference that revealed in dramatic form the antagonisms be-

tween the United States and England. The leaders of both the old parties perceive clearly that the conflicting interests between the two giant imperialist powers of the world can never be settled around conference tables. At the same time both Britain and the United States perceive that the greatest menace to imperialism in general is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and the Chinese revolution. In addition to defending their present imperialist conquests both of these powers, in varying degrees determined by their own special interests, strike to destroy the Russian and Chinese revolutions. This fact is ignored by such politicians as Swanson.

In this connection it is timely to recall the fact that American imperialist policy in China is the direct opposite of its attitude toward the Southern Republics. In the case of the Western Hemisphere the Monroe Doctrine is used to close the door to the aspirations of European imperialism. American imperialism demands undisputed domination of the two American continents. (Wall Street by its tremendous economic power is rapidly bringing the British dominion of Canada under its domination.) In the case of China the Wall Street gang demands the "open door" in order that it may strive to oust the other powers from that vastly rich territory and secure undisputed domination of it. When and if that goal is realized it will close the door against other powers as it does today in the Latin-American countries. The apparent contradiction between its policy in China and in Latin-America can be easily reconciled when it is understood that the aim of yankee imperialism is to dominate the whole world.

And in carrying out this aim the United States certainly is not going to permit, for a moment, any nation or group of nations to threaten its supremacy in countries under its domination.

The canal itself is of tremendous military importance inasmuch as it affords a means whereby the Atlantic and Pacific fleets may merge for any concerted action necessary to maintain and extend the rule of Wall Street over the republics to the south. In a world war it would also be invaluable as an aid in facilitating heavy concentration of forces either on the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Panama is but one of many nations sharing a common fate of victims of the most ruthless despotism extant. It has special significance inasmuch as its position on the canal makes it a very sensitive nerve center for American imperialism and any suggestion of challenge to yankee domination meets with determined resistance at Washington.

Certainly at a time when the ravaging of Nicaragua by American marines assumes particularly repulsive forms with the systematic murder of natives proceeding day after day in order to conquer more territory for a second canal the American banditti is not going to temporize with those who question its domination of its first canal.

It is impossible at this moment to perceive, through the maze of intrigues and the cabals of the league the real motives behind the declaration of Morales. It is doubtful if it is a deliberate provocation on the part of Britain, but it is certain that Sir Austin Chamberlain and his associates will welcome the statement of the

former foreign minister of Panama as an aid in combating the influence of the United States upon smaller nations that have raised embarrassing questions regarding the domination of the league by the big European powers.

There is also the possibility that Morales is playing the game of that section of the American imperialists who favor this country entering the league of nations in order to wrest domination from the big European nations and use it for its own international brigandage. The question might purposely have been brought up so that supporters of the league in America can have their political marionettes raise the question in congress, and at least, revise the world court resolution so that the United States can take its place in that body which furnishes the legal cloak for the international pillage that is carried out in the name of the league.

AGAIN, there is, of course, the possibility that Morales speaks for those small Panamanian business interests who object to the establishment by the United States of commercial houses in the Canal Zone. It was this clause in the new treaty between the United States and Panama that aroused the greatest antagonism when it was before the Panama congress for ratification. While the majority of native capitalists of that nation are agents of yankee imperialism there are small petty bourgeois groups who seek an independent existence, which they are denied in case of monopoly of commercial business by the government of the United States. Even granting that Morales may speak for the small capitalists of Panama the fact remains that his action can be used by the powers for their own ends. Certainly the class prejudices of a spokesman for the Panama small business men could be utilized in the league by the Wall Street gang in order to reopen the question of the world court of the league of nations and insist that the defense of the "neutrality" of the canal necessitates this country having official representation on that tribunal. On the other hand British diplomacy may use such prejudices to endeavor to weaken the influence of American imperialism and for its own specific ends.

THAT there is no revolt on the part of the Panama government against Wall Street and that it is still subservient to Wall Street was evidenced by the comments of the officials of that government who declared they could not understand why Morales made such a plea to league members. The editor of the semi-official "Panama American" asserts

The Reply of the Workers to the Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti

By MICHEL HOLLAY (Paris).

NEVER has the world proletariat been so profoundly stirred in its million masses, never has the world experienced such a passionate storm of indignation against capitalist, reactionary class justice, as in these days after the murder of the two workers Sacco and Vanzetti which had been dragged out for seven long years.

The world proletariat which is experiencing to its own cost the terrible effects of the American methods of rationalization, which after severe struggles was forced under and is still being forced under this economic yoke, the world proletariat instinctively felt that this vile murder threatens to become the beginning of a second stage, the stage of rationalized capitalist barbarity.

The international working class has instinctively perceived that all revolutionary workers in the prisons of the capitalist countries are threatened with the electric chair; for it knows that the methods of torture of the prison of Sing-Sing have already found eager imitators in Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Italy etc.—imitators who will regard it as their immediate task to introduce this latest achievement of bourgeois class justice, the conversion of the former "death minute" into a chain of many "years of death."

The petty bourgeois democrats, social democrats and trade union bureaucrats talked of "murdering of justice," of "trampling underfoot" the conscience of humanity... But the slow torture to death of these two innocent workers in Schattendorf, after the mass murders in Vienna, after the series of murders of so many Communist workers—all this, together with the close protection of the American Embassies by the police of the international capitalist class, has caused the international proletariat to realize that here it is something more than a "justice scandal," that here it is a system of political strangling of the working class. It was the realization of this fact that caused the conscience of the international proletariat class to flame up.

The mass demonstrations in Geneva, where the workers stormed the Palace of the League of Nations and the American hotels, the blood-baths in Leipzig and Halle, the hundreds of thousands of workers who demonstrated in Berlin, Hamburg and other German towns, the enormous excitement in Moscow, Leningrad, Charkov and throughout the Soviet Union, the strike and protest movements in the United States, the general strike in Mexico, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, the mass demonstrations, often accompanied by bloodshed, in London, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, Liege, Oporto, Stockholm, Basle, Copenhagen, the disturbances in Sidney and Japan, the burning of the American flag as a symbol of class justice by the South African workers, the storming of the American Consulate in Casablanca (Morocco), the bloody mass demonstrations in the cities of France, the street fights in Paris, all the protest demonstrations in thousands of towns in the world, where everywhere the class-conscious proletariat stood at the head, are a signal, a warning to the bourgeois class executioners: No farther!

THAT in many cities (London, Geneva, Halle, etc.) and especially in Paris, the classical city of spontaneous outbreaks of popular indignation, it came to bloody fighting, is the expression of the tremendous excitement of the toiling population of the whole world. And if the bitterness in Paris and in the whole of France marked the highest point of the wave of international indignation, this is due to the energetic campaign which has been conducted for the past six years by the Communist Party of France for Sacco and Vanzetti, a campaign which made Sacco and Vanzetti brothers of every French worker and which at last swept along with it even the social democratic and Left bourgeois press. This indignation is due in some measure also to the increased class repression in the last few months against the French working class and its advance-guard, caused by the first attempts at rationalization and the increased preparations for war.

After the postponement of the execution on the 11th of August, the press and agitation campaign of the Communist Party of France set in with increased energy, while a considerable ebbing of the campaign was noticed in the social democratic and Left bourgeois press. The "Humanite" called upon the workers to be ready for action; not to allow themselves to be lulled by the "hope of a pardon." The revolutionary trade unions (C. G. T. U.) carried on an energetic agitation for the boycott of American goods and the sabotaging of the Congress of the American Legion.

THEY proposed to all proletarian organizations, including the reformist trade union central and the Socialist party of France, that a joint action be undertaken in the event of Sacco and Vanzetti being murdered. The "Populaire" and the "Peuple" (organ of the reformist C. G. T.) and its organizations, which were tremendously excited when, on the 8th of August, the C. G. T. U. organized on its own account an imposing strike of the entire advance-guard of the French working class, were now given the opportunity of demonstrating their international solidarity. But they, the centrals, rejected the proposal! For how deep this campaign for saving Sacco and Vanzetti from the clutches of their class enemies, how deep the slogans of working masses, is proved by the great manifestations, the bloody street fights in the French towns; the will of the workers to continue the fight is proved by the measures which the social democratic town councils were compelled to adopt: they had to fly the flags on the town halls at half mast; they had to refuse the subsidies for the official reception of the American Legion. In fact the Left bourgeois "Quotidien" was compelled to adopt the slogan of the C. P. of France: "The festival is at an end!" (this refers to the festival to be held on the 9th of September in honor of the American Legion), it wrote on August 24th in its article.

"The festival is at an end," but the fight still goes on in France, and must go on in the whole world in order to liberate all our class comrades.

