

Current Events

By T. J. O'Flaherty

It is quite a relief to turn to things light, pleasant and genial, after wallowing in the scandal of trade union corruption featured in yesterday's DAILY WORKER.

COMPARED to treachery of this sort even the most gruesome murder takes on a haloed radiance. But we do not have to wade thru the details of the perfect crime or the most terrible crime as an antidote to the disgusting exposure of the New Jersey grafting labor fakery.

ANY deed, no matter how distressing or unpleasant it may be to its subject, assumes a high moral character when hatched to a noble and exalted purpose.

THAT this particular slayer for the sake of experience has further ambitions may be guessed from his cryptic remark to newspaper men after sentence was imposed.

KINGS more so than other prominent citizens of the world never know when they are well off. The former king of Greece is credited with the intention of seeking to regain the throne from which he was evicted by the revolutionists in 1923.

THE ex-kaiser of Germany foresees a terrible war in 1937 that will be over in 48 hours because of its very destructiveness. He considers the league of nations a farce and believes that the great powers have no desire for peace.

AMERICAN industrialists, with commendable impartiality are preparing their principal platforms for the great conventions of the republican and democratic parties.

Fascists Cheat In Horsepower. ROME, Sept. 15.—The Italian seaplane entered in the Schneider cup race at Venice is driven by a Fiat Motor whose horsepower is publicly said to be 700, but which is believed to be nearer to 1,000 it was learned today.

The wings are shorter than those on the last challenge plane. The plane weighs 900 pounds.

LABOR DELEGATES TO SOVIET UNION LOUD IN PRAISE

"Labor Really Building Socialist Economy"

(Special to the Daily Worker). MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15.—"The proletariat of the whole world is in duty bound to support the Soviet Union workers in their work, as the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is our own cause," declares the labor delegation from the United States to the U. S. S. R., thru its chairman, James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor.

The First American Labor Delegation, after staying over a month in the Soviet Union has left for home by way of Minsk. James Maurer, chairman of the delegation, stated in an interview with the press that the political and trade union leaders of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics have helped the delegation in their studying of those branches of economy and labor which interested the visitors.

Included Specialists. The fact that the labor delegation included highly qualified specialists assured the possibility of a thorough study of various problems of the Soviet Union situation.

On the basis of materials in the possession of the labor delegation, said Maurer, the latter has come to the following conclusion: that the workers in the Soviet Union are building socialist economy; that the "proletariat of the whole world is in duty bound to support the Soviet Union workers in their work as the cause of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is our own cause"; that all attempts to interrupt peaceful work in the U. S. S. R. must be prevented by concrete efforts on the part of the working class of Western Europe and America; that socialistic forms of economy have proved their vitality and their advantages of capitalistic economy; that in spite of the post war destruction and blockade and the backward technique of the U. S. S. R. the toilers there have been able to increase their welfare to dimensions surpassing the pre-war level.

All this means, says Maurer, that under favorable conditions the U. S. S. R. will reveal to the world miracles of economic and cultural construction. The mere existence of the U. S. S. R. is agitation, says the labor delegation, agitation by means of powerful facts which can inspire the toiling masses of the whole world.

The Soviet workers who have defended their country with sword and hammer, who have defended its entity, and its proletarian freedom, have shown an example worth following. "These facts and examples," states Maurer for the delegation, "we shall lay down in our report to the American proletariat who sent us."

INDICT FIVE LATIN-AMERICANS IN NEW "BOMB" FRAME-UP

The New York Sacco-Vanzetti frame-up is going ahead at full speed. Yesterday afternoon the Kings County grand jury returned indictments against five of the young Latin-American workers arrested on Labor Day in connection with a bomb explosion which occurred in the Brooklyn court house early that morning.

Held in \$25,000 Bail. Immediately after the indictment was handed down the men were arraigned before Judge McLaughlin. He set bail at \$25,000 for Julian de Hoyas, Jesus Silva, Eugenio Fernandez and Victor Fern. Bail, even in the same excessive amount, was denied Jose Roa, the excuse being given that his "record is being looked up."

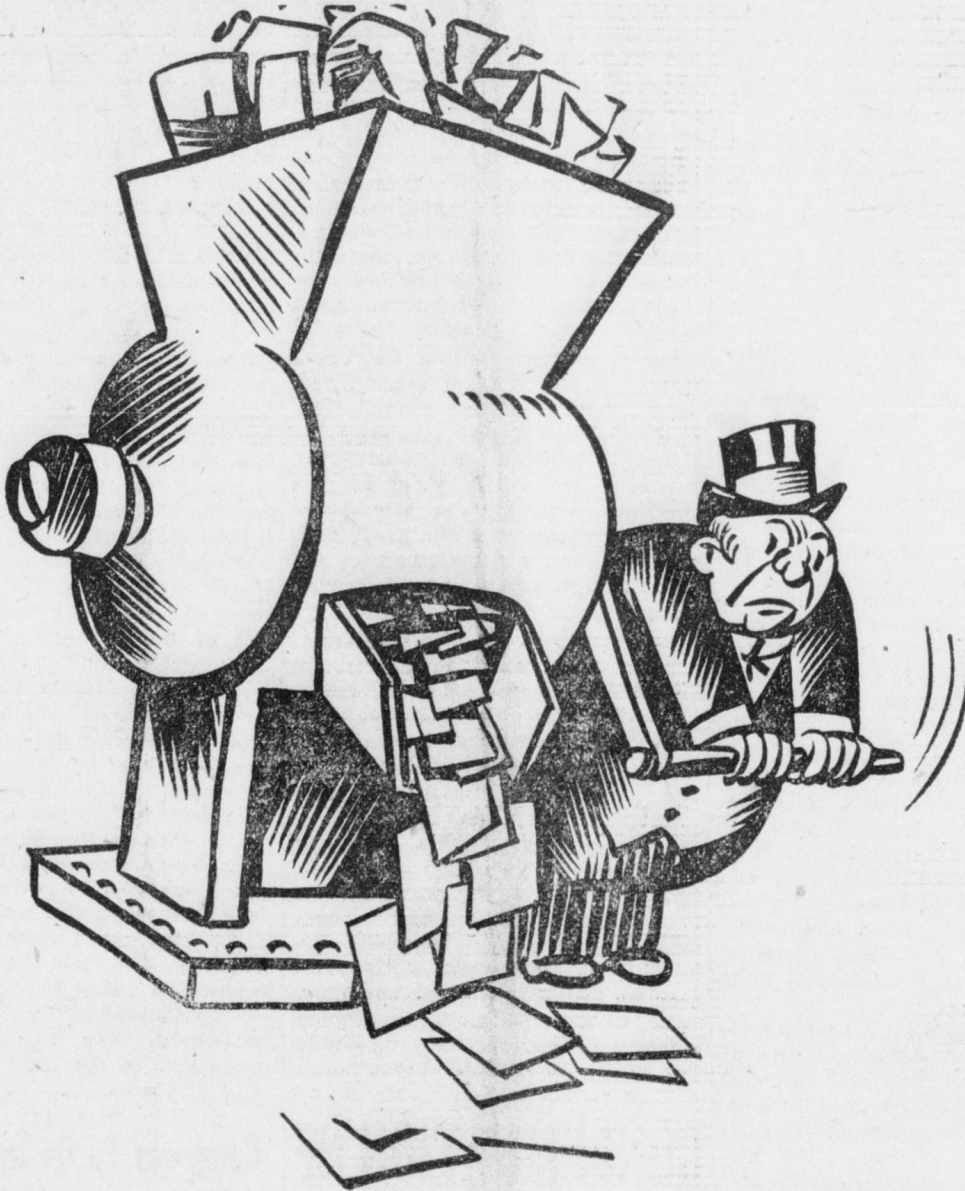
The inclusion of Fernandez among those indicted came as a surprise, as district attorney had announced that he was "aiding the prosecution" as a material witness.

Indictment Unexpected. Up to the last moment it was not expected that indictments would be asked for in view of the obvious hollowness of the "evidence" concocted against the defendants.

Early in the progress of the case it was felt that a frame-up was being deliberately put thru by the police authorities. The explosion at the Brooklyn courthouse was of the same "mysterious" nature as those at the I. R. T. and B.-M. T. stations at 28th street, the origins of which some feel could best be explained by these zealous individuals who are trying to "solve" it.

After the defendants had been held incommunicado for several days, it was learned today. (Continued on Page Five)

MAINTAINING DOCUMENT PRODUCTION



—By Wm. Gropper.

Anti-Soviet documents are continuing to be "discovered" daily. It must keep the document fakery busy.

STALIN OUTLINES POLICIES OF USSR TO U. S. LABOR DELEGATION

(Special Cable To The DAILY WORKER.) MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Sept. 15.—Various points of Leninism and practical policies of the Soviet Union were outlined by Joseph Stalin to the first American labor delegation which has arrived here to study conditions in the U. S. S. R. Stalin in turn asked the delegation a number of questions about the American labor movement.

The twelve questions put to Stalin by the labor delegation were these: The Delegation's Questions.

(1) What new principles did Lenin and the Communist Party contribute to Marxism? (2) What are the mutual relations between the Communist Party and the Soviet Government?

(3) What are the possibilities for acquaintance with the sentiments of the masses since the Communist Party is the only legal party in the Soviet Union?

(4) What is the possibility of the organization of a non-partisan group with a platform pledging support to the Soviet Government but standing for the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly?

(5) What differences exist between Trotsky and the majority of the Communist Party? (6) What are the incentives in the Soviet Union for the development of production?

(7) What possibilities exist in the Soviet Union for cooperation with capitalist industry in other countries? (8) What are the national policies of the Soviet Union?

(9) and (10) Regarding the Communist movement in the United States, what material aid is given to the American Communist Party?

(11) Can the Communist Party remain neutral on the question of religion? (12) What is the nature of the future society which the Soviet Union is trying to create?

Workers Want Trade Monopoly. Replying to the fourth question, Stalin declared that he could not possibly imagine a group that would uphold the Soviet Government and at the same time demand the repudiation of the foreign trade monopoly. The monopoly, he said, is one of the unshakable fundamentals of the platform of the Soviet Government.

Any group demanding the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly, he declared, essentially opposed the whole Soviet order.

"If you ask about the attitude of the workers and peasants," Stalin declared, "I must say that a demand for the abolition of the foreign trade monopoly could evoke on their part nothing but derision and hostility."

U. S. S. R. Desires Peace. Regarding the differences of the majority of the Communist Party with the opposition, Stalin declared that he had nothing to add to the reports of Rykoff and Bukharin.

In replying to the question concerning the relations between the (Continued on Page Two)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—A special meeting of the Federal Parole Board has been called for October 8th to consider the case of Earl Carroll, New York theatrical producer, now serving a sentence in Atlanta penitentiary for perjury in connection with the celebrated "wine bath" party two years ago.

Henry George Disciples Vote \$50,000 to Prove Sacco, Vanzetti Framed

The raising of a \$50,000 reward for the discovery of the real murderers of the South Braintree paymaster and his guard for which Sacco and Vanzetti were electrocuted was decided upon at the closing session of the convention of single taxers held at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Meeting under the name of the Henry George Memorial Congress, the delegates heard speeches reviewing the progress of land reforms and passed a resolution condemning proposed legislation for civic aid in housing. This referred to the scheme offered by Mayor Walker calling for condemnation proceedings against east side property thus unloading the city upon the city at figures highly desirable to the real estate owners.

FRENCH WORKERS TO DEMONSTRATE AS LEGION MEETS

Expect Cherbourg Clash As Fascists March

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Huge counter-demonstrations will be held on the outskirts of Paris Monday when the American and French fascists parade thru the streets of the city proper.

Announcing their intention of completely boycotting the activities of the American legionnaires, left wing workers are planning counter-parades and demonstrations for the same day. Despite the full support that is being rendered to the American fascist parade by the die-hard government, few workers are expected to witness the proceedings.

Expect Clash At Cherbourg. A clash between Cherbourg workers and the American fascists is expected tomorrow when legionnaires, headed by "Black Jack" Pershing, will disembark from the Leviathan and parade in spite of the decision of the municipal council. The decision of the municipal council was reversed by the national government when French fascists urged Foreign Minister Briand to permit the fascist demonstration.

General Pershing said Premier Poincare will head a fascist pilgrimage Wednesday to Verdun where 400,000 Frenchmen laid down their lives for imperialism.

Seek United Front. PARIS, Sept. 2 (By Mail).—In an effort to secure a united front protest against the fascist demonstration of the American Legion, A. Costes, acting secretary of the French Com (Continued on Page Two)

NEW JERSEY UNION HEADS PLAN TO COVER UP CRAFT AND CORRUPTION REVEALED AT CAMDEN CONVENTION

Secret Bank Account, Donations From Big Open Shop Concerns Feature Debate

Fifty Per Cent of Federation Official Income From None-Union Sources

By JOHN J. BALLAM.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 15.—Henry F. Hilfers, former secretary of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor, who on the floor of the convention just closed at the Walt Whitman Hotel showed that the federation received over \$100,000 from open-shop corporations in the form of donations and complimentary advertisements, will not be compelled to turn over the missing stubs and cancelled checks said to amount to over \$3,000 which he kept under a secret account in the Federal Trust Company of Newark.

In order to forestall further revelations threatened by Hilfers, the Committee on Officers' Reports decided to withdraw the charges against him. This committee, however, takes no notice of the fact that the federation receives fifty per cent of its income from such anti-union firms as Du Ponts, U. S. Metals, Durant Motors, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Wright Aero, and many others.

Books "Irregular."

In the report of Secretary Hugh V. Reilly, the following appeared: Upon assuming office, the retiring secretary, Henry F. Hilfers, refused to turn over to me all books, papers, etc., of the office. Following the January meeting of the Executive Board, at which time this state of affairs was reported, the retiring secretary did turn over some of the missing books, but others are yet to be received. Under instruction of the executive board, at its April meeting, the president and secretary were instructed to hire an expert accountant to go over our available books.

Accountant Confirms Crookedness. At the board meeting of July 9 after the public accountant reported that in his opinion the books of the federation were very irregularly kept by Hilfers the following motion appeared:

"Following a general statement of Public Accountant Braverman, supplementing his submitted report, it was moved and seconded that a committee of four be appointed to interview former Secretary Hilfers and as a last resort, ask him to turn over the missing books, vouchers, etc., of the federation. Failing in that, the secretary stands instructed to write to President Green asking his aid in recovering the books and property of the federation and asking the A. F. of L. further to make good on the former secretary's bond. Carried."

Hilfers Tells of Funds.

At the convention Secretary Hilfers asked and was granted the floor on personal privilege. He made a speech of two hours and a half. It would be well if the workers of America could have heard that speech. They would then understand what

Communists mean when they say that the reactionary bureaucrats, Woll, Green and company are the agents of the capitalists in the labor movement.

Hilfers declared that when he became secretary of the N. J. State Federation of Labor it was a bankrupt outfit and that less than fifty per cent of its expenses were met by the per capita paid by the organizations affiliated with it. How did Hilfers make up the balance? Did Hilfers as secretary call upon the organized workers to support their own organization? No. Hilfers and the officers of the N. J. State Federation of Labor had a little scheme of their own. They got out a book called the "Official Proceedings of Convention," a year book. In order to understand the nature of this "book" it is well to reproduce in full the statement of Labor published in this volume under the title, "Greetings":

"In presenting our report for your consideration we desire to state that this publication is controlled, printed and published under the supervision of our Executive Board for the benefit of our organization. To those unfamiliar with our object in bringing together under one head this vast number of wage earners, embracing as it does all the different branches of labor engaged in the state of New Jersey, we would say that our chief purpose has been to increase the industries of our state by placing organized labor under one parent body and control. By this means we aim to replace strikes and their attendant bitterness and pecuniary loss by arbitration and conciliation in the settlement of all disputes concerning wages and conditions of employment.

"To educate as far as possible the craftsmen of our organization to a better feeling in the success of their employes, and to make the employees feel that the employment (Continued on Page Two)

OVER 2,000 PRODUCE TEAMSTERS IN NEW YORK STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES

Demand \$7 Weekly Raise; Tie Up Marketing; Encouraged by Truckmen's Victory

Between 2,000 and 2,500 produce teamsters are now on strike.

The walkout comes on the heels of the speedy victory of 7,000 truckmen who won a \$5 weekly wage increase last week and the probability of a strike of 30,000 longshoremen. The latter are demanding an increase in pay, and unless the steamship companies accede, will call a strike at the end of this month, when their present agreement expires.

Demand \$7 Raise. The produce teamsters demand a flat \$7 a week increase over their present average wage of \$40, and a powerful organization assures them of an early victory, strike leaders declare.

The strike order was issued four o'clock yesterday after the final conference between union representatives and the bosses in the offices of the Trade Association.

The walkout was scheduled to take place Wednesday noon, but union leaders consented to a 24-hour postponement when some of the bosses indicated that they would concede the workers' demands at the conference called for yesterday morning.

The union and the Trade Association, which is the bosses' organization, have been concluding yearly agreements. When the 1926 agreement expired last May, however, the workers were prevailed upon to continue on the same arrangement until a new one could be negotiated. The members of the union now on strike control the transportation of (Continued on Page Five)

Amsterdam Fur Bosses Sign with the Union

The first break in the ranks of the open shop fur rabbit bosses took place yesterday when the Amsterdam Fur Dressing Co., of Newark, signed up with Local 25 of the Fur Workers' Union. The union is carrying on a campaign to organize the open shops of New Jersey and Brooklyn.

Stolen Car Owner Dies of Shock

BOSTON, Sept. 15. — A thrilling chase of alleged automobile thieves, the second within two days in greater Boston, ended dramatically in Medford today when Archibald Whittemore, of Arlington, owner of a stolen car, dropped dead as Medford police dragged two Charleston youths from the Mystic River. The boys were accused of taking the car.

Are You Working With Might and Main for the

RED BAZAAR

in aid of

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 9500

New Jersey Union Heads Plan To Cover Up Graft

(Continued from Page One)

ers' success is necessary to their advancement, both in wages and in the craft in which they may be engaged, and vice versa.

"Through combined efforts we hope to benefit the industries of the state of New Jersey. The laws which we have advocated for enactment in the legislature have been for the benefit of the general public and in the cause of humanity.

"Trusting to have the best wishes and support of the manufacturers, merchants and general public in bringing our efforts to a successful issue, we remain,

"NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR."

Cash in on "Greetings."

Hilfers then sent out two "solicitors" to cash in on the "best wishes and support of the manufacturers" of the State of New Jersey. Donations and complimentary advertisements were received. New Jersey is notoriously the paradise of the open-shoppers. It is the home of some of the largest trusts in the country. Fifty per cent of the copper is smelted and refined here. Standard Oil has one of its largest refining plants in Bayonne, N. J. Huge chemical plants operate here. E. I. DuPont De Nemours and Co., the powder trust, has large plants in N. J. and in Wilmington. The General Electric and Westinghouse Companies have one of their largest plants in Newark. The General Baking Co. together with the Ward Baking Co. and the A. & P. Stores have recently combined and represent a capital investment greater than the beef trust and second only to the U. S. Steel Corporation and have one of their largest units in Newark, N. J.

"Ninety per cent of silk products are dyed in the vast establishments at Paterson, N. J. The Standard Gas Equipment Co. of Jersey City supplies most of the municipal gas companies with its products. The Victor Talking Machine Co. has its tremendous plant at Camden, N. J. These vast aggregations of capital are notoriously anti-union and unmercifully exploit the unskilled and semi-skilled and unorganized workers of New Jersey. New Jersey has a lower percentage of organized workers in proportion to its industrial population than any other state with the exception of some of the southern states.

Look through the year book of the N. J. State Federation and you will find complimentary advertisements from all these companies.

On what basis were these powerful and anti-union trusts willing to supply half of the income to the New Jersey State Federation of Labor as an affiliated body of the A. F. of L.?

Only upon the promise expressed or implied that the A. F. of L. would not only organize their workers into unions, but would discourage any attempt on the part of these workers to organize. In other words the donations and "complimentary ads" were a direct bribe by the powerful capitalists to the officials of the A. F. of L. to prevent the unionization of their plants.

Raised \$100,000. In this manner former secretary Hilfers admits that he raised over \$100,000 and placed this sum in the coffers of the N. J. State Federation of Labor. There would have been no objection to this pleasant little game of betraying the interests of the workers for this Judas money, except that the dear brother Hilfers ran a little private graft on his own account. It was disclosed that Hilfers kept a secret bank account with the Federal Trust Company, whereas the official depository for the funds of the Federation was the Lab- or National Bank of Newark, N. J.

Hilfers couldn't properly account for about \$3,100. He made out checks for over \$2500 to himself signed as secretary of the Federation. He "couldn't find" the stubs, or cancelled checks, or vouchers or give any satisfactory statement for the expenditure of these secret funds. He simply wept and pointed to his long, long record as a labor "official" and a friend of Gompers, Woll, Green and others. Hilfers pleaded that justice be tempered with mercy and wondered why President Quinn and Secretary Reilly could be so foolish as to raise this issue and throw a monkey wrench into the well oiled machinery of the Federation and give the wicked Communists and left-wingers material with which to prove the role of these henchmen of the bosses in the labor movement. But Henry didn't produce the books—they were simply lost.

Whitewash Hilfers. The Committee on Officers Reports brought in a report at the close of the convention and whitewashed the whole affair and gave Hilfers a clean bill of health—saying that there are no charges against Mr. Hilfers and that the whole "unfortunate" affair should be dropped. The Convention gave the Committee on Officers Reports a rising vote of thanks for so ably disposing of the matter. The Federation may "forget it" but the working class will remember the despicable role played by these agents

of the bosses—they will understand better why it was that Hilfers and Green and Woll tried to betray the Passaic strike and why Matty Woll is so anxious to drive the Communists and left wing out of the unions.

The lessons to be drawn from this dirty mess as brought out in this convention are clear. Mere denunciation of these traitors to the cause of labor is not sufficient. It is clear that these reactionary agents of the trusts will never organize the unorganized workers. This duty must be carried out by the left wing and the Communists working within the organized labor movement. The unorganized workers within the basic industries are in a tremendously strategic position once they unite into powerful industrial unions. This is our task. We must bring these workers into the broad stream of the existing labor movement and thus cut the ground from under the feet of such misleaders as Henry F. Hilfers. We must bring new blood into the A. F. of L. We must purify the stinking atmosphere of class collaboration and graft with the fresh and wholesome air of the class struggle and militant left wing leadership.

Fought Organization of Workers. Every struggle of the exploited, unskilled and unorganized men, women and children to raise their standard of living and better their conditions and for the right to organize brings new troops into action not only against the bosses but also against the bosses agents within the labor movement. Let us then not waste time or energy in idle words but go forth among the masses and organize them for the struggle against capitalist exploitation while at the same time we strive with great energy to work within the most reactionary unions to transform them into militant organs of revolutionary struggle

calling for state zonings involving restrictions upon factory, business, apartment and dwelling districts; (26) To instruct the legislative committee of the federation to prepare a bill and employ lawyers to protect rights of workers to organize and to make it illegal to issue "Yellow Dog" agreements; (22) a demand for higher compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Law, and support all candidates who promise to vote for this change.

Other resolutions reported included, (13) requesting the courts grant hearing to both sides before issuing injunctions. The resolution expressed the belief that the present practise made for "disrespect to the law"; (15) Ask legislature to enforce eight-hour day and minimum wage of public works of the state; Resolution 16 instructs the executive board to obtain enforcement of the state law of 1919 prohibiting the employment of aliens on the public work of the state.

Program Exhausted. The last four resolutions were declared to be questions of legislation of paramount importance to organized labor and the Executive Board was instructed to cooperate with all local unions and central bodies in New Jersey to bring about the passage of these bills into law by concentrating upon as few as possible bills of greatest importance.

The passing of these resolutions seemed to exhaust the skilled craftsmen's program for the amelioration of labor under capitalism. An outsider listening to the proceedings thus far would think that if the workers of the state of New Jersey could get hearings on injunctions before issuance; increased compensation for injury; an eight hour day on public work and the non-employment of foreigners on public work that there would be little left for organized la-

bor to desire in the way of hours, wages and conditions.

Quiet on Unorganized. Not one word was said about the thousands of unorganized exploited workers of New Jersey in the huge chemical plants, oil refineries, textile mills, smelter and ore refineries, and the tens of thousands of machinists, molders, and semi-skilled workers in the miscellaneous trades such as bakeries, chain and department stores, etc. No program for organizing these workers was even proposed. No mention was made of their condition of labor long hours, unsanitary work places, women and child labor, speeding-up and starvation wages. One could only wonder what expense this New Jersey State Federation had for holding a convention, or how it came to speak at all in the name of labor.

It was not long before this mystery was cleared up in a most dramatic and illuminating way when Hilfers explained how the Federation got its funds.

Democrats Lose Out. The convention held forth no promise to the exploited, unorganized workers of New Jersey. It was a meeting of representatives of highly skilled craftsmen, as was shown by the great preponderance of delegates from locals of the Carpenters' union and from the allied printing and building trades. As the delegates from the molders, bakers, confectioners and waiters' unions pointed out, the miscellaneous trades such as the cigarmakers, machinists, bakers, hat-makers, etc., are being wiped out.

The convention early demonstrated that the group led by Arthur A. Quinn, president of the Carpenters, No. 65, was in control, and that Hilfers, the former secretary, was definitely out. This meant that the Hague machine of Jersey City which backed Hilfers could not control the Federation wholly for the democratic party of the state. The Hague machine hoped to make a big issue of the defeat of the Federations' "Increased Compensation Bill" at the hands of a republican legislature last year and thus tie up the federation to the democrats. The only political issue before the convention was the question of extending the governor's term from three to four years.

Adopt Resolutions. The committee on resolutions reported favorably on the following: No. 17—to assist the fur workers' local of Newark to organize the fur dressers; (21) join with Paterson Trades and Labor Council in assisting the 93-year old widow of J. P. MacDonald; (3) to endorse the amendment to the state constitution

CONDEMNATION OF AMERICAN LEGION BY MORE WORKERS

Shown Up as Opponent of Labor

Several more statements about the American Legion, exposing it as an enemy of the working class and as an agent of hate and discord follows. THE DAILY WORKER yesterday published the first group of statements.

Humiliated Negro Soldiers. By William Pickens, field secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "The American Legion is the demonstration of the truth that war does not foster tolerance but bigotry; that it does not promote democracy but tyranny; that it does not create brotherhood but hate. As soon as the white American soldiers returned from France and organized the legions in America, one of its first influences for evil was in segregating and trying to humiliate the black soldiers who had stood with the whites side by side in the trenches of war. Since that time the legion has chiefly dogged the steps of liberal thinkers, hounded the life of conscientious teachers, and done its best to suppress all the frank expression of opinion, to destroy all the liberty and to cow all the courage for which it was supposed to have battled in Europe.

"If the American Legion did any good by its campaigns abroad, it would certainly negative all that good if it ever succeeded fully in its campaigns at home."

Tool of Big Business. Joseph Freeman, editor, New Masses: "From its inception in 1919, the American Legion has been a tool of big business. It has had an unbroken record of political and social reaction."

The legion, or individual posts of it, have demanded intervention in Mexico, the deportation of radicals, the suppression of working class papers. It has fought the Non-Partisan League, expelled one of its own leading members for protesting against the occupation of the Rhine and fought the release of Debs from prison.

"Every legion convention has gone on record in favor of a bigger and better militarism, increased armaments and universal military training in the interest of American imperialism."

Between conventions legion posts have been busy breaking up working class demonstrations. During 1924 and 1925 it was particularly active in breaking up Lenin memorial meetings.

Leading Fascist Organization. "At one time it shared honors with the Ku Klux Klan as a defender of the financial and industrial dictatorship. With the waning of the klan it has taken first place among the fascist organizations in this country."

"Its present good-will trip was planned two years ago. The current visit featuring "Black Jack" Pershing and Jimmy Walker, the jazz Prince of Wales of New York, coming at a time when American and French capital are trying their best to out-manuever each other in the matter of war debts, tariffs and loans coincides with the

French Workers Will Demonstrate on Legion

(Continued from Page One)

munist Party has addressed the following letter to Paul Faure, secretary of the French Communist Party.

"The national government has hurled a challenge at the working class of this country by its decision to make September 19th a national holiday.

"Although the world-wide protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti has not quieted down, the national government sees fit to drag into Paris and across France the fascist hordes of the American Legion.

Exposes Legion. "We all know the role that the legion has played in the United States; about its raids against socialist, syndicalist and Communist organizations; about its alacrity to smash strikes, etc."

"The French Communist Party thinks that under these circumstances, a union of all forces of the working class must be achieved.

Suggest United Demonstration. "We propose then that in view of achieving the strength necessary to answer the provocations of the government, we form a united demonstration, that you choose the date, the place and the hour.

Receive, Secretary General of the socialist party, our Communist greetings.

Acting Secretary General of the French Communist Party. — A. Costes."

protest of French and American workers, together with the workers of the rest of the world, against the brutal judicial murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Exposed by French Workers. "The French proletariat recognized and exposed the fascist character of the legion. They remembered its militarist and anti-labor activities and saw in it the symbol and representative of the reactionary class which dominates the American empire.

"American workers see it too, for, while the Bradys make anti-labor speeches at legion conventions and the American Federation of Labor executive sends greetings to them, class conscious workers brand and oppose the legion for what it is, a fascist tool of American capital."

Congress To Be Dragged Into Power and Light Superlords' Competition

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15. — A sweeping senatorial investigation of the ten-billion-dollar light and power industry will be sought by Senator Thomas J. Walsh, (D) of Montana, as soon as the new senate convenes, it was learned today. This is interpreted as part of the war for control between two super-power groups.

The proposed inquiry would delve into the financial structure of public utilities, the reasons for existing electric-light rates in the United States and the alleged combinations of various power corporations. Another phase of the inquiry would be aimed at the alleged political combination of state regulatory bodies through campaign contributions to political parties and leaders in the states.

French Workers Will Demonstrate on Legion

League Assembly Is Paralyzed by Internal Fights

Commission on Armament Will Not Report

GENEVA, Sept. 15.—The paralysis that gripped the naval conference of the United States, Britain and Japan, when the question of arms limitation or parity was up, has extended to the assembly of the league, and it appears that the assembly must adjourn with nothing of any consequence achieved except, to be sure, to indicate the shipping of international antagonisms to the point where not even a semblance of agreement can be reached on this question.

There are six commissions at work at the present moment, but only the third commission, which deals with the question of disarmament, is of importance. The first two commissions deal respectively with constitutional and legal questions and the work of technical organization. The fourth commission deals with the budget and questions of internal administration of the league. The fifth with social questions. The sixth with political questions. The latter commission is supposed to deal with the work accomplished during the previous year, but it is questionable if it can devise a plausible explanation for the break-down of all league projects since the last assembly.

To Work on Program. Aristide Briand, the wily French foreign minister, realizes the hopelessness of the league session and so proposes that the third commission do nothing except try to formulate a program to be presented for consideration to the preparatory disarmament commission which is scheduled to meet in November.

Notice

Jamboree Tickets must be turned in at once to the Joint Defense Committee, 41 Union Square. Do it now.

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Stalin States Policies of Soviet Union

(Continued from Page One)

Soviet Union and capitalist states, Stalin declared that the co-existence of capitalist and socialist systems did not preclude the possibility of provisional agreements, the most fitting basis of which are imports, exports and credits.

Faces Non-Aggression Pacts. "We pursue a policy of peace," Stalin said, "and we are willing to sign, with bourgeois states a mutual pact of non-aggression; we are willing to reach agreements with capitalist states that will go as far as to completely eliminate standing armies.

"The duration of such agreements depends not only upon the Soviet Union, but upon the capitalist states and upon the terms of the agreements offered us. We cannot accept conditions of slavery; and we also wish that these agreements have a more or less stable character."

(Ed. Note.—The full text of the conversation between Stalin and the labor delegation will be published in a subsequent issue of the DAILY WORKER.)

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France Won't Alter Tariff Unless U. S. Changes Its Duties

(Continued from Page One)

PARIS, Sept. 15. — The American embassy here announced today that the reply of the French government, to the American request for a reduction in the French tariff rates on American products, does not completely meet the situation, and necessitates further instructions and negotiations.

The French reply suggested that negotiations be initiated for drawing up a new commercial treaty and envisaged a partial reduction of the new tariff rates as applied to American products.

The French reply was said to indicate that the French government felt it would be unable to give American goods imported into France preferential treatment over goods imported from countries not having commercial treaties with France, unless the United States government were willing to reciprocate to some degree on duties levied against French products entering the United States.

France Wants Concessions. The French reply offered a reduction of 50 per cent in tariffs upon American products which, the United States embassy pointed out, still leaves the French rate twice the size of the old minimum. The rate on American goods is still double that on German imports in a large number of products.

It is understood that the French reply states the United States should grant France certain tariff concessions in return for French reductions.

Author Loses Sister Overboard. STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 15. — A tragedy of the sea involving Captain Aylward E. Dingle, noted writer, and his sister Mrs. Mary Manning, was reported here today in a message friends received from the captain.

Mrs. Manning, steering Dingle's schooner yacht Gauntlet through rough seas into Nantucket on September 6, was washed away and drowned while her brother was below decks.

Paul Crouch, Ex-Soldier Speaks in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Sept. 15. — Paul Crouch, who was sentenced to 40 years in prison for organizing the Communist League in Hawaii, will speak in Cleveland on Sunday, September 18 at 7:30 p. m., at the Insurance Center Building, 1783 E. 11th St., Assembly Room A.

Crouch was the organizer of the league, and together with Trumbull, was given a drastic sentence, which caused such consternation throughout the country, that it had to be reduced to three years. The three years expired on June 1, and now Crouch is touring the country.

Unquestionably every one will be interested to learn how Crouch, a soldier, turned Communist in the army, and carried on his work there. Admission to the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Cleveland Anti-Militarist Committee, will be 25 cents, and every worker should attend.

WANTED — MORE READERS! ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

The Crimes of the American Legion

Here are additional facts revealing the nature of the American Legion in its struggle against the working class in this country. The legion is scheduled to open its convention in Paris, Monday. The French workers see in the American Legion the beginnings of an American fascist organization, even if the workers in this country are not yet aware of this fact. Read the accompanying facts concerning the activities of the legion in the past and judge for yourself.

The action of the American Legion in Detroit, when William D. Haywood at that time head of the Industrial Workers of the World, planned to speak there shortly after his conviction in Chicago, is a notorious incident of interference with public officers.

Mayor Couzens said that Haywood had a right to speak and would be permitted to do so as long as he remained within the law. When David G. Jones, adjutant of the Charles A. Larned Post, No. 1, heard this, he replied, according to the Detroit Journal: "Regardless of what Mayor Couzens says, Haywood will not speak in Detroit. At our regular meeting Wednesday night a vigilance committee was appointed for the very purpose of preventing any speech by Haywood in Detroit. He will not speak."

A DISPATCH from Lodi, California, to the San Francisco Examiner, Jan. 28, 1921, said:

"Called upon the carpet before the American Legion meeting here upon a charge of defacing a picture of President Wilson, which was displayed in the office of their realty firm, Samuel and John Lochennaier, wealthy residents, have since been ordered to dispose of their property and leave Lodi. The notice was served by Major Garrison, commander of the post."

Of course the Legion has always been keen in the pursuit of anything branded "radical" or "bolshievisht." Thus the People's Charge, of Louisville, Kentucky, was compelled to discontinue because of "economic pressure" brought by the Jefferson Post, which charged John G. Stills, the pastor, with anarchistic teachings. The "economic pressure" consisted chiefly of visiting advertisers in the prescribed publication and inducing them to withdraw their support.

In New Brunswick, New Jersey, a campaign was made against "extremist" newspapers and magazines by visiting all the dealers and getting them to withdraw the offending publications from sale. One of the Legion's most brutal pieces of interference was directed against the Menomones of Mississippi, because of their German speech and pacifist doctrine. The state convention called upon the prosecuting officers of Mississippi to proceed against the Menomone settlement and asked Legion members to take lawful steps to prevent discontinuance. What lawful steps it was possible for Legion members to take was not indicated. Nor does the Legion disdain to use the cover of "100 per cent Americanism" to attack its rivals.

In El Paso, Texas, a couple of months ago, the said council forbade the circulation of a leaflet of the World War Veterans because the attorneys for the local Legion post ob-

jected to its contents. The leaflets contained the program of the World War Veterans and an appeal for members.

Agitation in the Legion for the "pro-German" and pacifists has been less pronounced lately than it once was. During and directly after the war whatever side that first of calling his opponent "pro-German" won the argument. This reply is now less convincing as the sole answer to an opinion with which one does not agree, while it is again becoming almost respectable to be a pacifist. It must not be forgotten, however, that American Legion opposition was largely responsible for upsetting the concert tour of an artist of international reputation, Fritz Kreisler, in the winter of 1919-20.

The New County organization of the Legion attempted to raise its voice in defense of the violinist by inviting him to play at a concert under its auspices, but pressure from other quarters than the Legion led to the abandonment of the project.

Objection by the American Legion to the attempt to revive German Opera in New York State led to riots, while efforts to aid even German or Austrian children by American charity have been resisted.

When the Mayor of Pittsburgh gave permission for "a tag day" for such a purpose, the humane Legionnaires of the city declared they would not permit collections, threatening even to patrol the streets with rifles, and compelling the mayor to leave the reviewing stand before they would pass it in the Armistice Day parade.

One of the most recent and in many ways remarkable anti-German outbreaks of the Legion is that in the motion picture industry of California. The Los Angeles Times of May 8, 1921, said:

"The American Legion at 8:40 o'clock last night won a complete victory in the first open fight in this country on the German made film issue, when Hollywood post, after a day of picketing and rioting lasting more than six hours, caused Miller's Theatre to stop its performances of the German made "Cabinet of Dr. Cagliari" and to put in its place the Los Angeles made film.

"The Playhouse, which had started the picture early in the afternoon for a two week's run, capitulated only after it had been picketed for hours by hundreds of men in uniform and after the disturbances at its entrance had gone to such extremes that two mob rushes had been attempted, rotten eggs had been hurled, and police and provost court forces had been reinforced until they numbered thirty-five men."

Ten days later the same newspaper announced that at a meeting of the loyal American Film League it had been decided to send a representative to Chicago, New York, Washington and other cities in an effort to sup-



Flier Brock, who with his partner, Schlee, are circling the globe in "The Pride of Detroit." The Japanese government is watching to see they cross no military areas.

port the campaign against German made motion pictures. According to a reliable correspondent "The agitation leading up to this riot (that at the theatre) made no attempt to conceal the simple economic motive. About 90 per cent of the Hollywood Post of the American Legion are employed in the film industry, or rather unemployed in that industry." The humorous side of the incident is that "The Money Changers," the American film which was substituted for "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari," is from a novel of Upton Sinclair!

According to recent information the Legion is responding handsomely to an attempt to use it as a catspaw to obtain from congress a prohibitive tariff against German firms. The New York World comments:

"They (moving picture patrons) will be curious to know why the American art industry which was supposed to be foremost in the world has to be safeguarded against foreign competition just like shoes or clothes? Are not American movies the most wonderful ever conceived? If they happen to be the most costly, that disadvantage was presumed to be offset by their superior quality. . . . Motion pictures production in this country is suffering from inflation, with all the waste and inefficiency that characterizes that condition. . . . Competition from Germany or anywhere else should help instead of hindering its artistic and commercial development.

Preaching vs Practise. Against the Legion's long, long trail of lawlessness there have not been lacking protests within the organization, but they have not been backed by utterances of a contrary sort from equally important sources. Mention has already been made of Franklin D'Olier's warning against interference with public officers. Unfortunately, almost simultaneously, the American Legion Weekly quoted editorially:

"Local posts may be said to have established a sharp vigil over the functioning of local government. They are seeing to it that neither sins of omission or commission are permitted to flourish when it comes to matters of law and order and sound Americanism."

FAMOUS FRENCH SCULPTOR LAUDS SOVIET REGIME

World Tourists to See October Celebration

Foremost of the many objects of art to be inspected by the party of one hundred American workers participating in a tour of Soviet Russia arranged by World Tourists, Inc., will be the famous bust of Lenin executed by the French sculptor N. L. Aronson. This bust is an exceptional work of art and its exhibition is a great event. The marble breathes life; in it can be seen that concentration of will to victory, that irresistible persistence without wavering that made him the great mass leader that he was.

The sculptor recently spent some weeks in Russia and returned to France an ardent enthusiast. His impressions, as given to a correspondent of the Leningrad "Pravda", are illuminating.

Lauds Soviet Union. "The weeks I spent in Moscow and Leningrad will never be forgotten. I more than any other visiting foreigner can judge of the changes which have taken place for I was born in Russia and have felt all the 'blessings' of the autocratic regime.

"I am judging not according to street impressions only, but according to attentive study of the whole of Soviet life. I visited factories, clubs, talked with soldiers of the Red Army, with Communist youth and the workers. The first thing that impressed me was the sight of the streets and the crowds. Here there is a distinct contrast with the crowds of London and Paris. In the large European city we see the glaring luxury, and side by side with it the fearful poverty which is still more depressing because of the vivid contrast. In Soviet Russia the people are not thus contrasted by a bourgeois style of clothing. All are dressed neatly and clean. Workmen who ride or walk to their factories early in the morning are not the former drunken and tortured masses of the days of the czar. Now they walk firmly and joyfully, and what is more important, practically every one of them carries a book. These have learned to think, to read of the problems that they have made such progress in conquering.

Tourists Sail Soon. "I talked a great deal with Communist youth and I am convinced that in them Soviet Russia has a generation which will be able to replace the old fighters; a generation which has not upon its back privations and slavery, but endowed with the birthright of freedom and knowledge of life in a free country."

This is the new Russia that will receive the visit of the tourists. Those fortunate enough to obtain reservations will return to this country with a steadfast goal, an image of what may be done in a country of the workers. The tour sails the middle of October and returns eight weeks later. Most of the time spent in the U. S. S. R. will be divided between Leningrad and Moscow, the two cities where the achievements of the people may best be judged. There the mass demonstrations, the festivals and stage productions in honor of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution will be held. There the contagious spectacle of a people rejoicing may be witnessed, to serve as a mighty inspiration.

According to the latest information obtained at the office of World Tourists, Inc., at 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, all the reservations have not yet been taken. There is still time, though the time is short.

Cabinet Secretary Looks for Job as Unpopularity Grows

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine had under consideration today a tentative offer to retire from the cabinet and become head of a "cooperative" marketing organization for Florida fruit and vegetable growers at a salary of about \$35,000 annually.

No Extra Session Probable. President Coolidge has not made up his mind regarding the calling of an extra session of congress, it was said at the White House today.

A general intention of administrative leaders is not to do anything of the kind, as it will give an opportunity for demands to be made for relief for the farmers, and for criticism of the cabinet for not doing something already. Any actual government relief would interfere with the bankers' plans to use Hoover's credit corporations to tie the flooded farmers down with a network of mortgages.

Tariff Fight Coming. Because of a tariff war threatening between the United States and France, revision of American tariff duties dropped out today as a major issue for the new congress. There has been no tariff tinkering since the Fordney-McCumber act of 1922. Spurred by the controversy with France, leading democrats have initiated a move to revise the tariff

Another Leader of the Death Battalion; Woman Encourages Men to Risk Life in Air



"I CAN NOW DIE IN PEACE," SAYS SEVENTY-FIVE-YEAR-OLD REVOLUTIONARY ON VISIT TO THE U. S. S. R.

"I can now die in peace, knowing that all the turbulence and persecution to which the revolutionary movement has been subjected since I became a member in 1876 has not been in vain."

These are the words of Herman Meyer, seventy-five years old, who last July set forth with the other men and women making up the first delegation of American workers who visited the Soviet Union on a tour arranged by World Tourists, Inc.

This man traveled over three thousand miles from Seattle, Washington, for the chance to witness the fruition of long years of toil. This carpenter did not allow advanced age to bar his making the long and tiresome journey. The ideals he had struggled for when those ideals were in their infancy provided him with the necessary vitality.

Joined Party At 24. At the age of twenty-four Herman Meyer had become an active revolutionist fired by the teachings of Marx and Engels, whom he met three years later in London, little sensing the long and bitter struggle the future held before at least one country would realize those dreams. When Meyer came to the Soviet Union he exhibited to the Russian comrades his

original red card of membership, and it was placed in a museum dedicated to the history of the Communist Party. He recalled the years of his turbulent youth, when he had thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work of the liberation of the workers, and many of the incidents he brought vividly to mind were found recorded in the documents of a vast collection of revolutionary literature.

Comrade Meyer has found his peace. He has seen the crystallization of his dreams, the practice of his theories, the liberation of a people. At present he is in the USSR, having prolonged his stay to witness the gala festivals on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution. He may return with the second party of tourists, now being arranged for by World Tourists, Inc. of 69 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The second tour, of two months' duration, will sail October the 14th, and arrive in Soviet Russia in time to participate in those celebrations so anxiously being awaited by Comrade Herman Meyer. He, and other members of the first tour who have received extensions of time for the purpose as well as those going on the second tour, will receive places of honor during the celebrations.

Korean Workers On Trial for Working For Independence

TOKIO, Sept. 15.—Ninety-five militant workers were put on trial at Seoul, Korea, yesterday charged with fighting for the independence of Korea. The Japanese government charges them with "intrigue against the existing social order."

One thousand police surrounded the court room, and barred wire entanglements were laid as a precaution against protest demonstrations by the workers.

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The first edition of this book was published in 1897 and the ninth in 1906. It was first published in English in 1923—this new edition, just issued, is the second.

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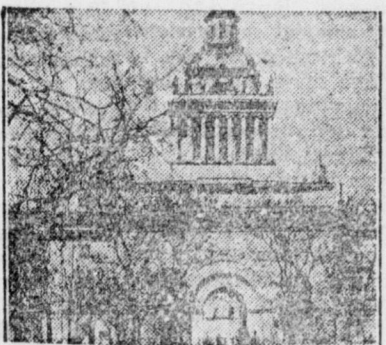
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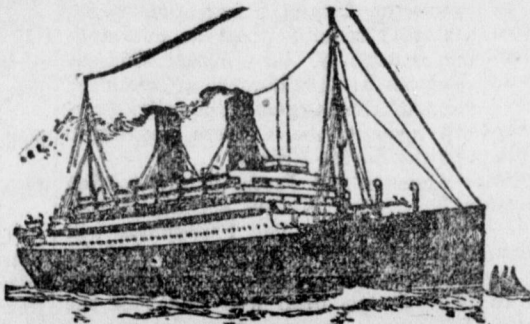


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The Whole Labor Movement Must Know That the Lewis Machine Is Leading the United Mine Workers to Destruction. The Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers, in the face of the national drive on the union by the coal barons and the government, is continuing the suicidal policy of trying to make district settlements.

The coal barons, knowing that this is the policy of the Lewis machine, knowing that its continuation means the progressive weakening of the union, are refusing even district settlements on the formal basis of the Jacksonville wage scale (\$7.50 per day) as they did the other day in Illinois. Illinois, District 12 of the union, is the best organized section of the bituminous fields. The attempt to make an independent settlement there by the Lewis administration means that Lewis is trying to do exactly what Farrington, former president of the district and since exposed as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal Company, tried to do in 1922—break the Illinois section of the United Mine Workers away from the rest of the organization.

The Lewis machine has so far fought every attempt to organize relief on a national scale for the strike, now in its sixth month. This, combined with the attempt to make district settlements, assures the operators that the strike has no honest and capable leadership and they are able therefore to bide their time while procuring sweeping federal injunctions to fight the strike and smash the union in sections like southern and eastern Ohio where the rank and file is putting up a militant struggle.

The conduct of the coal strike to date by the official union leadership affords one of the most tragic spectacles in American labor history. Before the eyes of the labor movement the most important union in the American Federation of Labor is being beaten down. Confronted with a solid wall of opposition from the coal barons and the government, the Lewis machine, bold enough in the last five years in persecutions of Communist and left wing members of the union, is showing a defeatist spirit which has a most sinister aspect for the whole labor movement.

Tied by a thousand strings to the chambers of commerce, fraternal orders and political parties which are weapons of the capitalist class, having failed to placate the enemies of the labor movement by its open war upon the most loyal and militant members of the union, having by agreement with the coal barons driven out of the union and the industry some 120,000 miners, having failed to organize the non-union fields that are strangling the union to death, the Lewis machine, incompetent and rotten to the core with corruption, can no longer pose before the labor movement as a shining example of "constructive labor leadership."

It can neither build the union in times of comparative peace nor lead it successfully in a strike struggle. This crooked and incompetent leadership must go. The danger which the United Mine Workers Union faces is by no means a question for the miners alone. It is a question that must be brought to the attention of the whole labor movement, the whole labor movement must be made familiar with the "Save the Union" program of the militant section of the union and the tremendous blow to the labor movement that will be dealt by the defeat of the coal miners must be emphasized.

The United Mine Workers union must be saved and built in spite of the Lewis machine and the whole labor movement must know this.

Lining Up the South for A. Smith.

Wall Street agents are busy in the south in behalf of the candidacy of Governor Al. Smith of New York for the democratic nomination for president of the United States. It is necessary to spend considerable time and money in an effort to break thru the hide-bound prejudices of native born, nordic, protestant, 100 per cent Americans in the southern states, from whence sprang the Ku Klux Klan, in order to put over the Roman catholic favorite of the imperialist bandits of New York.

The biggest venture thus far in behalf of Smith's candidacy in the south is the purchase of a chain of powerful newspapers by Roger Caldwell, a Nashville, Tennessee, business man, and Colonel Luke Lea, former United States senator. These ventures were financed by the electric power trust. The papers purchased to aid in the Smith campaign are the famous Atlanta Constitution, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, the Memphis Evening Appeal and the Nashville Tennessean.

Thus Wall Street takes steps that will assure its domination of the democratic national convention as well as of the republican party (already completely dominated by Mellon & Co.) which will enable it to dictate the selections of both candidates heading the old party tickets.

To be sure the backers of the Caldwell-Lea chain of newspapers do not delude themselves with the idea that Smith will be elected to the presidency. But they will use the Smith candidacy for specific national political gains. Their aim is to secure the domination of southern democracy by the eastern wing of that party and place in the houses of congress pliant tools who will carry out Wall Street policy and eliminate the middle class spokesmen who frequently and violently conflict with the main line of the party, especially on international policy.

Also, the industrialization of the south makes it imperative that the dominant political party in that part of the country be completely subservient to the interests of the industrialists who, for the most part, are backed by eastern capital.

It will be interesting to observe the reaction of the Tammany labor fakers of New York to this exposure of the backers of Smith's candidacy. They will have a difficult time explaining their support of the candidate of the anti-union power trust. Through their political alliance with Tammany the labor lieutenants of capitalism are directly connected with the most vindictive enemies of labor in the ranks of the powerful capitalist combinations. This fact must be made plain to the rank and file of the trade unions so that the labor politicians may be discredited when they arise to oppose the creation of a labor party.

Trends in the American Labor Movement as Shown by Recent Developments

Flies in the Worker-Employer Co-operation Ointment

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

If we understand that the official labor leadership has staked all on a policy of "peace in industry," worker-employer cooperation which "makes strikes unnecessary," and the establishment of various profit-making enterprises financed by the union membership, we will appreciate the extent of the recent blows dealt this policy by such developments as:

1. The advocacy of the 10-hour day for railroad shop-workers by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio.

It was with the aid of Daniel Willard that William Johnston, former president of the International Association of Machinists, foisted the notorious "B. and O." plan first upon the machinists and then, with the aid of the other officials and the A. F. of L. executive council, upon other railway unions. The principle involved, the enlistment of the unions directly as part of the profit-making machinery, with the necessary efficiency provisions, now is accepted completely by the official labor leadership.

2. The refusal of the mediation board set up in compliance with the provisions of the Watson-Parker law to grant wage increases to the conductors and trainmen on 55 western railroads.

The Watson-Parker law, which is the legalization of the B. and O. plan, was supported jointly by the heads of the railway unions and the railway executives. It is designed to prevent strikes and its enactment is an acknowledgement by union officialdom of a community of interest shared by the railway capitalists and the railway workers. By its provisions the railway unions are made part of the railway machinery and strikes practically outlawed.

The denial of wage increases referred to is the first instance where the law has been used for this purpose—something the union heads seem not to have taken into consideration as a possibility. Operating directly as part of the government, the Watson-Parker law now appears as an agency hostile to the railway workers in contradistinction to the description of its purposes furnished—the membership of the unions when their endorsement for it was secured.

3. The collapse of the great financial structure reared by the officialdom of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

It would be a grave mistake to un-

derestimate the influence of the debacle of trade union capitalism in the B. of L. E. upon the rest of the labor movement simply because it is not affiliated with the A. F. of L. and because, by reason of its investments in scab coal mines, it came into conflict with A. F. of L. officialdom.

These are matters of minor importance compared with the fact that the trade union capitalism of the B. of L. E. was the model after which was patterned A. F. of L. policy in this field.

DURING the life of the Conference for Progressive Political Action, headed by Johnston of the Machinists Union, many A. F. of L. Unions came into existence as practiced by the B. of L. E. headed at that time by Warren Stone. Labor officialdom was intrigued by the possibilities of trade union capitalism as practiced by the B. of L. E. and, as it had lost both hope and desire to build a militant labor movement, it quickly endorsed trade union capitalism as the logical extension of worker-employer cooperation in industry.

NO one can say how many articles have been written and how many speeches made by trade union officials on the subject of labor banking, labor insurance and labor investment companies pointing to the B. of L. E. enterprises as shining examples, but there have been plenty—especially in the official proceedings of the railway unions.

THE collapse in the B. of L. E. of the grandiose schemes for freeing workers by making them capitalists is a blow therefore to the whole policy of trade union capitalism comparable only to the blow sustained by the defection of the general Daniel Willard from the theory of "peace in industry" thru the B. and O. plan.

Furthermore, the whole affair is of a character which the trade union membership can understand quite easily since it is tainted with the odor of graft and corruption they are familiar with in the more prosaic activities of their officials.

THERE are other flies in the worker-employer cooperation ointment.

The United Mine Workers, the most important union in the A. F. of L., in spite of all the efficiency unionism proposals tendered the operators by the Lewis machine, in spite of the offer to make district settlements, in spite of the carrying out of the understanding between the Lewis machine and the coal barons by which thousands of union miners were systematically driven out of the indus-

try, is fighting for its existence. Actually of course the weakening of the union by these methods has resulted in its having to fight under a tremendous handicap.

THE leadership of the U.M.W. A. has followed a policy which can mean nothing but destruction for the decisive sections of the union and surrender to a form of company unionism by those sections which the coal barons allow to exist.

The Lewis policy, which is A. F. of L. policy applied to the miners' union, can no longer be defended successfully before the rank and file of the labor movement.

EVIDENCE in support of this conclusion is furnished by the recent convention of District 1, (anthracite) now the largest district in the union with some 85,000 members, where President Cappelini was defeated on the two questions of lengthening the term of officers to four years and the censuring of the district and national officials for failing to secure and enforce the check-off in the agreement negotiated following the last strike.

Such developments, in view of the control of the union machinery by the Lewis administration, are an indication of a deepgoing dissatisfaction among the rank and file.

IN the building trades industry, where more than a million workers are organized, where the unions have been almost immune from attack for the last four years and where wage increases have been the order of the day, the unions are now meeting with defeat, as in the case of the plumbers and painters in New York recently.

Electrical Workers Local Union No. 3, the largest local union in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has been notified by the Electrical Contractors Association, headed by Edlitz, (a fellow officer of Matthew Woll of the National Civic Federation) that the existing contract will not be renewed when it expires on December 31.

THE building trades bosses are maintaining relations with the old officials of Local Union 3, (the disposed copperists), establishing a sort of bosses' union among the electrical workers as well as in other sections of the building trades.

The conclusion to be drawn is that in the building industry, where boom conditions have prevailed up to a short time ago, the bosses are preparing to fight the unions rather than give further wage increases. (All authorities agree that a serious slump in building is taking place.)

left wing, the attitude toward the conservative unions, the attitude toward the bureaucracy—these will determine the chances of our success to meet the offensive.

3. A few words about the war danger and struggle against American imperialism. A subsequent reporter will deal at length with that. The Federal Reserve Bank of America is today the central bank of the world. In Latin America, in the last seven years, the American ruling class has invested as much as the British ruling class has invested in the last hundred years. In Nicaragua, in Mexico, American imperialism has become more and more arrogant. Coolidge's recent declaration of policy towards Central America is a declaration of more aggressiveness, showing the increasing brutality of American imperialism.

We must not forget the role of American imperialism in the Orient. American policy in the Orient revolves largely around its attitude toward China, toward Japan and the United States colonial possessions. The American Chinese policy can be divided into three main stages, here and there overlapping, yet on the whole indicating definite demarcation points of imperialist policy.

The first stage is that of the open door. It must be remembered that American imperialism was a late-comer in Chinese exploitation. In the first stage American imperialism was fighting for equality of booty—for the open door.

As American imperialist prowess was being developed, we entered the second stage of Yankee imperialist policy towards China. American capitalism was now fighting for the leading position in the exploitation of China. Because American capitalism was in a position to export capital and because American capitalism was in a position to help develop Chinese resources, our bourgeoisie favored the development of a bourgeois republican movement, of a strong bourgeois republic, of a bourgeois revolution in China.

DRAMA

An Amusing Play

A Muddled Socialist Inherits a Fortune and Becomes a Social Worker

THE young theatrical season has at least one first rate comedy to its credit which is on exhibition at the Fulton Theatre. "Yellow Sands" a London importation by Eden and Adelaine Phillips, authors of the "Farmers' Wife" which ran for more than two years in London and was presented here a year ago with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn in the cast, wrote the present play.

The scene is laid in the fishing village of Yellow Sands, Devon. The Wallells vegetate as a respectable English family in this setting. All are conservative with the exception of Joe, who is considered hopelessly lost because of his constant and fervent denunciations of the capitalists and his concern for the "under-dogs," the million or more British workers living on the unemployment dole. He calls himself a socialist and his outbreaks classify him as an apostle of Landsbury, whose radicalism is a queer mixture of reformism and christianism.

His uncle, Richard Varwell, is a heavy drinking, good-natured mendicant, living off the rest of the family, and proclaims himself a conservative, insisting that he is endowed with superior brains and that the world owes him a living. When a maiden lady, the wealthy member of the family, dies—the will is read and it is discovered that her estate is left in the hands of the "socialist." Instantly he proposes to divide his inheritance with the unemployed. The old set of an uncle takes a pencil and paper and shows him that his money would not be sufficient to buy a box of matches for each of those living on the dole.

In this scene there is much superficial capitalist class bunk about capital existing so that labor can have work. The sentimental young man is finally persuaded that he can do much more for the unemployed by giving some of them work, than by giving away his fortune. One strongly suspects that the authors are taking a sly slap at reformism in general.

Finally Joe Varwell consoles himself with erecting a seaman's home and going in for social uplift, meanwhile insisting that he will force the bricklayers to do a full day's work during the time they are engaged in construction of the haven of refuge for the seafarers. At the final curtain he is well on the road to becoming a full-fledged capitalist, reconciling his proposed exploitation of fisherman with his brand of reformism. In a very subtle manner the authors spoof the yellow socialists of all brands, but it is questionable if the audience was capable of perceiving their real intent.

The acting of the piece is far above the average Broadway production and Reginald Bach, as the rum-soaked uncle, Richard, is superb, reminiscent of the actor who played the same part in the original production.

policy, the stage of being frankly, aggressively imperialist, and together with Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy, to face what the imperialists called the most dangerous common enemy, the danger of a socialist revolution in China, and the danger of an alliance between revolutionary China and the Soviet Union.

Comrades, you will note that it was then America bombed Nanking. But as soon as Chiang Kai-shek committed his act of bloody treachery, his basest betrayal of the Chinese revolution, as soon as the danger of the proletarian leadership of the Chinese revolution was thus lessened, that very moment marked America's again playing its so-called lone policy, and its withdrawal from the five-power group. Once the hopes of bourgeois domination of the Chinese struggles rose again, American imperialism returned primarily to its second stage of policy.

But the moment the danger of proletarian hegemony, of proletarian leadership again increases in China, that very moment American imperialism will become as aggressive and brutal as any imperialist power in China. With all antagonisms among the imperialist powers considered, particularly between Great Britain and the United States and those between the United States and Japan, the truth remains that the outstanding feature of the present Chinese situation is the danger of a united front of the biggest imperialist powers against the Chinese revolution and the Soviet Union.

America and Japan in my opinion will yet fight it out for domination of the Pacific. The Philippines will occupy in this struggle the role of the Achilles heel of American imperialism. It has been well said that the Philippines are America's Ireland. (To Be Continued)

of the best work of that other accomplished English comedian, O. P. Heggie. The rather weak and insipid character of Joe, the socialist, is made realistic in the hands of Lester Matthews. Madge Burbage is excellent in the role of the maiden aunt. The remainder of the cast is well-balanced and gives a creditable performance of this amusing comedy.

JOHNNY DOOLEY



The noted comic is one of the headliners at the Palace Theatre this week.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES. 44th St. W. of B'way. Evening at 8:30. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

The LADDER. POPULAR PRICES. Best seats \$2.20. COURT THEATRE, 48th St. E. of B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

DESERT SONG. N. Y. & London's Musical Sensation with Robt. Haldiday & Eddie Buzzell. 11th Month. CASINO 39 St. & B'way. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

On the Screen

B. S. Moss' new theatre now under construction at Myrtle and Wyckoff Avenues, Brooklyn, will be known as the Madison. The playhouse will open this Fall.

"Chang" the screen classic of primitive life in the jungles of Siam will be at Moss' Broadway all next week.

"What Price Glory," will continue a second week at the 55th Street Cinema.

"Potemkin" the sensational Russian film will return, beginning this Saturday, for an engagement at the Cameo Theatre, under the auspices of the Film Arts Guild.

What the Daily Worker Means to the Workers

More Encouraging Contributions to Our Emergency Fund.

- Erwan Rodzma, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
E. Duchnowski, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
John Tkaczuk, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Stanley Demilewski, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
K. Gouib, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
B. Zukowski, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Ivan Harbuech, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
P. Napierkowski, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Henry Daws, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
T. Grazybowski, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
S. Szeszay, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Nowicki, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
S. Bugaj, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Mike Snyder, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Vasil Semeniuk, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
Rosen, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
John Pryma, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
W. Olfierowicz, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
J. Kaczyski, Long Island, N. Y. ...1.00
August Fauvergue, Girard, Kansas ...1.00
R. E. Page, Cunningham, Texas ...1.00
Joseph Jaglowski, Rutledge, Minn. ...1.00
Andy Carmitros and Louis Chris-hochos, Akron, Ohio ...4.00
J. Normand, Vernon, B. C. Canada ...2.00
C. Goldstein, New York City ...1.00
Peter and John Krawchuk, West-bury, L. I., N. Y. ...2.00
Rose Gertz, New York City ...1.00
Marko Hergovich, Midvale, Ohio ...1.00
Robert Liposcak, Midvale, Ohio ...1.00
Frank Plotzky, Midvale, Ohio ...1.00
Frank Baumholtz, Midvale, Ohio ...1.00
Vencent Mraykovich, Midvale, Ohio ...1.00
Wm. Schubert, Indianapolis, Ind. ...2.00
Louis Novick, Brooklyn, N. Y. ...1.00
R. Rosenfield, Los Angeles, Calif. ...1.00
Edgar Williams, Baltimore, Md. ...1.00

The Party's Shortcomings, Mistakes and Problems

NOTE: This is the fifth 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."

2. About the trade union problems: These will be dealt with at length in a subsequent report. Let me state that it is a basic problem for us to get our members to an increasing, to a larger extent into the existing unions. Our Party has had the correct position towards organizing new unions and towards the whole problem of dual unionism. Our position has been that wherever possible we must utilize the existing trade unions in the organization of the unorganized. If because of the trade union bureaucracy, if because of the opposition of the labor lieutenants of American imperialism, the existing unions refuse to do it, then our Party must not stop, but must go ahead in spite of these factors and go into campaigns, as in Passaic, and organize the unorganized. Once we have organized the workers, our primary task is to get these newly organized workers into the main stream of the organized labor movement, which today happens to be the American Federation of Labor. The conservatism, the class-collaboration schemes, the lack of militancy in the leadership of these unions, are not arguments against our bringing these masses into the unions. Bringing these masses into the unions does not mean handing them over to the labor fakers. It is necessary to bring in a new stream, a new current from the unorganized workers to tap this great reservoir of militancy in order to make more virile and revolutionize the existing unions. The Party can more easily establish leadership over those who have not been poisoned by the bourgeois agents now largely constituting the official labor leadership.

Any attitude toward the bureaucracy of viewing it as one homogeneous mass would be false. The role of the bureaucracy, it is true, is that of imperialist agents today. But in the trade union bureaucracy there are divisions. These divisions must be utilized, no matter how small they be. Every breach in the front of the bourgeoisie is an opening for the Communists. And as Communists we dare not close our eyes to them. It is true there are defects in our campaigns of counter-attack to meet the capitalist offensive. It is true we

will be expelled, we will meet with defeat after defeat in this fight, but defeats and expulsions are no cause for pessimism. We must fight for leadership in these labor organizations. We will make mistakes; such mistakes as attempting to fight merely for the sake of holding office. Our policy must be as it has been, rather to take chances of making mistakes and being in action, than being pure, without making mistakes at the price of inactivity.

Mistakes have been made by our comrades in the needle trades. But the CEC has criticized these mistakes which were made under the greatest difficulties. Our leading comrades in the needle trades have made serious mistakes. To an extent the CEC has made mistakes, here also. All of these mistakes have been made in the face of the greatest hardships. Our CEC is of the opinion that the comrades in the needle trades, working under the most serious objective difficulties, working in the face of the spearhead of the onrushing offensive against our Party, have made costly errors. These errors have been criticized inside the Party and publicly. Our CEC is convinced that the comrades who made these mistakes are coming nearer to the Party line and we believe that every step must be taken to make these comrades efficient Communist leaders in the class struggle. These comrades who have experience in the practical tests of the class struggle are becoming much better Communists. Our CEC is convinced that no factional use should be made by any grouping in the Party of such mistakes in any field of work. Particularly in the needle trades, in view of all the forces involved, must we pursue a party and not a faction attitude.

In reference to Labor Unity—I believe we will help the left wing if we will take more steps toward broadening the paper, toward making it the real organ of the left wing non-Communist masses. The same applies to the TUEL. There is clearness and no disagreement in our Party today regarding the role of the TUEL. The CEC has made some errors in reference to its attitude toward the TUEL many months ago. These errors have been corrected. This attitude has long ago been dropped. We now feel as one and stand as one with the Comintern on this question.

The question of the Party meeting successfully the offensive against it is to be answered primarily in the possibility of our Party reacting properly in its trade union work. In this question the attitude toward the

DANBURY, Sept. 15.—The dead bodies of two men and a woman lay on the floor of a tiny house in the city hamlet, upper Main Street, here all through the night while police stood guard awaiting the arrival today of the medical examiner.

EIGHT FRAMED UP CLOAKMAKERS ARE OUT OF PRISON

Released on \$2,500 Bail After Rights Jail Them

The eight cloakmakers who were arrested last Monday as a part of the new right wing campaign of terror against the militant workers had their bail reduced to \$2,500 each early yesterday morning. They are to appear in Jefferson Market Court next Monday.

The workers were arrested charged with assault last Monday evening when they were standing at the corner of Fifth Ave. and 25th St. Morris Becker, a right winger, was responsible for their being taken into custody.

Lined Up Against Wall. Members of the industrial squad lined them up against a wall and searched them. Then three right wingers came along. One of them, Sam Greenberg said that the arrested workers had assaulted him two weeks ago.

At first two of the workers were held in \$7,500 bail and the others in \$3,000 bail each. Jacob M. Mandelbaum is attorney for the workers.

Italian Workers Meet Tonight.

A meeting of Italian cloak and dressmakers will be held tonight right after work at Local 22, 16 West 21st street.

The meeting will start an organization campaign in all Italian shops. All workers concerned must attend the meeting.

Big Picket Demonstration.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—A tremendous picketing demonstration was held yesterday in front of the Hyman Bros. dress shop that routed the Sigman gangsters that had attended to beat up the workers.

The picketers made the thugs leave the neighborhood when they saw that the workers were not in a mood to be trifled with. The militant workers were out in such large numbers that they filled up the entire sidewalk crowding the right wingers into the gutter. The weather yesterday was one of the hottest of the year, but that did not interfere with the strikers who were unusually active.

Hailed To Court.

Saul Flegg, a right wing camp follower, accompanied by a deputy sheriff kept himself busy yesterday giving out summonses to the workers. Realizing that the injunction is being ignored by the workers, they are being hailed to court on charges of contempt.

Nodell, secretary of the Joint Board, was taken off his job Tuesday by orders of the right wing. The boss told Nodell that he had received orders from the right wing to discharge him. Shaffer, a well known right wing strikebreaker, gave the orders to the boss.

One of the largest votes in the history of Local 100 was cast in the recent election. It is a decisive indication that the rank and file workers are supporting the Chicago Joint Board in its fight against the union wreckers.

POLICE BREAK UP MEETING CALLED IN BRONX STRIKE

Two workers were arrested yesterday morning when police attempted to break up an open air meeting conducted by the United Council of Workingclass Housewives at Brook Ave. and 137th St. in support of the striking grocery clerks.

When Sophie Epstein, chairman, opened the meeting she was immediately placed under arrest. Leo Tobnick, an official of the Grocery Clerks' Union, who then mounted the platform was also taken into custody.

When the policeman left for the station house with his two prisoners, Rose Nevins of the council and Louis A. Baum, secretary of the Photographic Workers' Union spoke.

Returning to the meeting, the patrolman found Baum addressing a large crowd. He was telling the assembled workers that it was a disgrace the way labor meetings are broken up in this city. He also pointed out that the widows and orphans of dead policemen are also not treated in a proper manner. This apparently had a vivid effect on the policeman, for he allowed the meeting to continue without interference.

Six Pickets Arrested.

Six pickets were also arrested yesterday while picketing the grocery store at 521 East 137th St. Of the eight workers arrested yesterday three were released on \$500 bail and the others paroled in the custody of their attorney. They will appear before Magistrate Rosenbluth in the police court at 161st St. and Washington Ave. this morning.

It is said that a small right wing dual union known as the Retail Clerks' Protective Association is responsible for the arrests. It has ten members and is headed by a man named Samuel Heller.

PARTY ACTIVITIES

NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight.

Seventh Ave. and Avenue A. Speakers: Jack Stachal, J. Goldman, Sylvan A. Pollack and J. Kleidman. Fifth Ave. and 110th St. Speakers: J. Louis Engdahl, Sam Liebowitz, Peter Shapiro, W. Platt and I. Lazarowitz.

Prospect Ave. and 163rd St. Speakers: H. M. Wicks, J. Cohen, A. A. Hartfield and John Marshall. 63 Liberty Ave. Speakers: A. Bimba and Herbert Zam.

Grand St. Ext. Speakers: P. P. Cosgrove, William L. Patterson and Kluchin.

Pioneers Hike Sunday.

The Pioneers of the Upper Bronx will hike to the Palisades this Sunday. All Pioneers and workers' children are invited to come and meet at 1347 Boston Road on Sunday morning at 9 a. m. Bring a lunch along. If any workers' children want more information they should come to the meeting of the Pioneers this Saturday, 2 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road.

Pioneers Meetings.

The following Pioneer sections will meet this week. All children who want to join are invited to attend the meeting in the section where they live.

On Saturday at 2 p. m.: Upper Bronx, 1347 Boston Road; Harlem, 81 East 110th St.; Williamsburg, 29 Graham Ave.; Downtown, 35 East 2nd St.; Brownsville, 63 Liberty Ave.

Co-operative House, Sunday at 11 a. m.; Lower Bronx, 600 East 140th St., Friday at 6.30 p. m.; Bath Beach, 1940 Benson Ave., Friday at 6.30 p. m.

Dance for Daily Worker.

International Costume Ball given by Branch 6, Section 5, W. P., Saturday, September 24th at 2700 Bronx Park East. Admission 25c. Benefit of DAILY WORKER.

Newark Meetings.

Market Plaza. Speakers: Pat Devine and Sam Nesin.

Night Workers' Section.

General membership meeting of the Night Workers' Section will be held next Tuesday, 3 p. m., at 108 East 14th St. Jack Stachel, head of the organization department will report on the Fifth National Convention of the Party. Election of officers will also take place.

LABOR AND FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Workers' Drama League Meets Tonight.

A special feature of tonight's meeting to be held at the studio of the Workers' Drama League, 64 Washington Square So., will be the reading of three one-act plays written especially for the W. D. L. by three of its members. Casting for two of the plays will commence immediately after the reading of the plays.

All comrades sufficiently interested in participating in the building of a real Workers' Theatre here in New York are urgently requested to attend.

\$50,000 for 9 Co-operative Stores.

The Co-operative Stores which are constructed by the United Workers Co-operative Association are located in the Co-operative Colony opposite Bronx Park East. The cost of the stores amounts to more than \$50,000; but the sum of \$50,000 is necessary just for the operation of the stores.

In order to finance the stores, the Consumers Finance Corp., has issued \$50,000 worth of preferred stock shares; these shares are sold in denomination of \$50 each, carrying 6 per cent dividends from the day of purchase.

The shares and the dividends are guaranteed by the whole association and by the successful operations of the stores. The 1800 inhabitants of the Co-operative Colony are the customers of these stores.

For more information call at: Consumers Finance Corp., 69 Fifth Ave.

Typographical Union, No. 6.

Typographical union "Big Six" meets Sunday, 2.30 p. m., at Shield's Hall, Smith and Schermerhorn Sts., Brooklyn.

Lecture Sunday.

All Spanish-Jewish workers are invited to attend a lecture Sunday, 2 p. m. at Lexington Hall, 109 East 116th St. The topic will be: "What I saw in Soviet Russia." The lecture will be given by Albert Moreau. Rebecca Grecht will also address the meeting.

Furriers Sewing Room in the Bronx. The Bronx Women's Furriers Council has opened a sewing room at 1542 Minford Place, Bronx, for purpose of making articles for the National Press Bazaar in Madison Square on October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Volunteers are urged to report there for working any evening.

Soccer Club in Bensonhurst.

The Red Star Soccer Sport Club is organizing a branch in Bensonhurst. For information see E. Gadesoff, the Progressive Center, 1940 Benson Ave.

Breaking the Crust of Reaction in New York Labor Movement

Some Conclusions from the Truckmen's Strike

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE short, sharp and partially successful strike of some 7,000 New York truckmen, employed for the most part in waterfront transportation, affords an opportunity for some conclusions relative to methods and tendencies in the labor movement.

First, it is to be noted that these workers struck against the wishes of their officials and in repudiation of terms secured by the official committee thru negotiation with the bosses.

Second, obvious efforts to prevent the strike because of the connection of the more powerful employers with the Tammany Hall political machine met with failure.

Third, the strike was marked by police provocation and brutality from its inception to its end. The "industrial squad" even raided a meeting of strikers while the union and bosses' committees were meeting.

Fourth, Joseph Ryan, head of the Longshoremen's Union and one of the leaders of the Central Labor Council, announced at the beginning of the strike that "his" union was not involved and would not call a strike in support of the truckmen.

This action undoubtedly gave great encouragement to the bosses and was a blow at labor solidarity.

Fifth, while the strikers secured a \$5 a week increase they did not succeed in reducing the working day from nine to eight hours.

It is clear, in view of the solidarity and militancy of the strikers themselves, and the widespread sympathy for them among the rank and file of other waterfront unions, expressed in many ways, that united action by all of these unions would have gained the eight-hour day and would in addition have greatly strengthened unionism on the whole waterfront of the biggest port in the United States.

Sixth, the suddenness with which the strike occurred, following the betrayal and defeat of the traction workers, the repudiation of the official committee by the rank and file, the stubborn insistence of the strikers on guarantees before they would return to work, the mass picketing in the face of police mobilization, the developments near the end of the strike which nearly resulted in its renewal by reason of the widespread suspicion among the strikers that the settlement was not "on the square," all indicate that the struggle in the needle trades industry and the recent debacle in the traction industry have not gone unnoticed by the waterfront workers

and that certain lessons have been learned by them.

The capitalist press was a unit in denouncing the militant character of the strike, the fact that it was called over the heads of the official committee and the effective picketing which was carried on.

The capitalist press called it an "outlaw strike," it raved about "terroristic" methods while lauding the open mass brutality of the police, it raised again the issue "public interest" and called for the sternest resistance to the demands of the truckmen.

The capitalist press showed in this strike that it makes but little distinction between strikes of conservative workers, like these Irish Catholic and democrat truckmen and strikes of Jewish Communist and left wing needle trades workers.

It is sufficient for the capitalist press that a strike occurs in spite of the official leadership and is effective.

The police authorities likewise made no distinctions. They massed around the trucks of the bosses and raided, clubbed and arrested the striking truckmen in much the same way as they mobilized around the shops in the garment and fur industry and beat and jailed cloakmakers and furriers.

The truckmen's strike is evidence that the control of the rank and file of the waterfront unions by reactionary officialdom is by no means as complete as many believe.

It is also evidence that these workers are willing to engage in sharp struggles for wages and hours and that a basis for left wing organization exists in these unions.

Divided into many unions, faced with bosses who are part of the dominant capitalist political machine as are the union officials, the slogan of amalgamation put forward in connection with the daily issues faced by these workers, will have a wide appeal.

By raising the issue of a labor party in connection with the experience of the strikers with the industrial squad and the role of the police force in general, by pointing out the strikebreaking role of Tammany Hall thru this and other agencies, the basis can be laid for sympathetic reception of a labor party as an instrument of the workers.

These are some of the more important conclusions which we can draw from the truckmen's militant strike—a strike which broke thru the reactionary crust of the New York labor movement.

Name Street for Sacco, Vanzetti in Suburb of Paris as Fascists Meet

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The names of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti are to be immortalized on a street-sign in a Paris suburb.

The municipal council of Clichy, which is controlled by workers' elements, decided to change the name of the Place Des Fetes and call it instead Place Sacco-Vanzetti.

The Communist newspaper, L'Humanite has asked all workers living in or near Paris, to be present at the inauguration of the renamed street Monday afternoon. The ceremony will take place simultaneously with the parade of the American Legion here.

REVOLUTIONARIES WIN BIG VICTORY IN SOUTH CHINA

Peasant Armies Defeat Landlord Troops

(Special to the Daily Worker). SHANGHAI, Sept. 15.—The revolt of workers and peasants against the reactionary government in Kwantung is spreading rapidly, according to reports published in the Hongkong papers. The revolutionary movement in Hainan Island (in Tonking Bay off the southwestern coast of Kwantung) is particularly strong.

The revolutionary forces under Yeh Ting are being concentrated in Wunhsiao (off the northwestern coast of the island).

Win Big Victory. The fight between the revolutionary forces on the one hand and detachments of rural militia controlled by big landowners resulted in a complete victory for the revolutionary troops. A large amount of ammunition was captured by the revolutionaries. As a result of the victory Chungchow (capital of Hainan) may fall into the hands of the workers and peasants forces.

PASSAIC PRIEST REFUSES TO GIVE WIDOW HER CASH

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 15.—Rev. Joseph Marczinko, of St. Stephens Roman Catholic Church is being asked to explain why he has refused to return \$5,800 that was given him to hold in trust by Mrs. Mike Spiczor, a widow.

Mrs. Spiczor, whose husband was killed in an accident in 1924, asked the priest to take care of the compensation she received, as she is not acquainted with business transactions. The father took the money but refused to return it when requested by the widow. Every time Mrs. Spiczor asked for its return, Rev. Marczinko had a different excuse.

Works for \$11 Weekly. Unable to get the money that rightfully belonged to her, Mrs. Spiczor had to take a job in a hospital for which she receives \$11 a week for 12 hours daily. Her work consists of cleaning the building.

When the Hungarian Communist daily newspaper, Uj Elore, heard of the case it immediately started a campaign to expose the priest. It hopes in this manner to force him to return the money to the widow. The Uj Elore has in its possession photographic copies of the receipts Rev. Marczinko gave Mrs. Spiczor for the money.

During the 1921 textile strike the priest supported the bosses against the workers. During the last strike he took a neutral position, the many workers believe that secretly he supported the mill owners.

Pass the Paper to a Fellow Worker!

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All conveniences; all sports; hiking; fishing; rowing; swimming; dancing; amusements.

FOR REGISTRATION AND INFORMATION: "Freiheit" Office 2 to 8 P. M., 135 Lexington Ave., Unity House, and Harlem Co-operative House, 178 Lexington Ave., New York City, N. Y. BUSES leave Co-operative House, 178 Lexington Ave., cor. 111th St. Saturday at 1.30 and Fridays at 6.30 P. M.

Latin Americans Are Framed By Grand Jury

(Continued from Page One)

was admitted by the prosecution that hope was being held out for "vital information" as a result of the planting of a spy in a cell adjoining those of the arrested men.

The young men returned pleas of not guilty when they appeared before Judge McLaughlin. Immediately after bail was set by the court they were remanded to the Raymond street jail.

At the hearings conducted by the grand jury several "witnesses" appeared for the prosecution. One of them was Conrad Ashley, a Negro car washer, who said he saw De Hoyas and Silva near the Brooklyn court house a short time before the explosion, and that one said to the other, "Is everything alright?"

The Negro declares that he heard the two young men speak to each other "in clear English." Inasmuch as the district attorney admits that the defendants ordinarily speak only in Spanish and that the Negro does not understand that language, it had been felt that this "testimony" was worse than useless.

"Safe" Witnesses.

Others who testified before the grand jury were Michael Falvey, a detective; James A. Callahan and Edward J. Kelley of the "bureau of combustibles," and John Lynch, secretary to the district attorney, who read statements credited to the young men after their arrest and the third degree had been administered to them.

A "trivial police episode" is responsible for the original arrests. A call to the Butler St. police station in Brooklyn complaining of a "noisy disturbance" at 52 State St., where two of the arrested men live was the basis for the case which resulted in the present indictments.

A Police "Discovery."

A detective was dispatched to the address given, but could find no signs of the disturbance complained of. In the course of his prowling, however, he followed one of the young men to his apartment because, the detective explained, he was carrying "a sash-weight."

In the apartment the detective noticed various pieces of clockwork, wires, electric batteries, etc., which the young workers explained were being used for the manufacture of toys, for sale. Satisfied with their explanation, the detective turned to the station.

During the past week the police have been trying frantically to prove that some of the chemicals found in the apartment could conceivably be used for nitro-glycerine.

Three Departments Agree to Continue Slaying of Fliers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Air secretaries of the army, navy and commerce departments today decided against all measures to curb pioneer long distance flying through legislation.

While recognizing the hazards of such flights, the committee says it is "satisfied public sentiment will discourage all enterprises undertaken by incompetent personnel or in unworthy equipment." It did not comment on the overloading of the two Hearst fliers, The Golden Eagle and Old Glory, lost within the last month.

Over 2,600 Truckmen Strike for Raise

(Continued from Page One)

fruits and vegetables and operate directly from the docks and railroad terminals to the wholesale houses.

Organized Picketing. Most of their work is performed during the night hours, and until dawn. Organized picketing began last evening and will continue regularly until the strike is brot to a victorious conclusion.

Pickets will also be placed at the boat and train centers, including the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Lehigh Valley and other roads entering the city.

Expect Victory Soon.

Joseph Hanwright, president of the International Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union, Local 202, declared last night that the strike had met with a 100 per cent response on the part of the men in the organization and that an early victory is expected.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BUTCHERS' UNION

Local 174, A. M. C. & B. W. of N. A.

Office and Headquarters: Labor Temple, 243 E. 84 St., Room 12

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Employment Bureau open every day at 6 P. M.

Young Couple wants room

with comrades or sympathizers; centrally located. Preferably West Side. Call all day Stuyvesant 0576.

HELP BUILD THE RED BARGAIN CITY

Are you helping to build the Red Bargain City, where articles ranging in size and value from animal crackers to a genuine guaranteed-not-to-shrink automobile can be bought for a song?

If you're not fighting to make the Daily Worker and Freiheit Bazaar at Madison Square Garden a record event in the history of the labor movement, you're silently helping the Sigmans and Wolls in their campaign against the militant sections of the working class.

Art objects, clothing, shoes, raincoats, phonographs, radios, candies, cigars, furs, novelties, are among the myriad of articles that will be sold at the bazaar.

How fast, comrade or sympathizer, are you gathering 'em and shooting them into the headquarters of the National Bazaar Committee, 30 Union Square, New York City?

Also—how many names have you gathered for the Red Honor Roll? And how many ads have you secured for the souvenir program?

REGISTRATION FOR WORKERS SCHOOL STARTS ON MONDAY; BIG VARIETY OF COURSES ARE OFFERED

The tremendous growth of the Workers School during 1926-27 marked a big step forward for workers' education in this country. When hundreds and thousands of workers are trained annually for the purpose of more effective participation in the workers' struggles, the working class movement becomes many times stronger. The result is—better leadership, more militancy, more consciousness, more devotion.

It is a guarantee that the experiences, struggles, lessons and victories of all workers who struggled in the past for better conditions and for a better society will not be wasted. Workers' education as given in the Workers School renders permanent the class knowledge of the working class, puts it on a broader and deeper basis and projects it forward as an instrument by means of which the American labor movement may cope more effectively with the growing power of the American ruling class.

All workers who understand the importance of workers' education and wish to equip themselves for more valuable service to the labor movement should register immediately at the Workers School, Room 32, 108 East 14th Street, New York City. Registration begins this Monday, Sept. 19, and continues thru Oct. 10, the opening date of the fall term, every afternoon and evening. The new catalog of the Workers School has just come off the press. You may secure a copy by writing to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

QUEENS CHILDREN WIN STRIKE; HIT PACKED SCHOOLS

Congestion Forces 35 Block Trip on Pupils

Over 100 children of Queens have won a victory over the school authorities there following a twenty-four hour strike called when they were transferred from one building to another, a distance of 35 blocks.

In an effort to relieve the terrible congestion at P. S. 84, where the pupils have been attending classes, the principal of the school at the beginning of the present session announced an order that they be assigned to P. S. 127.

Angered at Removal. Parents of the children were incensed at the removal, declaring that the 35-block bus ride is dangerous to the pupils, many of them being as young as six years of age.


After declaring that measures would be taken to compel the attendance of the children at school, the Board of Education finally surrendered. They agreed to begin building a school building of the portable type near the homes of the pupils, and declared that the transfer was "imperative" due to the over-crowding at P. S. 84.

At the same time the parents agreed to send their children to P. S. 127 during the next three months, while the construction of the new building is being done.

Crowding Everywhere. The crowding in Queens is declared to be equalled in other boroughs of Greater New York. Brooklyn and Bronx present the same problems to the school authorities, it is admitted.

The inauguration of triple-shifts, the first beginning as early as 7.40 in the morning, and the curtailment of the class-room periods have been decided upon as one of the methods of relieving the awful congestion in most of the buildings.

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Moscow's Workers Have an Extensive Daily Press to Keep Them Well Informed

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

IN New York City the hosts of daily newspapers cover pretty much the same territory. From the sedate "Times" to the screaming "Graphic," the editors revel alike in pretty much the same scandals. Of course, the Times carries a veneer of more solid material and strives to be political. Since it is a "newspaper of record" it has a special edition published on durable paper made of rags and not of quickly perishable wood pulp. The tabloid "Graphic" cares only about catching the popular whim of today and worries not about a place in some dusty library of the future.

In Moscow, U. S. S. R., there are also many daily newspapers. But every one of them has some definite reason for existing. The profit motive in the publishing of daily newspapers disappeared with the victory of the Bolshevik Revolution in November, 1917. Daily newspapers are published in Moscow purely as mediums of information, to give the news and interpret the news to the masses. The daily newspapers of general circulation in Moscow today are:

THE PRAVDA (Truth):—The Central Organ of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Republics. It speaks for "The Party." Its circulation has passed the 600,000 mark.

THE ISVESTIA (News):—The Central Organ of the Soviet Government. It speaks for the government. It has 450,000 subscribers.

RABOTCHAYA MOSKVA (Working Moscow):—This is published jointly by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party, the Executive of the Moscow Soviet and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions. It has 180,000 subscribers.

VECHERNAIA MOSKVA (Evening Moscow):—An afternoon paper of general circulation with about 100,000 readers.

RABOTCHAYA GAZETTA (Workers' Gazette):—A tabloid paper, with many pictures and news treated briefly. It has 270,000 subscribers.

Of course, there are other dailies published in Moscow, like the organ of the Young Communists, "Konsomolska Pravda," the technical organ, "Economic Life," and "Trud," the general organ of the trade unions, as well as the publications of the unions in the various industries. But these cover special fields.

On one occasion I was in the office of Joseph Stalin, secretary of the All-Union Communist Party. In a neat pile on his desk were the current issues of a dozen dailies that had appeared that day in Moscow.

Two years ago the Ivestia had a larger circulation than Pravda. But the Party organ now far surpasses the central organ of the government in readers. This does not mean that the Ivestia has retrogressed. Both the Ivestia and Pravda have made progress. But the phenomenal success of the Pravda, especially, shows that the intellectual level of the workers has been considerably lifted, that they take a vital interest in the many intricate problems that engage the attention of "the Party."

It is a far leap from the days, not so long ago, when the Bolshevik press was illegal in Russia, with a very limited circulation, with filletary rampant among the Russian working masses. Today the workers' press is dominant throughout the Soviet Union, growing rapidly in power and influence.

Thus the Pravda has grown as follows:
In 1918—85,000 subscribers.
In 1921—243,000 subscribers.
In 1924—308,000 subscribers.
In 1927—609,000 subscribers.

The celebration of the 15th anniversary of "Pravda" was the big feature of Press Day this year in Russia.

Judged by American capitalist newspaper standards, the first pages of the Soviet daily press are rather "solid," which means that they are not supposed to be interesting. But the Russian workers and peasants find them very attractive.

The first page usually starts off in the first column with an editorial. In the Ivestia, the government organ, this editorial usually deals with the most important problem or event in the Soviet Union. In the Pravda the daily editorial usually deals with the most important international development. News of big international events also get on the first page. Usually there is also a cartoon.

Discussion of international events and internal problems is often carried over to the second page, which also usually contains a "feuilleton," a light article, written in a lively style on some subject of lesser importance.

The bottom of the second page is known as "The Basement of the Paper" and regularly contains a more lengthy article, usually about 3,000 words, dealing with a question requiring the presentation of detailed information. It often takes up some economic problem and cites statistics extensively. Also it is not read by the great mass of the subscribers, it furnishes excellent informative material for the more thrifty readers. Such articles would be completely taboo in an American capitalist newspaper, even when treated from the capitalist viewpoint. It would be relegated in this country to the financial or economic reviews that have no circulation to speak of.

An investigation has shown that the more educated readers in the Soviet Union take up the "feuilleton" first, while the less educated start with the news, and then turn to the reports of the proceedings in the courts before proceeding to the heavier articles.

The rest of the paper is then given over to the usual departments that feature the various Russian dailies. Sport news is not read very much; and it gets a minimum of attention. This is due to the fact that the competitive side of sports is not exploited in Russia. Most attention is given to sports as an aid to the physical development of the masses and not the parading of a few "star" athletes.

On page three one usually finds articles dealing with the agricultural, industrial and educational problems of the Soviet Union.

This is also the page where most of the "campaigns" are waged. In the issue that I went thru, page three contained articles on "lower prices" and the question of "improving the quality of goods."

This material is considered of such importance that it usually runs over on page four, where the shorter articles on this subject appear. The departments "Party Life," "Labor Life," "Labor Life in the Factories" and letters from worker correspondents, also find a place on either the third or fourth pages.

Page five is given over to news and articles dealing with the local affairs of Moscow. Here is to be found

The Young Communist International, Only Successor of the First Youth International

Manifesto of the E. C. of the Y. C. I. on the 20th Anniversary of the Founding of the Youth International.

EDITOR'S NOTE:—Beginning with this issue, and continuing for an entire week, THE DAILY WORKER will print a number of articles on the Youth Movement by many of its well-known leaders. These articles are printed in connection with the Twentieth Anniversary of the Founding of the International of Youth, and the Thirteenth International Youth Day, which are celebrated jointly, by the revolutionary movement in the entire world, in the first two weeks of September.

The Socialist Youth International was founded in August, 1907, at a conference at Stuttgart. Karl Liebknecht was the initiator of this conference and the leading figure at it. Other comrades who are now well-known figures in the Communist Movement today participated. The Socialist Youth International always threw its strength to the militants in the Socialist movement and against the reformists. It was not for nothing that Liebknecht declared in later years, "The youth is the purest flame in the revolutionary movement." When the war came, and the international Socialist movement betrayed the working class, the Youth movement remained loyal to its revolutionary ideals. In September, 1915, in the midst of the bloody war, the Socialist Youth International held a conference in Bern and issued a ringing call to the youth to fight against the war. The first week in September was set aside as a period during which the youth are to rally to the struggle against imperialism and against war.

The Communist Youth International is proud to consider itself the inheritor of the traditions of the Socialist Youth International. Today, in the celebration of International Youth Day, it considers that it can best carry on these traditions, it can best follow the teachings of Liebknecht and of Lenin by marshalling all its forces in the struggle against militarism, against imperialist war, and for the defence of the Soviet Union.

All to the Mass Struggle Against the Imperialist Danger of War!

All to the Demonstration for the International Young Workers!

Young Workers, Soldiers and Sailors! At the end of August for the 20th time we celebrate the foundation of the Youth International.

In August 1907 (24-26) for the first time representatives of young workers' organizations of different countries met in Stuttgart at an international conference. At this conference the First International Alliance of Youth organizations was formed.

The great question at the Stuttgart Conference was the struggle against imperialism, against imperialist war. It was the stormy revolutionary spirit of Liebknecht that inspired this conference!

The proletarian youth organizations which had been formed spontaneously towards the close of the century in most European countries were the result of struggles against militarism and against capitalist exploitation of young workers and apprentices. They had to fight not only against the bourgeoisie, the officials and police, but also against reformist leaders in the Social Democratic Parties and trade unions who put all obstacles in their way. Rosa Luxemburg and Clara Zetkin were alone in the revolutionary left wing of the II. International. The Bolsheviks and especially Karl Liebknecht supported from the very beginning proletarian youth organizations.

Karl Liebknecht, the dauntless fighter in the anti-militarist struggle was also President of the Stuttgart Conference. Under the leadership of Karl Liebknecht the first Youth International and its revolutionary program came into being.

Karl Liebknecht, the brave fighter against imperialist war and Socialist treachery, the originator of the slogan: "not class peace but civil war," the leader of the Spartacus and for the founder of the Communist Party of Germany at that time issued a clear call to the youth for struggle. The proletarian youth accepted the call for struggle with enthusiasm. During the dark days that ensued, the Youth International remained faithful to Liebknecht's commands and was the brightest star in the fighting revolutionary movement.

It is to the memorable historical credit of the proletarian youth movement that in the days of blackest treachery, the deepest disgrace of the international labor movement, it held aloft the flag of internationalism, of irreconcilable class struggle and many took the lead in the struggle against war.

Proletarian youth organizations learnt the lessons of their struggle against war and reformism at the IV. International Youth Conference in Berlin, 1919. The representatives of a large majority of all youth organizations which had remained together during the most difficult years of the war decided unanimously there to transform the International Union of Socialist Youth Organizations into the Young Communist International.

The Young Communist International, which is the immediate development of the first youth international, works and struggles today in the spirit of the Stuttgart Conference, in the spirit of Karl Liebknecht, the memorable leader of the international youth movement.

Today this struggle is more pressing than ever.

Just today on the anniversary of the Stuttgart conference it is more necessary than ever to remind young workers of the teachings of the world war and to hold aloft the revolutionary tradition of the international proletarian youth movement.

The danger of a new world war is nearer than ever. For months imperialists have been and are carrying on intervention in China. British imperialism is preparing war against the Soviet Union, it leads and supports white guard attacks on Soviet Russia, organizes an economic blockade against the Soviet Union and is working perseveringly for the creation of an imperialist war front against the only workers' State in the world.

Preparations for war are being carried on feverishly. Capitalists are preparing the complete subjection of the labor movement in future wars by the new reactionary laws.

War is the Order of the Day.

Young Social Democrats just like the old deny the great danger of war. They even continue their agitation and campaign of lies against the Soviet Union more intensely and thus help the bourgeoisie to surprise the workers with the new war and to mobilize against their Russian brothers.

They Prepare a Second 1914.

This time their inactivity is still more criminal, their treachery more disgraceful. Now it is a question of the Soviet Union, the fatherland of the workers of all countries, the liberation struggle of the Chinese people is at stake.

Young workers, comrades! Do you want to participate in this treachery?

Never!

They know today that you are not to be deceived so easily. Therefore the Social Democratic leaders, those same people who were fought during and after the war like a pestilence by Liebknecht and the Youth International, who have ever kept away from international class and the youth international, who have betrayed a hundred times proletarian internationalism and the principles of the Stuttgart Conference, these people today under an appearance of joy celebrate the Stuttgart Conference as the descendants of the Youth International.

How ridiculous and incredible is such a pretension? Ask the Social Democratic Youth leaders where they were in 1914-1918 when the Youth International of Stuttgart was fighting, ask them what they did in 1919 when the same International joined the Communist International, ask them what they did with Liebknecht, how they carried out the decisions of Stuttgart and what they are doing today against imperialist war and for the demands of the youth workers! Make them answer you why they today, who are celebrating the Youth International which is effective through the whole world under the title of the "Young Communist International," why they are besmirching it and reject any kind of joint struggle with it!

These are the people who never have had anything in common with our Youth International and the spirit which inspires it, who on the contrary are its greatest opponents,—reformists.

The Young Communist International calls on you on the occasion of the anniversary of the Stuttgart conference and the XIII. International Youth Day—inaugurated during the war as the international day of struggle of young workers—to strengthen your struggle against imperialist war and the attacks of capitalism. It calls on you to celebrate these days by demonstrations, manifestos against war preparations and on behalf of the Soviet Union.

Celebrate with us the international struggle week August 23-Sept. 8 and the XIII. International Youth Day, Sept. 4.

Come to the international demonstration of the Y. C. I. on August 23 in Stuttgart! Demonstrate for struggle under the banner of Karl Liebknecht, under the Communist International!

We do not believe that with the celebration of such days everything is attained, but we believe that they serve to rouse the young workers for mass struggle and to fidelity to the teachings of Lenin and Liebknecht:

For the economic and political demands of young workers!

Against reaction and Fascism!

Against imperialist war preparations!

For the Chinese revolution!

For the defence of the Soviet Union!

For the fraternization of soldiers!

For the overthrow of our imperialist governments and victory of our Socialist fatherland, the Soviet Union!

For the transformation of imperialist war into victorious revolution!

For the Young Communist International!

Executive Committee of the Young Communist International.

The Soviet Union Prepares For Celebration of Tenth Anniversary of Revolution

MOSCOW GUBERNIA.

In the Leningrad sub-district of Moscow Gubernia a district electric station and two hospitals will be opened for the 10th anniversary of the November, 1917, revolution. The station will supply the town of Leningrad, the glass works, and all villages within a radius of 15 versts, with electricity.

LENINGRAD.

There will be ten exhibitions organized in Leningrad for the 10th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. Among them there will also be a grand industrial economic exhibition in which the cooperatives will participate.

THE PROVINCE.

There is a project on hand of radiofication of the entire Leningrad district and the Karelian Republic. The Novgorod and Pskov Gubernias will install 50 loudspeakers each; the Cheropovetsk Gubernia, 32; the Karelian Republic, 30; and the Murman Gubernia, 3. The loudspeakers will be installed in the villages and reading rooms.

UKRAINE.

A workers' evening university, an agricultural school, a club, a workers' university and a workers' settlement will be opened in Artemovsk. Three electric stations, a nut-and-bolt ship will start working. Foundations will be laid for four hospitals, three clinics, ten reading rooms, an elementary school and a new conduit system in Lisichansk.

WHITE RUSSIA.

Eight local electric stations, supplying the rural population and the local industry with power will be opened for the tenth anniversary.

A revolutionary museum will be opened in the educational alliance in Briansk. A considerable number of radio installations has been bought and a cinema apparatus will be installed in every sub-district (volost).

SACCO AND VANZETTI MEMORIALS.

Many Leningrad enterprises applied to be permitted to assume the name of Sacco and Vanzetti. In Saratov a street has been named Sacco and Vanzetti. Members of the defense society are collecting funds for an airplane to be called Sacco and Vanzetti.

NEWS FROM THE U. S. S. R.

AMELIORATION IN TURKMENISTAN.

The number of amelioration societies in Turkmenistan is continually increasing. Their number has increased from 85 to 180 in the course of ten months. The amelioration work accomplished by them amounts to three million roubles. Irrigation works repaired by the societies affect 75 thousand dessiatins of land; they have newly irrigated 22 thousand dessiatins.

A NEW RAILWAY.

The new Petrovsko-Blagodarno railway line has been completed. The road cuts thru the Stavropol district in the North Caucasus uniting the richest grain and cattle areas.

It is expected to begin this fall the prolongation of the line.

A NEW OIL REFINERY.

The construction of a new oil refinery near Baku with a capacity of 50,000 poods per day has been completed. All equipments are of Soviet production.

HUGE SHOE FACTORY.

The construction of a huge shoe factory with a capacity of 2,200,000 pairs per year is now beginning in Kharkov. The factory will be equipped with most modern technique and will employ 1,500 workers.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT IN SOVIET AVIATION.

Comrade Shestakov landed in Blagoveshchensk in the airplane "Our Reply" on August 28th, 9:40 a. m.

He started from Moscow and made a flight of over 8,000 kilometres. Comrade Shestakov made this flight in less than a week. This is the greatest achievement of the last few years in flights over Asia. Comrade Shestakov reported that in some places his speed was over 286 kilometres an hour.

"BACK HOME"

The first group of Armenians consisting of 354 people arrived from Constantinople to Batum en route from Turkey to Soviet Armenia. Another group of a thousand people is expected at the beginning of September.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT PREVENTS EMPLOYEES' DELEGATION FROM GOING TO U. S. S. R.

The delegation of employees working for the minister for finance of France which intended to go to the U. S. S. R. was officially prohibited to do so by the French government. In a special instruction the minister for finance proposed to all departments to give no vacation to employees wishing to go to the U. S. S. R., to reject applications and withdraw permissions if such had already been granted.

ELECTION OF NEW CONTROL COMMISSIONS.

The factory workers elect their control commissions whose duty it is to control the industrial conferences in the enterprise.

Hitherto there have been only 26 such commissions. They made good use of their rights to make direct investigations of production and administration.

The results attained by the control commissions are highly valuable. Thus the control commission of the Leningrad Putilov works made 118 suggestions, one of which gives a saving of 60,000 roubles and another 14,000 roubles. The control commission of the Zaryadie made several suggestions as a result of which the quantity of damaged goods has decreased. The control commissions of Baku, Leningrad and Stalingrad have performed highly valuable work.

There will be elections held now in 200 enterprises. The elections will be held at broad workers' conferences.

The Daily Press of Moscow

(Continued from column 1)

the news of the courts and the local government, the theatre, book reviews and the kino (movies).

It is very seldom that any but Russian movies are reviewed, although quite a few foreign-made movies appear in Moscow and throughout the Soviet Union. Foreign pictures, however, are considered as having no social meaning and get little attention. Much attention is given to the theatre which, it is shown, has an average nightly attendance of 140,000. Advertising is relegated to the last page.

This is just a brief glance at the press of the working class in Moscow and the Soviet Union. Most of these workers' daily newspapers are printed on presses that formerly turned out the newspapers of the Russian landlords, bankers and industrial magnates under the old regime. Many new presses have been purchased and installed, however. Ivestia is having an entirely new building erected.

So, in other countries, the presses that grind off the poisonous publications today of the capitalist ruling class are destined on the morrow to print the daily newspapers of victorious labor.

BOOKS

A WORKER WRITES OF CHINA.

CIVIL WAR IN NATIONALIST CHINA, by Earl Browder. Labor Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, 1927. \$0.25.

CHINA AND AMERICAN IMPERIALIST POLICY, by Earl Browder. Labor Unity Publishing Co., Chicago, 1927. \$0.05.

On the very day that this review is written, Hearst's highly paid editorial staff set forth in his New York Journal, and probably in all of his other evening papers, to inform the American public about China. They flash a picture of Chiang Kai-shek, and rhapsodize on the power and influence of this discredited failure. The writer of the editorial very plainly shows that after China has held front page space in his paper for two years, he does not know either that General Chiang is lurking in a monastic retreat, cursed by all sides for the hash he has made of things, waiting until his ignominy passes before he can be recalled to the army, nor even that his family name is Chiang. He talks of founding a "Kai Shek" dynasty.

We comment thus at length on this trivial incident of the editorial, because it shows so well the extreme confusion existing among the American reading public as to affairs in China. Why shouldn't there be? Only a few years ago no one knew anything at all about China. It was a dark and impenetrable country. Then numerous and biased missionaries wrote distorted and fanciful accounts of the slums and red-light districts. Professional travellers (and every such is a liar) told of pirates and the back country, sentimental literary radicals extolled the Tolstoyan virtues and peasant communism (both mythical) of the wretched Chinese.

Then as western capitalism began to sink its fangs in and suck out fabulous amounts of surplus value, lying about China became systematized, directed propaganda, all meant to confuse the Western worker.

Thru it all uncomfortable suspicions among American workers that their Chinese fellow workers are some way bound up in this—the news that millions are organizing in unions, and the story of bitter strikes for small gains, and slaughter, now by what was advertised as the army of pacification, and again by what is called the people's army, and by others.

Into this swirling confusion Earl Browder's little, simply written and factual pamphlet "Class War in Nationalist China," comes like a searchlight in a storm, pointing out at a glance the main drift, the currents, the underlying factors that explain the confused eddy of politics and parties.

As every Marxian would have suspected, the secret of Chinese splits and reunions, victories and defeats is the class war. China is not a communist state—it is a state closely resembling feudalism, with a peasant class not much above the status of serfs. It is a country in which a huge exploited proletariat of common laborers (coolies) and artisans is leavened and led by a new group, small but energetic, of factory, railroad and mining proletarians. The native capitalism and land owning classes would like to get along without foreign domination by great capitalism, but in the end, prefer it to a class revolution at home.

The "Class War in Nationalist China" came to be written (the only actual explanation of the Chinese revolution in the English language) because Browder, with Tom Mann, Jacques Doriot and Sydor Stoler, travelled, as the International Workers' Delegation, from Canton thru Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hunan provinces by rail, boat and on foot, thru fifty large cities and the very heart of the most thickly populated and politically active territories of central China, during March, April, May and June of this year, that is, exactly when the class war was beginning to emerge in clearly recognizable form from the nationalistic phase which the revolution had been going thru.

In the beginning, says Browder, in Canton, there was in appearance still unity between landlords, capitalists, merchants, guildsmen, peasants, and workers. The northern expedition was still winning battles to the credit of Chiang Kai-shek because the workers and peasants revolted against the war-lords of the north, and turned their victories over to the Kuomintang army headed by Chiang. The International Workers' Delegation was feted by a united committee of all groups.

But already they heard that General Chiang, opponent of unions, had staged one coup d'etat in Canton and overawed the central Kuomintang by military force. They heard of fighting between a right wing union of mechanics and the railway workers.

They found that when the cadets at Whampoa cheered the Communist International, their officers pulled wry faces.

At Kanchow they found that a new division of the Kuomintang (people's army) made up of captured northern soldiers, had been sent into town by Chiang Kai-shek and had killed the trade union secretary, Chen-Chang-shu. The merchants and landlords wanted to explain everything to the Workers' Delegation—all thru their journey the right wing Kuomintang tried to confuse, mislead and befuddle the delegation by a series of after dinner speeches. But the delegation was not easily fooled, and at Kanchow they made contact between a left-wing regiment, newly arrived at Kanchow, and the union leaders who had been driven underground. The celebration staged to welcome the delegation was turned into a revolt which threw out the right wingers and won Kanchow for unionism.

This illustrates the intimate contact with the Chinese masses which the delegation was able to establish, and shows the very intimate sources of information on which the "Civil War in Nationalist China" is based.

The solution of the puzzling political moves at Nanking and Hankow are understandable in the light of this general summary: that Wu Pei-fu, Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Tsung-chang and other northern militarists held power thru foreign imperialist favor. That a united front of native exploiters and exploited drove them out, or at least into the far north, but immediately developed a class war at home, where the peasants and workers could as little stand the exploitation of natives as of foreigners. The reorganized Kuomintang showed the proletarian elements strengthening.

Chiang Kai-shek was so foolish as to split too soon. He entered into negotiations with the war lords of the north to maintain himself, and he had quarrels with a centerist element too, in the Kuomintang, which repudiated him when he set up his Nanking government. Hankow remained the seat of the united front, what was left of it. Chiang was isolated at Nanking. The logic of politics demanded that the petty bourgeois and small landlord groups prominent in the Hankow regime should form a closer and closer union with the workers and peasants, encourage labor unions and alleviate the misery of the masses of tenant farmers.

But after all, landlords are landlords, and capitalists are capitalists. After some puttering around, the Hankow government and the central Kuomintang went right, shot labor leaders, crushed both workers' and peasants' unions where they could be reached, was left by the Communist and honest Sun Yat-senist elements, including Sun's widow, and now has united with Nanking, not, however, before Chiang had a chance to show his extremely bad generalship and injure his Napoleonic reputation.

Browder's book, in its 61 pages, works out in detail, in concrete situations, rapidly succeeding each other, the many ways in which these underlying factors appeared to the International Workers' Delegation. The book is not only the first actual and authoritative analysis in English of the confused Chinese situation, but is a great piece of theoretical simplification, the application of the Materialistic Conception of History to a new field, and an immensely important one.

Even in its more trivial aspects, it is useful and thought-provoking. For example, it is casually mentioned that the delegation walked 40 miles over the Meiling mountain pass from Nanyung to Nananfu—there being no railroad. I ever read of any of them walking forty miles. If your western tourist could not get a mule, he hired a man to carry him. But this was a proletarian delegation, and it walked. Also it found out something about the wages of burden carriers who freighted goods over the pass, and they were low.

Two of the best and most informative chapters, without which nothing can be really understood of Chinese affairs, are III and IV, on trades unions and agrarian organization. It is impossible to summarize essays already so much condensed as these two chapters.

The "Civil War in Nationalist China" is illustrated with photographs never printed before. Two of them show enormous demonstrations of workers and peasants at critical moments of the revolution. Part of the peasants are armed—these men are now fighting in the two red armies driving towards Canton, to start the Nationalist revolutionary movement all over again. The second edition contains a map.

The smaller pamphlet by Browder, "China and American Imperialist Policy," only six pages, is a discussion in its larger phases, of the attitude of American capitalism towards China, and the points at which it differs from England's traditional policy. America maintained the open door policy because other countries got into China first. She wants a centralized government in China that can throw out England and Japan, but that will yield to America. Her tactics have been confused and contradictory because of a conflict within the ranks of American imperialism itself, a transition from an old program of going along with England and the powers to a new program of seizing hegemony.

—VERN SMITH