

# LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

FIRST SECTION

This issue consists of two sections, be sure to get them both.

# THE DAILY WORKER

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## Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

### BUKHARIN BRANDS FENG TRAITOR TO CHINESE REVOLT

Says Left Wing Must Purge Kuomintang

MOSCOW, July 1.—With the treachery of General Feng Yu-hsiang and the consolidation of native big business interests the task of liberating China lies entirely in the hands of the workers, peasants and petty bourgeoisie, according to an article in the Pravda by N. Bukharin.

N. Bukharin's article follows: "The bloc of Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek means a further step in the separation of the class forces of China. Chang Tso-lin's camp is the camp of feudal reaction; this camp is actually in the ascendant. The second camp, the camp of the liberal bourgeoisie counter-revolution, at a given stage in the development of events in China, is the victorious force holding quite a peculiar place in the struggle of classes.

The class basis of the general's coups is to be sought in the passing of the liberal bourgeoisie to the counter-revolution and in the agrarian revolution of the Chinese peasants. The bloc of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang and other generals plus (eventually) the left wing of the "Fengtse" such is the bourgeois bloc from a military aspect. At present this bloc is the strongest of the struggling camps. The strength of this liberal counter-revolutionary camp consists in the numerical predominance of its armed forces; and its political position as compared with the political position of the feudal camp. The bourgeois camp already tends to amalgamate with the feudal reaction and imperialism; however it is in a certain measure still independent—on the surface.

Liberals are masquerading as the true liberators of China, as distinct from Communists whom they call agents of the "Russian State." One of the strong points of the liberal counter-revolution is that it has its agents in third camp, namely, Wuhan.

Feng's Betrayal. Wuhan's weak point is that it has not sufficient armed forces. With Feng's betrayal, Wuhan lost the best part of its military forces, while the remaining part under Tang Shen-chi is likewise unreliable. The reliable military units are insufficient numerically.

Furthermore, both in the Central Committee of the Kuomintang and the government are Chiang Kai-shek's spies and wavering petty bourgeois politicians, a weak unified political leadership in Wuhan, in distinction to growing mass movement, is a most vulnerable point. If the Communist International's directing line were practically fulfilled the situation would not be so dangerous for Wuhan.

The strength of Wuhan in a powerful movement of workers and peasants.

This revolution will throw away the wavering prattlers and the enemy's spies and wavering terrified "leaders."

So far the camp of the bourgeois counter-revolution has been fighting against feudalism and to some extent, against the imperialists. At the same time it acts against the workers and peasants of its own nation, thereby becoming the henchman of the counter-revolution.

Must Mobilize Workers. The substance of the actual class battles is the struggle for hegemony in the bourgeois democratic revolution between the working class and liberal bourgeoisie or otherwise, which amounts the same, the struggle between the liberal and plebeian developments of the Chinese revolution. The more dangerous actual situation, the more energetic must be the support of the third camp, the more energetic the mobilization of the workers, the peasants and the petty bourgeoisie masses.

The policy of the Communist International: mobilize the masses; loosen the agrarian revolution; agitate the labor movement, struggle against the traitors. Wuhan must repel all compromising tendencies on the part of the semi-agents of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang; it must steer in the direction of clearing the Kuomintang of these wavering elements. It is necessary that it really consolidate the Jacobin "plebeian" cadres which can fight to the end against all obstacles and defeats.

Feng Yu-hsiang has passed into the camp of the enemies of the peoples' revolution and against him must be declared a relentless war. The tactics of compromising with Feng and company could be based only on an absolutely liquidatory attitude towards the agrarian revolution and towards the struggle for the plebeian way of China's development.

Even though Wuhan should fall (Continued on Page Two)

### THIS WOULD BE A REAL FOURTH OF JULY



Give Capitalism a Trip to the Stars.

### Native Merchants Won't Pay British Tax Boost; Demand Representation

(By Nationalist News Agency)

SHANGHAI, July 1.—The municipal council here is becoming panicky as a result of the Chinese rate-payers' strike against taxation without representation.

The collection of the tax is being delayed for two weeks in order to effect a compromise. The Chinese, however, are spurning compromise suggestions, and are determined to refuse tax payments until given equal representation with foreigners on the municipal council. It is predicted that not one Chinese will pay taxes now due.

The British official newspaper, the North China Daily News, admits that the Chinese have organized an almost perfect resistance against tax collection. The provisional court is under Chinese control and is the only source to which legal action, if any is taken to enforce the collection, can be referred.

### Demand Release of 53 Chinese Sailors

A thorough investigation of the case of the 85 Chinese workers who forced their way off the "Rotterdam" after they were refused shore leave has just been started by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Fifty-four of the sailors, jailed immediately after the outbreak, are still being held in Hoboken despite efforts of Ziangling Chang, Chinese Consul in New York, to secure their release. No charge has as yet been placed against them.

Got \$3 a Week. They were hired as stokers in Rotterdam about 10 days ago for a wage of \$3 a week with a promise of shore leave. When they arrived in Hoboken, however, the officers ignored their pleas to be let off.

Commenting on this Ziangling Chang said: "If American sailors were in the same situation in China American marines would have long since taken action."

The arrested sailors charge that the food on the "Rotterdam" was atrocious, a diet of rice and beans being served them during the entire trip.

### Report Sheffield Fired For Leak In Kellogg's Plan to Invade Mexico

WASHINGTON, July 1.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, was in Washington today winding up his affairs preparatory to relinquishing his post. Sheffield will not return to Mexico City, although official announcement of his resignation has been withheld.

Little indication has been given in official quarters as to Sheffield's successor, but Silas H. Strawn, Chicago attorney, and John W. Garrett of Baltimore, have been mentioned. Strawn represented the United States at the Chinese customs conference a year ago. Garrett was formerly in the diplomatic service.

One of the chief reasons for Sheffield's "resignation" was a leak in the State Department's plans for fomenting revolts in Mexico and for an actual invasion. The Military Attache to Mexico City has already "resigned" from his post because the documents divulging the State Department's plans had come into the hands of a resident Calles of Mexico.

### CHIANG SHOCKS CHINA WITH BRUTALITY; BEATS THEN BEHEADS YOUNG PATRIOTS WHO OPPOSE HIM

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker.)

SHANGHAI, July 1.—The extreme brutality with which Chiang Kai-shek has been treating left wing critics of his terrorist regime is described in the following description by the correspondent of the Shanghai Times of the execution of three alleged Communists at Ningpo.

"The three victims were all young. Before executing Yang Mei-san they gave him more than fifty lashes with a bamboo in order to exact information from him which he refused to divulge.

"Wong Kun was a brave man and met death with fortitude, admired by friends and foes alike. In an effort to extract information from him they beat him until his whole back was bruised and raised; still he had one reply—that he was not a Communist and that he had no information. He told them that they might beat him to death but that he would die with nothing but a desire to further the three principles of Sun Yat-sen and see China assume her place among

the nations of the world. He told the generals that he would haunt them with his murdered spirit. He took the beating like a man and bowed his neck to the knife without a whimper. "His sole crime was opposition to Chiang Kai-shek. He has by Chiang's acts been raised to the rank of a real hero, martyr and patriot.

"A young woman, the third victim, was also horribly beaten and afterwards shot. These three deaths caused the greatest comments among the Chinese who say that such acts will undoubtedly react against Chiang and will bring about his downfall."

### Track Worker Is Killed By N. Y. Central Train

TARRYTOWN, July 1.—As the result of injuries received when he was struck by a New York Central Train while working on the tracks here, a man known only as M. Getwick, of New York City, is dead today. Getwick died in the Tarrytown Hospital shortly after the accident.

### World Tourists Sail For Russia July 14; Last Call for Visas

The time is short before the sailing date for the six weeks' trip to Leningrad and Moscow, organized by the World Tourists, of 41 Union Square, Room 803. They are off on July 14th!

Many Americans have been curious and anxious to visit Russia for a long time, but the difficulty of getting a visa in the absence of a Soviet Consulate in the U. S. A. has forced them to postpone the trip.

Now is your opportunity. An arrangement between the U. S. S. R. Society for Cultural Relations and the World Tourists has made it possible to guarantee a visa for everyone who joins this tour. This is your one certainty of getting to Russia during this summer; join the six weeks' tour and go with this party. Otherwise a delay of months is inevitable; and it is always possible that no visa can be obtained at all by private individuals.

The party of the World Tourists is limited in number, and each member must be approved by the Board of Directors before acceptance.

## What the Federal Indictment Means

Under the Federal Grand Jury indictment against The DAILY WORKER and members of the staff, the four defendants, J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Alexander Bittelman and Bert Miller, and also David Gordon and Joseph Kalar, are subject to the following penalties under the federal statutes:

- On the first count Five Years' Imprisonment, or \$5,000 Fine or Both.
- On the second count Five Years' Imprisonment, or \$5,000 Fine or Both.
- On the third count Two Years' Imprisonment, or \$10,000 Fine or Both.

Thousands of dollars of bail will be required. In addition to this the mailing privileges of The DAILY WORKER may be revoked at any time that the federal authorities see fit. The cost of the proceedings in the Federal Courts will run into thousands of dollars.

Comrades, we understand the intent and the purpose of the attack against The DAILY WORKER and its staff. We realize that American capitalism is facing such a serious situation that it seeks to rid itself of its most dangerous opponent, The DAILY WORKER. The whole weight of the United States government is being brought down upon us. We must bring the whole weight of the labor movement down upon the reactionary forces which are seeking to throttle our paper. For the next few months we face the battle of our lives. The chief need at this hour is money for the big fight which is ahead. We expect every comrade to do his share to meet the new attack against us.

### British Right Wingers Try to Smash Alliance Of Anglo-USSR Workers

LONDON, July 1.—That the right wing leaders of British Trade Union Congress are taking steps to break the Anglo-Russian Committee is indicated in a report of the labor correspondent of the Westminster Gazette.

Several days ago the All Union Central Committee of Trade Unions representing more than ten million organized workers of the Soviet Union, accused the British right wing leaders of betraying their labor movement and of attempting to break the Anglo-Russian Committee.

If the reports in the Westminster Gazette are correct the guess of the All Union Central Committee is correct.

### SACCO, VANZETTI SECRETLY TAKEN TO DEATH HOUSE

Brutal Action Despite 30-Day Reprieve

BOSTON, July 1.—Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, after seven years of torture following their conviction on framed-up charges of murder were early this morning secretly and unexpectedly transferred from the Norfolk county jail in Dedham to the Charlestown state prison.

Despite the 30-days respite announced by Gov. Alvan Fuller Wednesday the two workers were whisked away in an automobile heavily guarded by armed officers.

Blow to Defense. A belated "explanation" was made in which it was said that "the transfer was made to conform to the statutes" which require that those facing execution must be placed in the death house 10 days before the date set by the presiding judge.

For several days prior to the respite the Boston Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee repeatedly urged governor not to permit the removal of the two men to the Charlestown prison. The latest action comes as a heavy blow to the Committee inasmuch as they assumed that the respite would automatically block the threatened transfer to the death house.

Labor Protest Grows.

Labor has one month more to make its protests against the impending execution of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Thirty days more must be ticked off by the big penitentiary clock before the two Italian radicals go to the electric chair. An executive order by Gov. Fuller delays the throwing of the switch till August 10th.

International protests come daily. On the date of the respite came a cable to Fuller from far-off New Zealand miners, and another from the Syndicate for the Defense of the Tenants of Nice, France.

From New York City arrives the news of the preparations for a one-hour strike, July 7, by trade unions representing 500,000 workers.

On the day of the respite Fuller interviewed Frank J. Burke, a glass bottle blower, and a witness at the Dedham trial. Burke, who happened to be standing in the roadway at South Braintree, as the bandicrew went by, got a clear view of the six criminals and is positive that neither Sacco and Vanzetti were there. Hasn't Seen Madeiros.

Fuller's reprieve order was issued after consultation with his executive council. He declared he needed more time to study the records of the case and to interview the numerous witnesses. State house talk is that another 30-day respite is possible at the end of the period.

As yet Fuller has not talked to Celestino Madeiros, the murderer convicted in another case, who swears that he and the Morelli gang, not Sacco and Vanzetti, pulled off the South Braintree crime. But Madeiros, who was to have died the week of July 10th with Sacco and Vanzetti, has also been reprieved till August 10th.

Committee Hasn't Met.

And as yet the special advisory commission of three the governor appointed some time ago has kept in the background. In fact the committee has just held its first meeting. Each of the three men—A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University; Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and former Judge Robert Grant, has conferred with the governor separately and looked over the records of the case, but they had not met together as a commission till the present session.

BRIDGEPORT, July 1.—Thousands of Bridgeport workers are expected at the monster protest demonstration for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti which will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock on East Washington Ave., near Washington Park.

DENVER, July 1.—"Mother" Bloor, who is hitch-hiking across the United States on a tour for The DAILY WORKER and Robert Davies, of the British Labor Party, will be among the speakers at the huge protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti which will be held here on Wednesday.

Testimony Kills Her.

BOSTON, July 1.—After giving testimony denouncing her own daughter in a suit for custody of the latter's child in Suffolk County Court today, Mrs. Mary L. Fallon, left the witness stand and as she returned to her seat in the courtroom, fell dead. Mrs. Fallon's concluding remark on the stand was "I am ashamed to call her my own daughter."

### ENGINEERS FIRE FOUR OFFICIALS ON BANK CHARGES

Preter Rushed Out by Abolition of Office

CLEVELAND, July 1.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers today had returned to the original method of officering the organization, following abolishment of offices of president, vice president and secretary, which were created in 1924.

Alvaney Johnston, once a caller on the Great Northern Railroad, automatically was placed in command of the B. of L. E. affairs.

The deposed officers are W. B. Preter, president; L. G. Griffing, first vice president and treasurer; H. P. Daugherty, second vice president and C. E. Lindquist, secretary.

Trustees Named.

Three trustees were named temporarily by Johnston to take over the management of the brotherhood's financial and business enterprises with the exception of the pension and insurance departments and report semi-annually to the organization's advisory board.

Preter Holds On.

Preter has already signified his intention to fight expulsion from the office which gave him control over all the brotherhood's extensive but unremunerative (to the union) business ventures into scab coal mining and class collaboration banking, real estate, etc.

The investigation committee appointed by the convention to look into shady deals connected with the millions of dollars invested recommended the removal of all the higher officers of the union.

### Upton Sinclair Returns Home; Promises Censors Of Boston More Battle

(By Federated Press)

Before returning to his home in Pasadena, Calif., Upton Sinclair told the Federated Press that he would give the Boston censors another fight this Fall when the book clerk who sold the banned novel Oil is put on trial on a charge of violating the obscenity law.

Sinclair sold an unexpurgated Oil in the Puritan City, but the police refused to arrest him. His next move was to parade through the streets as a sandwich man, selling a special Fig-leaf Edition of the book, with the 9 censored pages humorously blocked out with black figleaves.

A. & C. Coni, publishers of Oil, say its sales gained a thousand per cent since the Boston censors got busy. Like all the labor novelists' other books Oil is a big seller in Germany, Britain and other European countries.

### Retiring Commissioner Of Sing Sing In Favor Of System Of Parole

OSSINING, N. Y., July 1.—Declaring that he passed upon applications of more than 12,000 offenders seeking release from prison in ten years on the State Board of Parole, Commissioner George W. Benham, of Auburn, N. Y., retired to private life today after attending his last session at Sing Sing.

Benham reaffirmed his faith in the Parole System, asserting that more than eighty per cent of prisoners paroled in his time have reformed upon their release.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

# What is Marxian Interpretation of the American Revolution?

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE.

Two diametrically opposite answers have been given to this question in our press. One type is represented by an article "Whose Revolution Is It?" by Bert Wolfe (Workers' Monthly, July 1926), several recent book reviews by Jay Lovestone, and a DAILY WORKER article (March, 1926) by Gertrude Brown, "Dictatorship in the American Revolution." None of these may be entirely beyond criticism but they would seem to give at least the correct Marxist-Leninist approach, and point the road along which American Communists have much to do.

The last of these mentioned does fall into a subjective terminology, usually associated with opponents of revolutionary activity: (Speaking of the revolutionary "Committees of Correspondence"): "Their rule was tyrannical and despotic in the extreme. Even where the loyalists were in a clear majority they were so roundly defeated, persecuted, and hounded out of the country that they never opened their heads again." A novel form of torture was to lock the victims up in a room in which a fire was burning with the chimney stopped up. . . . Persecution continued after the war." These are not citations but our writer's own words, and in connotation they do not describe a correct revolutionist's attitude toward coercion of counter-revolutionary foes.

Those who get in the way of a revolutionary committee may complain of their being "tyrannical and despotic," but only interest in the subject is that they be timely and effective. Their "victims" may consider themselves "persecuted" and "tortured," but our vocabulary usually employs another term. The article as a whole, however, is a good one, there is a statement of the class-composition of the loyalist forces, a description of the revolutionary organs of state power as expressions of the organized will of a conscious revolutionary militant minority, and some indication of the vigorous measures applied to assure the victory of the revolution. The Wolfe article is still better in that it lays a theoretical Leninist basis for this approach to our American bourgeois revolution, and correctly criticizes the social-democratic distortions of the essentially revolutionary character of 1776.

The Social-Democratic Anti-Revolutionary Trend. Among the leading exponents of this school are James O'Neal, A. M. Simons, Allan Benson, Irwin St. John Tucker. All belong to the numerous petty-bourgeois muck-raker school, who embraced a socialist phraseology during the last futile flutters of middle class protest against the imperialist era. Most of this crowd have long made their peace with the big bourgeoisie but O'Neal alone remained caught in the back-waters of American petty-bourgeois socialism, where he poses as a historian of labor. With the typical narrow walled-in viewpoint of his class the petty-bourgeois "historian" imagines he is applying the materialistic conception of history by accounting for class struggles by the immediate personal interests and inclinations, likes and dislikes, of individual members of this class. Thus this whole school applies a narrow "economic determinism" in such a way as deliberately to discredit all revolutionary struggle.

Class war is by no means completely explained by the tarbrush of individual personal interest. Of course, there are individual thieves who help overthrow a government

lest it punish them for their misdeeds, but political revolutions occur when the economic basis of a society no longer corresponds with prevailing political forms. For a time the rising social forces try to gain their ends under the old political forms, the declining ruling class resists, and finally, the tension becomes so great that the struggle emerges into open warfare. This play of class forces is a very much bigger thing than the petty concerns of the individual actor.

But all of O'Neal's history is warped by the narrow "moralistic empiricism" of his class. Classic historians present a set of individuals as "good men," he turns around and insists that they are "bad men," neither of which views has anything in common with the materialist conception of history. Thus ("Workers in American History") Virginia had an "idle, fox-chasing, gambling, drinking ruling class" (p. 26); "society . . . regarded labor as a badge of shame. It was because of this view held by the wealthy classes that all the colonies and states withheld the franchise from all those not possessing a certain amount of property." (p. 89).

What is important to us is not how much wine the Virginia squires consumed but on what basis they got it—land ownership, control of state power, indentured and slave labor. And the desire to maintain themselves in this position of advantage was quite sufficient to account for disfranchising the lower classes without the "badge of shame" trimmings.

Vicious anti-Negro prejudice is expressed by both O'Neal and Simons. O'Neal (p. 49) cites the laws against inter-marriage between the races and says: "Some of the more degraded type of woman servants in Maryland contracted marriages with the slaves." Only a state of "degradation" can account for inter-marriage in the mind of this "lily white" historian. Similarly Simons' (p. 274) tells us that the Negro is not of those who would strike a blow for his own freedom. The heroic stories of Gabriel's, Cato's, Turner's and twenty other slave insurrections were known to him, and, prior to the invention of the cotton gin, the fear of the slave insurrection was enough to make so much of the South anti-slavery that only by a united front between New England slave traders and the Georgia and Carolina rice planters was abolition of the slave trade kept out of the constitution. But a true presentation of the Negro in armed revolt is out of place in a respectable social-democratic "history."

"Gratitude" to Rival Classes. Coming down to the American Revolution and the causes that led up to it, we find O'Neal saying: "Smuggling became so popular with the merchants and shippers that they lost all sense of gratitude toward Great Britain when France was endeavoring to annex the colonies to Canada" (p. 106)—this was at a time when Britain was fighting to capture the French colonies for the purpose of closing them to Yankee products. There is little cause for gratitude here. As soon as England had finished France as a major colonial power in North America (1763) the real suppression of American commerce and industry began, which quickly led up to the revolution. It was really the colonists who bore the brunt of the year against the French in Canada, not for the sake of England, but because they were fighting for possession of the western lands. Colonial fishermen and farmers captured the great fortress of Louisberg, only to

see Britain give it back in the course of European diplomatic horse-trading. Not gratitude but land and power was involved in these colonial wars.

O'Neal has a perfect complex on "gratitude." Speaking of the suppression of the post-revolutionary revolts of the ruined farmers against the merchant-planter oligarchy which wielded state power he says: "It is doubtful if history affords another such example of shameless ingratitude displayed by a ruling class toward its benefactors than the 'Fathers' displayed toward the poor veterans of the war." Firstly, the statement is not true, history shows many such examples and it is in fact the usual and customary role of the big bourgeoisie under similar conditions, see 1848—France, Germany, etc. Secondly, it is a little too much to ask the traders and planters to be grateful to the poor farmers who were trying to give to the petty bourgeois revolution a petty-bourgeois character. History presents us with an unbroken sequence of successful rebel classes using those strata just below them as cats-paws; to chide them for "ingratitude" merely exposes a writer's muddle-headedness as to the nature of class-warfare. The "common people" overthrew the rule of the British bourgeoisie and established that of the native. Then they tried to repeat the performance against the new rulers; but lack of unity in petty-bourgeois forces enabled the now conservative American bourgeoisie to ruthlessly crush its recent allies. Between classes in these positions there can never be any gratitude.

### Borrowing a Wrong Approach.

From such social-democratic and bourgeois reformist writers we can expect no other conclusion. From them much valuable data can be taken, and thus time saved in research, though even here some caution is necessary, since an examination of original sources will undoubtedly bring even more striking material to light than the reformist historian gives. Where the danger comes in is when our comrades take this material uncritically, without distinguishing between worthless middle-class social-democratic dicta and really valuable source material. We have sinned in the past in this respect because it is very easy to string together a row of such citations. Very recently, in a big "historical" article on George Washington, in our DAILY WORKER of February 22nd, 1927, we find an example.

This article, by Oliver Carlson, carries over bodily all the worst features of social-democratic pacifism and "moralistic empiricism" into our press. The fault is not alone Comrade Carlson's but must be shared by our editors since in the foreword they completely solidarize themselves with this viewpoint, and express it even more crassly than he has done.

First of all, his article is purely negative. It offers no analysis of the various class forces involved in the revolution and the role they played, no inkling of a whole century of struggle for power against the British ruling class (which during the whole period was bourgeois and not feudal as is uncritically quoted from Simons, nor is there any suggestion of the measures used by the young American bourgeoisie to stir up and organize effective united resistance.

### Was There a Revolution?

Serious as are these omissions to anything like a Marxian treatment of this subject, the commissions are even worse. Comrade Carlson uses citations, clearly expressive of their



The Boston Tea Party.

social-democratic pacifist sources, to tell us in effect that: (1) The revolution was not fundamentally a bourgeois national liberation struggle at all, not a real revolution; (2) that only a small part of the American people were in favor of it and some of these coerced by the prototypes of the Ku Klux Klan; (3) that it was really a "putsch" organized by smugglers who sank so low as to use violence (!) to secure their ends, and (4) that the revolutionary army was a ragged lot that owed its very existence to the British general's love for American independence. In short, there was no revolution and the heritage of what struggle there was goes to the Klan! Let us take up these points one by one.

### A Revolutionary Revolution.

1.—The revolution was not a real revolution at all but (quoting Simons, again uncritically) "The American phase of an English civil war. It was not so much a conflict between colonies and English government, as it was one aspect of a war between different divisions of the English people on both sides of the Atlantic. It was part of the violent upheaval of society by which the capitalist class overthrew feudalism and came into power." This is not true.

While there was a political struggle between whigs and Tories going on in Britain, the final political overthrow of feudalism had taken place more than a century before, and similar battles had been fought out in Carolina, New York and elsewhere to the complete rout of those who had pipe-dreams of transplanting a feudal society to a new world where there was no open frontier and every colonist had his own rifle. It was the bourgeois republic of Cromwell that passed the first of the Navigation Acts against which the colonists fought, and decades of whig ministers had tried to enforce them. The whigs used the American revolt as a club against the Tory administration but very few of them favored complete independence. Marx suggests that Edmund Burke, one of the most vigorous champions of America, was bribed. (Capital, Vol. 1, p. 833). Certainly we know that John Wilkes, the stormy petrel of British radicalism, graciously accepted a "flattering letter and a valuable present" from his admirers, the Boston patriots. (Daly: "Radical Pioneers of the XVIII Century," p. 69.

### Revolutionists or Kluxers?

2.—It was not a popular uprising "only a small portion of the settlers in the Colonies took an active part in and for the revolution. . . . Large numbers of colonists were forced into the war much against their own desires. Our intrepid 'Fathers of the revolution knew how to apply pressure and resort to forceful means in order to gain supporters." (Then follows a long citation from the pro-English Fisher: "True History") "Truly the Ku Kluxers and 100 percenters of today, with their methods of violence and intimidation, live true to the forms exhibited by their forefathers of 150 years ago."

Such sentiments are either pacifist or counter-revolutionary—or both. The Klan claims this very thing, the revolutionary heritage of 1776, the vigorous measures applied by the merchants, farmers and blacksmiths of those days against the landed aristocrats and royal government cliques. This was not Kluxism, it was revolutionary terror, applied by the revolutionary tribunals of that time. It is our task to popularize the excellent organizational measures of the patriotic "Committees of Correspondence"—organs, at first, of dual government, and then of the sole revolutionary government.

### Those Bad Smugglers.

3.—Was it really a smuggler putsch! "We need not wonder that smugglers, rum and slave traders, were strong for independence from the mother country." "John Hancock was known as the Prince of Smugglers and was to stand trial in Boston (he was actually to be transported to England for trial because no American jury would convict an WFK) for smuggling, the very day when the battle of Lexington was fought. Simons remarks that like all smugglers, Hancock cared little for the forms of law, and trusted to bribery and violence to secure his ends. When his sloop, Liberty, was endeavoring to run the customs he first tried to bribe the officials and, failing, locked up the guard in a cabin and unloaded the sloop under the protection of a gang of thugs secured for the occasion."

Simons remarks! Naturally! Why not? But how can we uncritically accept Simons' interpretation of such an event? Seven paragraphs in this

long article are devoted to smuggling, but there is not an inkling of the revolutionary role played by the smuggler of those days. One of the first weapons to which a colonial bourgeois resorts in a struggle against an exploiter nation is the boycott—see China. The only way an industrially undeveloped country can make a boycott effective against a nation which controls the seas is by smuggling. The fact that it is profitable to the smuggler makes it none the less a revolutionary weapon, and Hancock was not unjustified in calling his sloop "Liberty." Bourgeois "liberty," of course, liberty to trade where and with whom the rising young American bourgeoisie pleased, but that was one of the things that the fight was about. These smugglers—and fishing as well as trading boats came under this category, the banks being a smugglers' paradise—gave a good account of themselves in the revolution, they fitted out as privateers manned by a force equal in numbers to the entire revolutionary army, and their depredations on England's shipping while she was fighting not merely America but France, Spain and Holland as well, and had aligned against her the armed neutrality of the rest of Europe—this activity of the "smugglers" contributed heavily to winning the revolution. The boycott movement of 1769 brought some relief, and again the First Continental Congress, in 1774, called for a boycott against all British goods, and left it to these aforementioned revolutionary Committees of Correspondence to see to it that it was carried out. (Wertenbaker, The American People, p. 60). Before the revolution more than a third of the total British imports came from America, and more than one-fourth of her exports was shipped there. (Daly, History of Commerce in U. S. A., p. 9.) The boycott hit the British merchants so severely that they were the loudest in demanding the repeal of the Stamp Act. Of the million and a half pounds of tea consumed in America not more than 10 per cent was imported legally—all unsmuggled tea was boycotted. (Moore: Industrial History of the American People, p. 200.) In the light of these facts the story of Hancock and the revenue officer takes on a different complexion, and between these two worthies Communists will certainly root for John and his "gang of thugs secured for the occasion"—very likely they may have been ship-caulkers whose daily political discussions became so famous that they are said to have bequeathed us the very word, "caucus," without which our vocabulary is hardly complete.

### Who Won the War?

4.—"The revolutionary army was a ragged lot. . . . Desertions grew at an alarming pace. (Citing Hart on whipping soldiers). . . . It is important to remember that General Howe, who was in command of the British forces . . . was a most intensely partisan Whig. . . . He was absolutely opposed to any use of force against them; believed them to be in the right and entitled to victory."

Has there ever been a revolutionary army that was not a "ragged lot"? The French army of the Great Revolution, the Russian Red Guard and Red Army—were they models of "What the Young Man Will Wear"? It may be argued that it is no discredit to call them a ragged lot. But is this a sympathetic or even accurate picture to be drawn by a revolutionist of a great revolutionary struggle?

But as to Howe. It is true that he was accused by the British Tories of not trying hard enough to lick the rebels, and as a scapegoat to save British pride against the defeat suffered in the colonies this story is often made use of. The fact remains that Howe was operating in an unknown country without roads, 3,000 miles away from his home base and that he was fighting not against an army but against a hostile population. He did not do so badly. The Americans won not a single pitched battle and every coast town at one time or another fell into British hands. But where the Americans were strong—where every popular revolutionary army is strongest—was in ability to survive defeat after defeat and yet, living off the country, continue the fight. Finally, with the aid of a French army and navy, they forced the British to quit. Washington's regular army was outnumbered, outgeneralled and whipped at Long Island, at White Plains, and in other battles, but with only three regiments he made brilliant mid-winter guerrilla raids on Trenton and Princeton. Again, the Mohawk Valley county militia shattered, one at a time, three British armies that were intended to cut the colonies in half by occupying New York from Canada to the sea. Gen. Gates was cut to pieces by Cornwallis in Charleston and Camden, but he was succeeded by the guerrilla bands of Sumter, Pickens, Marion and Green, which saved the revolution in the South as did the epic march of George Rogers Clark in the West. These back-woodsmen applied real partisan tactics. Green wrote, "We fight, get beat, rise and fight again." And in the end they held their foes to the coast towns. De-bunk, but don't De-revolutionise.

In resentment against the classic bourgeois historians it is to be expected that protesting writers will deal ruthlessly with the pretty strawmen, personifications of all the bourgeois virtues, that have been made out of the very ordinary (and sometimes extraordinary) specimens of

their time and class—the "Fathers." This goes by the name of de-bunking history, it is a very necessary process, there is a lot more of it to be done, but in stripping away the halos we should leave the heads. The de-bunking process must not result in the de-revolutionizing of actual revolutionists, albeit bourgeois ones. As Marx puts it in the "18th Brumaire": "Unheroic though bourgeois society may seem, heroism had been needed to bring it into being—heroism, self-sacrifice, the reign of terror, civil war, and the slaughter on the battlefields." True, this is only one side of the rise to power of the bourgeoisie, the grafting, stealing, treachery to its allies, etc., are another aspect. True also that Marx was speaking here of the French revolution, but to a somewhat more limited degree all these things were also present in the struggle for power of the native American bourgeoisie. Theirs was a real revolution, and we have no reason whatever to deny this. More than that, it was a skillfully managed revolution from which there are lessons to be learned by Communists.

### Conclusion.

This article does not purport to give a Marxian analysis of the American Revolution, it merely tries to point out some pitfalls to be avoided by the comrades who undertake this task. It is indeed encouraging to note that one of the fields to which our new theoretical organ is to be devoted is precisely this one of American history. It should be obvious that it requires much more than citations from Simons and O'Neal to give us a real basis for such work.

We must outline the background of American economic and social history in the class struggles and economic development of the mother country as it developed from the primitive rural village commune of the Angles to the mercantilist empire, we must expose the attempts to transplant feudal relations into this impossible virgin soil, and describe the bitter armed class conflicts which finally decreed that it was not that to be. Then on to the economic development of the various colonies, the class lines in each, the struggles among themselves and with the royal government clique, the reflection of British politics, especially regarding colonial policy, in America. We must then show precisely the causes of disagreement between the metropolis and the colonies, indicating the similarities and differences with similar disputes in the present era of imperialism. We must then draw the many instructive lessons in the technique of revolutionary organization and tactics to be learned from our forefathers. There were some fine revolutionists among them! Good organizers, fine intriguers in foreign lands. Franklin going to England and appearing before the hostile House of Commons with cleverly prepared testimony—then picking up Tom Paine and sending him to America as a professional revolutionist. The propaganda methods used—the British complained that every street urchin was a lawyer, and every beggar read two newspapers a day! The Committees of Correspondence, organs of dual government, their methods, revolutionary terror, legally sanctioned and popularly approved. The fighting tactics of the American forces, revolutionary propaganda and the army. How allies were secured abroad—it is known, for instance, that the Declaration of Independence was hurried along to get greater support from the King of France who would not help in a mere fight for constitutional reform within a part of the British Empire. Finally the Constitutional Counter-Revolution, and the petty-bourgeois revolts, the terrible federalist reaction, the republicans' struggle against it and the methods of the first successful party organization which finally brought the bourgeois revolution to its end in an ambitious program of nationalist expansion. This completes the first American Revolution. A real revolution. Fought by real revolutionists. With fine red traditions of struggle and victory, as well as black traditions of treacherous betrayal; clearing the road for new class struggles that cannot and will not cease until we, the proletariat, have abolished class rule. It is a fine job our Communist historians have before them, but in starting they must rise superior to the altogether too-easy social-democratic sources. Such works are at best an index to valuable material, they must be used very critically because in their essential conclusions lurks the pro-bourgeois, pacifist, anti-revolutionary positions that is the chief characteristic of the social-democracy on every field, and the world over.

### Bukharin Brands Feng Traitor to His People

(Continued from Page One) surrounded by enemies, the struggle would be carried on in new forms. The liberal counter-revolutionaries are incapable of even a half solution of the agrarian and peasant questions and this dooms them to defeat. The fiercer the bourgeoisie will war against the popular masses, the more rapidly will this bourgeoisie throw itself into the hands of the imperialists, the clearer will it be that consistent national liberative struggle can proceed in China only against the bourgeoisie.

Chiang Kai-shek clique is against Wuhan because it looks upon the left wing of the Kuomintang as "agents" of the Communists.

## Mobilization Order No. 1.

Notice is hereby given to every able-bodied comrade above the age of eighteen and below for immediate active service in the nationwide offensive which has been launched by The DAILY WORKER against the capitalist class of America. On July 1st we fired the opening gun of this campaign. The General Staff is planning an offensive on a broad front. In view of the strength and power of the enemy it is essential that every available comrade fall into line.

The first barrage will take place during the week of July 4th, the week which the Dollar Patriots utilize for firing their heaviest gas bombs of war propaganda. The Reds will reply with a barrage of subscriptions and new readers, particularly in New York.

Section One of New York delivered a heavy attack upon the enemy last night by distributing at their own expense 10,000 copies of The DAILY WORKER. Seattle informs us of another breach in the enemy's line, with an increase of its bundle order from 175 to two hundred fifty from George Hansahan. Meanwhile our crack regiments are gathering their forces for the next attack.

# let's go!

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# THE NEW ENGLAND NEGRO FINDS HIS EXPLOITERS IN BOTH RACES

By HERBERT NEWTON.

The horde of persecuted Negroes driven from the South is ever increasing. Subjected to all the brutal effects of 100 per cent Americanism, these victims of ruthless oppression are forced to seek relief in the North. Only a small percentage, however, worm their way to the New England states. By far the greater part remain to eke out a miserable existence in and around the over-crowded cities of New York and Chicago. In considering the development of the New England Negro, therefore, a psychology slightly different from that of the newly arrived immigrant must be taken into account.

Boston, Cambridge and New Bedford have the largest Negro populations. In each of these cities, and in others to a smaller extent, is a professional class of bankers, real estate men, and ministers. This group of self-seekers, unable to branch out beyond the limits of their own race, have become parasitical upon that race of which they are a small part. Owing to their peculiar position they have refused to take part in the struggles of the masses, and have held themselves aloof from all libera-

tion movements. Fortunately, however, their numerical strength is insignificant. Consequently this contemptible group may be disregarded in an article of this sort. The greatest and most important element in the Negro race is the Negro worker.

**Whole Family Works.**  
Generally speaking, Negro labor is unskilled. Porters, elevator boys, domestic help, teamsters and hotel employes fill the bulk of the occupations. Wages in skilled ranks are poor enough, but in unskilled ranks they are deplorable. The wives of men engaged in such work are themselves compelled to toil daily in order to make both ends meet. Even then their existence is miserable. They live in squalid houses. Their shabbily dressed children are sent to school and frequently a "hot dog" is the sole constituent of their dinner.

Occasionally we come across individuals fairly well-to-do, and sometimes we hear of unemployed workers driven to suicide. But these extreme cases are exceptions. The general position of the race in New England is that just described.

**Producing Cooperative.**  
Now what is being done to combat these conditions? Two different methods of attack are being worked out. The first is advocated by a small group of Boston workers. They are collecting funds to establish a workers' cooperative based upon a much needed automobile invention. Their purpose is to monopolize and manufacture all the inventions within the race, and in that way to raise its standards of living. They are keen enough to see the folly of engaging in a competitive field, but yet they fail to see that the success of their scheme would not abolish wage slavery. Nevertheless this movement is to be welcomed because it is symbolic of a rapidly growing realization that the emancipation of the race cannot be attained thru the superstitious channels of religion.

**Labor Must Act.**  
The second method of combatting the unjust conditions imposed upon the race, is that worked out in the program of the American Negro Labor Congress. The congress advocates organization. It supports the struggle of the Pullman porters. It believes in the formation of tenants' unions which should refuse to pay exorbitant rents. It urges the organization of all classes of labor into trade unions for shorter hours and better wages. It calls upon the white workers for a common fight against the ruling class.

This is the immediate program of the American Negro Labor Congress. Its militant program is the inevitable result of unjust conditions found in New England. Its program offers the only real solution of the race problem. Its success is assured as white workers come to realize that no one is free as long as there is an oppressed race. In the meantime every Negro, thru the medium of the A. N. L. C., should put his shoulder to the wheel and do his part in overthrowing capitalism—a system which is kept alive by originating and fostering religious differences, race prejudice and wage slavery.

## Workers Party Opposes Intermarriage Bill

By B. B. RUBENSTEIN.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—The bill forbidding marriage between whites and Negroes, miscegenation, as it is termed, has died in committee, due to the vigorous opposition which developed against it. Representatives of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and of other local Negro organizations, and of the Workers Party appeared before the committee to denounce this bill sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan.

Again it was demonstrated that the Workers Party is the only group which fights for the interest of the Negro workers. While the Klan representatives were advocating the bill which would foist race discrimination and race hatred upon this state; while representatives of the Negro organizations were arguing against this legislation from a moral, religious, and humanitarian point of view; the representative of the Workers Party showed that this type of legislation is designed to split the ranks of the workers, and keep them from effective joint action. The representative of the Party demonstrated the anti-scientific attitude which the Klan has taken; for it has been definitely shown countless times that "racial superiority" and "racial integrity" are myths developed in the morbid minds of pseudo-scientists and blatant patriots. The principles of genetics tend to support the opposite view that mixed races develop the highest civilizations, develop the strongest races of mankind.

Similar bills were introduced this year in Connecticut, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. It is apparent that all of these bills are sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan and in all cases the vigorous protest of progressive forces helped to defeat this legislation. In Massachusetts, during the hearing the Workers Party made clear its stand for absolute social, economic and political equality. The extent to which the colored people appreciate the position of the Workers Party is typified by a letter received from Dr. J. C. Pierce of Boston. The letter addressed to Gus Shklar, District No. 1 organizer, reads in part as follows:

"I am very glad to have gotten in touch with you, being very much impressed with the strong speech you made, which helped to drive the opponents to their hole. You surely made a strong impression on all present and my group will always have a warm place in their memory for you. On that date you made a large contribution to the cause of justice and in behalf of my group I thank you. Respectfully yours, (signed) J. S. Pierce."

The Workers Party was successful in cementing the solidarity of white and Negro workers and in bringing to them the understanding of their common problems and comradeship in the struggle for better conditions.

## Maurer Attacks Craft Unionism; Urges Unity

James H. Maurer, president, the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, gave the labor movement something to think about when he urged more industrial forms and methods of organization for the trade unions at the summer camp of the League for Industrial Democracy at Camp Tamiment, Pa.

Maurer shed further light on the failure of steel unionism. He gave the case of Steelton, Pa., where 5,000 steel workers were enthusiastically united in a common steel workers' council. Craft unionism continued so far as local craft union meetings were concerned but the solidarity of the men as steel workers was achieved through the council. Then came international union leaders with a separation policy, and the movement disintegrated till today there is no longer a union man in the mills.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die.

## Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti



## While Fuller Is Killing Time at Seashore Sacco and Vanzetti Wait the Chair

The two innocent fighters of the workingclass, Sacco and Vanzetti still suffer the horrible shadow of the electric chair. The "investigators" are busy with Billy Sunday and other clowns, visiting the state-house and advising the governor to "give these two birds the juice" and raising the war cry against all "foreigners." The "great minds" are occupied with all kinds of "exercises," spending their week-ends on the sea shore. They have no time to consider the truth of this most dirty frame-up, the Sacco-Vanzetti case. There are signs of new danger, and the workingclass must be on guard. The workingclass MUST DEMAND SPEEDY ACTION AND FREEDOM FOR SACCO AND VANZETTI. The week of June 27 to July 4 has been set aside by the International Labor Defense, when there must be a mighty demonstration of the toiling masses to free Sacco and Vanzetti. It must be a week of unity, a week of solidarity and determined action by the workingclass. The New

England units of the I. L. D. have responded loyally in initiating and organizing the campaign. The united front Sacco-Vanzetti Conferences all over the New England states; the splendid mass meetings; the thousands of leaflets distributed; the resolutions and petitions is only part of the campaign. Let's double up the work during the Sacco-Vanzetti Week.

While Fuller is busy killing time, special Sacco-Vanzetti protest meetings must be organized everywhere. Get thousands and new thousands of signatures on petitions demanding the unconditional release of Sacco and Vanzetti. Call upon all working-class organizations to work for Sacco and Vanzetti during this special week. Arrange house to house canvassing. Wind up the campaign on July 4th, Independence Day. Send new resolutions and telegrams to the governor and demand action. The only power that can free Sacco and Vanzetti is the workingclass. Unite all forces and ACT PROMPTLY.

## Workers Cooperative Camp Opened in Massachusetts

Camp Nitgedaiget (Don't Worry), at Franklin, Mass., was officially opened Sunday, June 19th, with nearly 3,000 people present, who came there in spite of the driving rain which lasted nearly all day. They came in throngs with an army of trucks, busses, automobiles, from Boston, Brockton, Worcester, Fall River and many other cities all over the state.

The camp is the first big cooperative venture of the Jewish workers of Boston, and the organization was effected at a conference composed of workers' clubs, including Workmen's Circle branches, Independent Workmen's Circle Branches, Carpenters

Union and other local unions. Shares were issued at \$10 each which are being sold to workers all over the state.

The camp is ideally located at Franklin, Massachusetts, and the large acreage includes a lake with bathing beach, and some beautiful wood land.

A section of the grounds has been set aside for a camp for the pioneers, described elsewhere in this issue. Information regarding the camp may be secured at the Workers Book Shop, 32 Leverett St., Boston, Haymarket 6544. For Pioneer registration, apply at the office of the Young Pioneers, 36 Causeway St., Boston.

## FRAME-UP ON THE DORCHESTER PIONEERS FOR ISSUING THE "SPARK"

Immediately following publication of the third issue of the "Spark," a school paper issued by the Pioneers of the Oliver Wendell Holmes School, a frame-up on the Young Pioneers was attempted. A school room was broken into, desks smashed, maps torn and the blackboard marked—"Young Pioneers of America." The purpose of the frame-up was to counteract the growing influence of the "Spark" on the children of the school. The "Spark" with its interesting articles; with demands for better school conditions; with articles in favor of the working class; and with its attack on the Boy and Girl Scouts, exposing them as tools of the bosses, all this began to worry the school authorities greatly. An open attack was made in the Boston newspapers; but the attack failed. The influence of the pioneers has increased since then. The frame-up has now been carried out, but even this has failed in the desired effect.

The children in the school know already full well that the pioneers are the only ones who fight for the interests of the children in the schools, and that they would not condone such an act as the destruction of a public school room. It is evident to every child in the school that the frame-up was purposely arranged to discredit the pioneers. This effect has been to bring the children closer to the pioneer movement.

The pioneers demand punishment of those who are responsible for the frame-up. The pioneers determined to find out who arranged the frame-up, and will demand that they be punished. Down with the hooligans! On with the struggle, Pioneers! Always Ready!

The fourth of July! How full of meaning are these words to all Ameri-

can boys and girls. To them it is a day of picnics, of fireworks, parades and general carousing. But what is behind all this? Why do we celebrate? Why raise a racket? Because in 1776 the American colonists decided to throw off the yoke of Great Britain, and on this day, the 4th of July, to adopt their Declaration of Independence.

Was this right? Of course it was, our forefathers were oppressed! They were not yellow, they revolted. Yet today the American is horrified if we consider the Philippines in the same place in which we were in 1776; or if we compare the Chinese revolt to our revolt. In those days it was all right for a whole nation to strike, but now it is un-American to strike. Once the American people wrote in their declaration: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government."

During the World War people were arrested for repeating these words. Why? Because our rulers were afraid that the people would realize that Happiness was theirs by right, because our rulers were afraid that the people might question their Liberty and take measures in the direction referred to in the Declaration. The patriotism of our rulers goes as far as is healthy for their pocketbooks. This is too patriotic, but not for us. Pioneers, have you these rights? Then let us fight for them. For a declaration of independence of workers! For a Workers and Farmers Government!

## Workers Gather on Boston Common

Every Sunday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 6, hundreds of workers gather on Boston Common at Tree II to attend the regular Sunday afternoon meetings of the Workers (Communist) Party, where they are assured that speakers well qualified to interpret the latest events will address them.

The attendance this year has been uniformly good and the workers of Boston look upon these meetings as a valuable forum for the discussion of working class problems. Great interest is manifested in the meetings and many applications for the Party have been made. Every Sunday a different topic is discussed which is announced at the previous meeting.

Among the speakers scheduled to address the meetings are Jay Lovestone, general secretary of the Workers (Communist) Party; Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School of New York; W. F. Dunne, editor of the DAILY WORKER; H. M. Wicks, Bert Miller, G. S. Shklar, Herbert Zam, editor of the Young Worker, and others.

**Workers School Library.**  
The Workers School of Boston has completed arrangements with the Workers Bookshop, 32 Leverett St., Boston to conduct a lending library

in connection with the school. Later a reading room will be provided.

At present books on all subjects of interest to workers may be borrowed at three cents a day, though a full deposit is required to the value of the book. A drive for books or money for books is now being made and the Workers School appeals to all those who have books of interest to workers to donate them to the school. Books on history, economics, the class struggle, trade unionism, as well as source books, and file copies of periodicals will be appreciated. Call Haymarket 2271 and let us know what books you can give.

**The Workers School to Open in Fall.**  
While it is yet too early to announce the date and place of the opening of the Workers School of Boston, plans are now being made for a number of classes which will begin early in the Fall. The subjects tentatively planned are: A Worker Looks at American History; The Principles of Communism; The Trade Union Movement; Imperialism; History of the Movement. Other classes will be organized when a sufficient number of students signify their willingness to attend.

Classes in English for workers will be established as heretofore in a number of cities in Massachusetts.

# BOSTON TO AID STRUGGLES OF N. Y. WORKERS

## Fight Is for the Whole Labor Movement

The New England labor movement in the past few months has given active support to the relief work of the cloak makers and furriers of New York. A United Labor Conference, which was held for this purpose in Boston on Sunday, June 26th, banded together a number of militant organizations for this purpose. An army of active workers is now exerting its efforts, bringing to every organization knowledge of the historic struggles of the furriers, its significance to the American labor movement and an appreciation of the speedy work in securing relief funds.

The furriers and cloakmakers of New York are at present engaged in an historic struggle to preserve their standard of living and the right to organize, which they have gained through many years of bitter struggle. They are faced with the organized opposition of the trade union bureaucrats, who have become servile tools in the hands of the manufacturers' association. They are faced with the brutality of the police and the dark forces from the underworld of New York.

**Affects Whole Movement.**

The destiny of the American labor movement, the extent of its development and victories, depends to a large extent on the success or failure of the New York struggle. The defeat of militant trade unionism in New York will throw back for many years the progressive forces, while on the other hand a victory of the furriers and cloakmakers in New York will mean defeat for class collaboration, defeat for the trade union bureaucracy, and a victory for militant trade unionism. Such a victory will develop a strong and powerful needle trades labor movement, which will be a source of inspiration to the entire American trade union movement.

The heroic needle trades workers are bleeding on the picket line in New York. The advanced fighters in America, the entire American labor movement must reach into its pockets and give to their last penny, in order to enable our fighters to carry the struggle to victory.

**SPEED UP THE FURRIERS' AND CLOAKMAKERS' RELIEF.**

## Shoot Victim 63 Times In Chicago Bootleg War

CHICAGO, July 1.—The third murder in three days attributed to the outbreak of a new bootleg war, was recorded here today in the death of Numio Jamerico, 28, whose body, perforated by sixty-two bullets, was discovered in the rear yard of his home.

Police claim a war of extermination in which a syndicate is seeking control of the illicit liquor marts, is responsible for the slayings.

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## SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

# Springfield Local

Extends Hearty Greetings  
NEW ENGLAND EDITION,  
DAILY WORKER.

# The New England Federation of Working Class Women

## New War Looms.

The world today is threatened with the danger of a new world war. American troops are in China. The bombardment of Nanking is still fresh in the memory of working women. An intensive preparation for war is being carried on. With the memory of 1914-1917 still fresh and the ghastly tragedy of the world war still vivid in the minds of our women, the women of today view with horror and justified apprehension the feverish activities in the preparation for war and the modern-improved methods of warfare with its increased use of airplanes and chemicals.

The school system of today has been openly converted into an institution for turning out obedient slaves, servile workers for shops, factories and offices and willing cannon fodder for imperialist wars. Every attempt on the part of pupils, parents, or teachers for independent thought and expression of sympathy for the labor movement is crushed with an iron hand. Teachers are persecuted for an expression of sympathy with the labor movement, and the typical New England steadfast stupidity is encouraged.

Fifty years ago the state legislature of Massachusetts introduced a law prohibiting the dissemination of knowledge relative to birth regulation. Today woman has been thrown into industry. The burden of a large family, the responsibility of reoccurring motherhood, the hard work in the shop can hardly be endured by our working class women. And yet this barbaric piece of legislation, this typical example of New England Puritan hypocrisy, this Comstock law, placing birth regulation on the same level with obscenity still remains in force.

**Unions Represented.**  
At the conference there were representatives from some of the largest and oldest trade unions, as well as unorganized women. Working class mothers were represented by the Mothers League of New England, an organization of long standing and

considerable service on behalf of working class mothers and of the general labor movement. There were a large number of Finnish, Lithuanian, Ukrainian and other language organizations, which gave the conference the benefit of their experience in mass work among women, and the successful development of the women's press. The participation of these organizations established for the federation contact with women in the basic industries of practically every large industrial center in New England. It is these women in the basic industries who are destined to play an important part in the future struggles of the workers, and who jointly with their sisters in trade unions will write future glorious pages in the history of the American labor movement. The conference clearly understood its aims and objects. All decisions were adopted unanimously.

**Stop War.**  
Stop War slogan was greeted by all women. It was decided to issue a special appeal to women of New England to stop war. The women in New England understood the struggle of Chinese people and the glorious achievement of Chinese women. The women in the textile industry of New England understood the problems and needs of Chinese women employed in the Chinese textile industry. The conference instructed its executive secretary to write to the Women's Department of Kuomintang, extending to the Chinese women greetings and called for mutual exchange of information on the labor and home conditions of women and their problems and struggles. A bond of sympathy, understanding of solidarity, established in this way between the women of China and America will serve as the greatest guarantee against the danger of new imperialist wars.

**Child Labor and Child Education.**  
The conference went on record against child labor, and also decided to assist in the organization of teachers' and parents' councils and for a larger representation of labor on the School Board. The conference pledges support to teachers who are persecuted for their sympathy with the labor movement.

**Cooperative Movement.**  
The question of cooperative movement was given adequate attention by the conference and its role and importance clearly understood. It is certain that out of the conference will grow a stronger and better cooperative movement closely linked up with the labor movement.

The New England Federation came into life as a result of the basic and fundamental needs of working class women. The Federation is built upon the rock foundation of veteran women organizations. The conference clearly understood its needs and problems and solved it in a clear and definite way. The changes that took place in

of the old parties in order to utilize women for their selfish political motives. And the sentiment of the conference was clearly and militantly expressed by Mrs. Clifford of Lynn, when in wringing voice she said: "We cannot hope for anything from the politicians who are supported and paid by big business men. Labor must take independent part in the political life, we must support labor candidates!" The conference also decided to take a more active part in public hearings on bills affecting the conditions of working women.

The conference instructed its executive committee to fight for the repeal of the Comstock law, prohibiting dissemination of knowledge relative to birth regulation, and placing it on the same basis with obscenity. It was also decided to support and sponsor legislative action in favor of maternity insurance and the support of working class women by the government before and after childbirth.

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## Deflating Trade Union Capitalism in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

The boom period is over for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and while it is as yet too early for us to be able to estimate accurately the extent of the damage done to the theory and practice of "trade union capitalism" in the American labor movement as a whole, it is obvious that it has received a severe blow.

The Cleveland Brotherhood bank was "the daddy of them all." Organized in 1920 with a capital of \$1,000,000, it had at the end of 1925 deposits totalling \$26,414,496. It was the shining example to which the officialdom of other unions pointed to inspire their followers to come and do likewise.

In 1926 the Brotherhood, in addition to the parent Cleveland institution, had banks in Hammond, Ind., Nottingham, Ohio, Three Forks, Mont., Boston, Portland, Ore., Birmingham, Ala., Spokane, Wash., Philadelphia, Tacoma, Wash., Seattle, Wash.

"Labor investment" companies were organized as follows:

Brotherhood Holding Company, Cleveland, Brotherhood Investment Company, Cleveland, Pacific Brotherhood Investment Company, Portland, Ore., New York Empire Trust Company, Inc., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Securities Corporation, New York City, Southern Securities Corporation, Birmingham, another securities corporation in Philadelphia and the California Brotherhood Investment Corporation, San Francisco.

The total capital of the institutions was \$23,500,000. The total capital of the Brotherhood banks was approximately \$4,000,000.

The Brotherhood also bought and operated three mines in the Kanawha district of West Virginia and one in Kentucky. These enterprises were capitalised at \$3,000,000. The management refused to sign an agreement with the United Mine Workers and a long controversy ensued.

It will be seen that the total capital of the various concerns organized by the Brotherhood amounted in round figures to \$30,000,000—no mean figure even for wealthy America.

The retreat of the Brotherhood at its Cleveland convention from the policy of trade union capitalism represented by the liquidation of the union machinery by which it was operated, is therefore an event of major significance for the American labor movement.

The financial enterprises of the Brotherhood were disastrous failures for the most part—in spite of the huge sums of liquid capital at their disposal and the magnitude of their operations.

The failures occur—and this is of additional import—not in a period of depression, but in a period when the expansion of American finance and industry has astounded the world.

The theory of the officials who put over the gigantic frauds upon the Brotherhood membership was that the class struggle was non-existent and that by becoming capitalists members of the union could solve all social, economic and political questions for themselves. Said H. V. Boswell, vice president of one of the Brotherhood's New York enterprises:

"Instead of standing on a corner soapbox, screaming with rage because the capitalists own real estate, bank accounts and automobiles, the engineer has turned in and become a capitalist himself. Now it stands to reason, doesn't it, that such men won't start any movement to destroy property or ruin big business? Why, only last spring we bought a substantial interest in the Empire Trust Company of New York City. If you could have seen Schwab, Heckscher, and the locomotive engineers seated around the directors' table, you'd have recognized the whole scene as an entirely new turn in what used to be called a fight between capital and labor." (Emphasis ours.)

This does not sound quite so well in the light of recent developments. The "substantial interest" in the Empire Trust Company had to be peddled at a ruinous discount in order to bolster up shakings investments in Florida real estate and other unreliable commodities and, according to the latest reports, the delegates to the Cleveland convention, altho they did not "scream with rage" at the capitalists, did some very plain and profane talking to the gang of fat-salaried-officials who had cajoled them into the smelly mess.

There will be some heavy thinking done in the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor as a result of the Brotherhood's action. The union membership will view with a cold eye the many and varied schemes which are now in force and in preparation for ushering in the era of "trade union capitalism."

Coupled with the recent refusal of the Watson-Parker law mediation board to grant an increase to trainmen and conductors on 55 western railroads, and the open advocacy of the 10-hour day by B. and O. Willard, the arch-apostle of worker-employer co-operation, the Greens, Wolls, Lewises and others in official trade union circles certainly will curse "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" which American capitalism hurls at their uncovered heads just at the time when they are doing their level best to smash the Communists and the left wing whose spokesmen have been telling American workers for years that safety and strength lies in militant trade union organization and a mass political party of workers and farmers ever struggling on the basis of the class divisions in society for the seizure of and the exercise of power by the working class.

Trade union capitalism has been placed on the defensive and its advocates can now be exposed more effectively than ever before as enemies of the workers they are supposed to represent.

## The Treachery of Feng Yu Siang.

The series of betrayals of the Chinese revolution by generals in command of the nationalist forces is indicative of the rapid development of the movement. Certain individuals thrown upon the stage of that great upheaval personify for the time being the clash of class interests. The characteristic feature of the revolu-

## WEAT MADE THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY WILD

# SACCO AND VANZETTI MUST NOT DIE!



International Labor Defense Cartoon appearing in The DAILY WORKER and the book of Red Cartoons. This book was specifically cited as part of the evidence against The DAILY WORKER Staff when the Federal Grand Jury indicted it this week. Sacco and Vanzetti have been transferred to Massachusetts State Prison to be near the death house. The campaign for their release must go on in spite of grand juries.

tion during the past few months, since the first victorious northern advance, has been the efforts of the big bourgeoisie of China to arrest the revolution at a stage most favorable for their goal—an alliance with the imperialists against the workers and peasants.

Playing directly into the hands of this counter-revolutionary element was the fact that the movement thus far has had to depend for experienced military leadership upon leaders who rose to prominence in feudal militaristic surroundings. So rapid was the development of the revolution that, although the workers and peasants organized powerful unions they were not able to build sufficiently powerful military forces to liberate them from dependence upon such vacillating and treacherous elements as the old military leaders.

The defection of Feng Yu-Siang to the camp of Chiang Kai-Shek, means a military bloc of the liberal bourgeoisie that has gone definitely over to the counter-revolution. Already Feng, formerly called the "christian general," has completely identified himself with Chiang in his bestial attacks against the unions of workers and peasants. Although still opposing the feudal militarist, Chang Tso-Lin, both these traitors are aiding the counter-revolution by striving to destroy the Hankow government. Objectively they are fighting the battle of the imperialists against the revolution and in a short time they will be identified organizationally with the imperialist plunderers of China.

The effect upon the Hankow government of the treachery of Feng is disastrous indeed and may, probably will, result in the destruction of that government, for the simple reason that its armed forces are weak in comparison with those of the new liberal bourgeois counter-revolutionary bloc. At the same time within the Koumintang and the government itself are agents of Chiang and Feng, spies and semi-spies who are trying to throttle the workers' and peasants' revolution, who should be summarily exposed and mercilessly exterminated.

The betrayal of the revolution by Feng, following close upon the apostasy of Chiang and the denunciation of the Hankow unions by Teng Seng-shi, in direct command of the Hankow forces, which indicates that he is following the footsteps of his predecessors in infamy, clarifies immensely the struggle in China. There are three distinct groupings at present. The feudal militarist clique and the liberal bourgeoisie will merge in one reactionary group against the revolution. The third group is based upon the workers, the peasants and the small bourgeoisie.

In an article in the Moscow "Pravda" N. Bukharin indicates the line of the revolution from now on. The conflict is between the working class and the liberal bourgeoisie for hegemony of the bourgeoisie-democratic revolution; or, which amounts to the same thing, the development of the workers' and peasants' revolution, taking at first the form of an agrarian upheaval. At the earliest possible moment the forces of the agrarian revolution must be set in motion and at the same time the labor movement must fight mercilessly against the traitors and agents of the renegades.

To compromise with either Feng or Chiang would be to abandon the revolution and liquidate it in favor of the imperialists bent upon the enslavement of the Chinese masses.

In the struggle the agents of capitalism will have to reveal themselves more and more as the open agents of the imperialists and as the executioners of the Chinese people. Unable to arrest the mighty forces set in motion by the revolution the liberal bourgeoisie sells out to the imperialists in the hope that they will be privileged to share in the exploitation of the millions of workers and peasants in pillaging China of its great natural resources. As the new phase opens the Communists, as the vanguard of

the working class, will find means of arming a real revolutionary army, a people's army, that will develop its own officers and revolutionary military strategists and will initiate the "Jacobin" period, the most extreme revolutionary phase of the movement.

During the interim while the infamous combination of traitors is carrying on its outrages against the revolution, the imperialist forces in China will cease their open aggressiveness and will lie in wait for the opportunity to again resume their open warfare on the revolution, when their Chinese military lackeys face the armed workers and peasants.

Through the changing situations in China there is one demand that the American workers must keep incessantly to the fore and that is that the Wall Street bandit government at Washington get its gun-men of imperialism out of China and keep them out, so that the Chinese may be free to complete their revolution.

## The Massachusetts Hangmen Cannot Tire the Mass Defense of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti have been taken to the penitentiary. This means that they have been taken to the death-cell.

The reprieve authorized by Governor Fuller has not served to prevent a tightening of the thumbscrews and a few more twirls being given to the wheel of the rack.

In Dedham jail they were allowed a few frugal comforts and at least the electric chair was not in the same building in which they were confined.

Today they are treated as murderers whose fate is only a matter of time.

There is no mercy in Massachusetts officialdom. There is only a cold contempt for the millions of liberty-loving persons who know that Sacco and Vanzetti are innocent and who demand that the state of Massachusetts release them or at least grant the new trial it obviously fears.

The executioners who have plotted for seven years to murder these two workingmen and to cover the crime with a shroud of legality are playing for time.

They hope to tire out the multitude which stands at the prison gates and demands freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The reply must be that we never tire of defending those of our class who are endangered by the vicious conspiracy of our enemies.

On July 7, in the New York City demonstration for Sacco and Vanzetti, there can be and there will be shown, by masses of workers striking and demonstrating, to the Massachusetts hangmen, who in this instance speak and act for American imperialist reaction as a whole, the solid and unshakable determination of thousands of workers to fight for Sacco and Vanzetti as long as may be necessary.

The July 7 demonstration in Union Square and a number of huge halls will be concrete evidence that our class understands the strategy of those in Massachusetts who lead the bloody conspiracy against two innocent workers and that there is no sign of weariness in the struggle to defeat it and liberate our comrades. Sacco and Vanzetti must be freed!

## N.E. CITIES NEED UNITED LABOR TICKET

By G. S. S.  
For a Labor Ticket in 1927 Elections. All over the country, and particularly in New England there is a concerted drive against the labor movement in the attempt to destroy the trade unions and to still further lower the standard of living of the workers. This drive has extended into practically every important industry in New England and is affecting the life of each and every worker.

The Sacco and Vanzetti Case. Behind the gray walls of Dedham jail awaiting execution on August 10, are two innocent Italian workers, Sacco and Vanzetti, whose only crime was their activities on behalf of Salsedo and the organization of the workers of Massachusetts. There is a deep significance in the Sacco and Vanzetti case. These Italian workers represent a militant section of the labor movement in New England. Sacco and Vanzetti were selected by the manufacturers of New England to strike terror into the hearts of the militant foreign born workers. The dark shadow of the electric chair is chosen to terrify the workers of New England and prevent them from militant struggle.

Anti-Labor Legislation. At no time has there been so many anti-labor bills introduced in the state legislatures as during the current month. The labor movement had a difficult struggle on the bills effecting workman compensation. Bills introduced by the Arkwright Club representing the cotton manufacturers of New England, proposed the increase of working hours for women from 48 to 54 hours. There were bills introduced and aimed against the legal existence of the Workers (Communist) Party. There were bills dealing with criminal syndicalism, as well as bills affecting the question of sympathetic strikes and the right to strike. A bill prohibiting the intermarriage of Negroes and whites sponsored by the Ku Klux Klan, was a clear attempt to divide the negro and white workers and to use the race prejudice in still further cutting down the standard of living. On all these bills the representatives of the union of the patriotic organizations and of the manufacturers clubs, were outspoken in their hatred for labor and the demand for total submission of the labor movement.

Cutting Down of Wages and Destruction of Unions. The textile industry, which at the present time is of unstable condition and where the labor market is demoralized, due to the partial moving of the mills to the South, has suffered the most from this attack. The typical method, by means of which the manufacturers intimidate the workers and force the reduction in wages can be seen from the example of workers in Ware, Mass. The picture of the situation there can be drawn best from the speech made by the representative of the Arkwright Club at the public hearing on the bill proposing increase of hours for working women. "Look at Ware, Mass.," he stated, "the industries there are at a standstill and there is practically no unemployment. Ware, Mass., was a fertile field before, for an outside agitator. Not only workers, but the business men lend their ears to this kind of a talk and now you can see the results." This is the brutal story as told by the representative of the manufacturer. It is the story of the manufacturers, using their economic power in order to shut down the industry, wreck the economic life of the city and to throw hundreds of workers out of employment. This story is repeated on a small or larger scale in a number of industrial establishments in the shoe, textile and metal industries throughout New England. Using the temporary crisis in industry, and the resultant unemployment, the manufacturer raise the scare of the shutdown and moving of the mills and on the basis of this receive subsidies from the city administrations, reduction of taxes and the cutting down of wages. This is the story of the hundreds of thousands of the workers of basic industries of New England, at the utter mercy of greedy manufacturers.

Ware, Mass., clearly indicates that the manufacturers will not stop even at the destruction of the economic life of the entire city in order to gain their aims. The barbaric cruelty in achieving the lowering of the standards of the labor movement is practically the same as the subjugation by the imperialist powers of the colonial and semi-colonial people. And even as the battleships of imperialist powers shell and pour a rain of steel into the defenceless villages of colonial peoples when they show the slightest resistance, and level these villages to the ground, so, with the same barbaric cruelty the imperialists at home do not stop before the destruction of their own cities, even if this is done thru economic pressure.

In every city there are a number of militant trade unionists and other prominent leaders of various labor organizations, who should form themselves immediately into a committee for the purpose of calling a labor conference to consider the question of a labor ticket. Conditions in New England are ripe for independent political action of the workers. The experiences of past years clearly indicates the class character of the existing political party. Labor must and will answer the increased attacks, by a more active participation in the political life of the country. This political campaign, coupled with the intensive drive of the organization of the unemployed, with the struggle for improvement in the standard of living, with the organization of the unemployed, demanding relief from their unbearable conditions, would tend to strengthen and steel the labor movement and will be the only weapon by means of which the labor movement of New England will be able to beat back the attack of the manufacturers and to prevent the total degradation of the labor movement in New England.

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

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Mail this application to the Workers Party, 108 East 14th Street, New York City; or if in other city to Workers Party, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers' (Communist) Party, What It Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet throughout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.  
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