

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

THE DAILY WORKER

NATIONAL EDITION

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NICOLA SACCO asks: "Are you waiting to see them kill us first so that you can build us a monument? . . . You must not forget that the enemy does not fight fair, that it will stoop to any infamy and it already has. It isn't safe to be optimistic with such scoundrels to deal with. I only hope for a demonstration that will frighten them and prevent such a crime as they have done to us ever again being committed upon some one else."—WHAT IS YOUR ANSWER?

Current Events

BISHOP William T. Manning of the protestant episcopal church of New York is using much of his time while in Paris deploring the general laxity in morals throughout the world.

THE theological snout shooter, it is true, did not place all the blame for the wickedness rampant in the world on Paris.

WE are willing to bet a bale of Polish zlotys that the reverend mouth organ of imperialism was not so much concerned over the number of souls that might go to hell gladly as a result of following the path of pleasure as he was over the damage the existence of the Soviet Union is doing to the social order which fills his guts with food and covers his parasitic hide with the best of raiment in return for his services as injector of religious dope into the brains of the workers.

THE war between two of the Standard Oil babies and the British oil companies is going on merrily. This rivalry and the general commercial competition between the United States and Great Britain is chiefly responsible for the failure of the Geneva naval conference.

IT so happens that the Royal Dutch Shell did its royal damndest to make an unprincipled alliance with the Soviet Union oil monopoly but failed. It wanted a monopoly on this "stolen oil" but could not make the grade.

THE remarkable letter written by Nicola Sacco to a friend published in last Saturday's DAILY WORKER

HEROIC ATTEMPT AT RESCUE MADE BY ZINC MINERS

NEWTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—One man is dead and another is in grave danger; still another is sick in the hospital; all because the New Jersey Zinc Co. mines at Franklin insist on making their men go into the working places before the powder fumes are cleared away.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, THIS IS THE EVIDENCE"

Drawn by Fred Ellis



SACCO, VANZETTI GROW WEAKER AS RESULT OF HUNGER STRIKE; FULLER TO GIVE OUT DECISION WEDNESDAY

Believe Workers Doomed Unless Mass Protest Throughout the World Saves Them

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Nicola Sacco entered the sixteenth day of his hunger strike today at the state's prison with his condition becoming graver hourly. Vanzetti, despite a light breakfast this morning is also extremely weak as the result of his long fast.

Plans for the forcible feeding of the two framed-up workers are being considered more seriously by the prison authorities.

In winding up the "review" of the "case" today Governor Fuller investigated the organization and the finances of the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense.

A Selicani, treasurer of the Defense Committee, Gardner Jackson, publicity director, and Joseph Moro, secretary, were interviewed by Fuller.

Millions of Friends. Jackson and Selicani were interviewed together and afterwards Jackson stated that the Chief Executive requested an explanation of how the committee was organized and how it had been financed for the past seven years. Jackson said that the defense was financed by "little contributions from millions of persons all over the world."

Decision On Wednesday. Governor Fuller is slated to hand down his decision on Wednesday. That he will condemn Sacco and Vanzetti to the electric chair or to life imprisonment is regarded as certain.

Believing that a world-wide mass protest can alone save the two framed-up workers, friends of Sacco and Vanzetti are organizing meetings in cities and towns throughout the world.

Intends to Electrocute. BOSTON, August 1.—Admitting that there was no longer any possibility of concealing the gravely weakened condition of Sacco and Vanzetti as the sixteenth day of their hunger strike draws to a close, Warden William Hendry pointed out that in event of a death sentence the law instructs him to electrocute the two men, and the warden said he had every intention of carrying out the law.

Sacco in Danger. Nicola Sacco's condition has become so serious that fear has been expressed that he may lose his reason as a result of the sixteenth day's fast in which he has kept in protest against Governor Fuller's acting in keeping secret the findings of the investigating commission.

Rosa Sacco visited her husband Saturday and vainly sought to dissuade her husband from his fatal fast. Mrs. Sacco talked with the prison physician, Joseph J. McLaughlin. Mrs. Sacco is especially afraid of the effect forcible feeding might have upon a man in her husband's weakened condition and she begged him in case the attempt to feed him forcibly is made to avoid it by voluntarily taking food.

Vanzetti Exhausted. The defense looks with despair on the condition of Vanzetti who is also beginning to show signs of extreme exhaustion following his long fast. Three nights ago he is reported to have dictated a good deal to his stenographer, the next night he wrote for a long time, but last night he was in such poor condition as to be unable intelligently to discuss the case.

Vanzetti has received a cablegram from his sister, Luigia, in Cuneo, Italy, saying she fears she will be unable to secure the necessary passports from the Italian government and arrange for her departure.

Governor Intervenes. Governor Donahay has just threatened President Daugherty of the Hocking Valley sub-district of the United Mine Workers of America that there will be "dire trouble" if the Ohio mines if the work does not start soon. He offers to mediate, but in his language takes the employers' part. He accused the union of planning to dynamite some tunnels.

Don McGill, employer of Nelsonville, has posted machine guns all around his camp, and assumes a very provocative attitude towards the community of strikers. But when this matter was brot to the attention of the governor, he said little about it.

COMINTERN RESOLUTION ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION TOMORROW

THE resolution of the Communist International on "The American Question" will be published in tomorrow's issue of THE DAILY WORKER. It takes up the question of the struggle against imperialism and the war danger, the development of the revolutionary labor movement in America, the question of trade union work and the Inner Party situation. It will be accompanied by the statement of the Political Committee on "The American Question" resolution.

U. S. STATE DEPT. DEMANDED CALLES FREE CATHOLICS

Ultimatum Gave Mexico Forty-eight Hours

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 1.—How the oil imperialists are using the Catholic church as a cloak in their efforts to humiliate and discredit the present government in Mexico was again illuminated today when Catholics here disclosed the reason why the Calles government was forced into a policy of apparent inconsistency in revoking fines for illegal worship and recalling the prisoners exiled to the Islas Marias. The American state department, thru its charge d'affaires, Sheffield, handed the Mexican government an ultimatum in which forty-eight hours was the maximum time granted for the liberation of all exiles and the revocation of religious fines. The state department threatened to withdraw recognition if President Calles refused to bow to its terms.

Most of the members of the Mexican episcopate, exiled priests and bishops, are now in the United States keeping the government in Washington "informed" on all Mexican "misdeeds" against Catholics by the pro-Catholic United States ambassador to Mexico, Sheffield, the official tool of the oil interests. It is intimated that Ambassador Sheffield made a special journey from Mexico City to the imperialist headquarters in Washington for the purpose of furnishing Coelidge with a list of "atrocities."

However, Sheffield and the Coolidge gang are silent regarding the monstrous atrocities committed by bandit priests who led an attack on a train which resulted in many deaths. This move on the part of the United States government is carefully timed and is intended to place the demands of Wall Street upon the defensive, and aid the Wall Street candidates, who are opposing former President Obregon, who stands on the same platform that the Calles government has been carrying out. The imperialist candidates, backed by Wall Street and the church, are Gen. Arnuffo Gomez and Gen. Francisco Serrano. They are aware that the election of either of the Catholic militarists would plunge Mexico again into civil war when it would be possible to "intervene" to protect American lives.

Guard the Daily Worker During the Anti-War Week August 1 to 7

All this week there will be held throughout the country, meetings in memory of the last World War. The war mongers will use the occasion to blow their trumpets to rally new legions of cannon fodder from the ranks of the working class. They will boast about the new engines of human destruction which capitalism has devised for the coming slaughter. But the working class too, is preparing. At every meeting of the workers during this memorable week, they will take up the question of how to prepare against the repetition of the last World War. At every such meeting, in every Workers Party unit, in every union, fraternal organization and workers' club, the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND will be put forward as a concrete and practical method of increasing the agitation against the new war danger. Forward to the fight against another and more terrible World War. Forward to the end of all capitalist wars. Help build the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Protect that powerful barrier against war propaganda. Stand by THE DAILY WORKER.

ADMINISTRATION 'FARM RELIEF' TO CORNER MARKETS

Also Would Hamstring Co-operatives

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 1.—The administration's latest attempt to mollify the clamorous West—a farm relief bill embodying many of the features of the bid Fess bill which failed of passage—was all ready today, it was reported, for criticism by republican farm leaders. The measure would authorize a \$300,000,000 appropriation to serve as a revolving fund, \$250,000,000 of which would be loaned to co-operatives for price stabilization purposes. Of the remaining \$50,000,000, \$25,000,000 would go toward building warehouses and creameries and \$25,000,000 toward operating expenses.

Hoover's Hand. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, assisted by Eugen Meyer, head of the Federal Farm Loan Board, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Senators Capper (R) Kans., Fess, (R) Ohio and Curtis, republican floor leader, of Kansas, are said to have drawn up the bill. Capper, Meyer and Fess are to arrive in Rapid City this week to discuss the merits of the measure with the president. Capper was due today, Meyer Wednesday or Thursday and Fess next Saturday. The bill is a marketing scheme pure and simple, with features for monopolization of farm products by corporations, of which the capital would be drawn mostly from the existing co-

'Aviakhim' Ready to Fly Planes Around Europe And Across All Siberia

MOSCOW, (By Mail).—The Aviakhim (Aviation and Chemical Defence Society) of U. S. S. R. is organizing flights to the Far East and round Europe, which are to take place at the end of July and beginning of August. The round-European flight will be made by aviator Voishitzky piloting the aiship "Proletarian" who will follow the route; Moscow, Leningrad — Stockholm — Berlin — Paris — Vienna — Prague — Kiev — Moscow. The whole flight is to be made in two days. The Far Eastern route is over Siberia—Vladivostok — Tokio and back. It is to be done by pilot shestakoff, in the plane "Our Redy," and will take several days.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Kill Five In Minn. Lakes. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—Nine persons were drowned in Minnesota lakes Sunday, a check revealed today. At Clear Lake, five persons were drowned; four of them while attempting to save the life of a young girl. Third Confession In Leboeuf Trial. COURTROOM, Franklin, La., Aug. 1.—James Beadle, one of three persons accused of the murder of James Leboeuf, turned state's evidence today and accused Dr. Thomas Dreher of actually firing the shot that killed Leboeuf. In confessions of Dreher and Mrs. Ada Leboeuf, Beadle was accused of shooting Leboeuf and later cutting open the body and sinking it.

GENEVA TO HAVE AN 'IMPRESSIVE' FUNERAL SERVICE

Postpone End to Prepare Final Speeches

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—Informal conferences between the chief delegates to the tri-partite naval disarmament conference have failed to break the deadlock, and it was admitted this afternoon that the next plenary session of the conference will probably end the parley. Postponement of the plenary session, scheduled for today, had raised hopes that some means might be found to avert a break-down of the conference, but after private discussions it was frankly admitted between the chief delegates that there is no hope of an agreement. 'Impressive' Funeral Services. One delegate stated frankly that the only reason for the postponement of today's plenary session was "to give time for preparing impressive funeral services."

The events of the last twenty-four hours have been marked by refusals of either the British or Americans to make any concessions. Situation Is Hopeless. The Japanese delegates called on Hugh Gibson, American delegate, yesterday and asked if the Americans were disposed to make even the slightest concession. Gibson replied in the negative. Gibson and Admiral Hilary Jones then called upon the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, chief British delegate, and asked if the British were willing

Philippine Legislature Kicks at Paying Wood's Expense on Dakota Trip

MANILA, August 1.—Major General Wood's little trip to the summer White House in the Black Hills of Dakota to plead for another chance to "civilize 'em with a Krag," will not be paid for out of public moneys if the Insular House Committee on Appropriations has anything to say.

That body has just rejected an application by Wood's secretary that his "discretionary fund" of \$15,000, be increased this year to \$25,000, to cover an expected deficit brought about by Wood's voyage to America.

Administration "Relief" To Corner Market

(Continued from Page One)
operatives, and the control would rest in the hands of official Washington, responsible to the big bankers. The role of the co-operatives would be limited to that of banks, borrowing money from government and individuals, and turning it over to the government controlled corporations for use in cornering the market.

What For Farmers?
The bill is already being criticized by such farmers as know of it, and who want to know what they would gain out of the financing of a new group of middlemen, with no provision either for higher prices to agriculturists for their products, or lower prices on goods the farmer has to buy.

The measure is being planned as a straight cut administration bill—the first that has yet been offered.

Mechanism of Control.
Sponsors of the measure outline its purposes as follows:

1.—A federal farm board of three members to be appointed by the president and the secretary of agriculture. The board to "assist in stabilizing" farm products against excessive fluctuations such as the Federal Reserve Board influences interest rates and stabilization of financial conditions.

2.—Advisory councils consisting of seven members for each commodity would be selected by the board from names submitted by co-operative associations, to "help the farmer" carry out a "constructive" production program.

"Stabilization."
Commodity stabilization corporations would be established by the board in order to centralize control and responsibility, only one corporation would be established for each commodity unless the board should determine that more effective results could be secured by more than one.

The board of directors would consist of five members, three representing the co-operatives subscribing the capital stock and two to be named by the board to represent the public interest.

Gain Co-operatives.
Capital stock would be kept at a minimum to make governmental participation unnecessary and would be subscribed by co-operatives.

Opponents of the bill point to the fact that the co-operatives have only a majority on the boards of the corporations, there are always a few which, in return for loans from the "revolving fund" will vote with the board's representatives in director's meetings.

Winds Damage Canary Isles.
LONDON, Aug. 1.—Severe storms have swept over the Canary Islands causing extensive damage to crops and buildings, said a Central News dispatch from Las Palmas today.



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SHOE OFFICIALS NOW IN ROLE OF STRIKEBREAKERS

Continue Union-Wrecking Campaign

Officials of the general office of the Shoe Workers Protective Union who have been waging a union-wrecking campaign against the organization in New York in a desperate effort to stifle all opposition before the election of the general president are now openly playing the role of strike-breakers. General Secretary Daniel J. Fitzgerald of Boston and one of the incompetent organizers of the New York district, Tom Kelly, have been visiting the employers who have agreements with Local 55, one of the locals having its charter revoked, and informing them that they do not have to observe any agreements with the local.

Urge Smashing Of Strike.
There has been for some time a strike in progress against the Majestic Overgarment and Felt Slipper Co., 633 Broadway, New York, and the general secretary and Kelly, the organizer, visited the firm and told them the pickets had no right to be on the line and in other ways tried to discourage the strike. But the rank and file have rebuked this latest piece of irresponsible scabbery on the part of the general officials and the shop crew is solid behind the strike and is receiving aid from other members of the local.

Kelly Is Former Scab.
Tom Kelly, appointed organizer by General President John D. Nolan last winter in an ex-scab, having worked as a gutter during the period of the Wolnick strike a few years ago. But the reactionaries will appoint any sort of rat so he plays their game of keeping them in office and fights against my militant expression on the part of the membership.

Geneva To Have Grand Funeral This Week

(Continued from Page One)
to make any concessions. Bridgeman's reply was in the negative.

Bridgeman called today on the Japanese delegates and asked if they saw any sign of a possible agreement. The Japanese reply was in the negative.

Gibson's Speech Ready.
After this series of rebuffs, those who had hoped for some new development that might save the conference, admitted that the situation seemed hopeless and only await a formal ending.

Hugh Gibson has already prepared the speech he will deliver at the end of the session and it is understood President Coolidge has approved it.

Japs Say Conference Is Over.
It was learned today that in the course of a private dinner yesterday Viscount Admiral Saito, chief Japanese delegate, told his colleagues that the conference had ended to all intents and purposes.

The reasons that the American delegation published the text of the suggested safeguard clause was stated today to be only for the purpose of clearing up any misunderstanding. Secretaries of the various delegations are meeting this afternoon to fix the date of the final plenary session, which will probably be Thursday.

Lloyd George Heard From.
LONDON, Aug. 1.—A vigorous attack on the Baldwin government for permitting the Geneva conference "to be conducted in an inevitable fiasco," was delivered today by Lloyd George at the summer school in Cambridge.

"I hardly care to dwell on the possible effects of the failure to come to terms with the United States on a ship building program," said the former premier. "I sincerely hope it will not be the beginning of a rivalry which will more and more alienate the two nations, upon whose good will, friendship and co-operation the peace of the world depends." Thus Lloyd George continues his old role "mouthing peace slogans when out of office and when in office shouting in the front ranks of the jingoes.

PICKET THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS!

UNDER the pretext of "fairness" and "impartiality" the Hearst newspapers of the country are indulging in the most loathsome apologies for the conspirators against the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti. So widespread is the belief that these two victims of capitalist class vengeance are innocent and so insistent is the demand for their liberation that not even the Hearst papers dare come out openly in favor of their death in the electric chair, so they conceal their hatred of the workers by declaring: (1)—That the condemned workers had a fair trial, "by due process of law." (2)—That Governor Fuller, because of the extraordinary demands for their liberation, is investigating the case himself. (3)—That his advisers, consisting of President Lowell of Harvard, Judge Robert Grant and President Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are impartial, whereas the latter two are avowed enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti in particular and foreign-born workers in general. They have already publicly denounced these frame-up victims.

The local Hearst tabloid sheet, the Daily Mirror, asks: "What more impartial, broad and fair-minded survey of their case could Sacco and Vanzetti ask?"

If the investigation were fair, conducted by the "peers" of Sacco and Vanzetti there would have been a majority of labor men or women on the committee. But under such conditions the facts revealed by the investigation would come to light, instead of being suppressed as everyone knows they are suppressed by the present committee.

The excuse for this piece of murderous journalism was the brilliant letter that Sacco wrote to one of the supporters of the men who expressed almost childish optimism. Sacco declared that only the world-wide protests on the part of the working class will save them. That is absolutely correct. But the Hearst sheets, defending the enemies of Sacco and Vanzetti lectures Sacco on the impropriety of writing such a letter. Such an attitude gives aid to the executioners and reveals its authors as enemies of the working class and potential assassins because those who encourage Fuller and his prejudiced committee are equally guilty with them.

In defense of Sacco and Vanzetti and to prove the deep hatred intelligent workers feel for such malignant attacks against them the Hearst publications throughout the country should be picketed by masses of workers.

SACCO AND VANZETTI GROW WEAKER FROM HUNGER; FULLER PROMISES TO GIVE OUT DECISION WEDNESDAY

(Continued from Page One)

crecy and demanded that he make public the commission's findings. The governor must give men and women a chance to study the complete testimony, Dr. Goldstein said.

Plymouth Neighbors Demand Release.
PLYMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 1.—Hundreds of his neighbors and sympathizers here gathered in a great open air mass meeting to demand the freedom of Bartolomeo Vanzetti. Vanzetti lived in Plymouth for seven years before his arrest.

Utica Mass. Meeting.
UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A Sacco and Vanzetti protest meeting under the auspices of the International Labor Defense League, the Workingmen's Circle and a number of Italian and other organizations was held here last night.

While an airplane dropped over 10,000 leaflets demanding the release of the two innocent victims of Massachusetts justice, a huge crowd listened to speeches by Arturo Giovanitti and Herbert Benjamin. The speakers were enthusiastically applauded when they called for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti and pointed the one sided class justice which characterized the trial.

Ohio Valley Workers Meet.
WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 1.—The Ohio Valley Trade and Labor Assembly went on record here by sending a vigorous protest against the slaying of Sacco and Vanzetti. The protest demands the unconditional freedom of the two prisoners.

Bavaria Police Stop Meeting.
MUNICH, Bavaria, Aug. 1.—The police have forbidden the holding of a protest meeting for Sacco and Vanzetti at which a number of prominent literary men were to have spoken.

One demonstrator carried a placard on which was a quotation from John Adams asserting the right of every citizen to be tried by an impartial court while underneath was Judge Thayer's alleged statement: "I will get those b—ds good and proper."

Paris Workers Await Decision.
PARIS, France, Aug. 1.—Thousands of workers here and in other industrial districts are at fever heat as they await the decision of the governor of Massachusetts in the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

A protest strike to take place during the first week in August is being seriously considered. It is reported that Mme. Curie and the celebrated lawyer Torres may accompany Dreyfus to the United States in a final effort to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the clutches of the Massachusetts courts.

All the Paris papers today carried announcements that indications point to the conclusion that Sacco and Vanzetti will not be electrocuted. This is a result of the failure of the French press to understand the real nature of the frame-up. It is declared that Governor Fuller would not have selected any committee had he intended to carry out the death sentence, whereas the committee was really put to work as a safety valve to head off the increasing protest of world labor.

The case is arousing immense interest throughout Europe where the killing of the two victims would be regarded as one more indication of American hypocrisy.

Swiss Demand Liberation.
GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 1.—Under careful police surveillance, Swiss socialists today held a monster meeting to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The meeting passed resolutions demanding the immediate release of the two innocent men.

Must Publish Testimony, Rabbi Says.
LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Aug. 1.—At a meeting that completely filled the Baptist Church here today, Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue of New York accused Governor Fuller of shrouding the Sacco and Vanzetti commission in a mist of se-

Sacco and Vanzetti Meetings of Miners On Strike in Ohio

YORKVILLE, O., July 31.—A series of Sacco and Vanzetti protest meetings in the Ohio Valley terminated here with a rousing meeting in the open air. Comrade I. Amter, was the speaker at the four meetings that were arranged by the I. L. D. and which met with fine response among the miners and steel workers.

The following resolution was adopted at the three meetings, and also at Bellaire, where an indoor meeting was held:

We declare that these two men are being railroaded to the electric chair on a shameful frame-up, because they dared to fight for the working class.

We declare that the evidence produced against them in Dedham court was so flimsy that not only workers, but liberals, progressives and members of parliament in all parts of the world have protested. We declare that these two men have suffered torture for seven years and the only amendment that Governor Fuller can make is immediately to set them free, so that they may again take their places in the ranks of the working class.

RANK AND FILE MINERS FORMING RELIEF GROUPS

Officials Would Allow Them to Starve

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—The need for relief among the striking miners of the soft coal region is so evident, says the Progressive Miners Committee in its first strike bulletin, issued at 423 Belden Ave., that the rank and file of the union is going ahead in some places to organize it, in spite of the passively hostile attitude of the administration of international President John Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America.

Zeigler Men Help Themselves.
"For instance," says the strike bulletin, "the miners of the Zeigler, Illinois, sub-district, known thru the union coal region as the most militant section of the Miners' Union, have begun to assist their members by buying \$50,000 worth of flour, bacon, potatoes and plain food necessities and distributing these to the fifteen thousand striking miners, with plans being made to give more assistance after this is gone."

"In other sections of Illinois scores of local unions and many hundreds of miners' families are demanding and are in need of financial assistance. The Indiana miners are sending committees to the larger cities for the purpose of collecting funds from other labor unions so that their fellow workers back home can carry on the strike. In Pennsylvania thirty-four striking local unions held a conference at which a permanent relief organization was formed and appeals sent to both President Green and the general labor movement for strike relief. Twelve box-car shipments of fifty thousand dollars' worth of food-stuffs were distributed to over fifteen thousand union miners in the Franklin and Jefferson counties in the last week.

Twelve Cars of Food.
"The food was dispensed through the various local unions affiliated with the sub-district organization. Long lines of miners with baskets and sacks lined up in front of the food ration stations on the days of the distribution of the provisions to receive their share of flour, lard, potatoes, beans and other plain food necessities.

"The provisions were purchased out of the funds that had been accumulated in the sub-district treasury. A militant fight had to be made in the sub-district convention by the progressives before the sub-district officials would give relief.

"The twelve box-car shipment by which the sub-district have arranged to make the strike in the coal fields less drastic is the greatest single stroke the Miners' Union has made so far in combatting the operators who are trying to starve the miners into submission. Every miner should demand that John L. Lewis set up a national miners' relief committee and that a call be sent out to the entire labor movement to rally to the aid of the striking miners."

Demand Officials Act.
After calling attention to these activities of the miners in their own behalf, the strike bulletin goes on to say:

"These are only a few instances; similar conditions exist thruout the striking bituminous area. Yet why aren't John L. Lewis and the International officials considering this problem of getting the support of the American labor movement, when the striking mine workers have sent in many appeals to them for financial assistance? Proper and systematic strike relief can be provided for the striking miners if the resources of the Miners' Union and the aid of the organized labor is mobilized. The progressives and the militants in the Miners' Union must raise this question and force John L. Lewis and President Green to get the whole labor movement behind this life and death struggle in the Miners' Union.

"The setting up of a national relief committee, with a general appeal to the entire labor movement to aid us in our struggle, means that the coal operators cannot use the starvation weapon against us effectively. A militant and widespread campaign for strike relief will strengthen our ranks tremendously."

Politics Institute Learns Bankruptcy Of Pan-Americanism

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1.—As an agency of political cooperation, Pan-Americanism has proved incapable of realization, Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, asserted today at the institute of politics here.

Apparent successes in adjusting international disputes regularly have been short lived, Shepherd continued, adding:

"On the other hand, failure has attended every effort of the United States to invoke cooperation with its southern neighbors for the settlement of internal difficulties in any of them,

Cleveland to Hold Open Rally for Daily Worker; "Mother" Bloor to Talk

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—A demonstration for the DAILY WORKER will be held on the Public Square here, Thursday evening, Aug. 4, at 8 o'clock.
Ella Reeve Bloor, just arriving from her long hike from San Francisco, will speak on "World Labor News."

Needle Trade Defense

A Letter From Moische, the Painter.
Dear Friends:

I am enclosing a check for \$12 and here is how I obtained it: I was painting an "Allretnick" apartment in Brooklyn. When I got through with the kitchen the lady discovered that the color would not match her furniture and became excited. So I thought that here was a good opportunity to make some extra money for the Defense. My proposition to her that I should repaint her furniture and that the money should go to the Defense was gladly accepted, for she desired to show that she was sympathetic to the prisoners. At the same time thinking that here was a good opportunity to exploit me at the expense of the Defense. I made all the necessary preparations to repaint the kitchen furniture accordingly. When I finished this job she fished up other work for me giving me one piece of work after another. Finally, when I was through she gave me \$10. Although I told her that the work would cost \$20. At this she commenced to scream and scold calling me a Left disturber and disrupter and that I was robbing her, and finally offered to give me another \$2. Not wishing to leave her with the feeling of being a benefactor when she paid me \$10 for \$20 worth of work, I refused to take the other \$2 and donated this amount out of my own pocket. So I am forwarding you the whole \$12 which is amount that she would have given you anyway.
Fraternally yours, —Moische.

Opening Of Ruthenberg Bungalow In Kinderland Brings \$215.

A check for \$105 was received at the Defense Committee from Camp Kinderland. This money was raised at the opening of the Ruthenberg Bungalow. \$110 was also realized in pledges.

A check for \$569.33 was received at the Defense Office from Camp Niggedaiget collected on pledges and bonds.

Lithuanian W. P. Forwards \$100.
The Lithuanian Section of the Workers Party, District No. 2, forwarded \$100 to the Defense Office.

Crotona Park Meetings have been a great success. During the past few months \$1000 has been raised through that medium. The group of workers in charge of these meetings have been working very energetically and are always willing and ready to continue this important work of helping the struggling cloak-makers and furriers win their fight. \$15 was collected at last Thursday's meeting, \$30 on Friday, and \$19 on Saturday.

Dirizable Does Long Flight.
BELLEVILLE, Ill., Aug. 1.—The shiny dirizable RS-1, largest semirigid aircraft in the world, returned to Scott Field here just before midnight completing a week's cruise which took it and its crew of 15 officers and men over Norfolk, Va., Buffalo and Cleveland. Col. John T. Paegelow, commandant of the field who was in charge of the flight today said he was satisfied that the big ship had shown its reliability by passing through storms safely on the way here from Lakehurst, N. J., landing field. The RS-1 made no stops between Lakehurst and here.

Dirizable Does Long Flight.
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FOR THE CONVENTION

In preparation for the coming Party convention these books should be in the hands of every active Party member.

SIXTH SESSION OF THE
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Introduction by Jay Lovestone
The letter on reorganization from the Communist International on shop nuclei basis; the party's constitution, properly indexed, organizational charts, program, etc. —13
FROM THE FOURTH TO THE
FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS
(Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25
FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS
Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70

CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM
Workers Party of America
Adopted at the National Convention of 1921 (New York), amended by the Convention of 1924 (Chicago) —65
THE SECOND YEAR OF THE
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PARTY
A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1921. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. —50
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LEAGUE COUNCIL DEMANDS VIENNA GUARDS DISBAND

Catholics and Socialist Bureaucrats Struggle

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Ambassadors' Council is understood to have asked for the dissolution of the Viennese municipal guard, whose formation by the socialist mayor, Seitz, has been opposed bitterly by the non-socialist parties and the government. The Ambassadors' Council holds that the municipal guard is in violation of the St. Germain treaty. Socialists Legalize Municipal Guard.

The antagonism between the catholic bourgeoisie and the social democratic members of the Vienna government threatened to become an open split yesterday when the Vienna municipal council, in a session that lasted most of night, legally established the permanence of the municipal guard, the Burgerwache, created by the social democratic mayor, Karl Seitz, during the recent uprising.

This organization which is under the leadership of the social democrats has an enrollment of 1,000 which in case of necessity can easily be increased to 35,000 by calling out the civil employees.

Socialists Hope To Seize Government.
In the conservative papers this action of the social democrats is seen as an attempt to seize full power in Vienna in the interests of the social democratic bureaucracy by an appeal to arms if necessary. Kunschak, the leader of the opposition, during the course of the debate on the legitimizing measure, accused Seitz of "preparing for a civil war" in an effort to secure the slipping allegiance of the workers who are becoming aware that the struggle is not theirs but is a fight between the catholic bourgeoisie and the social democrats for the "possession of the Viennese government."

Catholic Peasantry Under Arms.
The prevailing catholic and conservative peasantry in the provinces are recruiting their opposition battalions whose number has almost doubled in the last fourteen days, and proclaim that they are ready to "undertake the defense of the law-abiding inhabitants" of Vienna.

The governor of Steiermark has forbidden a parade of the Schutzbund, the national republican defense organization of the social democrats in Graz.

Mussolini Needs Money Lets Taxpayers Howl

ROME, Aug. 1.—The cabinet decided today to consider a five per cent rebate on the state revenue from the taxation of transportation, following the revaluation of the lira, agitation for a rebate on transport taxes has been raised. The tax now nets 1,135,000,000 lira.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

CHINESE WORKERS BRAVE DEATH TO ATTEND HANKOW CONFERENCE; SOVIET SENDS AID

(By ANISE, Federated Press)
Soviet China Only Friend.
HANKOW, China, (By Mail).—It is not without reason that Chinese labor looks to the Soviet Union as to its guide and friend. In the first place the Soviet Union is the only country that pay any attention to Chinese labor. I sat in the great convention of the All-China Labor Federation, delegates from 2,500,000 organized workers. No one looking in to the faces of that group could doubt that they represent power, intelligence and genuine aspiration of workers. Seldom have I seen a group as vital. There were smiling faces, serious faces, good-humored faces, and stern faces, faces aglow with youthful illusions, and faces which had faced all the troubles life offers and were still struggling on. All kinds of faces, but with one common element, a glowing, relentless determination.

Yet what foreign organization sent them greetings on this, the 4th annual congress, which many of these delegates have taken chances of death to attend? Was there any cable of congratulation from the American Federation of Labor? No. Yet they might with profit have sent a fraternal delegation. Did Amsterdam send a representative? The Chinese told me that 2 years ago when they asked for a commission to give advice, Amsterdam refused, "since there is no labor movement in China."

Lozovski Aids Chinese.
But the Russians had fraternal delegates. Very excellent ones, chosen with great care to be of utmost use in the present problems of Chinese labor. Russia sent Lozovski, head of the Red International of Labor Unions. She sent some of her highest representatives from the railway workers, the metal workers, the education workers—the three unions most adapted to give advice in China's revolutionary situation, since transport, munitions and propaganda are 3 major problems. Russia sent the chief secretary of the far eastern regional conference of trade unions, who from his post in Vladivostok has dealt successfully with organizing of Chinese, Korean and Japanese immigrants and knows oriental workers.

These Russians delegates, all able trade union workers who rose to their posts through the testing experience of revolutionary days, came prepared to spend several weeks in China. I saw the delegate from the metal workers in action at the Hanyang arsenal. He told the chairman and secretary of the Chinese union and one or two district heads everything they wished to know about the experience of Soviet metal workers in the revolution. Afterwards at a meeting of metal-workers delegates from all the unions in the district he gave

them a talk on the metal workers of Russia.
Such is the work done by the Russian delegates of labor. They are not here as propagandists to influence China; they are here for friendly interchange of knowledge. They have the prestige of a successful revolution and a dictatorship in which they feel themselves dictators. The Chinese workers listen eagerly to their most technical discussions of tactics. Yesterday I heard Andreichik of the Railway Workers of Russia explaining carefully to the delegates how they must regard their present temporary united front with the petty bourgeois, how they must "never be taken in by middle class ideas, but always remain the leaders with a definite program, a program in which, due to the present backwardness of China, certain specific concessions must be made to the small traders."

Lozovski on Revolution.
Lozovski gave the congress an hour's talk on the nature of revolution, the classes involved, the point at which counter-revolution is most to be feared, the demands they must make of their revolutionary government. It was not oratory, but careful technical reasoning, a heavy speech in the midst of 5 hours of other speeches. He even ventured to criticize the revolutionary Hankow government for indecision in putting down the militarists of Hunan. I looked for some dissent; I saw none. Whether his diagnosis was correct or not, it was clear that to these Chinese workers, engulfed in the seething problems of revolution, he came as an outside voice of experience and authority, as a world figure offering them his comradeship and knowledge.

Other labor figures in the broad world of labor have comradeship and a better technic to offer, why are they utterly silent about it?
Russian Workers Send Aid.
I saw also the spontaneous help offered by the local Russians in the drive for helping wounded soldiers. They collected swiftly among their own small numbers over \$5000 as a beginning. They canvassed their personnel and found 4 doctors, whom they offered, to handle a ward of 200 patients. Such offers were made also by Americans and other foreigners; it has been a splendid example of sympathy.

But the Russians, instead of demanding the right to handle the work in their own way and to spend their own funds as they chose as we Americans always do, offered the money direct to the Chinese Relief Society under Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, and did not even ask an accounting.
In political, economic, labor or medical planning, the Russians act as equal comrades, sharing an older experience.

Under the Flag



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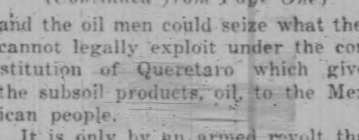
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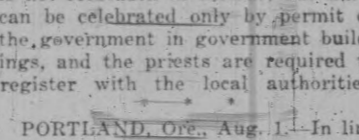
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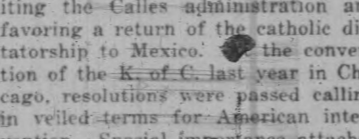
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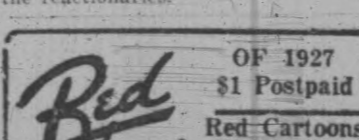
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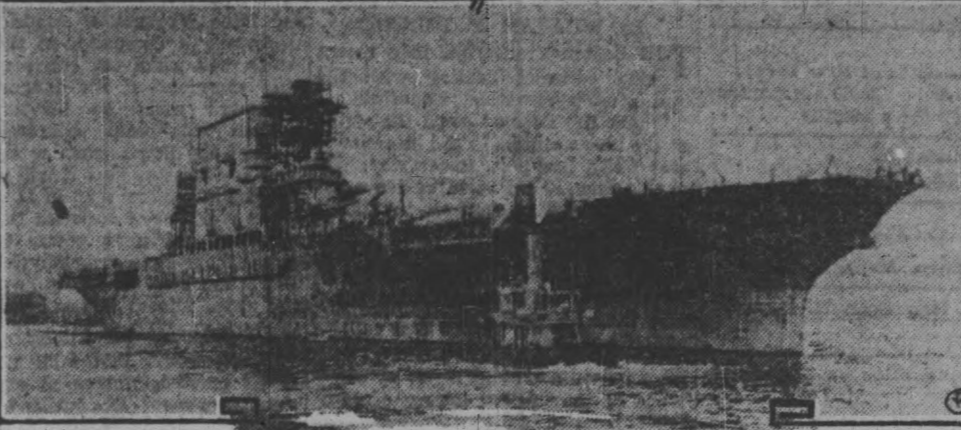


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LATEST IN AIRPLANE CARRIER CONSTRUCTION



Here's the U. S. S. Saratoga, one of the largest and strangest ships of the U. S. Navy, now nearing completion at Camden, N. J. The Saratoga is the last word in airplane carrier construction. With the U. S. S. Lexington, being built at Quincy, Mass., she was originally designed as a super-fighter but the disarmament conference changed her destiny. Much secrecy surrounds the construction of both ships.

Against the War Danger

The International of Ex-Servicemen and Its Fight Against Imperialist War

By HENRI BARBUSSE (Paris).

The entire activity of the International of Ex-Servicemen (I. A. C.) focuses at present in the fight against imperialist war, against the menace of the Soviet Union by the rapacious capitalist powers, and against the intervention of the colonial powers in China. This was most clearly and definitely expressed at the recent congress of the I. A. C. in Brussels. The most important resolutions passed on the occasion in question outlined this struggle and the tasks it involves. The bringing together of the ex-servicemen in an association of international scope, of opposing a repetition of an imperialist war and of preparing preventative measures in this connection.

The initiative for the foundation of the I. A. C. was given by a number of comrades of the French association of ex-servicemen, the A. R. A. C., among them Raymond Lefevre and myself. The A. R. A. C. itself had already been in existence since the beginning of 1917. In contradistinction to other associations of ex-combatants then in the process of formation, it was based on a program which was not limited to material demands of the war-victims, cripples, and ex-combatants but rather set itself the task of organizing and conducting an opposition to militarism. Nor was this opposition envisaged in any vague pacific form, but aimed at attacking not only the results but primarily the causes and roots of war as such. These causes are of a social character and are inherent in the existing order of things; on the one side the ruling classes that decide on, and profit by war, and on the other the suppressed classes that have to bear the brunt of the war and pay for it with their lives and fortunes.

Basis of Class War.
We have, therefore, from the very beginning been of the opinion that, both in the A. R. A. C. and in the I. A. C., our anti-militarism was a matter to be fought out on the basis of the class war and in its entire political significance. In France we were the first association of ex-servicemen to repudiate the formula of "political neutrality" adopted by other similar organizations. For we were fully aware that any such attitude would involve complete submission to the official policy of a maintenance of the capitalist, nationalistic, and imperialistic system.

International Fight.
The A. R. A. C. took occasion to declare, at its congress at Lyon in 1919, that the fight against militarism and imperialism must needs be carried on on an international scale. To this end the associations of ex-servicemen in other countries, whose statutes embodied similar principles to those of the A. R. A. C., were to be united in an international organization. The

appeal of the A. R. A. C. met with general approval. In 1920 our first international congress was convoked at Geneva, and in the course of time we were joined by a number of associations in Germany, England, Italy, Austria, Belgium and so forth.
The Geneva congress of the I. A. C. resolved on a "charter," or constitutory program, which established that the fight against war is inseparable from the fight against capitalism. Since then, all the announcements of the I. A. C. have been inspired by the same spirit of the class war.

Organized United Front.
The associations which had joined the I. A. C. comprised members of various political parties, Communists, socialists, anarchists, etc. We were of the opinion that in spite of differences of standpoint it would be possible to organize a united anti-militarist action and to wage war against war at all costs in the sense already outlined. It was our desire to rouse the lamentably forgetful masses by means of systematic agitation, to show them the economic consequences of war and the sanguinary fraud which the imperialistic policy of industrial and banking capitalism represents, to bring them to an understanding of the danger of new wars such as are being fomented by the bourgeois authorities all the world over, and to persuade them to resist any such attempt.

In this connection, however, we had no intention to take the place of any political organization already in existence; for it was, and is, our sole desire—parallel with such organizations as oppose the bourgeois systems of oppression—to make our reputation and influence practically known and felt among the victims of and combatants in the imperialistic war of 1914-18 and all subsequent wars.

A Fighting Organization.
On various occasions, the I. A. C. has already performed an effective and rousing work of agitation; it has been the moving force in various oppositional movements and revolts against the existing order.

Despite, or perhaps rather just on account of, our militant attitude, we have naturally from the very start been exposed within our own international organization to the more or less tacit opposition of various national associations. They accuse the executive committee of the I. A. C. of being in tow of the Communist Party and the Communist International. We have not allowed ourselves to be deterred at all in our activity by these cheap "accusations," for it is well-known that there is no organizational connection between the I. A. C. and the Comintern. True to our Geneva program, we have waged our anti-militarist fight in the proletarian and revolutionary spirit. Thus it came to pass that we were often acting hand in hand with the Communist parties,

merely because we had common aims and employed common means to attain them. On the other hand, social-democratic organizations frequently refused to act in concert with us.

Find to Oppose Socialists.
The I. A. C. moreover, was often obliged to oppose certain acts and measures of the social-democrats most emphatically. Had it not done so, it would have been giving its most sacred principles, as it perhaps not without the scope of our most serious tasks to oppose the various credits which were championed on various occasions by social-democratic deputies, or to protest most energetically against certain military laws, such as the mobilization law of Paul Boncour, even though they were cloaked by the social-democratic fraction in parliament? Was and is it not our duty to pit our whole influence against colonial expeditions and against intervention in China, irrespective of the fact that social-democratic leaders have on occasion advocated such campaigns?

The social-democratic parties have in part viewed our actions with great displeasure. They encourage certain unions of ex-combatants, on which they exercise a decisive influence, in their opposition to the leaders of the I. A. C. Thus it came about that at the Brussels conference the reformist Workers' and Peasants' Union of Multilateral War Victims in France (F. O. P.) seceded from our movement. (The A. R. A. C. naturally remained within the limits of the I. A. C.) In spite of the numerical loss thus suffered, the I. A. C. has in a certain sense been strengthened by the desertion in question, since the F. O. P. was at all times not so much a help as a hindrance. (The Austrian association likewise left the I. A. C. some time ago). The F. O. P. attempted to carry with it the Belgian section of the I. A. C., but the congress of Belgian ex-combatants on July 10th will, it is to be hoped, have frustrated this treacherous act.

At the same time we may observe all the world over, in America as well as in France, that there is a tendency to strengthen the International of Ex-Servicemen, in the face of the renewed menace of war. Furthermore, the Russian union of ex-servicemen has joined us, a fact of no small importance.

Thus the International of Ex-Servicemen both can and will set itself with renewed force to fulfil the great tasks with which it is faced under the present highly fateful situation.

Indiana Standard Pays.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1. — Directors of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) today declared a cash dividend of \$62½ and an extra cash dividend of \$25 payable September 15th to all capital stockholders of August 16.

Power Saw Mills.

In Vladimir the building of a new power saw mills has been begun. All the latest technical improvements will be installed.

New Spinning Factory.

Shortly in Vladimir the construction of a new spinning factory for 100,000 spindles will be begun. Already a supply of building materials has been prepared.

Donetz Fuel.

In the coal centres in the Don Basin, the output of the house coal and anthracite mines for the first 9 months of the current year equals 73.5 per cent of the annual plan. During the same period 881.9 million poods have been exported, 201 million poods more than for the same period last year and also more than the export of Donetz fuel in pre-war times.

Large-Scale Fish Enterprises.

At the hydro-station near Volkhovskoy the erection of an elaborate factory in connection with the fisheries is in process.

Campaign For Reduction Of Prices.

Generally speaking, the State and cooperative trading houses have complied with instructions in connection with reduction of prices by 10 per cent by the first of July.

The saving to the population from the reduction of prices for the period January 1st to October 1st is 340-350 million roubles. The reduction made in retail prices has resulted in a 6.4 per cent increase of real wages.

In pre-war days Russia took first place amongst the European States in respect of child mortality. In 1911 the death-rate amongst children up to one year vacillated between 24.2 to 35 per cent with a 26 per cent average. Since the October Revolution mother and child welfare has become the business of the State. 3,208 institutes have been established for the protection and care of infants. The number of urban clinics in the U. S. S. R. on 1st of July 1927, was 708 and in the R.S.F.S.R. 447.

The reports of clinic work in the bigger towns (Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Samara) showed that it was possible to attend to 90 per cent of new born babies and that mortality amongst these children had been greatly reduced—the death rate in Moscow prior to the revolution was 26 per cent, it is now 13 per cent. In Rostov-on-Don it was 21.1 per cent now it is 10 per cent.

Carry on the Fight Against American Imperialism



Carry on the fight against the rule of the Dollar. Do your part in the struggle at whatever post you occupy.

Every reader secured in the drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker is another nail in the coffin of American Imperialism.

Every new reader secured is another powerful ally in the war against Wall Street, the domination of J. P. Morgan and the rest of his brigand crew. In every factory, the army of readers should be growing, under the steady push of our field army.

In every proletarian residential section the followers of the Daily Worker should be massing their field guns against the enemy, in the drive for Five Thousand New Readers. Our proletarian determination will break through the imperialist ring of steel. Forward to new victories for the proletarian army in its march toward the world revolution!

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Includes the popular plays "Gold" and "The First Man."

offer ECONOMIC THEORY OF THE LEISURE CLASS No. 5 by N. Bukharin

Thoughtful Marxist readers will find in this book a guide to an understanding of the ideologies of the modern bourgeois. The book is written by the foremost Marxist theorist of the day.

offer LITERATURE AND REVOLUTION No. 6 by Leon Trotsky

A brilliant criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia, and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

offer MARX AND ENGELS No. 7 by D. Riazanov

A striking account of the lives and theories and practical achievements of the founders of scientific socialism, by the Director of the Marx-Engels Institute.

These Offers Are Good Only Until August 31, 1927.

U. S. State Department Intervened for Clerics

(Continued from Page One)
and the oil men could seize what they cannot legally exploit under the constitution of Queretaro which gives the subsoil products, oil, to the Mexican people.

It is only by an armed revolt that the church can hope to reestablish her hold over the Mexican people and seize again the lands which were confiscated by the religious acts of the Calles government. Catholic worship is not forbidden in Mexico, but mass can be celebrated only by permit of the government in government buildings, and the priests are required to register with the local authorities.

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—In line with its policy of agitation against the existing Mexican government, the catholic church will devote most of the discussions of the convention of the Knights of Columbus, which opens here Tuesday, to propaganda discrediting the Calles administration and favoring a return of the catholic dictatorship to Mexico. The convention of the K. of C. last year in Chicago, resolutions were passed calling in veiled terms for American intervention. Special importance attaches to the actions of the catholics working against Mexico in the United States in the light of the forthcoming elections where two catholic candidates will make an effort to recall the reactionaries.

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The Question of Leadership in the Coal Miners' Strike

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

THE Boston Transcript, in a recent long editorial dealing with the coal mining situation, remarks: "Since the first of April the strike of the union miners in the bituminous coal fields has been under way. Up to this time, it has been the strangest miners' strike on record. While it was in effect during three of the first six months of the year, the total production of soft coal from Jan. 1st to June 30th was larger by 5,000,000 tons than the production in the same period last year."

It is indeed a strange strike of which one of the leading organs of capitalist reaction on the Atlantic seaboard can speak with such cynical assurance. The strike is under a leadership (John L. Lewis and his official family) whose loyalty to American institutions cannot be questioned, a loyalty which has been proved in the long campaign against Communists and left wingers which this leadership has waged.

THE strike then is a regular strike and has not "been fomented by trouble-seeking elements"—the usual official excuse for the lack of effectiveness of a strike—and it is to be assumed that the United Mine Workers of America are getting the full support of the American Federation of Labor and that the strike is being conducted in the "practical" manner which is the boast of American labor officialdom.

THE strike, however, is not stopping the production and the bosses are not worrying. It has been in progress for four months yet the capitalist press can report that a plentiful supply of coal is in sight and that the non-union mines if pressed can produce 50 per cent more tonnage than at present.

It is obvious that the "practical" methods of the official labor leadership are not getting results for the miners. It is no longer possible for the Lewis machine in the United Mine Workers of America to conceal its incompetency by hurling broadsides at the "reds."

THE organization of the unorganized fields is the problem around which the whole question of policy and tactics in the miners' strike hinges. The Lewis machine cannot claim that it has not had this issue brought to its attention since it was the principal demand of the "Save the Union" bloc headed by John Brophy in the last election. The machine, however, has failed to prepare in any way for such a campaign with the result that after four months of striking the union miners see production increasing instead of decreasing.

THE Boston Transcript continues: "Up to this time, there has been a demonstration of the ability of the country to get along without the help of the United Mine Workers. Not least in interest among the questions raised by this strike which the public has so largely forgotten may relate to the future of that organization and the fate of the policies which it has pursued under the leadership of John L. Lewis. The fact remains that the American people do not admit that they are at the mercy of the union miners and mention of a coal strike does not throw them into a panic."

THIS then has been the result of the Lewis policies. The once powerful United Mine Workers of America, whose strikes have made labor history, under the Lewis leadership has become an organization which instead of being denounced by the capitalist press, has become an object of ridicule.

The Lewis machine makes no serious attempt to organize the non-union fields, it does not declare a genuine national strike and call upon all coal miners to join its struggle but it does make war upon the militant section of the membership.

INSTEAD of fighting the coal operators it fights those members who point to the danger the union faces and demand that the full strength of the union be thrown into an organization drive in the non-union fields.

The United Mine Workers will lose its strike and suffer a disastrous defeat which will have a devastating effect upon the whole labor movement unless it begins to fight in the way it did before the strangling grip of the Lewis machine was placed upon it.

AND here it is necessary to say a few words relative to the attitude of some of the progressive leaders—an attitude reflected in some sections of the rank and file. This attitude is that nothing can be done until the Lewis leadership, having ruined the union, has discredited itself to the point where it will collapse.

This attitude is extremely dangerous because it is based upon the theory that loss of the present strike is inevitable and that it will be possible to build the United Mine Workers of America up to its previous strength in a short time following the loss of the strike.

IN practice this attitude is translated into inactivity which plays into the hands of the Lewis machine and the coal operators. It is the exact reverse of what must be done if the United Mine Workers of America is not to become a shadow of its former self.

The militant elements of the Uni-

ted Mine Workers of America must undertake a campaign in the union which will make the entire membership conscious of the danger. This campaign must be directed both against the coal operators and against the Lewis machine and be of such a character that it will convince non-union miners that in the United Mine Workers of America there is a force of sufficient power to guarantee them against betrayals by the Lewis machine once they have joined the union miners in their struggle.

THE pressure for intensive organization work in the big non-union fields must be increased and sufficient sentiment created and organization set up to carry out mass organization campaigns in these territories in spite of the resistance of the Lewis machine.

The strike must be made a national strike in every sense of the word and coal production cut down so that it will no longer be possible for the capitalist press to record gleefully the fact that the miners' strike is causing the bosses no worry whatever.

IF the progressive elements in the union fail at this time to make clear their position, and do not do

everything in their power to rally the membership for struggle, they will be responsible for the defeat of the union and no amount of exposure of the black role played by the Lewis machine will enable them to escape this responsibility.

The crisis in the coal miners' union is part of the crisis of the American labor movement. The policies of the official leadership are resulting in defeat after defeat and only the most energetic work on the part of the conscious section of the labor movement headed by the Communists can a defeat all along the line be averted.

THE crisis in the coal miners' union is particularly acute because, with a leadership which prefers to persecute the militant membership rather than fight the bosses, it is in open struggle against a powerful section of the capitalist class backed by the whole weight of American capitalism.

With such leadership the United Mine Workers of America cannot win. The leadership of the strike must be taken by those elements which have consistently put forward the program for which a majority of the membership voted in the last election campaign—the program of the "Save the Union" bloc.

Mechanized Warfare

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

According to a recent press story, England and her inventors are planning to use fewer men and more mechanism and machinery in war.

That's good news: instead of drafting so many human lives for war, we can then draft more iron and steel, and other hard goods and munitions. Battle "tanks" can be controlled by radio and sent toward the enemy's lines with no man aboard. Even the guns can be directed and fired by radio. And when the enemy blows up the tank, perhaps also by use of his man-less artillery, we will lose only a tank. The day will be won by the side whose tanks and other materials may last the longer. Airplanes, with no human flyer aboard, controlled by radio station somewhere on the ground, can be sent over the enemy's territory. Perhaps we can get more "generals" and other officers to engage in the fighting, when the fighting can thus be done from far back of the lines and out of reach of the enemy's guns, except such guns and bombs as the enemy might send toward us in the tanks and planes. Anyhow it would take much fewer men to conduct a war: the generals, colonels, majors and lieutenants would be about sufficient. The mass of mankind could stay back at home and go to work—and to the movies.

One fellow has even invented a model of a battleship which can be entirely controlled by radio, with no sailor or marine aboard: it can be steered forward, backward, in any direction, and its guns can be elevated, directed and fired. When such warships as that are put on the ocean, there will be some point in limiting naval armaments to certain maxima of tonnage, for the result of the war will depend directly upon who can last longest in explosives and floating steel. War will be reduced to its lowest and truest terms: the survival of the biggest.

But, won't it be fine to have naval battles without any men and land battles with nobody but the generals and other officers? Then, indeed, we shall not have to conscript men but only to conscript property. "Quotas" will then consist, not of lives, but of materials: the steel trust will have to supply its quota of steel; the munitions trust its quota of munitions; the water power trusts their quotas of electricity, etc. And whenever war thus attacks property as almost its sole victims, war will become a crime, and will stop, or be stopped. Whenever our casualty lists begin to relate, not how many sons of mothers have lost their lives, but how many tons of the steel trust's steel, how many gallons of the oil trust's oil, and how many kilowatts of the power trust's electricity have been sacrificed in the last great battle, there will be a different attitude toward war. For property is sacred. When the products of the trusts can be conscripted instead of being sold in war, instead of their wanting to bring on a war for profits they will avoid a war as they would avoid a commercial and financial panic.

Here's hoping that England and her rivals will advance mechanized war methods to such a degree that there will be no more human slaughter but only property destruction, only "mechanical death." THE CAUSE of war has always been goods. Why not let goods become the sole VICTIM of war?

If we can have mechanism and automatons to do all the fighting and "dying," then perhaps the chief horror of war will be shifted from the multitude to the millionaire, and instead of sacrificing millions of "doughboys," we will need to sacrifice only a few dozen "dough-men." A war that destroys only the property of the rich, would do more to prevent war than would any treaty. As a peace-maker, science may ultimately prove to be superior to religion.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

(Continued from Page One)
is a fitting reply to the pacifists, socialists and liberals who have been protesting against the holding of demonstrations in favor of the two condemned men. The Communists have right along insisted that only the mass power of the workers exercised thru demonstrations and strikes would force the judicial killers of Massachusetts to halt the executioner's hand. Sacco mercilessly flays those who would put their faith in the capitalist hangmen. He scourges the present social system on the threshold of doom in language that sears and blisters. What a contrast between this revolutionary soul and the canting hypocrites who express implicit faith in the governor of Massachusetts, the tool of the New England capitalists?

IN last week's New Leader the Reverend Dr. Norman Thomas, once a preacher of the word of his particular christian god, now a preacher of the word of the great god Hillquit, wrote: "I am a bit skeptical of the psychological effect of big demonstrations with the chance they give to the lunatic fringe during these days when the governor and his commission having finished their hearings are working on their separate decisions." The socialist Thomas is opposed to demonstrations lest they disturb the judicial spirit of the members of the governor's commission. The rebel Sacco has no faith in the justice of capitalist commissions. His faith is in the working class.

AGAIN last Sunday the New York police showed plainly their hostility to the workingclass movement and its standard bearers. A number of workers who attended the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in Union Square marched to City Hall carry-

ing banners. They were attacked and beaten by policemen. It did not matter that the procession was orderly. They were punished for daring to bring the plight of their fellow-workers dramatically to the attention of the masses.

ARTHUR BRISBANE is a happy mortal. He is convinced that America—he means American imperialism—is just. Here is a gem from his famous and remunerative column: "We want nothing that belongs to anybody else and we don't let anybody take anything that belongs to us. Eventually we shall have a government that will approve of spending money wisely for defense and preparation, as well as of saving it unwisely for no reason in particular. Then everything will be O. K." How consoling.

OF course we don't want what the Nicaraguans have or the Filipinos or the Porto Ricans. Or the Haitians or the Mexicans or the Panamanians. Or the Chinese or the Cubans. We don't slaughter Latin Americans and Chinese wholesale because we wish to rob them but for the same reason that Oliver Cromwell slaughtered the Irish. Cromwell killed to save souls. No doubt Wall Street has an equally altruistic motive. And as for allowing others to take what we have away from us, nix on that stuff Arthur. What do they think we are? Christians or something? Yes, sir, we'll be O. K. when we have a government that will provide for hundreds of thousands of war planes that can rain death on those who rebel against our kindly ministrations. Had we had enough airplanes Arthur, those pesky Nicaraguans would have never rebelled. So you see war planes are not war planes after all. They are peace planes, but only when you have enough of them! This is enough of "fishbrain" for a day.

DRAMA

Theatre Guild to Do Another O'Neill Drama

J. C. Nugent who does a good deal of writing and acting has just finished two new plays—both comedies. The first is titled "The Kidder," and the second "The Fighter's Wife" a domestic comedy of a box-fighter's life.

The theatre Guild may do another play by Eugene O'Neill, his drama "Strange Interlude." This is not official but rumor, which is always active on Broadway, has it as a fact. "Marco's Millions" by O'Neill is slated for production this season by the Guild.

Rehearsals for George M. Cohan's new musical show "The Merry Malones," are now going on at the new Erlanger's theatre where the play opens in September.

"Bourgeois," a play by George Mauker Watters and Arthur Hopkins, will be presented by Mr. Hopkins at his Plymouth theatre Monday night August 22nd. Hal Skelly and Barbara Stanwyck head the cast.

"An Urgent Lady," by Lynn Starling, author of "Meet the Wife" is slated for showing at the Waldorf theatre on Labor Day, by Oshkin and Grisman.

"Mr. Who's-His-Name," now playing in London, will be done here by A. H. Woods and Lee Shubert. Lynne Overman, May Vokes and Lennox Payne have been engaged for the leading roles.

Letters From Our Readers

About Blocking Streets.

Dear Sirs and Brothers: Having read in the Worker the article "Garages Crowd Street, Chauffeur Hits Child," I want to congratulate you on the sharpness of your story. Even the garage owners' monthly magazine, "The Protective Review," which attacks sections of the workers, has frequently applied to the police against the congestion of traffic in the streets. The City Administration, especially the Mayor and his Commissioner, are responsible for this condition and for every death that is recorded.

Where we are at 124th St. and 8th Avenue, a butcher and market and Five and Ten Cent Stores and two-seab-hiring garages have the street blocked all the time. But unless the wage earners pull together and protest, all the papers in America cannot change this condition. And to show how labor is hated I have on my shelves four years of the Protective Review issued to over ten thousand garage owners and attacking the efforts of the workers who are struggling to organize. These magazines show the workers what they have to do if they are to free themselves from the bosses.—Thomas Foster, Garage Employees' Ass'n: Inc., 2301 8th Avenue, N. Y. C.

To The DAILY WORKER:

Just got through reading your paper and seeing where the good Mr. John F. Hylan the former mayor of the City of New York is taking a hand in the subway strike and has much to say. And criticizing mayor Walker and is warning Mr. Walker and his appointed police commissioner Warren, that the people of New York will not tolerate any police violence towards the striking subway workers; it is bad enough to be compelled to strike for a living wage, but to have the police acting under orders from Warren—brutally clubbing peaceful strikers is a condition that the people of New York will not tolerate. It was good enough in 1921 when the milkmen of New York went out on strike, compelled to strike for a living wage—Mr. Hylan then mayor of New York also Mr. Copeland then Health Commissioner, and some of

DOLORES COSTELLO



Who is featured in "Old San Francisco" at the Warner theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
44th St. W. of Bway. EVENINGS at 8:30 MATINEES TUES AND THURSDAY, 2:30

The LADDER
All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.20
Cort Theatre, 48 St. E. of Bway. Matinee Wednesday.

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

Distribute the Ruthenberg pamphlet, "The Workers (Communist) Party, What it Stands For and Why Workers Should Join." This Ruthenberg pamphlet will be the basic pamphlet thruout the Ruthenberg Drive. Every Party Nucleus must collect 50 cents from every member and will receive 20 pamphlets for every member to sell or distribute.

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

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

the tools of the capitalist who call themselves A. F. of L. told the workers the night before the strike at a meeting which was held at the Madison Square Garden to go home and go on a fishing trip and that they will settle the strike for them, which resulted in having a policeman on every wagon. Not only did the policeman protect the rat, but acted as a rat himself by delivering the milk to the door: the result was the strike was lost an a company union was formed. Mr. Hylan is pulling enough wool over the workers and the peoples eyes to make it look like a tug of war. From a worker—M. Schwartz, New York City.

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These four attractive books—one in a splendid pocket cloth-bound edition—can be had at a reduced rate if purchased at one time:

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Including two of his splendid short stories (Cloth Bound) — 50

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A total of 95 cents worth of most interesting reading for

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READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

GREEK FURRIERS SEND LETTER TO WILLIAM GREEN

The Greek furriers have sent a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor pointing out how they have been organized in spite of his opposition.

The communication shows how as a result of Green calling the Greek workers guerrillas, they have been arrested and mercilessly beaten up by the police. How since they have been organized, they have improved their working conditions.

The letter, in full, reads as follows:

Contents of Letter.
"The Executive Committee of the Greek Branch of the Joint Board Furriers' Union of Locals 1, 5, 10 and 15, deems this the proper time to call to your attention the tragic state of affairs now existing in the fur industry, subjecting thousands of workers and their families to untold suffering. We wish to state herewith that we hold you responsible for this present plight of the fur workers, and for the suffering that is yet in store for them in the future."

"To begin with, may we recall the fact that you officially branded the Greek fur workers as a band of slugs and guerrillas. As a result of this unwarranted accusation, when several Greek fur workers were arrested for their strike activities, they were mercilessly and brutally beaten up by the police. Yet in spite of this outrageous treatment, none of them was even accused of being a gangster. They had records as honest workers and not as criminals as you charged."

Unjust Accusation.
"We vigorously protested against this unjust accusation at the time you made it—against the Greek fur workers who are honestly making a living from their hard labor in fur shops. It is now obvious to every Greek fur worker that in your campaign of slander against the Joint Board you were making a political football of the hundreds of Greek workers."

"Instead of the Greek workers being guilty of gangsterism, it was a group of professional thugs hired by the A. F. of L. Committee appointed by you who were found to have police records, who committed assaults with iron bars, blackjacks and knives upon peaceful picketing workers, who were arrested for nearly killing workers and who acknowledged that they were hired for this work."

Honest Union Workers.
"The Greek fur workers have proven that they are honest union workers and that your accusations against them are criminal and false. No one can accuse the Greek workers of being slugs; but everyone can now openly accuse Vice-president Matthew Woll of criminal activities against our union members and brand him as the one responsible for the hiring of gangsters."

"During the fifteen years existence of the furriers' union, neither the A. F. of L. nor the International officials made the slightest effort to organize the Greek fur workers. We were forced to work under the worst conditions imaginable, long hours for starvation wages. The Jewish shops used to be closed to us. The union discriminated against us. We were not considered worthy of being organized."

Cannot Explain.
"Can you explain such an attitude in a so-called labor leader? You pretend to be a great democrat. You pretend to believe in equality. You pretend to be interested in the welfare of all workers. If you are, why did you not take the trouble to investigate the deplorable conditions of the Greek workers and the policy of discrimination against them which was practiced by the right wing?"

"In 1925, members of the New York Furriers' Union elected so-called left-wing representatives. As soon as they took office they immediately initiated an energetic campaign to organize all of the unorganized fur workers. They called scores of conferences, hundreds of shop meetings and dozens of mass meetings of the general membership. They issued thousands of circulars, and after months of devoted organizational activities, a general strike of all Greek fur workers was called which ended in a complete victory. This victory gained the faith and confidence of the Greek fur workers for the Joint Board. Our working hours were decreased, our average wage was increased about 50 per cent; we won time and a half for overtime and ten legal holidays with pay."

Green Did Not Aid.
"Where were you in the time of our greatest need, President Green? What did you do to help us become union men. Did you do anything to help us in our strike? Why in those days we did not even know of your existence. Where was Vice-president Matthew Woll, and your other lieutenants who are at present engaged in breaking the furriers' union?"

"During the 1925 strike as well as during the 1926 strike, the Joint Board considered the Greek fur workers on the same level as all of the other fur workers and gave considerable strike relief to our workers. As little as it was, this relief enabled us to continue our strike until we won the 40-hour week, higher wages and better conditions in general."

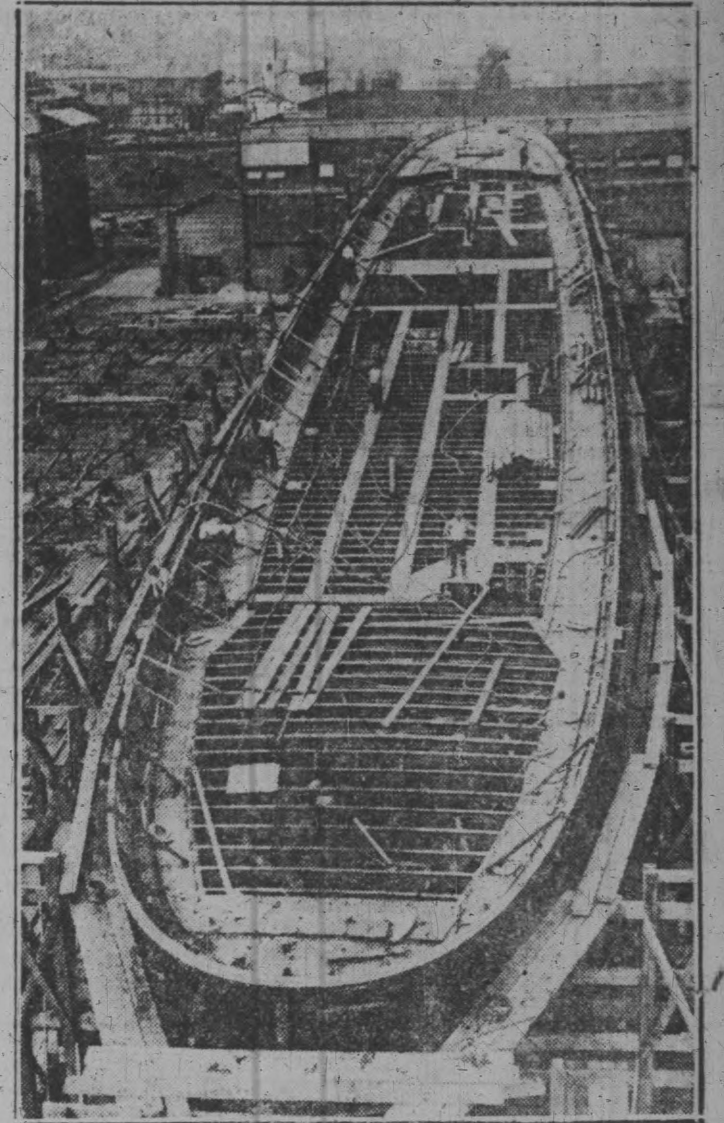
"And where were you Brother President during our seventeen week general strike in 1926? You claim to represent millions of workers; our workers had been paying to the A.

RECOVERING BODIES FROM EXCURSION BOAT SUNK OFF CHICAGO



At least thirty-eight men, women and children were drowned when a loaded excursion boat, the "Favorite" turned over in Lake Michigan, a mile off shore. Most of the victims were workers or members of worker families, seeking a little coolness after torrid days in the mills and factories of Chicago. Investigation shows the boat overloaded, the life preservers too rotten to float, and many of them tied so tight they could not be pried loose from the railings.

LOTS SAFER THAN THE 'FAVORITE' WHICH SANK AT CHICAGO



Work is being speeded at Wilmington, Del., on construction for Mrs. Richard McCall Cadwalader, Jr., of Philadelphia, of the largest private yacht in America, costing \$2,500,000. It is to have Diesel engines, as well as a gyroscope stabilizer costing \$75,000.

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

WORKERS OUGHT TO FIGHT AS BOSSES PREPARE TO CUT WAGES DURING BUILDING TRADE SLUMP

Building trades workers should prepare within a year to meet attacks on the wage standards they have won since the war. Signs are multiplying that the building boom will let down sufficiently to provide the surplus labor that may be used to undermine union conditions. Bricklayers, carpenters, electrical workers, lathers, plasterers etc., may be the next victims after capital has settled with the once powerful mining branch of the A. F. of L.

This outlook is confirmed in the monthly review of the American Bond & Mortgage Co., which suggests that the peak of wages in the building industry has been reached and that some sections of the country may see slight recessions in labor costs during the next 6 months. It says:

Prepare to Resist Wage Demands.
"The upward swing of wages in the construction industry is gradually losing its momentum and there is little likelihood of any further widespread major increases being granted building craftsmen. With the exception of a few cities, labor's demands for increases appear to have subsided and present scales are being amicably maintained. Such movement as exists for wage advances seems largely confined to cities where rates are below the average."

The report points out that building activity continues sufficient to prevent immediate widespread lowering of scales but notes that in the last 30 days there have been wage cuts in 4 southern cities. It says "Further reductions are expected in the south and other sections of the country as the building industry slackens its pace and returns to normalcy."

Workers Ready to Fight.
There have been wage increases to certain crafts in Akron, Buffalo, Erie, Dayton, Memphis, Milwaukee, New Haven, Portland (Me), San Antonio, Seattle, Sioux City, Newark and a few other cities. Skilled building labor is reported getting about 5 per cent higher wages than in 1926. But in many cities demands for higher wages are meeting stiff resistance precipitating strikes. Some over-supply of building labor is indicated in reports from Birmingham, Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, San Francisco and Seattle.

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

Machinists' Local Denounces Green's Attack on Furriers

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 1.—President Wm. F. Green's communication, requesting local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. not to give support to the New York Furriers' strike created a rousing indignation here at the last meeting of the International Association of Machinists, Local 429. The motion to concur with the communication was defeated by the roar of Noes. The members of the local denounced the reactionary document. One after the other the speakers pointed out the heroic struggles of the New York furriers which resulted in the victory of the 40 hour agreement and other achievements. The speakers, many of whom are not even sympathizers of the Communist movement, defended the Communists' role in the furriers' struggle. In the meantime the shameful betrayal of President Green & Co. and their shameful attempt to destroy every militancy in the American trade union movement were also exposed.

"I Wish We Had Plenty of Them"
"I don't know more about the New York furriers than what I have read in the local (Cleveland) papers;—said one of the speakers,—but when one of their editorials describes the brutal attack of the New York police on the strikers and when you notice a similar attack by President Green, Woll and Sigman,—I say then something is wrong with President Green's attack on the militant leaders of the furriers union."

"Communist O. K."
"Brothers, remarked an other machinist,—Nobody can accuse me of being a Communist, but I learned a whole lot about them in the last few years. I learned that they are always fighting honestly and bravely for the interests of their fellow workers. I say the furriers' strike was one to prove that the Communists are O. K. They lead the strike to a victory where the A. F. of L. leaders were about to sell it out. I only wish we had many of those terrible Communists in every union, then we would perhaps accomplish something useful."

Almost every speaker denounced practices of President Green and his lackeys. Many of the betrayed struggles were recalled.

Amsterdam Invites the Textile Workers, Stone Workers to Affiliate

WASHINGTON, August 1 (FP).—An open invitation will be extended to the United Textile Workers to join the International Textile Workers' Federation, according to a report just received here from Amsterdam. The general council of the federation, meeting recently in Stockholm, discussed the advisability of sending a delegation to America to investigate textile conditions and to urge affiliation by the U. T. W. The next federation congress in Belgium in May, 1928, will decide on the delegation.

CAMDEN, N. J., August 1.—Two Quarry Workers, Granite Cutters and other American unions in the stone industry are to be asked to join the International Stone Workers Federation, which now has 107,000 members. Neither British nor American unions are in the federation, it was reported to the seventh congress held in Copenhagen recently.

Labor Federation Labors To Reform Ballot Confusion

CENTRALIA, Wash., August 1.—In an attempt to abolish conditions such as caused confusion and misunderstanding in the recent elections, the executive committee of the State Federation of Labor has issued special instructions to clarify every point in the ensuing election for president and vice-president.

According to the arrangements arrived at by the committee, the call for nominations will be issued in 10 days together with a document clearing up all doubtful points in balloting. Ballots will be mailed thirty days after so that the election can be held in November.

The convention finally reached a decision to vest final authority in the board of election tellers so that a repetition of the late controversy where the tellers passed the decision to the executive committee and the committee passed it back to the convention may be avoided.

A period of 10 days will intervene, after the tellers tabulate the returns, so that any unionist who wishes may question the manner of the election but the supporters of losing candidates can raise no fanciful issues since only the tellers will know the returns.

Appointment of a permanent committee to revise the federation's constitution will soon be made by President Harry W. Call.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

F. of L. their weekly per capita dues, but you did not in any way help us when we were starving. Why didn't you at least issue an appeal to the American workers to help us win our struggle against the fur manufacturers?

Force Secret Agreements

"Yes, we did hear about you those days—when you attempted to force upon us your secret agreement with 42 hours instead of 40; and when your organizer Hugh Frayne, tried to smuggle thru this shameful secret agreement at the Carnegie Hall meeting where the workers so splendidly repudiated you. What a fine reputation you have gained among the fur workers. It was difficult for us to understand at that time why you, who were being paid from our hard-earned pennies, who were supposed to represent us, should be so interested in breaking our strike. Now we understand the situation more clearly. You wanted not to help the fur workers but to smash their union, to bring back the sweat-shop evil, piece-work, the speed-up system."

"The fur workers now mention your name and that of Matthew Woll with contempt. It is because of you that the workers face unemployment and starvation in the future."
See the Truth.

"The Greek fur workers see the truth clearly. They realize that when you say that you are fighting Communists, you are merely trying to cover up your unscrupulous policies. You stand now unmasked before the entire furriers' union and the whole labor movement. You will be steadily fought and your methods of intimidation and force will not succeed. The ranks of the furriers are being reunited. We are determined to maintain our rights and hold fast to those gains which without you we won and in spite of you we shall continue to hold fast."

Mystery Surrounds Ford's New Model; Plants Shut Down

DETROIT, August 1.—The huge plants of Ford's factories at Highland Park and Dearborn are virtually at a standstill while equipment is being installed for the new "swanky" car. All the mystery necessary for the launching of a big Ford revival business surrounds the plants but rumors are rife of what this new car is to be like. Some say it will be a cross between the old Ford and the Lincoln, and will be called "Linford"; another rumor says it will be entirely new with many novel features, and will be known as "Edison" as a tribute to Ford's closest friend.

Widespread unemployment and an epidemic of vacant houses mark the curtailment of production. The Ford workers have had to return to the towns. A great many of them were from the South. However, the dispersal of the mechanics is not considered an important matter to the Ford retainers. All that is necessary is an announcement of the resumption of production, to bring the workers flocking back to the plants in large numbers.

Old Machinery Scrapped.
The purchase of the new machinery has been in progress for about a year, and still continues. On the basis that capacity production will start September 1st, 135 new trolley cars for the Detroit surface lines have been ordered. A person formerly associated with Mr. Ford estimated today that while the factories are at a standstill, the cost to Ford is approximately a million dollars a day.

Western Maryland Fights to Continue Water-Stock Fraud

WASHINGTON, August 1 (FP).—Presence of tremendous amounts of pure water in the stock structure of the non-union Western Maryland railroad is indicated by the interstate commerce commission's valuation. The road, which runs from Baltimore to the West Virginia coal fields and connects with the Pittsburgh district, is valued at \$71,000,000 but its capitalization is \$138,000,000.

The conclusion is inescapable that the Western Maryland is paying interest and dividends on double its honest investment. If the supreme court upholds the commission's method of valuation, the road will have to turn in a large part of its earnings to the federal recapture fund, established to catch half the earnings of railroads in excess of 6 per cent.

The commission's valuation is based on cost of reproduction in 1914, minus depreciation and plus new investment. This highly favorable system, allowing billions in excess of the late Senator LaFollett's valuation of the railroads on their "prudent investment," is combatted by the Western Maryland which demands valuation on 1917 cost of reproduction. Thus properties bought for a song in Baltimore fifty years ago would be entered for rate-making purposes at their present inflated valuation.

Battle Rages.
In Massachusetts a battle is raging over the issue of valuation of public utilities on reproduction cost or original prudent investment, with the state supreme court favoring the latter.

Los Angeles Labor Body Brooklyn Shoe Workers Ignores Green's Attack Go On Strike In Fight On Gold and Left Wing For Right to Organize

LOS ANGELES, Calif., August 1.—The last meeting of the Los Angeles central labor council witnessed the reading of the attack of Wm. Green, A. F. of L. president, upon Ben Gold and the left wing leadership in the New York needle trades struggle. The officials of the C. L. C., usually eager for an opportunity to attack the Communists and left wing, were strangely silent. A speech was delivered by Delegate Schneiderman, explaining the real status of the war between the left wing and the reactionary right wing in New York, and urging the delegates to ignore Green's letter both in the council and when it comes up in their local unions. His speech was applauded even by conservative delegates, and the letter was filed without any further comment or any opposing remarks from the officials, an unusual procedure on their part. Thus another labor body has refused to ally themselves with the strike-breaking tactics of Woll and Green. Recently the California state federation of labor expressed their disapproval of Woll's attack on the Furriers' strike.

Another subject for debate was the mayor's action in removing Buzzell, secretary of the council, from the civil service commission because he put over an increased wage scale for the city employees and attempted to unionize them. A motion was unanimously adopted to protest the mayor's action as a slap at Labor, and demanding Buzzell's reinstatement. The importance of this incident lies in the fact that all the members of the city council endorsed by Labor in the last elections voted to approve the action of the mayor. The left wing are using this to demand a change in Labor's "non-partisan" political policy.

The secretary, Buzzell, is rumored to be seeking an alliance with the progressive bloc to elect delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention, in order to defeat the other reactionary group led by Horn.

By ABRAHAM M. FLAM.
The right of workers to organize themselves and to deal with their employers' collectively through a union has been challenged by the WBS shoe factory of South 4th street, Brooklyn. The workers have accepted the challenge and as a result are now waging a militant struggle to protect their right to organize.

The WBS plant has always been known as the best organized shop in Greater New York. Two years ago they won an eighteen week fight with the company. Because of the present situation in the industry and the fight within union ranks, a victory for the WBS workers is extremely important. The fight of the union workers in the shop is being led by President Trubowitz of District Council 2.

Scab Sheet Hails Green Pan-American Messiah; Miners Are Not Fooled

WHEELING, West Va., August 1.—With sublime faith in their arch faker, the West Virginia Federationist, a yellow scab-sheet, again attempts to induce the fighting miners to believe that president William Green of the A. F. of L. is a master diplomat. An editorial in the Federationist for July 14, 1927, speaks of the coming Pan-American Federation of Labor where Green "will again have opportunity to exercise that rare statesmanlike diplomacy and skill of his." The Federationist, by the way, is the paper which the miners refused when it was given away gratis in the Ohio valley trade and labor assembly.

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GOOD BOOKS FOR WORKERS

PHILADELPHIA, ATTENTION!
Come and enjoy yourself on the big
Excursion to Riverview Beach
Joint auspices and benefit of the
Daily Worker and the Young Workers League
SATURDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1927
Steamers leave Philadelphia 8:30, 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
TICKETS 60c For sale at 321 York Ave. and 317 South 5th Street. **CHILDREN 30c**
Tickets sold previously will be good for the Aug. 6 date.
BOATS LEAVE at 8:30 and 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. from the Chestnut St. wharf of the Wilson Line. Those not having tickets may obtain a passport to a good time from the district office, the Franklin office, or any Y. W. L. member or DAILY WORKER agent.

Marx-Engels Institute Invades New York in Its Hunt for Labor's Treasure

By J. LOUIS ENGDALH.

THE Bolshevik Revolution in Russia has brought about a new kind of treasure hunt. It is being carried on by the Marx-Engels Institute at Moscow, U. S. S. R., and reaches into many parts of the world.

The hunt is for the literary treasures left behind by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The writings of Marx and Engels were not appraised at their real worth until the workers came to power in Russia and the Soviet Government, thru special decree, established the Marx-Engels Institute. Research workers, under Communist direction, were assigned the task of unearthing these treasures and bringing them, in some form or other, to Moscow.

The hunt reached to New York City because during the 10-year period, 1852-62, Marx was a frequent contributor to the New York Tribune, edited by Horace Greeley. Marx was deeply interested in the Civil War period in the United States, his letter to Abraham Lincoln, the Civil War president, being often quoted to show the attention that he paid to American developments.

The casual reader would conclude that there would be little difficulty in getting a set of the files of the New York Tribune for this period and clipping the articles by Marx from its pages. But it isn't so easy. In the first place, it was discovered that there is only one file of the Tribune for this period; and that is located in the New York library. An effort was made to purchase it. But this was one case where "Soviet Gold" was rejected.

The photographer, therefore, had to be resorted to, in order to make duplicates, or photostats, not of articles that could be easily found, but of whole pages, in duplicate size, because to reduce them would make the reading illegible.

There were other obstacles, however. The Tribune, with real American newspaper technique as one of its liabilities, did not always give Marx credit for his contributions.

Sometimes the articles would be given a date line and run as a news story. At other times the tired editorial writer would take one of the articles sent in by Marx, change the introduction a little, work over the conclusion reached, and make a first rate editorial out of it. Those were days in American journalism when editorials were famous for their length. So when the ship came in with its articles from Marx, who was at that time living in London, it was considered a big day, if not a holiday, for the editorial writer of the Tribune.

It is only by making a thro study of the contents of the Tribune, page by page, with a keen knowledge of the many characteristics of the style of writing used by Marx, that the literary treasure hunter is rewarded with any degree of success. That hunt is not being carried to its final conclusion here in New York. The photostats of thousands of the editorial and news pages of the Tribune were taken in New York and then forwarded to the Marx-Engels Institute in Moscow, where the hunt proceeds, conducted by experts in Marxism.

While in Moscow, I was shown thru the treasure chambers of the Marx-Engels Institute, where these and thousands of other photostats are being kept, in specially prepared vaults and cabinets, more carefully watched and more highly treasured than the contents of the safety deposit sections of New York's great financial institutions.

There are also, in the New York library, 400 original letters of Marx, written to friends in this country and dealing with events of interest at that time. Photostats have been made of 200 of these letters and sent to Moscow.

It was with great pride that the custodian of these treasures showed me the photostat duplicates of the writings of Marx and Engels still held by the German Social-Democratic Party in Germany. When Engels died in 1895 this literary heritage was turned over to the German Social-Democracy with Eduard Bernstein and August Bebel as executors. It has already been shown how Bernstein took advantage of this opportunity to falsify the writings of Engels.

The German socialists refused to surrender this material to the Marx-Engels Institute. But they allowed photostats to be taken. It will not be so easy, therefore, for the Socialist traitors to issue faked or blue-penciled articles by Marx and Engels in the future in support of their own treason.

There are about 150 members of the staff of the Marx-Engels Institute. These include 30 librarians, 50 technicians and 40 scientific workers.

Two facts illustrate the thoroughness with which the work proceeds. Here is to be found the marriage license of Karl Marx and Jenny von Westphalen. But here also are 45,000 titles on the Revolution of 1848 in Germany.

Attached to "The Institute" is Abraham Deborin, the philosophical writer, all of whose writings on philosophy are based on the materialistic conception of history. He is one of the editors of "Under the Banner of Marxism." He is also one of the vice presidents of "The Institute."

The aim of the department of philosophy, headed by Deborin, is to give out the works of the German idealists, Haegel, Fichte, Schelling and Kant. The Kant section includes more than 700 titles; the Fichte section about 800 titles. Here are also sections devoted to the French materialists, Helvétius, Diderot and Holbach. The department of philosophy is also rich with literature pertaining to Descartes, Spinoza, Bacon, Hobbes, Locke and Leibniz.

There is extensive material concerning England, "the classic land of capitalism," where Marx lived for a long time in London, and where his remains now lie buried. This material covers such subjects as the British labor movement in the 14th century, the struggle of Wat Tyler, the movements of the Lollards and the followers of Wycliff, the position of Jack Cade and others who protested against the exploitation of the workers. Every period in the British labor movement is covered with the same thoroughness.

The American section is attached to the British division. It deals mostly with the Civil War period and the labor movement generally in this country.

This section will grow with the development of the Communist movement in America. The last request made of me by the comrades at "The Institute" was that two copies of every bit of Communist literature produced in America be sent to the Marx-Engels Institute.

Results of the Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International

Speech by Nikolai Bukharin. (Continued from Last Issue)

Finally, two further "proposals" were made by the Opposition in connection with the war danger. Both of these proposals are simply ridiculous. One of them was brought forward by Comrade Vuyovitch, with Trotsky's approval, the other by both Vuyovitch and Trotsky, and is repeated in their speeches, proclamations, etc. The first proposal is that under the given circumstances, and in view of the war danger, our orientation should be in the direction of the anarcho-sindicalist workers. The second proposal is that the group around Maslow, Ruth Fischer, should be readmitted into the Comintern and into the German Party.

A few words must first be devoted to the present anarcho-sindicalists. The anarcho-sindicalists count a total of 245. For the most part these are "leaders" without an army. No great anarcho-sindicalist organization exists anywhere, with the exception of the American I. W. W. It is characteristic that all anarcho-sindicalist organizations still existing in Europe are violently opposed to the Soviet Union, their ideology not differing in the very slightest degree from the Menshevik social revolutionary ideology. They hold the standpoint that the Bolsheviks have been guilty of threefold treason against international revolution, that our dictatorship is not of the proletariat; they agitate against the Soviet Union with the most despicable methods, etc. And these are the allies to whom Trotsky and Vuyovitch would have us apply, that they may "defend" us! Complete and absolute nonsense!

We have not the slightest leaning towards an "orientation" in the direction of that counter-revolutionary petty-bourgeoisie which is doing its utmost, from day to day, to compete with the leaders of the Social Democrats in the choice of the dirtiest weapons to be used against us. It must be remembered that these elements are not backed up by the masses. This is the rub. In 1914 Trotsky ran accidentally against a few anarcho-sindicalists, and stuck there for a time. But now it is no longer 1914. Comrades, the idea is perfectly ridiculous, complete nonsense. And it is especially ridiculous at the present moment, when our chief task is to win over the average worker, especially the European average worker, who is, regrettably enough, still in the clutches of the Social Democratic parties and of the Amsterdam International. The problem of winning over the average worker was first raised at the time of the III. Congress of the Comintern, held with the aid of Lenin's authority, and this problem still confronts us today, more urgently than ever. To create a diversion with respect to this problem would mean substituting Lenin's slogan, demanding the conquest of the "conquest" of a few counter-revolutionary leaders.

As to Maslow, the proposal with regard to him and his group has aroused extreme indignation among the members of the Executive Committee. You will no doubt recollect that the declaration of repentance made by the Opposition on 6. October, and expressly stated by Comrade Zinoviev to be "meant seriously," one point was the assurance that the Opposition entirely gives up every connection with the group expelled from the Comintern, the names of Urbahns, Maslow, and others being given. I must here relate a few details of the position of these excluded members. They have their own newspaper, they have already converted this paper into a weekly, and are taking steps towards issuing it daily; they are taking steps to-

wards the formation of a party of their own. There is no doubt whatever that they are in receipt of help from our Opposition, from whom they receive material about our Party life, even to reports on the sessions of the Political Bureau, and information on occurrences in this Bureau.

Steering their course in accordance with the political wind, they direct their attack at times directly against the Soviet Union itself, whilst at other times they adopt a milder tone towards the Union, and direct their efforts to violent attacks on our Party and the Comintern. On one occasion, for instance, they wrote that Stalin does not differ in the least from Noske (Disturbance). I do not understand why you are surprised at that, it is nothing new.

Their newspaper, which has become the organ of our "Opposition" at the present time, dishes up every morsel of gossip or slander in circulation against our Party and the Comintern. These good people will presently arrive at a slogan of "Soviets without Communists." They have already published an article on war in which they state that, unless the present leaders of the Comintern change their political and organizational course radically at the last moment, they will play the same role as the leaders of the Second International at the beginning of the great war. (The Flag of Communism, No. 12.)

This writes the Maslow pardoned by Hindenburg's Government, the Maslow who disgraced himself at his trial, about the Parties of the Comintern, and that at time when the Chinese Communists are being strangled, when the French Communists are being thrown into prison, when the Italian comrades are perishing in their dungeons, when the German Communists are organizing hundreds of thousands of workers in the struggle against war, when an incredible agitation is being carried on against the Soviet Union, when the whole capitalist world is conspiring together against the Comintern! And these hostile elements who seek to provoke us further by dubbing themselves "orthodox Marxists," "Leninists," etc. are proposed to us as saviors of the German Party.

Our policy in preparing for war, in all that concerns inner party questions, must consist of ensuring the strength and unity of inner relations in the Party, and of steering a definite course towards winning over the broad masses of the Social Democratic workers.

Our Parties are well aware that they will be plunged into situations in which their lives will be literally at stake if they are to remain true to the Comintern, and to protect with their own bodies the socialist fatherland of the proletariat against the attack of the imperialists. But instead of demanding that our ranks stand closer together than ever, instead of demanding the expulsion of apostates and the winning over of the broad masses, the Opposition proposes that we admit any offal into our Party, the various types of anarcho-sindicalists, the more than suspicious Maslow, the "disciplined" Ruth Fischer, etc., and meanwhile we may forget the Social Democratic workers for the present. We are not in agreement in any single point with this standpoint; not a single comrade has said a word in favor of these "measures" with the exception of Comrade Vuyovitch, whose fractional interests make him Trotsky's supporter in all these attacks, sallies, and proposals. Not one single member of the Plenum is agreed with the readmission of Maslow and his group, or with the idea of turning our backs on the broad masses and starting on a search for a few syndicalists to help us to defend the Soviet Union.

(To be continued.)

Some Early Labor Struggles

By W. J. White.

TO the student of modern unionism and the rise of the trade union, a study of the English union movement is indispensable. It was in England that the application of steam to automotive machinery was first applied. It was the application of the steam engine to machinery and the massing of the new proletarian labor in the factory, which first forced the combination of workers into trades union, and this first took place in the factories of England. It was in that country that this change in the base of production and a like change in the methods of distribution first forced upon the consciousness of the workers that the old methods which had done service in the days of feudalism were no longer fit to serve in the new conditions which had arisen out of these new methods which had come into existence with the introduction of the machine. This does not say that we must let those organizations which preceded the modern union slide by without entering into their history. Not by any means, on the contrary the student must give those organizations of labor which had their use in the days of feudalism and before even that the closest and most painstaking study. But for the purpose of this article it is enough if we take up and look into the reason for their existence and the part played by the labor organization which arose after the application of machinery to production.

One of the first things which strikes us in our study of trades unionism is the transfer of the state power from the domination of the feudal lord of the manor to the rising capitalist class, and the brutal use of this power in helping to keep down and strangle the protest of the workers. This brutality of the capitalist class is put in the pithy words of J. C. Calhoun, the outstanding champion of the slave owning class in the United States, when he says: "the true solution of the contest of all time between labor and capital is that capital should own the laborer whether white or black." The reports of the law courts are filled with cases of workers being brot into court on the charge of conspiracy against their employers. The case of the "Six men of Dorset" is the outstanding case, where the use of the state was called in by the masters to send into exile for seven years, in the penal colony of Van Diemens Land, agricultural workers who had protested against the reduction of their miserable wages from eleven shillings a week to the sum of seven shillings. For this they were transported into penal slavery for seven years. Another leading case in the history of the trade union movement is the case of the Glasgow Spinners and their conviction by the courts, in which the student can trace the struggle which raged about Eighteen Hundred, for the right to meet and publish and speak for labor and unionism.

Marx in the first volume of Capital gives us one of the most tragic pictures of the struggle of the workers for the shorter day, and the right to organize. Engels' "Condition of the Working Class in 1844" is another book the student can peruse and study with profit on this struggle of the worker to build and have unions for the protection of his class.

The journeymen tailors, silk weavers, woolen and cotton weavers, and hosiery weavers are among the first unions which we have any trace of in the early days of unionism. They first appear in the history thru laws passed in parliament and the appointment of commissions to examine into their usage and the use they made of these "riotous and tumultuous clubs and societies," as these first combinations of workers were called by the new capitalists, in an effort to suppress and silence these embryonic mass combinations of workers. We find a law against conspiracy, used in the year 1818 applied in the case of a combination of cotton spinners in an attempt to raise wages, and their officers were sent to prison for two years for their efforts to force the masters to give up more of the wealth produced by the spinners. In like manner the law of 1549, entitled the "Bill of Conspiracies of Victuallers and Craftsmen," held to include within its provisions all combinations of journeymen to keep up wages or reduce hours. The years 1717 and 1729 finds laws placed upon the statute books for the purpose of stopping the combinations of Wool Combers and Weavers who had combined to keep up the rate of their pay. In 1743 we find that even the men and women who allowed workmen to meet in their taverns, (saloons) were made victims and had to suffer for their assistance given to combinations of workers under the laws of conspiracy. The combinations of workers were looked upon as mutiny of the working class by the courts of that day, and they passed out sentences in accord with that view. In those days the workers had their Saccos and Vanzettis, Mooneys and Billings who paid the price for the right of the working class to speak and write and meet.

In fact the criminal annals are full of cases where workers were deported out of England, to the penal colonies, for no other crime than for speaking and writing for the unionization of the working class. And as now, we find the same blindness to the fact of combination on the part of the master class by the courts.

The indictment of Marx, "that the government is but a bureau for doing the bidding of the capitalist class," is glaringly shown up in the history of the struggle of the workers to combine and decide upon their hours of labor and the price they would receive for their labor power, sold in the open market. Court cases, in the reports of these struggles will bear out this indictment, for four hundred years they are filled with the brutal assistance given by the courts to the masters in their endeavor to keep the workers from combining and joining their fellows in their common struggle for the betterment of their class. Lockouts and blacklists of the workers by the masters could get by without calling down the wrath of the courts, while every effort of the workers was met by the thud of the policeman's club, the stab of the soldier's bayonet, and the injunction of the court.

The following taken from a report of some commissioners who had "investigated" unionism, could be lifted out of any capitalist, daily of the year 1927. They say: "if the manufacturer is to employ his capital and the machinist or chemist his ingenuity, only under the dictation of his short sighted and rapacious workmen, or his equally ignorant and avaricious rivals; if a few agitators are to be allowed to command a strike which paralyzes the industry of the peculiar class of workpeople over whom they tyrannize, and then extends itself in an increasing circle over the many thousands and tens of thousands to whose labors the assistance of that peculiar class of workpeople is essential; that if all this is to be unpunished, and so be almost sanctioned by the repeal of the laws by which it was formerly punishable;—it is in vain to hope that we shall long retain the industry, the skill, or the capital on which our manufacturing superiority, and with that superiority our power and almost our existence as a nation depends," this commission recommended the passage of laws forbidding combinations and making such combinations come under the heads of conspiracies and illegal combinations against the good will of the government and the capitalists of England.

The history of capitalism is a history of laws passed by the willing tools of the capitalists forbidding unions to be formed for the purpose of keeping up the price of labor power, and we find many of these laws having pecuniary penalties to be recovered by those who would stoop to become informers against their fellow workers in the capitalist courts.

What's What in Washington

PAN-AMERICAN UNION BEGINS TO FALTER; HATE FOR UNITED STATES IMPERIALISM GROWS

By HARVEY O'CONNOR. WASHINGTON, (FP) August 1. —President Coolidge's most embarrassing foreign problem lies in the United States' delicate relations with Latin America. The approaching doom of Sacco and Vanzetti—whether in the electric chair or life imprisonment, the massacre of Ocozal and the extension of the Monroe Doctrine in ever more offensive manner are the three sore spots in Pan-American relations.

So deeply is Coolidge concerned by the growing tenacity that he is thinking of attending the Pan-American congress in Havana next spring, marking the first time that an American president has officially visited a Latin American country. It is through the Pan-American Union and its congresses that the United States government and big business hope to extend their influence. While all nations are nominally equal in the Union, the overshadowing bulk of the United States against the score of small, weak Latin American nations make it a convenient instrument of American foreign policy. The Union's headquarters, naturally, are in Washington. Its imposing marble halls are mainly the result of United States government donations.

Hate U. S. Capitalism. The wildfire of denunciation running through the Latin American press from the Excelsior of Mexico City to the Prensa and Nacion of Buenos Aires followed by declarations of boycotts and the attempted destruction of United States monuments in Cuba and Argentina are too eloquent testimonials to the failure of Washington to build up the sound Pan-American sentiment it hopes for.

Pan-Americanism is doomed, in the view of open-minded Americans who understand Spanish and keep close tab on what happens among the "Indolatinos." Instead, Latin-Americanism is forging to the front with unmistakable vigor. Pan-Americanism is

too closely related to business, exports and United States gunboats to excite much admiration. The "good will" flight of the American aviators through every country south of the Rio Grande is a point in instance. In every city, according to reports reaching Washington, the expedition was greeted with formal politeness and sullen suspicion. What do they want to sell, was the query on Latin lips. Even the well organized press agents who preceded the flyers and demanded columns of space, failed to light the fires of enthusiasm.

Ties With Europe. The whole structure of Pan-American rests on geographical proximity of the American nations. But Latin America not only has closer racial, religious, linguistic and cultural ties with southern Europe, but is just as near southern European ports, by steamer days, as it is to New York. Nevertheless trade continues to grow, and the North American rulers, who think only in terms of exports and imports, rub their hands with glee, assuring themselves that good will follow trade. Probably they have not heard of the old Venezuelan women who pray in church that the oil wells may dry up so that the American exploiters will leave.

Who will lead the Latin-American movement against the "Yanquis"? No country has yet had the courage to defy Washington and its Pan-American Union. But Washingtonians who follow Latin American affairs closely predict that within 10 years either Mexico or Argentina will have taken the lead in massing the nations of South and Central America around the Indo-Latin banner. The murder of Sacco and Vanzetti, the bombing of a few more Nicaraguan villages, the ruthless invasion of more Caribbean nations and their reduction to mere colonies, and the Yankees may face Latin America's second war of liberation—this time against American rather than Spanish imperialism.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION NOW MOVING TO INAUGURATE WIDE-SCALE PRICE FIXING

WASHINGTON, (FP) August 1. —Named by congress to punish price-fixing, the federal trade commission, now under reactionary control, is to pave the way for the legalization of the practise. This was the result seen by progressives in the commission's announcement July 28th that it would institute a broad investigation into price-fixing with a view toward recommending changes in the law.

The commission is acting on its own initiative, it declares, but the recent U. S. Chamber of Commerce referendum, which approved of price-fixing, is said to be the inspiration for the inquiry. The law now acts to prevent manufacturers from naming the price at which retailers shall sell their products. Formerly the trade commission vigorously sought out and prosecuted infractions, but within the past year since the reactionaries gained control, prosecution has practically ceased. In some cases firms have agreed to quit price-fixing if no publicity were given their illegal practises.

Compulsory Trustifying. Around price-fixing rages one of the keenest controversies in the business world. The majority of manufacturers declare it absolutely necessary, with the growing over-expansion of plant facilities, if they are to make any money at all. Left to themselves, manufacturers will indulge in ruinous cutthroat competition, demoralizing industry, they claim. But if allowed through trade associations

to fix prices, many troubled industries, such as textiles, can stabilize themselves and cut handsome profit melons with the consumers paying the freight.

Others, led by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, fear that industry may lose its incentive to progress if price-fixing, paralyzing competition, is legalized. The growth of cartels, powerful factors in European trade, would be encouraged with the immediate aim of curtailing production. Industry would settle down into a stabilized routine which might easily lead to ossification, with other countries getting the lead in the world fight for markets.

Like Gary Dinner. In many industries, price-fixing already exists, particularly in steel where Gary's famous "trade dinners" were for the obvious purpose of setting prices and production quotas. In other industries competition has prevented manufacturers from getting together to control production and trade territories.

While the federal trade commission's inquiry will cover only "resale price maintenance" through which manufacturers and wholesalers keep up prices on the retail market by refusing to sell to price-cutting merchants, a report favorable to the practise would open wide doors to pure and simple price maintenance, fixed by manufacturers on commodities which the ultimate consumer does not buy as such.

QUAKE SHAKES INLAND CHINA



Many towns and cities in the province of Kansu, China, have been completely destroyed and casualties have been placed at 100,000 as the result of a great earthquake, May 23, in the interior, reports of which are just now reaching the coast. The map above shows the position of the province in the interior. At Liangchow 10,000 were reported killed. Other towns were reported completely destroyed by a moving mountain.

SENT TO PRISON BY MISTAKE

SENTENCED FROM 17 TO 25 YEARS



NOW JOHN IS BACK EVERYTHING LOOKS HOPEFUL



Although John Mack, above, of Toledo, O., served five years of a 17 to 25 years' sentence for a payroll holdup for which another man now has confessed, he declares he harbors no resentment. "There are many innocent men in prison," he says. "Some even go to their death—so I guess I'm lucky." His aged parents spent all their savings to free him.