

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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LABOR RALLYING FOR SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE

Current Events

THE supreme court of the state of Massachusetts meets today to decide whether Sacco and Vanzetti shall die in the electric chair on August 22nd or shall have a new trial. As these lines are written Sacco is on the thirtieth day of his hunger strike and the prison authorities are considering forcible feeding. It would appear from all indications that a bitter determination to execute the two condemned men exists among the ruling classes of this country.

THE legal focus pocus that has been indulged in recently by the Massachusetts governor and the judicial arm of the capitalist commonwealth, as we pointed out, was only for the purpose of appearances; to create the impression that the two doomed workers were given every possible consideration they were entitled to under the law. But this law is a noose to strangle those who threaten the capitalist state. It is not a question of justice but one of expediency.

THE mighty demonstrations that were held all over the world not only threw a scare into the ranks of the most reactionary sections of the ruling classes but even those capitalist publications labelled liberal-felt that their expressed sympathy for Sacco and Vanzetti might tend to encourage greater militancy on the part of the workers, so they have recently been soft-peddling on the case. The New York World, which a short time ago conducted an editorial campaign demanding a new trial for the condemned workers has now switched the issue to an editorial campaign against the Communists who are given credit for the world-wide protest demonstrations. The Communists are entitled to the major part of this credit.

It cannot be repeated too often that only the power of the masses expressed thru strikes and other forms of mass protest can stay the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti and free them from either the chair or a living death in prison. Polite representations from liberals and pacifists, expressed fears for the "honor" of the state of Massachusetts, and such nonsense has no effect on the hard-boiled plutocrats who head the capitalist system in this country. They fear the spirit of rebellion among the masses which one day will put an end to such crimes as the one perpetrated on Sacco and Vanzetti.

ONE of the most contemptible actions that any section of the workingclass movement could be guilty of was that of the Boston section of the Socialist Labor Party, when it refused to hand over its speaking permit on Boston common, last Sunday, to the Sacco-Vanzetti defense speakers; the police having refused the latter permission to speak. On the previous Sunday both the Socialist and the Workers (Communist) parties gave up their permits and had their seasonal permits cancelled by the police in retaliation. The S. L. P., true to its craven conduct during the war, would rather enjoy the opportunity to bask in the smiles of the Boston police department while discussing the evolution of the "tool of industry" than throw in its lot with other sections of the workingclass movement in a struggle to save two proletarian lives from the electric chair. Words fail to express the contempt that those fake radicals derive from the workingclass.

AS those lines are clicking off the typewriter a German junkers airplane is flying towards us with Chicago as her destination. A few days ago, I saw a picture of a German U-boat in the movies sinking British, Italian and Greek merchant vessels to the immense satisfaction and pleasure of the audience. Ten years ago, if either of those two incidents took place there would be cursing and shooting. Ten years ago the Germans were "Huns" and "baby-killers." Today Germany is the backbone of civilization. But should the German and American ruling classes get into grips again over foreign markets or colonies we would be taught to hate them just as vigorously as they were just since spring 1917 until long after the armistice.

ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation died at his home on Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, at the age of 81. We are often told that life among the great industrial magnates is strenuous and that they are

U. S. UNIONISTS AT SEA PREPARE EUROPEAN PLANS

Delegation Will Visit Europe and Then USSR

By FRANK PALMER
former editor, Colorado Labor Advocate and member of the delegation. Specially written for Federated Press.

ON BOARD SS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT (By Mail.)—The first lap of the visit of the American Trade Union Delegation to Europe—that of actually getting overseas—is nearing a happy conclusion.

Trade Union Delegates at Sea. There are in the delegation: Chairman James H. Maurer, president, Pennsylvania federation of labor; executive secretary, Albert F. Coyle, secretary All-American Cooperative Commission; John Brophy, United Mine Workers; Silas B. Axtell, counsel for the International Seamen's (Continued on Page Three)

CHIANG FORCED OUT AS HEAD OF NANKING REGIME

Peasant Uprisings Still Threaten Wuhan

SHANGHAI, Aug. 15.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Cantonese forces in the northern drive who at the time of his greatest successes betrayed the revolution into the hands of the capitalists and imperialists is now down and out. Since the treachery of the Wuhan government and Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, a strong demand for unity between the Nanking government of Chiang and Wuhan has grown up within his own group. This has culminated in forcing Chiang to retire.

Owing to desertions to Wuhan and to defections because some of the troops refused to follow Chiang's anti-Communist campaign, his army was weakened, and was steadily losing ground before the forces of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian warlord and bandit.

Feng and Wuhanites stood aside and permitted Chiang to face defeat and then agreed to step in, only on condition that Chiang quit, thereby leaving only the Wuhan counter-revolutionaries in the service of imperialism in the field against Chang Tso-lin. Feng has shown the master class that he is just as vicious against the further development of the revolution as was Chiang and so the first traitorous general has to take a back seat.

Peasant Uprisings Continue. Meanwhile the uprisings of peasants, under the leadership of Communists, continues in a number of provinces and the Wuhan counter-revolutionary gang fears the spread of dissatisfaction to their own armies that may result in strengthening and spreading the revolutionary movement until they will follow the road of Chiang to oblivion.

Radio Organization for Soviet Union Will Use U. S. Wireless Patents

LENINGRAD, Aug. 15.—The Soviet Union radio Trust announced today an agreement with the Radio Corporation of America for the exchange of patents and mutual inspection of manufacturing plants by engineers.

Both German Airplanes Return to Land

DESSAU, Germany, Aug. 15.—The second German Trans-Atlantic plane, the Bremen, returned to the flying field here at 4:24 o'clock, German daylight saving time, today, abandoning its attempted Trans-Atlantic flight.

Its sister ship, the Europa, had given up the attempt some hours before.

By JAY LOVESTONE.
SOME people tend to look upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case as an isolated, special example of the miscarriage of justice in the American democratic court system. We Communists take the very opposite view. We look upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case not as a miscarriage of justice, but, on the contrary, as a crass example of the carrying out of justice by capitalists against workers, by the exploiting class against the exploited. To us justice is not an abstraction. To us justice is part and parcel of the whole system of the capitalist, class society of today.

More than that. The Communists do not look upon the Sacco-Vanzetti case as an isolated incident of reaction which is an exception to the rule of the trend of events. To us, the Sacco-Vanzetti case is only a symbol, a high-water mark of the sweep of capitalist reaction now crushing the American workers.

Every Party Member Must Help Assure Holding of Important Convention

To All Party Units.
DEAR COMRADES: In agreement with the Communist International the Party has decided to hold its fifth regular Convention on August 31st.

Because of the impending war danger, the offensive against the Party by the government and the trade union bureaucracy, the general attack being launched against the workers by the imperialist clique and the need for the consolidation and unification of the Party to meet the important tasks now confronting it, this Convention takes on the most important character which any of our conventions has assumed to date.

No Convention will be possible unless every Party member buys an Assessment Stamp. To delay holding the Convention or not to hold it will deal a serious blow to the welfare of our Party. It will be impossible, however, to hold a Convention as scheduled unless every member of our Party does his bit to help hold the Convention. This means that every Party member must immediately purchase a Convention Assessment Stamp. Not only will a Party member not be in good standing unless he purchases his Convention Stamp, but if he fails to do that he will be interfering with the progress of the Party in the most serious way.

The Unit secretaries must not hold up the funds collected thru the sale of Convention Assessment Stamps. These funds must be remitted to the National Office without the slightest delay.

Comrades, if you have not yet bought your Convention Assessment Stamp, buy it immediately. You cannot vote otherwise.

If you have not yet remitted the funds collected thru the sale of the Convention Assessment Stamps, send them immediately to the National Office. Failure to remit these funds is as harmful as failure to purchase Convention Assessment Stamps. Act quickly.

Fraternally,
Jay Lovestone,
Wm. Z. Foster,
Secs. Faries.

ELBERT H. GARY DIES SUDDENLY IN FIFTH AVE. HOME

Was Head of U. S. Steel Corporation

Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, died yesterday morning at 3:30 o'clock at his Fifth Avenue home in this city, according to the official announcement at his office. The news of his death was withheld for several hours, until after the stock market opened Monday morning and the holders of steel shares had time to prepare for a bearish movement to pull down the market price. The result was but a slight downward trend and immediate recovery with United States Steel taking the lead in a new upward drive.

Noted Labor Hater.

Gary, who with the backing of the House of Morgan, organized the United States Steel Corporation in 1901, and has been the recognized head of it ever since, was one of the worst enemies of labor in the country and the leader of the latest "open shop" drive against labor unions. A ruthless exploiter of labor, he became the chief spokesman for the open shoppers.

Controlled Republican Party.

It was Elbert H. Gary who, dominated the republican party in 1920 and (Continued on Page Two)

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"Yer Honor, I thot I heard him say 'Sacco and Vanzetti,' an' he was lookin' at St. Patrick's Cathedral when he said it!"

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BIG SACCO-VANZETTI SPECIAL SATURDAY

The DAILY WORKER will issue a special Sacco-Vanzetti edition dated Saturday, August 20. It will not only contain a review of all the developments in this international labor case, that is stirring the workers thruout the entire world, but it will also include articles on special features of this anti-labor frame-up by prominent writers. There will also be cartoons and sketches by noted cartoonists and artists, including a special contribution by our own artist, Fred Ellis. Contributions to this issue will be announced from day to day. In the meantime send in your bundle order to THE DAILY WORKER, 33 East First St., New York City.

BUNDLE ORDER BLANK

Daily Worker,
33 First Street,
New York, N. Y.

Please send _____ copies of the Sacco-Vanzetti Special Edition at \$2.50 per hundred to:

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State _____

Arraign Westchester Bootleggers.

Fair residents of Westchester County were arraigned in federal court here today charged with violating the prohibition law and allowed to go free on bail until their hearings

PREPARE GIANT WALK-OUT; SEE NO HOPE IN COURT ACTION; PROTEST MEETINGS HELD THRUOUT COUNTRY

Report Sacco Takes Food After Threat to Apply Barbarous Method of Forcible Feeding

Following the appeal of the Workers (Communist) Party for a nation-wide strike at 10 a.m., Monday, August 22nd, to save Sacco and Vanzetti from death in the electric chair, scores of unions and other labor organizations have indicated their willingness to join in a giant walk-out.

Officials of the Italian Chamber of Labor, the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Local 913, of the Journeyman Barbers, announced that the question of strike action would be considered shortly in their organizations.

Among the unions that participated in the walk-out of more than half a million workers in New York City last week were the International Printers' Union, Harbor Boatmen's Union, Ship Yard Workers, Clothing Workers, Garment Workers, United Hebrew Trades, Pocketbook Workers' Union, Journeymen Tailors' Union, Journeymen Barbers' Union, Waist Makers' Union, Carpenters and Excavators' Union, Fur Workers, Plasterers' Union, Cement Workers' Union, Hod Carriers' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Laundry Workers' Union, Metal Workers' Union, Shoe Workers' Union, Paper Box Makers' Union, Bricklayers' Union, Chamber of Labor Unions, Amalgamated Power Plant Workers, Architectural Iron Workers' Union, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, United Textile Workers of America, Marine Transport Workers' Union, Typographical Union, Local No. 7.

Bigger Than Before.

The enthusiasm with which organizations are pledging themselves to join the strike to save the framed-up workers indicates that the new walk-out will exceed the last in strength. The International Labor Defense, the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee, the Architectural Bronze and Structural Workers' Union are among the organizations which have already endorsed a strike. Numerous other organizations which have already indicated their willingness to join the walk-out are awaiting meetings of their executive committees before officially endorsing it.

The Marine Transport Workers' Union, an organization affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World, indicated its willingness to join in a united protest Monday against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Urges Students' Strike.

In urging the strike the Student Sacco-Vanzetti Committee, appealed to all students to stay away from their classes, and to demonstrate for the immediate and unconditional release of the framed-up workers.

Many Attend Protest Meetings.

In the meantime reports from all sections of the country state that protest meetings are being enthusiastically attended by record crowds of workers. Plans for a monster demonstration at Union Square, in New York City, are being made by the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee.

AN EX-SOLDIER JAILED Because of Sympathy For Sacco and Vanzetti

In tomorrow's issue of the DAILY WORKER, J. Louis Engdahl, will tell the story of the jailing of Morris W. Gurkin, an ex-soldier, who came from Schenectady, New York, to Boston, to join in the "death march" last Wednesday night around the Charlestown Prison, where the frame-up gang had planned to put Sacco and Vanzetti to death in the electric chair. It is an interesting view of the terror that clutched at the hearts of the murder crew in Boston as they planned to put the two workers to death, in spite of the world protest of labor.

In its call for a strike the Central Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party declared: "The twelve days' respite must not deceive the working class. It is intended only to deceive, only to quiet down the magnificent demonstrations of working class brotherhood and solidarity which were swelling thruout the country and which were already hinting of that fact that when the working class speaks with all of its might it must be heard. The business of the working class now is to intensify ten-fold the demonstrations and strikes which have compelled the butcher of Massachusetts and the big financial masters of America, who give Governor Fuller his orders, to make the temporary retreat of the twelve day postponement of the death of Sacco and Vanzetti."

"The flood of strikes which swept the country during the last few days before the reprieve—these were the cause of Butcher Fuller's hesitation to kill Sacco and Vanzetti! More strikes—a hundred times more and bigger strikes must be made in order to carry Sacco and Vanzetti out of the death house and out of the prison to the streets and freedom.

The International Labor Defense in urging a strike to save the framed-up workers states:

"We are advocating protest strikes of the workers everywhere and predict that the strike movement will now take on a volume which will render the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti impossible."

Expect Nothing From Courts.

The headquarters of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee are humming with preparations for mass activities for the coming week. The officials of the Emergency Committee have no faith that the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court will return a favorable decision today when it meets to consider the granting of a writ of error.

Confident on the possibility of a favorable decision in the matter Rose Baron, secretary of the Emergency Committee, said, "There is little hope that the five Supreme Court judges will do anything to save our imprisoned comrades. If they return a writ of error this will mean that Governor Fuller, Judge Thayer and the governor's Advisory Committee will stand discredited; anyone who knows how the Massachusetts legal hierarchy are interlocked will realize that little legal hope remains for Sacco and Vanzetti."

Report Sacco Ends Hunger Strike.

After being threatened with the barbarous method of forcible feeding—known as nasal feeding—Nicola Sacco today broke his hunger strike on the thirtieth day.

New Danger Signals in the Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Make This Execution Impossible!

The International Labor Defense declares: "Sacco and Vanzetti have been suspended between life and death for seven years. Governor Fuller now prolongs this agony for twelve days more. (Six days more remain as this issue of THE DAILY WORKER appears.) History knows no parallel for the deliberate prolonged torture inflicted upon innocent and idealistic men.

"For our part we will work with all our power and energy in these days to help the movement for Sacco and Vanzetti grow in volume and intensity.

"Our local organizations in two hundred cities are already organizing a new series of protest meetings and demonstrations for Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

"We are advocating protest strikes of the workers everywhere and predict that the strike movement will now take on a volume which will render the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti impossible."

Sacco-Vanzetti Case Part of Whole Offensive.

STRIKINGLY clear manifestations of the fact that the Sacco-Vanzetti case is an integral part of a whole offensive against the working class by the black capitalist clique, are evidenced in the preparations now being made for an attack on those workers who are unskilled, semi-skilled, deprived of political rights, and most of all, proletarian section of our working class. The writer has in mind the repeated threats and intensified preparatory measures that are now being resorted to for a big drive against the foreign-born workers. Within the last three days there have been three ominous instances indicating that such a campaign is in the making.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case, so clear, so naked, so crass an example of pure American democracy as applied by the imperialists that even the most purblind can see the mockery, hypocrisy and terror of the whole game. It is very many years since an event in our working class struggles has stirred up so much interest abroad as well as at home. Naturally, among the great masses awakened and inspired in the United States to protest energetically against the Coolidge brand of justice as handed out to Sacco and Vanzetti are great masses of foreign-born proletarians. The extreme ire of our capitalists has been aroused. Two foreign-born workers must be executed. The thin veil of the dignity of capitalist justice has been torn to shreds. The "safety of society" must be assured. The weakest section of the working class must be taught a lesson. This means (Continued on Page Two)

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

Strikes and Demonstrations Only Hope for Sacco, Vanzetti

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Rely Upon The Daily Worker—Help Us Continue the Fight!

Heywood Brown, the noted columnist of the New York World has been forced to sever his connections with that so-called "liberal" paper, because of its refusal to publish his articles on Sacco and Vanzetti.

Yet "The World" carries today, as everyday the following hypocritical pledge on its editorial page:

THE WORLD, as established by JOSEPH PULITZER, May 10, 1883:

"An institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty."

Many radicals and liberal-minded readers have followed the columns of this paper faithfully with full confidence in its impartiality and broadmindedness. The Heywood Brown incident should prove to them, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that no impartiality, no broadmindedness, nothing but class prejudice and bias, can be expected from any capitalist paper.

This incident should inspire every class conscious worker to renewed efforts to help THE DAILY WORKER, particularly at this time, when it must shoulder the main responsibility for mobilizing public sentiment behind Sacco and Vanzetti, as they face again the danger of death in the electric chair.

Elbert H. Gary Dies In Fifth Ave. Home

(Continued from Page One)

who was the real boss of the convention of that year. His favorite candidate was Major General Leonard Wood, who died last week. Wood had acted as the chief strikebreaker during the steel strike when United States troops occupied Gary, Indiana, the city named after the dead steel magnate, and was highly esteemed by Gary. But Wood's strikebreaking activities made his candidacy impossible because of the general hatred of labor for him. His next favorite was Frank O. Lowden, but Lowden was exposed as having paid a thousand dollars apiece to two Missouri politicians for bribing certain voters in that state, so he was out of the running. Finally the notorious crook and grafter, Harry M. Daugherty recommended Warren G. Harding to Gary as a "dark horse." He was acceptable, to Gary and subsequently was elected, so Gary had his man in the White House.

It was the influence of Gary that was responsible for the vicious anti-labor character of the Harding administration, a policy still followed by the Coolidge gang.

Challenged by Steel Strike

Gary was one of the dollar a year patriots during the war and used his

position to gouge tremendous profits out of the government, meanwhile indulging in lavish promises about the wonderful benefits that would befall the American workers if they would only be contented and not strike during the war. When the steel workers, in 1919-20, tried to realize some of those promises, Gary used his influence with the government and his private army of thugs and gunmen to try to break the strike. This was the greatest challenge to his vicious exploitation of the steel slaves during his career.

The sabotage of the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor under the late Gompers did as much to break the strike as did the actual minions of Gary and the government.

Successor Unknown.

The death of Gary immediately gave rise to the question of his successor as head of the steel trust. Many influential Wall Street observers seem to think that one of the DuPonts will succeed him, especially in view of the recent great merger of the steel corporation, General Motors and the DuPont powder concern. Others speculate on the possibility of Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation succeeding Gary.

But no matter who comes in the condition of the steel slaves will remain as it is until they have the organized power to fight the octopus.

Gary Cycle Cossacks Ride Down Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting

GARY, Ind., Aug. 15.—Motorcycle police rode into crowds of workers who were assembled here to the number of four or five thousand in answer to a call from the Lake County Sacco-Vanzetti Conference for a mass protest meeting against the murder of the two innocent men.

As the police were arresting the speakers and one of them, Fred Biedenknapp had been pulled from the box, the order to charge was given the cops. Cries arose as the heavy guard of motorcycle and regular cops and an automobile full of plain clothes men burst into the assembled crowd. Clubs were swung in a way that was reminiscent of the days of the steel strike. Before the masses had dispersed three workers and all the speakers had been arrested.

Because of the intense feeling for Sacco and Vanzetti among the steel workers the police had prohibited the meeting. Among the speakers arrested were Norman Beck, a Chicago university student, Fred Biedenknapp, Manuel Gomez, and B. Borisoff. The speakers were charged with disorderly conduct and inciting to riot and were fined one dollar and costs.

Don't Forget the Sustaining Fund!

DANGER SIGNALS IN THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE

(Continued from Page One) that a new attack must be launched against the foreign-born workers. The preparation are in full blast. Here we have them.

The High Crime of Workers Thinking

1. Congressman Albert Johnson of Washington, Chairman of the House Immigration Committee, has issued a stern warning to all foreign-born workers that if they will participate in any meetings or demonstrations in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti, they will thus "end their chance of becoming American citizens" and "become liable to deportation."

Mr. Johnson goes on to say, "Aliens domiciled in this country should remember that if they partake in anti-government demonstrations here they are liable to deportation under the 1919 act." Here we have it: the government is planning to murder two workers; other workers protest. In this case, it happens to be that the workers to be murdered by the government are foreign-born. It also happens that some of the workers who protest against this murder are foreign-born. Millions of native workers are likewise protesting, but the first onslaught is to be made against the foreign-born workers, because they are in a weaker position to resist the attack. Once the weaker sector of the working class front is broken or even pierced then the next line will be stormed—the line of the native workers. These elementary points of strategy—dividing the enemy—hold good in class war as well as in other forms of war. Already we see "red" raids in Los Angeles and native workers being jailed and held incommunicado.

2. The murderers of Sacco and Vanzetti, the enemies of the working class, never stop at mere warnings no matter how stern and severe these warnings be to the workers. It is not enough for them to attack the workers for holding certain opinions. Actual steps must be taken to cripple the workers who hold these opinions. Therefore, Commissioner of Immigration Hull has come forward with the declaration that he will call on Congress to appropriate funds to enable the Immigration Service to make a thorough round-up of foreign-born workers and that "when the undesirables have been hunted down they will be deported." Immigration Service inspectors, Department of Justice agents, and secret service agents of the treasury and post office are now watching the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstrations. Obviously, hunting down workers is a great sport of the American capitalists. The deportation machinery is being oiled and its swift workings are already visible.

Trying to Starve the Workers Out of Militancy

3. It takes time, however, to ferret out workers holding certain opinions. It takes even a little more time to hunt down and deport these workers. Our capitalists are efficient. They do not believe in losing time. Particularly when it is necessary to persecute the working class do they keep in mind their old maxim that "time is money." Therefore, Secretary of Labor Davis has taken the great American "public" into confidence and has declared that in the meanwhile steps are being proposed to starve those foreign-born workers who refuse to be docile industrial serfs, who refuse to applaud the hangmen of the American proletariat as the heroes of the day. Secretary Davis openly declares that letters have been sent to employers, asking them to aid in the enforcement of the immigration laws by refusing employment to all foreign-born workers who cannot show that they entered this country by "legal methods." This is nonsense. It is plain camouflage. Our multi-millionaire and open-shop Secretary of Labor Davis will fool nobody when he speaks of legal methods. He is simply attempting to starve those workers who have opinions which in the eyes of our ruling class are dangerous to the maintenance of capitalist exploitation and tyranny.

The Sacco-Vanzetti case should prove a great antidote to the bacilli, to the devastating germs which have been spread in the ranks of the American workers for generations regarding the purity, the integrity and the blessings of American democracy. The sharp offensive launched against millions of our best workers in the United States scarcely before Sacco and Vanzetti have been strapped to

the death chair should prove a powerful, the rude, antidote to the poison of bourgeois liberalism, propagated in the ranks of our working class by the socialist party and President Green and his venal labor bureaucracy.

The Communists have had no illusions or misgivings on the whole Sacco-Vanzetti affair. The Communists are only more aroused, more determined, more energetic than ever before to mobilize the greatest masses for a counter-attack, to call a halt to the offensive of the capitalists. Our Party has shown increasing signs of vitality and success in serving as the insurer, driving force, and a leader in the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, in the campaign for the protection of the foreign-born workers, in the campaign for the organization of the unorganized, in the movement for a mass party of the working class—a labor party. No interests of the workers are too small for us to fight for. Our Party, the Party of the Communists, has no interests other than the interests of the working class. The unlimited brutality, the unmasked terrorism, the vilest threats of the exploiters will not terrify us. We will go forward with united, steeled ranks to lead the workers until they win and destroy every vestige of capitalist exploitation, of imperialist tyranny in the United States.

20,000 Demonstrate In Detroit to Free Sacco and Vanzetti

DETROIT, Aug. 15.—Over twenty thousand workers jammed the Cadillac Square in the greatest demonstration witnessed in Detroit for years demanding freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti. Eight labor speakers addressed the huge crowds from three platforms. The shouting and applause was plainly heard for many blocks around.

Although the meeting was scheduled for eight o'clock, the huge square was already filled by 7:30.

Only a few hours before the meeting took place, the daily papers carried headlines to the effect that the demonstration would be stopped by the police. This issue of the daily papers was sold before the huge automobile factories and unquestionably added many thousands to the huge crowd of workers, many of whom came direct from the shops. A tremendous ovation greeted the committee which arrived at eight o'clock with the banners bearing the slogans of the final struggle to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

The meeting was opened by the chairman of the Sacco Vanzetti committee, Mike Patton of the Electrical Workers Union. William Reynolds and Jack Robinson mounted the two additional platforms simultaneously and explained the purpose of the meeting amid thunderous applause, after which the speakers of the evening were introduced. The meeting was under the immediate supervision and auspices of the Detroit Federation of Labor with the co-operation of delegates from scores of labor organizations of Detroit.

The speakers told the great crowds that the case of Sacco and Vanzetti is now in the final court of appeals, the working class of the world. Applause upon applause greeted the announcements of the strikes and demonstrations taking place in the leading cities of America and of the world. Especially loud and determined was the applause for the organization of the auto workers to prevent further frame-ups and executions of labor leaders that are bound to follow in the impending struggles of American labor.

The following speakers representing their various organizations addressed the demonstration in relays from the three platforms: Arthur Rohan, national secretary of the Automobile Workers Union, R. Baker, District Organizer Workers (Communist) Party and member of Machinists Union, Saraine Bereiter, organizer, Waiters' Union; Phillip Raymond, secretary, organizer of the Automobile Workers' Union, Jack Robinson of the Pressmen's Union, Dave Miller of the British Workers' Club, Walter Trumbull, of Musicians' Union; Paul Dennis and two Italian speakers representing the Italian Sacco Vanzetti defense committee.

In spite of the predictions of the daily papers, the demonstration was peaceful and no interference by the police took place. The demonstration was originally announced and advertised by the International Labor Defense and at the next regular meeting of the Joint Sacco-Vanzetti Committee held Monday evening August 8, it was unanimously endorsed and taken over by this committee.

The Joint Defense Committee on which the Detroit Federation of Labor is represented secured a permit for the meeting. Scores of banners and signs were displayed and paraded through the demonstration.

DEMAND JUSTICE DEPT. SHOW THEIR PART IN FRAME-UP

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Insistent demand that Governor Fuller extend the Sacco-Vanzetti reprieve until the senate can investigate the relationship between the department of justice and the seven-year persecution of the two workers is voiced again by the People's Reconstruction League through Benjamin C. Marsh, its executive secretary.

"The 11-day postponement of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti," declares the league, "is only a little more than a 9-day wonderful exhibition of the money band control of executives and courts, and doubtless intended to lull the people into actionless optimism."

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case commands world interest because it epitomizes the struggle within every nation between the few of the ruling classes enriched by wealth fraudulently if not corruptly secured through control of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of national and state governments on one hand, and the millions of dispossessed on the other. This situation is marked in this land of the free where one per cent of the people own 59 per cent of the wealth and 90 per cent own 10 per cent; where one individual has as much income as 10,000 working men and women."

Symbolizes Injustice

"The Sacco-Vanzetti case symbolizes the injustice of our courts and department of justice. The federal department of justice has used illegal methods of barbarism which would shame the czar and his secret police. The execution of these two men without a new trial under fair auspices, or even with such a trial before the senate can investigate the relation of the department of justice to the case of these two men, would rankle for decades.

"The acquittal of these two men, without the investigation of the department and its secret service, would be barren. Congress cannot evade its duty to preserve the civil rights of Americans, and of alien residents here as well."

Latin-America Demands Clemency.

From Latin-American labor movements the cry for clemency is renewed. The Pan-American Federation of Labor makes public three cables, one from Ricardo Trevino, secretary of the powerful Mexican Federation of Labor, another from the Railroad Brotherhood of Cuba and a third from the Peru Labor Federation. Trevino's cable reads: "We have wired to the president of the United States the following message: Mexican Regional Confederation of Labor, representing 2,000,000 members, men and women of the Mexican organized labor movement, earnestly request you to intervene with the authorities of Massachusetts so that they may dictate a solution in favor of lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

The Italian ambassador has called again on Assistant Secretary of State Castle to "discuss" the high state of feeling in Italy over the impending murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. He is understood to have urged very strongly the importance of annulling the death sentence.

Detroit I. L. D. Picnic Will Be Great Sacco and Vanzetti Meeting

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—On August 21st, the Detroit City Central Organization of the I. L. D. will turn its annual picnic into a great demonstration to free Sacco and Vanzetti.

Detroit's monster demonstration on August 10th was initiated and run by the I. L. D. the technically it was under the Detroit Federation of Labor auspices. Now the I. L. D. will rally its forces of members and sympathizers for a great open air demonstration on the eve of the proposed murder of the two brave fighters.

Two nationally known speakers will address the meeting. The usual features of a picnic, dancing, games and refreshments will be present in abundance and well arranged.

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Paul Crouch to Speak At Minneapolis Meet For Sacco and Vanzetti

MINNEAPOLIS, August 15.—Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations are being held throughout the entire state, Sunday, August 21, 1 p. m., thirty-six hours before the time set for their execution a monster protest meeting and picnic will be held at Picnic Grounds, 33d St. South and River Road, West. Paul Crouch, just released from the U. S. Disciplinary Barracks at Alcatraz, Cal., will be the principal speaker. Meetings are also being held at Chisholm and Ely, Minn. Demonstrations are being held nightly at Bridge Square, Minneapolis.

Kolchak Officers Will Stand Trial For Cruel Murders

SEMIPALATINSK, July 16 (By Mail).—The trial will begin, at the end of this month, in Semipalatinsk, of ex-General Annenkoff and ex-General Denisoff, formerly chief of Annenkoff's staff.

The charge against Annenkoff is that, from the beginning of the revolution, he fought at the head of detachments which he organized himself to overthrow the Soviet power. Besides, Annenkoff is charged with having committed mass murders of representatives of the Soviet power and private citizens during all his counter-revolutionary activities. The same charges are preferred against General Denisoff.

While retreating with Kolchak's army, Annenkoff committed numerous acts of violence on the population of the places he crossed. After crossing the Chinese frontier, Annenkoff was arrested in March, 1921, by the Chinese authorities at Urumchi and put into prison. After his release, Annenkoff settled in a Chinese town, where he became a stud-owner.

In 1926, Annenkoff and Denisoff, illegally crossed the Soviet frontier but were arrested by the Soviet authorities. The two generals confessed to the crimes they are accused of.

STELTON, N. J., Aug. 15.—"We call upon all other young people's organizations of the United States of America to protest and use their power and influence to prevent a brutal miscarriage of justice and to insure the rights and privileges to be enjoyed by all of the American people," the children of the youth movement of Stelton, N. J., working class colony, resolved at a Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting.

Plan of Amalgamation For Locomotive Unions Put Forth at Altoona

ALTOONA, Pa., Aug. 15 (FP).—Consolidation of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen is favored in a resolution passed by representatives of 22 lodges which met at Altoona. Both brotherhoods were represented. "Unnecessary working of train crews Sundays and holidays" was protested and standardization of safety appliances on locomotives approved, in other resolutions.

Dictator Exiles Portuguese Rebels; Suppresses Papers

LISBON, Portugal, Aug. 15.—The Carmona cabinet tonight decided to expel to the colonies all the military and civilian participants in Friday's revolution.

The revolution originated in Lisbon and Oporto, and the demand was made that the fascist government be reconstructed.

Army officers, headed by Captain Rodriguez, Captain Netto and Lieutenant Sarmiento, delivered the ultimatum in this regard to General Carmona, dictator. Carmona immediately ordered the arrest of the officers. Sarmiento opened fire with his pistol.

It is indicated tonight that Sarmiento has fled to Spain. He and his confederates in the attempted coup d'etat have been dismissed from the army ranks.

A journal in Lisbon has been suspended.

LISBON, Aug. 15.—Apparently the Carmona tyranny has succeeded in suppressing the latest revolt; this one, as usual, being an outbreak of wronged army officers, former adherents of the government.

Commandant Filomena Camara, Lieutenant Sarmiento, and Captain Netto Rodriguez are in jail charged with treason after giving Premier Carmona the scare of his life by walking into his parlor night before last and demanding that he should not promote the extremely unpopular Lieut. Col. Passos E. Sousa, now minister of war, to be also vice-president of the cabinet. Some of Sousa's orders for summary and undignified punishment of his personal enemies among his "brother officers" have been overruled by the higher cabinet officers. Sousa's new position removes this check upon him, and led to the incident, which almost became an uprising yesterday.

It is said that when Carmona demurred at taking any suggestions of this sort, Lieutenant Sarmiento took a shot at him with a revolver, but Carmona escaped.

The group of dissatisfied officers went back to the barracks, and issued a call for revolution, but were arrested before the equally dissatisfied populace could rally to their support.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)

short-lived as a result. But the they lead merry lives and often look at the rising sun, the majority of them manage to reach a ripe old age, and look better physically at 70 than the average wage slave looks at 40.

THE passing of Gary from the steel trust caused only a slight ripple on the exchange. Steel stocks fell a fraction and then rallied. The steel business ability was credited with the major part of the success attained by the industrial octopus; the wheels of that industry will continue to revolve today just as normally as if the death in the Gary home was that of Mrs. Gary's poodle. The steel industry is run by the hundreds of thousands of workers employed in it. If all the presidents and stockholders in the United States passed away things would go on just the same.

"Hands Off China," Recognize Soviet, Czech Coop Urges

PRAGUE, Aug. 15.—A public meeting of women cooperators held in Brunn on 25th of February after a report by Comrade Krokova, adopted a resolution which was sent to the British Cooperative Women's Guild, and which draws the attention of British women cooperators to the fact that the British government is paving the way for another world war through its military intervention in China and its aggressive policy against the Soviet Union. The resolution invites British women cooperators to organize protest demonstrations, and to demand of the British government: (1) cessation of military intervention against revolutionary China; (2) withdrawal of the warships and troops sent to China; (3) protest against the brutality, pillaging and murders of the reactionary troops in China; (4) establishment of friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

The resolution adopted at the end of May by the district society of Czechoslovakian cooperatives in Voleslav contains the following statement:

"The peril of new imperialist struggles, which are bound to be more terrible than the recent world war, is at present greater than ever before. The present international situation is similar to the situation which preceded the outbreak of the world war."

"We do not believe in the pacifist declarations of the capitalists and in their disarmament demands; we know full well what is behind the phrases about imperialist disarmament of the individual states has assumed unprecedented dimensions."

The resolution then enumerates the warlike measures of the imperialist powers, and particularly of Great Britain against the Chinese people, and declares:

"The sympathy of the cooperators is entirely on the side of the Chinese revolution. We call upon cooperators to oppose intervention in China because we look upon the struggle of the Chinese people as a just struggle."

"Do your duty in the face of the attack on the Chinese revolution. Work everywhere to prevent the war peril developing into another world war! Every one into the struggle against the war peril! Long live the international solidarity of the cooperators of the world!"

Reds Refuse to Split Coop.

In answer to the decision of the managing committee of the Czechoslovakian Cooperative Society, which forbids Communist members of the society to work in the cooperative fractions of their Party (See "Coop Infirm," No. 1), the general meeting of the "Voie" in Prague adopted a resolution on April 2nd which contains the following statement:

"Although we look upon this decision as the expression of a one-sided attitude and as an attempt to forbid Communist members of the managing committee all activity in a political party, we repudiate most energetically the idea of a split in the co-operative organizations, but at the same time we declare that our representatives in the managing committee of the society are doing their duty in full accord with the members whom they represent."

"We insist on the development of a united workers' cooperative movement. General economic conditions convince us and all workers, to an ever-increasing degree, that the attacks made on the workers' co-operatives and on workers as a whole can only be repulsed by joint effort. Unification of the entire workers' cooperative movement into one organization cannot be achieved in a hurry. But if we want to achieve this aim all those whom we want to bring over to our side must have the certainty that they will not be hampered in their Party work."

The resolution goes on to say that the decision of the managing committee has caused considerable alarm and confusion among co-operatives because it is directed against the unity of the central society.

"The Cooperative Council of our society declared once that it will not intervene in the dispute between the Social Democratic and Communist parties. And yet this decision is an infringement of this principle. We declare on the strength of the above-mentioned facts that such efforts cannot further the unity of the co-operative movement and can only jeopardize the development of a united workers' cooperative movement in Czechoslovakia."

Must Spread Strike Afield, Miners Told

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 15. (FP).—Jack Evans, coal digger from South Wales, was a principal speaker at a picnic of 4,000 striking miners held under the auspices of the Miners' Relief Committee of Western Pennsylvania. Other speakers included John Brophy, Powers Haggood, Tony Minerich and Vincent Kamenovitch. Brophy urged the spreading of the strike to adjacent non-union fields as the move on which success depended.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

HEIR TO COOLIDGE?



Herbert "Starvation" Hoover, who began his career by helping to shoot boxers in China, deprived the farmers of a just price for their product during the war, simultaneously deprived the city workers of food, starved the Hungarian workers' republic out of existence, made friends with Mussolini, made an ass of himself talking about the "economic vacuum" in Russia, regarded the Mississippi floods as primarily an opportunity for a business in land loans. This man is spoken of very highly as candidate for republican nominee for president in 1928.

U. S. Unionists at Sea Prepare Program

(Continued from Page One)

Union and International Longshoremen's Union; J. W. Fitzpatrick, president Federation of Actors & Artists; Stuart Chase, author; Dr. Rex G. Tugwell of Columbia University; Prof. Arthur Fisher, attorney; Dr. J. Baret Brebner of Columbia University; Dr. Carleton Washburne, head of the Winnetka school system, and his wife; Margaret Kennedy Coyle, graduate of Stanford University; J. A. H. Hopkins, progressive; and the Misses Wood, Alexander and Barnett, secretaries.

The first six men are members of the Trade Union Delegation proper. The others are the economists and experts who will make special studies of the situation in Russia—the first expert economic survey undertaken on such a scale since the revolution.

* Some Already in U. S. S. R.

Already in Russia are Lillian Herstein of the Chicago teachers' union, who belongs to the Trade Union group, and Dr. Jerome Davis of Yale and Dr. Paul Douglas of Chicago University, economists, and their research assistants, who have set up headquarters for the delegation at Moscow.

Frank P. Walsh and Clarence Darrow, the two leading labor attorneys of America, in company with Timothy Healy of the stationary firemen's union and Phil Zeigler, editor of the Railway Clerk, organ of the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, are expected to join the delegation in Russia. They are to come by a later boat.

Two incidents on shipboard—one very fortunate and one very funny, have added to the pleasure of the trip.

Educator Joins Delegation.

The first was the coincidence that Dr. Carleton Washburne, outstanding authority on education in America, is on board bound for Locarno, where he is to give a series of lectures at the Fourth International Conference of the New Education Fellowship. Having several acquaintances among the economists and being keenly interested in the problems of Russian education, he was persuaded to join the Delegation in Russia for the purpose of making a survey of the educational system of that country.

Lusk Chummy With Union Head.

The amusing coincidence was that Senator Clayton R. Lusk, chairman of the New York legislature committee which produced the famous Lusk report on which have been based so many wild attacks on labor and liberal organizations and members, was seated at table with Delegation chairman James H. Maurer.

The delegation has met every morning at 10:30 and has spent almost 2 hours in discussing the situation in England and Russia. Most of the rest of the day has been spent in reading, including "Poison" by Lee's book on Russia and Stuart Chase's latest book, "Your Money's Worth." Planning of the work to be done is getting down to specific details.

British Tour Planned.

The last three days of this week will be spent in England and Scotland, visiting labor, cooperative and Labor Party offices. On invitation from the International Federation of Trade Unions, the delegation will attend the closing session of the biennial convention in Paris and will meet with the executive.

The schedule calls for brief visits in Brussels, The Hague, and Amsterdam, with informative visits to the Ruhr Valley—the industrial heart of Germany, and to Berlin, and then into Russia for a month of intensive study.

Thos Rasche Falls.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Thos Rasche, noted German aviator, escaped uninjured last Thursday when her plane did a nose dive into the Hudson River as it was passing under the railroad bridge which spans the water here. Her mechanic also escaped injury.

HOOVER FAVORED FOR REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IN '28

Dawes Has That Wall Street Look

(By Federated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—With the double murder in the Charlestown state prison's electric chair postponed from August 10 to August 22, Washington is turning to breathe its favorite stench from the miasma of Republican swamp politics. During the world-wide demand for justice to Sacco and Vanzetti, the politicians have been busy too, not demanding justice, of course, but planning and plotting over a job control of the next administration.

They have not yet been able to decide finally whether Coolidge is just a verbal trickster with his "I do not choose" or whether he had really been hauled out of the presidential running as a liability to the G. O. P. With the exception of Lowden, none of the would-be successors to Cal's job have publicly announced their covetousness. But the political camps of Hoover, Dawes and the lesser lights have been as busy as beavers rounding up strength for their favorites. Hoover looms as next President.

Shrewd political commentators see Dawes as a good second to Hoover. Dawes has one bad drawback. He smells too much of Wall Street, of bankers and finance control of government. Wall Street rules, not directly, but thru puppets who have made their reputations elsewhere. Thus Roosevelt was the rough rider of the Spanish war and Coolidge the hero of the Boston police strike. Hoover is the Red Cross man and the business efficiency expert. But Dawes is too close to the real rulers to assume a satisfactory disguise.

Charles Evans Hughes, of Standard Oil, is generally regarded as the G. O. P. dark horse in case neither Hoover nor Dawes can be nominated. He is not an active candidate, but he can be "drafted"—and if there's any drafting to be done, it certainly won't be Coolidge, whom the great majority of Republican politicians are only too anxious to be rid of.

Herbert Not Idle Analysis Shows.

Analysis of Hoover's strength shows him with New England in his pocket thru his St. Lawrence waterway-power scheme. The east is practically his and if the reported alliance with Bascom Sloop is confirmed the south will certainly poll its vote for him in the republican convention. The southern delegates, job-holders and corruptionists, swing one fourth of the convention votes. With Hoover's flood relief reputation and Sloop's expert help, this solid bloc of votes is reasonably safe for the secretary of commerce. The Pacific coast is reported for Hoover, too, along with the mountain states. Only the middle west is doubtful, and after Hoover is nominated, Washington thinks that if the farmers could stomach Coolidge in '24, they can take Hoover easily enough in '28.

U. S. Union Delegation Represents U. S. Labor, Maurer Tells the Press

By FEDERATED PRESS

ON BOARD SS. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, Aug. 2. (By Mail)

—The Trade Union Labor Delegation to Europe is "broadly representative of the labor movement," stated chairman James H. Maurer to the Federated Press. "It includes representatives of both the American Federation of Labor and the railroad brotherhoods and is also representative geographically. It has experts from five leading universities."

"The delegation's purpose is to examine labor, economic and general political situations of the European countries and the state of civil liberties."

"The delegation goes with no presuppositions. It is financed solely from small contributions from people throughout the United States. Its itinerary includes Glasgow, London, Paris (as guests of the International Federation of Trades Unions congress), Brussels, Amsterdam, the Ruhr, Berlin and a month in Russia, Prague, Vienna and Geneva (as guests of the International Labor Office). It will meet with labor delegations in each city."

Our Letter from Australia

SYDNEY, Australia (By Mail).—The long-threatened split in the Labor Party ranks in New South Wales now seems definite.

The first real signs of a definite break started at the end of last year when the militants drafted rules permitting the Communists to enter the Labor Party. The "political" wing countered with rules to exclude the Communists. Then the militants organized a conference which they claimed was the official yearly conference of the Labor Party, but this was repudiated by the "political" wing of the party.

Premier a Militant.

The Labor premier (Mr. Lang), one member of the Labor ministry and several members of the Labor Party in parliament sided with the militants, but 8 other members of the cabinet and about 35 members of the Party in parliament took up the opposing attitude.

The Federal Labor Executive issued an ultimatum ordering the militants back to the official movement under pain of expulsion.

There the matter stands at present. The militants have issued a statement defying the federal executive's ultimatum and will probably now set up a new Labor Party, consisting of unionists and Communist supporters and other radicals at present excluded from the official Labor Party by the pure parliamentarians.

Labor Party Count.

At the triennial conference of the Australian federal Labor Party, held at the Australian federal capital city (Canberra) on May 11-16, a new scheme was adopted for the organization of the political and industrial sections of the Australian Labor Party. The scheme is intended to replace the existing Labor Councils and the A. L. P. which, it is contended, divide the workers into two bodies.

Provision is made in the new scheme for an interstate Dispute Committee and a federal executive, financed by the affiliated membership in each of the six states. The federal executive is to have the power to send delegates to overseas conferences. The new scheme is based largely on what has been in operation in the State of Western Australia for the last 20 years, where there

is only one body known as the Australian Labor Federation, covering both the industrial and political wings of the Labor Movement.

Natives Mistreated.

In asking for the appointment of a royal commission to investigate the present position of aboriginal tribes in Australia, representatives of scientific, missionary, and welfare organizations told the federal government that the native blacks in Northern Australia were being treated in a shameful manner.

It was alleged that the smoking of opium supplied by Asiatics was degenerating the tribes and that contact with the whites had brought about pulmonary affections, syphilis and other diseases. Where it had been thought that the blacks had stolen cattle, the ranch-owners had innocent natives held in chains while in some cases poison had been put into their food. The blacks had a very strict and exact property law, and they felt that they had a perfectly legal right to cattle driven on to their territory by whites. The brutality which existed in some parts should be abolished for the sake of both aborigines and whites.

Samoans Persecuted.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—Speaking at Auckland on May 4, Mr. H. E. Holland, leader of the N. Z. Labor Party, attacked the administration of Samoa which was mandated to New Zealand by the League of Nations.

The Samoans were not being allowed to develop their country along the lines of their tribal customs, as they were when the German government had control of Samoa. The privilege of voting was restricted to white people who had an annual income of property of £200. This meant government by wealthy employers.

Mr. Holland said further that a number of native Samoan chiefs had been interned in their tribal districts, which they were not allowed to leave without permission. Some time ago a number of them had wanted to come to New Zealand to state their grievances before the government, but were not allowed to do so.

Blankets of Silence

THE capitalist press has adopted a new policy in its treatment of the Sacco-Vanzetti case

Already the news of the proposed legal butchery has disappeared from the front page.

The capitalist press hopes to quench the flame of mass protest by a policy of cold silence.

The strategy of the capitalist class will succeed only if the workers permit themselves to be drugged by the prostitute press.

Under these circumstances the drive for Five Thousand New Readers for the Daily Worker, the only American daily newspaper, which is carrying on a real fight for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, assumes a vital importance.

Now as never before we must push our efforts to secure new readers. Now as never before we must convince thousands of workers to read the only paper which gives the truth about the case, the only paper which is attempting to mobilize public sentiment in such a way as to effectively prevent the carrying out of this dastardly crime against the working class.

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Gary Passes—but Garyism Remains.

Elbert H. Gary, who died yesterday morning, was for years the most powerful individual in American industrial life, not merely by virtue of his chairmanship of the colossal trust known as the United States Steel Corporation, but because he and his associates were responsible for a labor policy that became definitely associated with his name and known as Garyism.

The blight of Garyism fell heavily upon the American labor movement after the world war and was a reflex of the position of supremacy of American capitalism. Emerging from the world war as the most powerful and arrogant capitalism in the whole world, American capitalism blazed new trails in systematic exploitation. The labor policy of the industrial group around Gary was decisively and viciously anti-union. After the great steel strike which, but for the covert treachery of the official American Federation of Labor bureaucracy, would have been successful in establishing a powerful union in the basic steel industry and would have given tremendous impetus to the organization of the other great basic industries, Gary headed the open-shop drive against labor, and developed the present-day labor policy of the dominant industrialists. That policy, briefly stated, is that the American industrialists are so powerful, so invincible, that they can afford to dispense with even the slightest semblance of labor organization. As opposed to Garyism is the official policy of the American labor bureaucracy—Gompersism—as carried out today by the Green, Woll, Sigman, McGrady outfit. Gompersism is that policy directed toward convincing the owners of industry that they need labor leaders to hold the workers in subjection and prevent the labor movement developing along militant lines.

Gompersism says to the master class: "You need us to aid you against the possible development of radicalism in the ranks of labor."

Garyism replies to Gompersism: "We are powerful enough to smash labor without your assistance! We don't even need labor lieutenants!"

Other industrialists, particularly some of the railroads, have attempted to overcome labor organization with company unionism. But certain labor lackeys, of the type of William H. Johnston, convinced them that the labor "leaders" could abandon trades unionism for company unionism through "peaceful transition."

The policies known as Garyism are being inaugurated in the mining industry of the United States. For a time John L. Lewis and the officials of the United Mine Workers of America waged a fight against this trend. For instance, the mine strike of 1922 was waged for the purpose of convincing the mine owners that they could not get along without Lewis and his gang. As soon as the mine owners were willing to deal with Lewis he brazenly betrayed the rank and file demands. The same performance was repeated by Lewis in the anthracite strike of 1925.

Against both Garyism and Gompersism stands the vanguard of the working class, the Communists, who strive to mobilize the workers for a determined fight against these twin blights, either of which spells defeat and betrayal for the working class.

By relentlessly unmasking the criminal treachery of the labor lieutenants of the capitalist class we pave the way for a real fight against the open-shop, the twelve-hour day, the yellow-dog contract and other features of Garyism.

Gary, as an individual is dead, but Garyism still remains and can only be exterminated by the mass power of the working class organized into powerful industrial unions and supporting a political party of labor that also appeals to the exploited and oppressed farmers. In his life Gary was an enemy of society, a class-conscious member of the ever decreasing group of powerful magnates who dominate all of American industry. The reptile press will spill tons of ink and waste millions of reams of paper to publish eulogiums to this exploiter and oppressor of the workers, but we will explode such illusions by emphasizing the fact that all of the millions amassed by this industrial colossus were wrung out of the broken and bleeding and baked bodies of the countless thousands who slaved in the modern inferno before the blast furnaces, in the rolling mills, the tin mills and other branches of the octopus known as the steel corporation.

Gary as an individual played such a small role in the steel corporation at the time of his death that there was but the slightest fluctuation in the stock of the steel corporation. The idea that such corporations are run by powerful individuals is exploded by the fact that the industry goes on just the same the day after he died as it did the day before. Not a wheel slowed up because of his demise, which proves that it is not the Garys and their kind who are the real force in industry, but the workers with hand and brain, who make possible all industry, all progress.

The workers, in the course of the struggle, will eventually come to learn that they can get along without Gary and all the other captains of industry much better than they can get along with them, and, as the foremost fighters in the front ranks of the working class, the Communists not only emphasize the immediate tasks, but we strive to direct the movement toward that point where the working class, the class that built all the industries will own and administer them under a workers' and farmers' government.

Los Angeles' Drive Against Labor.

Los Angeles, aside from its earthquakes, is also noteworthy because of its viciously reactionary character in general. For years it has been the hot-bed of the vilest aggregation of scabbers in the whole world. It fears any demonstration on the part of the working class. Its vicious attacks upon the radical movement in an effort to crush the agitation in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti is part of its perpetual drive against labor. It is not that the powers that be in that benighted city are particularly opposed to the Sacco and Vanzetti agitation more than any labor activity but because that agitation impels the working class to action, that the raids were conducted against the headquarters

The War Menace Against the Soviet Union and the German Reformists

By S. PEREVEZNIKOV. During the last months there was a number of facts pointing to the actual menace of a new imperialist war. The raid on the Soviet embassy at Peking, the blowing-up of the Arcos safes in London, the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations, and murder of the Soviet ambassador in Warsaw and the semi-aquittal of the murderer—all this unmistakably points to the possibility of a bloody solution of the conflict between the country of the toilers and the capitalist world.

And by no means negligible part in this conflict falls to the lot of Hindenburg-ridden Germany. Her convenient geographical location, her famous "knowledge of Russia," her great experience in the conduct of wars in the East, as well as the need of protecting the rear of the future eastern allies of England—all this prompts the imperialists to seek not only the neutrality, but also the open participation of Germany on their side.

It is quite obvious that the German working class cannot afford to watch the development of events in idle equanimity. Considerable portions of the latter are still swayed by the reformists. In spite of the long chain of open betrayals and cynical backsliding on the part of the reformist leaders, tens of thousands of workers are still in the ranks of the social-democratic party, whilst the leadership of the free trade unions is still in the hands of the reformists.

In order to lead the masses into the fight for the interests of the bourgeoisie, it is essential for the latter that the war should take the workers by surprise, that they should continue to believe in peace eternal, awakening only when the guns begin to roar. On the other hand, it would be essential to present the case as though the Soviet Union was the aggressive party in the war and guilty in its outbreak. Without such ideological preparation it would be impossible just now to drag the workers and peasants to the battlefield against the USSR. The task of such ideological preparations of the masses has now fallen to the lot of the reformists, particularly in Germany. It is this participation of the reformists in the preparation for war that constitutes the essential difference between the present situation and that of 1912-14, when the world social-democracy was at least in words opposed to war.

At the moment of the highest excitement among the workers, caused by the British provocation during the days of the break-up of Anglo-Soviet relations, the leading social-democratic newspaper, "Vorwaerts," the mouthpiece of the leading circles of German reformism, raised the question of the "spectre of war" only to refer to the League of Nations in which the German bourgeoisie is represented and to calm the workers that "there could be no talk of any imminent menace to peace" ("Vorwaerts," May 28, 1927).

Having thus discarded the menace of war, "Vorwaerts" started upon the next task of working up public opinion against the Soviet Union. After a friendly rebuke to the British government for its "nervous and intolerable behavior," the organ of the German reformists went on to insinuate against the USSR:

"On the other hand," says "Vorwaerts," "we need not believe Russia to be a poor lamb, so tame and quiet that she will not disturb the water. The Russian methods of espionage

of the Workers (Communist) Party and the homes of its known members wrecked by police bullies.

California has the reputation, well-earned by its ruling clique, under the domination of the Southern Pacific Railroad, of being the worst state in the union as far as conditions of labor are concerned and it is one of the few states still trying to enforce the anti-labor "criminal syndicalist laws" against labor political organizations and trade unions.

It is time that a determined fight were put up against this sort of tyranny and it is to be hoped that the workers of California can be brought to a realization of the necessity for political action against the lackeys of the scab shop who now dominate that state.

The Socialist-Labor Party Is Heard From!

In all the seven years' agitation to free Sacco and Vanzetti from the murderous clutches of the agents of the Back Bay aristocracy no one ever heard of the fading remnants of the socialist labor party playing any part whatsoever. But on Sunday it got into print because of its support of the police suppression of free speech on Boston Common.

Other permits to hold meetings having been revoked in the effort to silence the Boston demonstrations, arrangements were made whereby the socialist labor party was to grant the use of its police permit for demonstrations in behalf of these two victims of capitalism. At the last moment the valiant socialist labor party clique announced that they "would not jeopardize their sea-son's permit."

This action was particularly contemptible because, had the defenders of Sacco and Vanzetti known before hand of this attitude, they could have made other arrangements.

It is quite in keeping with the after-war traditions of the sectarian S. L. P. to value a permit to speak under police censorship of more value than a determined fight to save two workers from dying at the hands of capitalist hyenas.

Professing to be Marxists, they insult and besmirch the name and works of Marx by even referring to him.

This action ought to be sufficient to bury the remains of that outfit

DRAMA

The Three Musketeers Set to Music

The vaudeville bill at the Palace this week includes: Jack Donahue, Charles Ruggles, assisted by Esther Muir, Julie Brown, Kay Carlin and Lester Elliott, in "Wives, Inc.," by Roy Briant; Miss Juliet; the Male Ensemble of Winthrop Ames' Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company with J. Humbird Duffey; Bill Robinson; Charles Harrison and Sylvia Dakin; Eileen and Marjorie; and the Les Jards.

Edgar MacGregor has been engaged by L. Lawrence Weber to stage Captain Conrad Westervelt's play, "Romancing Round," which is due here in November.

Fred Babb and Ethel Parker, and the Philippine Sextette are the headliners at Moss' Broadway this week. Other featured include Collins and Peterson, Gilbert and Wells and the pictures of the heavyweight contest between Jack Delaney and Paulino Uzeudun.

"The Mulberry Bush," a new play by Edward Knoblock will be done here by A. H. Woods' in association with C. B. Dillingham.

A musical version of Dumas' romantic tale, "The Three Musketeers" is announced for production. Russell Medcraft and Norma Mitchell, authors of the "Cradle Snatchers" are the librettists, and Lewis E. Gensler, composer of "Queen High," will do the music. The lyrics have been written by Robert A. Simon, author of "Bronx Ballads," recently published.

Carroll Mac Comas has succeeded Anne Shoemaker in "The Ladder" at the Cort Theatre. George Alison is

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TOUR OF SCENES IN CASE SHOW FRAME-UP OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

(This article was delayed one day in transit.)
By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—"I hope Sacco and Vanzetti will be freed. I hope the workers of the world will unite, and thru their protest, save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

These words uttered in Italian, and then translated into English, came from the lips of Adeline Fruzzelli, the widow of Giovanni Fruzzelli, one of the first victims of the Wilson-Palmer deportations, who was sent back to Italy in June, 1919, where he died shortly after.

Mrs. Fruzzelli lives with her two sons who run a gas-filling station at Scotland Village, one of the many crossroads in eastern Massachusetts thru which ply the heavy traffic between the great industrial centers of shoes, wool, textiles.

The voice of Mrs. Fruzzelli utters the cry of outraged and bludgeoned working class motherhood of Massachusetts, of New England, of the United States. Hers is a voice of pain, much older, but uttering the same cry as the voice of Rosa Sacco, who goes daily to the Charlestown prison, in Boston, to visit her husband, Nicola Sacco, condemned with Bartolomeo Vanzetti to die in the electric chair a week from this Monday midnight.

During this week, it is the thunder cry of America's working class womanhood taking up the cry of Mrs. Fruzzelli and Mrs. Sacco, that should merge in a mighty, crashing demand for the release of Sacco and Vanzetti, a cry irresistible in its strength.

It was under the guidance of Edward Holton James, member of an ancient New England family that has not lost all of its revolutionary spirit, who is a nephew of William James, professor of philosophy at Harvard University, that I visited the places in the vicinity of Boston that have been brought into the limelight by the Sacco-Vanzetti case, now more than seven years in the courts of Norfolk County and the state of Massachusetts, and clamoring at the doors of the federal government itself. Mr. James was sentenced to 75 days in jail for trying to tell the truth about the Sacco-Vanzetti case on Boston Commons, Sunday, August 7. But that has not dampened his ardor in continuing the fight for the liberation of these two persecuted workers.

Visit South Braintree.

We visited the shoe factory in South Braintree, where the payroll holdup used in the frame-up against Sacco and Vanzetti took place; also Bridgewater, where another hold-up was attempted that was charged against Vanzetti, and for which he was convicted and received a sentence of 15 years in prison. We spent some time in the Manley Woods, where it is pointed out that an automobile was planted in order to aid the prosecution in its frame-up. We travelled the roads over which the "bandit" cars are alleged to have sped on their way, seeking an escape; also to the Kelly (the Three K) Shoe Factory where Sacco worked, and to the cottage where he lived, and then on to the great shoe town of Brockton, where they were arrested.

Two deep impressions stand out from the seven-hour tour of these scenes of payroll robberies, that swept this section of Massachusetts, as well as the entire land, in the years immediately following the close of the war. One impression is that of flying automobiles, "bandit cars," that swept over unfrequented country roads dodging the main highways that pass thru the larger population centers. Experienced hands must have been upon the driving wheels of the cars, both in the South Braintree and in the Bridgewater hold-ups, in addition to well-trained eyes to pick the right direction, at every frequent bend revealing new forks and crossroads.

Proof of Frame-up.

In this connection it must be remembered that neither Sacco nor Vanzetti has ever owned an automobile, they have never had their hands upon the steering wheel of a car, nor have they the least knowledge of how to drive one, and they have little knowledge of the geography of the territory where the hold-ups were perpetrated.

My other impression is of the face, patient and toil-worn of Mrs. Fruzzelli, the mother of 16 children, whose husband, Giovanni, was deported, to Italy to die after living and working in this country for 23 years, like tens of millions of other foreign-born workers, seeking to win a livelihood for themselves and their families in American capitalist industry.

Fruzzelli's only crime, so far as I could learn was that his name appeared upon the subscription list of the "Cronaca Sovversiva" (The Subversive Chronicle), edited by Luigi Galleani, at Lynn, Mass. Galleani gave his name to the "Galleani Group" of anarchists, to which Sacco and Vanzetti are said to have belonged. It was against this Galleani group of anarchists that Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer leveled his bitter attack before the committee on rules of the House of Representatives, on June 1, 1920.

Fake "Bomb Scares."

Fruzzelli, Galleani, Coacci and others who lived in this neighborhood were deported. Agents of the Department of Justice have confessed, however, that the government couldn't get its hands on sufficient evidence to deport either Sacco or

Vanzetti. It is claimed that following Galleani's deportation that Carlo Tresca, of New York, took over the leadership of this group. But in spite of every attempt made by the government, during the past eight years to connect this group with the bombings in Wall Street and Washington, with the much-advertized batch of bombs taken in the mails in New York City in May, 1919, and with other "bomb scares," none of the members of the group has been arrested and placed on trial, charged with any connection with these incidents. Carlo Tresca was in Boston last week to join in the demonstration of protest against the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Where it was impossible to deport Sacco and Vanzetti, where it was impossible to charge them with "bomb plots," the government found it possible to frame them up on a charge of being implicated in payroll hold-ups and, with the thinnest thread of testimony to lash them in the electric chair, where it hopes in another week to send them to death.

South Braintree Visited.

The bullet holes are still to be seen thru the stained, wired glass windows of the shoe factory of Slater and Morrill. They are the sole reminders of the shooting that took place here in South Braintree, April 15, 1920, more than seven years ago. Those shots, however, have been heard around the entire world because the government, instead of seeking out the real criminals, the members of the Morelli gang of freight car thieves and payroll bandits of Providence, Rhode Island, used the incident to frame up the two workers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

The theory of the "fatal bullet," that one of the five bullets taken from the body of Berardelli, the murdered payroll guard, was fired from the gun that Nicola Sacco was carrying when he was arrested on the night of May 5, 1920, in Brockton, has been thoroughly shot to pieces. No reputable gun expert has been found who will swear to this testimony, that Judge Thayer, however, passed on as a fact to the jury that brought in the death chair verdict.

Bandit Car Wastes No Time.

We saw the spot where the bandit car was parked, a little to the east downhill from the factory, awaiting the appearance of the bookkeeper and his guard with the two boxes containing the \$15,000 payroll. They appeared, two bandits began shooting, the car immediately began moving uphill, the money boxes were thrown into it, the two bandits jumped into the car, and they were off, over the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, and down the Holbrook Road leading to Holbrook, dropping a rain of tacks on the road as they went. It will be remembered that on the identification of Sacco and Vanzetti as the murderers, 95 witnesses testified for the two workers, only 59 for the prosecution. The testimony of every material witness of the state of Massachusetts, as to identification, has been completely shattered.

Perhaps the individual, so far as I could see as we covered the ground, who could have proved the best identification witness for the state, was Le Vangie, the gate tender of the New Haven Railroad, on duty at the time only a short distance from where the shooting and the robbery took place. Le Vangie did not come forward until long after the shooting, as an identification witness.

At this late hour, he was brought forward to testify that the bandit car drove up to the crossing just as he was lowering the gate. He said that a man inside the car forced him, at the point of a revolver, to let them thru before the advancing train.

Le Vangie identified Vanzetti as driving the car, when it has already been shown that Vanzetti does not know how to drive an automobile, and has never touched a steering wheel.

But Le Vangie's testimony was further discredited by the testimony of McCarthy, a locomotive fireman of the New Haven, who testified that three-quarters of an hour after the murder, "Le Vangie said, 'There was a shooting affair going on.' I says, 'Some one shot?' I says, 'Who?' He says, 'Some one-a fellow got murdered.' I said, 'Who did it?' He said he didn't know. I asked him if he knew them. He said, no, he did not. I asked him if he would know them again if he saw them. He said no. He said all he could see was the gun, and he ducked."

Moreover, Le Vangie was discredited by all the other identification witnesses on both sides, who insisted that the driver of the car was a young small light-haired man, whereas, Vanzetti is middle-aged, dark, with a black moustache.

On the whole, the alibi for Vanzetti was overwhelming. Thirty-one eye-witnesses testified positively that none of the men that they saw in the motor car was Vanzetti. Thirteen witnesses either testified directly that

ORGANIZED LABOR—TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

NEWS AND COMMENT
LABOR EDUCATION
LABOR AND GOVERNMENT
TRADE UNION POLITICS

ABRAHAM I. SHIPLACOFF WANTS SHOP CHAIRMEN TO SUPPORT HIM IN TAXING THE WORKERS

(By a Group of Progressive Workers)

The Shiplacoff-Walinsky clique keeps the membership of our union under the iron heel. Physical, economical and spiritual terror are used by this clique as a means to hold power.

The best and most devoted members of the union were suspended because they dared to take a stand against their shameful and criminal acts. Whoever holds an independent opinion about union affairs is suppressed in a most brutal manner. In short, a handful of officials, turned the union into their private property, the membership into their own slaves who must submit to their will without resistance.

Waited For Opportunity.

The members suffered and watchfully waited for an opportune moment to express the discontent brewing for a long time.

The indifference of our members was broken by the unheard-of insolence of autocratic officials in trying to squeeze from our hard earnings over a quarter of a million dollars in the form of a \$60 tax.

Our members at the Rand School meeting jeered Shiplacoff when they learned of the \$60 tax recommendation and took the whole proposition as a joke.

But the administration was determined to have its way and immediately called a second meeting in Cooper Union. But the officials got scared when they faced such a large membership in Cooper Union, and they again postponed the tax question through a trick by breaking up the question in two. First buying a building, then tax. The members voted down the recommendation to buy a building. But the chairman declared that a majority was for it, thus ignoring the will of the membership.

Against Buying Building.

The opinion of our membership is against buying a building and paying taxes. It is the conviction of the members that our unions income from dues and initiation fees, amounting to about \$130,000 per year is enough to cover all the regular expenses, and thousands of dollars should even be retained.

Shiplacoff has feverishly thrown himself in the work of helping Sigman and McGready in their program upon the furriers and cloakmakers. It is for this purpose and for no other that, Shiplacoff and his clique are determined to force upon us this \$60 tax.

Shiplacoff is calling a shop chairman meeting for today to get their approval of the hold-up tax. In the very beginning the shop chairman were ignored altogether. The administration feeling the weakness of the membership, is now trying to drag in the shop chairman as partner in their hold-up scheme.

Brother, Shop Chairmen:

You are the direct representatives of those who work in the factories. It is your duty to express the wish and will of the members whom you represent. The members are against any form of tax.

Your answer to the administration at the shop chairman meeting must be clear and definite.

You must say, "Run our Union upon a sound economic basis. Don't squander our hard-earned pennies in such scandalous manner. The members do not want any taxes."

Sisters and Brothers instruct, the shop chairmen not to become partners with the administration in its hold-up scheme.

Sixty-five Captured, \$1,000,000 in Booze Seized in Big Raid

Sixty-five prisoners were taken, the lake steamer Ansonia and six trucks were seized, and thousands of cases of liquor were taken by police and the Coast Guard, co-operating in a huge rum haul when a landing party was surprised at the old Downey shipyard, Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island.

Coast guard officers valued the confiscated liquor at \$1,000,000.

Thirty-nine of the prisoners were taken on land, when Patrolman Ferdinand Baurier, who discovered the rum runners, and eight members of the emergency squad surrounded them at the shipyard.

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

Davis Bomb Story Shown As Fake; Man Seen In Basement of Next House

WASHINGTON, (FP) Aug. 15.—Wide publicity has been given a report of an attempted bombing of the house of Secretary of Labor Davis, who has been calling for another red hunt against foreign-born workers. The facts as disclosed by District police, are that a man was seen in the basement of a house 40 yards from the secretary's residence and separated from it by dense woods.

The man was carrying no bomb, according to the watchman who saw him. But that didn't keep the press from using the headline, "Bomb Suspect Discovered Near Davis' Home."

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

Bare Tammany Hall Extortion In the Polo Grounds Concession

How Tammany Hall allows its friends to collect petty graft at the Polo Grounds has just come to light. Charles Mahoney, a democratic party supporter with the approval of Walter R. Herrick, park commissioner, demands 25 to 50 cents from every automobile owner who parks his car outside of the grounds.

Altho he admitted that he has no written permit, Mahoney forces the drivers to come across with their pieces of change. For this privilege he does not pay any fee to the city.

The large police force present assist Mahoney. Policemen direct the cars into the streets that Mahoney uses for his "garage." The police, however, have nothing to do with the collection of fees, which, however, goes on right under their eyes.

"It is true that this is city property," vouchsafed Sergeant Francis Campbell, of the West 157th street police station, "and that I am here with my men to keep order, but I have been given to understand that Mahoney has some sort of permission from the Park Department. I am only here temporarily. I found the system here when I came and I saw no reason for questioning its authority. The order for any change would have to come from others."

Despite Mahoney's statement that he held his "proposition" by consent of Park Commissioner Herrick, it was reported on good authority from another quarter that he derived this highly lucrative but inexpensive "concession" from the influence of his friend, Joseph J. McCormick, Deputy Chief City Clerk and Tammany leader of the 22d Assembly District, in which this reservation is situated.

Will Fight Move to End Bus Lines in New York

The city has been served with an order of mandamus to compel it to discontinue 40 bus lines in different sections. It has been issued by Justice Cropsey in supreme court, Brooklyn.

In issuing the order, Justice Cropsey said that an appeal by the city from his decision would act as a stay and delay discontinuance of the bus lines. The city will appeal.

ENDICOTT LABOR DEMONSTRATION FREES SPEAKERS

ENDICOTT, N. Y., Aug. 15.—When the workers in the Endicott Johnson Factory in Endicott tried to hold a protest meeting, the assistant fire chief of the "E. J." came to the speaker, Herbert Benjamin District Organizer of the Workers Party, and told him he could not speak on the "E. J." property.

When Benjamin told the fire chief that the president of the company would not allow anybody to hold a mass meeting on his property the chief got sore and called for the chief of police. The police also tried to make Benjamin stop speaking. Benjamin still refused to stop, then the policeman yanked him off the bench that he was speaking on and took him down the street.

When the workers, who numbered over 500, saw what happened, they followed the speakers down the street with their banners up over their heads. The police seeing that all the workers were following the speakers took the banners and tore them to pieces.

This made the workers furious. They all jeered and yelled at the police. The crowd now numbered about four thousand. One of the workers who carried a banner was taken into custody. The chairman of the meeting, and Benjamin and another worker were also taken into custody. The furious mob then followed the speakers and the workers, who were taken by the police to the police station. When the workers tried to get near the police station they were met with a stream of water which the firemen turned on them to break up the crowd. This made the workers still more furious and they yelled much louder.

The police, seeing they could not break up the crowd with one hose, quickly attached another one at the opposite corner.

Even this could not make the crowd break up so the police let Benjamin and the other workers out.

This lasted for about two and a half hours before they released them. The hose was put away and the workers all followed the speakers outside of the village limits. Comrade Benjamin and Siraucio addressed the crowd in English and Italian. After the meeting, which was peaceful, the workers marched back into town feeling very satisfied with what the speakers had to say. This ended the demonstration for the day with the workers all feeling they will strike again for Sacco and Vanzetti if they do not get a retrial.

Capture Two In Liquor Raid.

NEW ROCHELLE, Aug. 15.—Following a spectacular raid by local police and a federal agent which resulted in the arrest of two men and the confiscation of alleged liquor estimated to be worth \$50,000,

Vanzetti took the street car for Brockton, where they were arrested upon their arrival. Vanzetti had in his pocket the rough draft of a leaflet for the proposed Salsedo protest meeting.

We visited Johnson's garage. In the rear, turned upside down and rusting away in sun and rain, lie the remains of Boda's car. Boda disappeared when he heard of the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti. Orciani had an airtight alibi both for the Bridgewater and the South Braintree affairs. He was let go.

Sacco was also working all-day in the Kelly factory on the day of the Bridgewater affair. So Vanzetti alone was charged with this attempted robbery. He was found guilty and given a sentence of 15 years in prison. Both Sacco and Vanzetti were charged with the South Braintree affair.

Visit Scene of Bridgewater Affair.

We visited the scene of the Bridgewater robbery in Broad Street, Bridgewater. One Georgiana Brooks tells of witnessing the shooting from the railroad station. The only trouble is that

several houses intervene between the scene of the attempted hold-up and the station, so she could not have seen it. Again Vanzetti was charged with having driven the bandit car, when he does not know how to run an automobile. Again he was said to have been smooth-shaven, when he has always worn a long, black moustache.

But the facts are of little concern, when the capitalist state is seeking the lives of its enemies—of two workers struggling for a better day. That is the only conclusion we could reach as we came to Scotland Village, where lived Adeline, Fruzzelli, the white-haired Italian mother, with her two sons, her husband dead, deportee from the United States of America (thrusts out) thinking workers, or destroys them in prisons at home.

In conclusion, as in the beginning, with the declaration of mother, widowed by American capitalism, Mrs. Fruzzelli said:

"I hope Sacco and Vanzetti are freed. I hope the protest of world labor will save the lives of Sacco and Vanzetti."

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Boston Capmakers Plan Celebration Saturday of Their 40-Hour Victory

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

THE ruling class professes to be very much troubled how the workers will spend their spare time when the workday is shortened.

Judge Elbert H. Gary, the steel trust head, who died on Monday morning, used as one of his arguments in favor of the 12-hour day, "that it would keep the workers out of mischief."

In the days before prohibition was supposed to have dried up the saloons, it was charged that the shorter workday would cause workers to spend more time around the grogshops. In fact, the fewer the hours of labor, the worse for labor, in the eyes of the "open shop" exploiters.

This propaganda even captured the minds of large numbers of workers, who feared that a shorter workday meant lower wages, helping in part to cripple the effort for the shorter day of toil. Nevertheless, the movement has made progress.

It is significant that this Saturday afternoon, the progressives in the Capmakers' Union, in Boston, are planning to play hosts to all the progressives in the needle trades in the metropolis of Fuller, Thayer and the other would-be murderers of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, at a 40-hour week celebration to be held at Camp Nitgediget, near Franklin, Mass.

The Capmakers' Union this spring won the 40-hour week in Boston. The progressive capmakers believe that the 40-hour week can be won by all the other workers in the needle trades, so they are trying to get them together this Saturday, to talk it over and plan for this new advance on the industrial battlefield.

Camp Nitgediget (Don't Worry) is itself the best answer to the employers' fraudulent dread that the workers will not know what to do with their spare time.

The 40-hour, five-day week means Saturday off, as well as Sunday. It means one more day in the open. Another day to recuperate from the ravages of toil, that makes the worker victim of the many occupational diseases that hover like buzzards seeking their prey about every industry.

Camp Nitgediget, perched on one of the highest spots in the entire state of Massachusetts, looking off over Lake Umbagog, and giving an eye-resting view of far-away hills, is born out of conditions arising from two days' rest in seven.

It is 25 miles as the automobiles go, from the prison cells that hold Sacco and Vanzetti, to Camp Nitgediget. But there is a closer relation, because Sacco and Vanzetti sought to win some of the joys of recreation and education, that "The Camp" makes possible, for the less favored, the unorganized workers in the great New England industries of shoes and textiles.

I felt this close relation as I journeyed from Boston to "The Camp" to become one of the speakers at last Sunday's celebration of the progress that "The Camp" has made.

Camp Nitgediget is the first effort of the United Workers' Co-operative Association that was brought into being at a conference of 20 workers' organizations held last Feb. 27, in Boston. Less than four months later "The Camp" was opened, on June 19th. It now has more than 400 members drawn from the Workers' (Communist) Party, many trade unions, the Workers' Circle and other similar organizations.

There are 95 acres in all, with 27 acres of lake and the rest in open field and dense woods, strong scented with evergreens.

During the summer, many workers have come to Camp Nitgediget and given voluntarily of their labor, in the construction of spacious and comfortable cottages, in the clearing away of timber, in the building of roads, in performing the multitudes of tasks that transform a wild place in the open into a comfortable place of recreation for thousands. It was estimated that 2,000 visited "The Camp" last Sunday, many to remain through the week.

Meyer Birnbaum, chairman of the board of directors, presided at the day's program. For the purpose of gatherings of this kind, a stage has been erected high on a rock, to be faced on one side by a natural amphitheater. Israel Kutisker spoke on behalf of the Jewish Bureau of the Workers' (Communist) Party; S. D. Levine, of The Freiheit; Sol Friedman, for Workman's Circle, No. 718; Fanny Aissen, secretary, for the Mothers' League, while Sarah Fel Yelin, read the camp hymn, "Nitgediget," that has been set to music by Harry Rosen, who is graduating out of "The Pioneers," into the Young Workers League.

I brought the greetings of the Workers' (Communist) Party and of The DAILY WORKER. The message was warmly greeted, although perhaps the majority of those in attendance were non-party members. But they were close sympathizers. The day's attendance was considered a triumph in view of the fact that the right workers have established a camp of their own, and had exerted considerable effort to draw a large crowd to their opening on this day.

It was not difficult to impress upon this audience the necessity of participation in the co-operative movement generally. They were convinced co-operators.

Yet they were happy to hear of the role the co-operative movement is playing in the reconstruction era in the Union of Soviet Republics. On the other hand, I pointed out that under Mussolini, in Italy, the co-operative movement, as well as the trade unions and the party, had been outlawed by fascism.

The ruling class fears the bona fide co-operative movement of the working class, and already Camp Nitgediget has been raided by the bloodhounds of the Thayer-Fuller plunderband, hunting for evidence with which to discredit labor's militants, especially in the needle trades unions.

It was across one of the long tables of the huge dining room that I again met William Seligman, chairman of Capmakers' Local Union No. 7, who had spent last Tuesday in company with Jacob Miller, president of the union, in the custody of the police. Seligman and Miller had been charged in the press with being implicated in the bomb blasts in New York City. The police had followed what then considered a "hot trail" to "The Camp," where Miller and Seligman had spent the previous Sunday. It is declared they found two sticks of dynamite, explosives used in blasting stumps and building roads.

Suffice it to say that every capitalist sheet in Boston had to go down on its knees and apologize thru its columns for the lies that had been spread. Thus we find on the first page of The Boston Post, for instance, Friday, August 12, this headline:

"NO KNOWLEDGE OF BOMB PLOT; YOUNG MEN SOLVED OF ANY CONNECTION"

Then for more than a quarter of a column "The Post" sets out that the police officials had satisfied them-

(Continued on 4th Column.)

Ten Days in the Workhouse

By REBECCA GRECHT.

PART II.

A FAIRLY large room with a smaller one adjoining. A cement floor. Several barred windows, through which on one side could be seen the East River, and on the other a welcome vision of grass and trees. And beds, beds, beds,—iron cots, one right next to the other, with not even walking space between. This constituted the quarters of the imprisoned fur pickets in the Workhouse for Women.

We were greeted with cries of joy by a group of comrades who had been given a 3-day sentence the day before, and were already occupying the room. They had been expecting us since morning. Men prisoners, under guard, had been setting up iron cots all day, for the additional guests.

All Together.

How glad we were to find ourselves all together, instead of in separate cells. What mattered it that our two rooms had twice as many inmates as they should have had, even under prison rules, or that we had to climb over other beds to get to our own? Were we not all comrades? That word seemed especially dear to us, then.

The situation was not so terrible, after all. We could survive it. It was really entirely up to us—how we reacted. And at the most, we'd be confined only for ten days. Militants have endured far more than that, as penalty for their activity in the battle against capitalist exploitation.

These thoughts could be read, on the faces of our comrades, as we examined our "property"—a bed, with three blankets, one as a covering and two in place of a mattress; a small straw pillow; some aluminum utensils for our food; a piece of soap; a hand towel to be shared by two or three comrades.

Queer Food.

We did not have time or energy to investigate our surroundings more closely. We were hungry, and our only concern, for the moment, was to get food. We had arrived after the supper hour, but the matrons were gracious enough to give us our introduction to prison fare that night. Two slices of white bread, half-baked, with a strange, unpalatable flavor, a plate of spaghetti, evidently medicated, repulsive to look at and worse to eat, and some muddy tea—that was supper.

Shall we ever forget that tea? It was the puzzle of the workhouse. We held a conference to decide what it contained, how it could be described. It might have been dish water. Possibly, in the far distant past, its chief ingredient may have resembled a tea leaf. The drop of milk it was supposed to contain may have once upon a time actually come from a cow. But opinions differed, and not being able to make a chemical analysis, we never came to any conclusion.

Suffice it to say that none of us drank it, that first night. Nor did we eat the spaghetti!

Then Darkness.

At nine o'clock the lights were turned out. And much was forgotten, no doubt, as we slept in utter weariness, glad that one day was gone.

The next morning a few of us held a consultation. Some comrades were leaving that day. A few had received a five-day sentence and would leave on Monday. The rest—33 in all, were to serve 10 days or more. It was evident that some sort of order had to be obtained, some system had to be organized. We had to establish a firm feeling of comradeship, or the discomforts and irksomeness of prison life might cause us, naturally enough, to vent our dissatisfaction upon one another. And we were determined to keep up our spirit and courage.

Organization.

We called all the comrades together, spoke about the situation, and elected a committee of three, to take charge of our little community.

The first matter we took up was the question of food. The supper of the night before, the morning's breakfast of a bit of cereal, watery milk, and sugarless coffee, had made us realize what a problem that would be. Comrades, we said, you must forget about all the good things you ate before. Forget that you liked your mother's cooking, or your own, or the restaurant meals you may be accustomed to. We must keep up our strength, and not weaken ourselves physically. Let us try to eat everything—as much as we can.

And try we did. Gradually the food line lengthened, when meal time came around. The beans, the watery soup, the mashed potatoes—all very highly seasoned with pepper to obliterate the taste of what had been put in; the bit of meat, sometimes sickeningly sweet, sometimes hard as wood, the dry bread and spaghetti—all of this we learned to eat. Some even began to drink the "tea," welcome after a constant diet of starch. But a few, up to the last, ate nothing but bread, a boiled potato, and a little milk. Headaches, stomach aches—these were daily occurrences. But our decision proved to be much better than a policy of fasting.

High Living Warden.

One privation, however, we felt keenly. No food can be sent in from the outside, but once a week the prisoners of the workhouse may buy fruit and crackers. On Sundays they fill out commissary slips, and on Thursdays they receive their orders. We arrived late Thursday afternoon. We had just missed commissary. We spoke to the matrons, asking whether an exception could be made in our case, as otherwise we would have to subsist on prison food only for a full week. And our girls might become ill. It is up to the warden, we were

told. We asked them to speak to him. We sent him a note. We requested an interview. We got no reply. His majesty, the warden of the workhouse, whose hobbies, we were informed, were dinners and banquets and card parties, and whose table overflowed with all good things, including certain stimulating and soothing delights, could make no exceptions for such lawless individuals as strikers. This was prison, and we were criminals. That settled the matter. We waited a week for our fruit, and then—But of that later.

Health Endangered.

We investigated our surroundings. Our quarters were called the Annex. Next to us was the Special Ward. Here were supposed to be first-timers, and those not suffering from any general disease—street walkers, keepers of houses of prostitution, pickpockets, drunkards, young ones, old ones, all together. Upstairs were the drug addicts, the colored ward, the medical ward. Outside, in the "flats," were single cells for diseased prostitutes, etc. We were compelled to use their toilet, to wash our dishes in the same room.

We learned much of what goes on there in the workhouse. We heard from those unfortunate stories to make one's blood run cold. Said one, a young girl, arrested for prostitution, "The next time I come here, it will be for something real." And another, with a sly grin, "What I've learned here, I never knew outside." Said a third, hard-boiled, indifferent, "They caught me again—this is the second time I'm here. The next time they'll have a harder time getting me."

And this is the House of Correction. In these surroundings, no doubt, Judge Ewald thought we would be cured of our criminal tendency to strike, to picket. On the contrary, it made us feel only the more keenly the injustice existing in the present system of society, the miserable failure of millions of lives which capitalism is responsible for. It made us even more eager to fight to put an end to the system of exploitation and oppression that makes such conditions possible.

All of the regular inmates are given some work to do. And here before proceeding further, let me make a confession. I am sure it will be very disappointing to all who read this tale of our experiences in the workhouse; but cost what it may, the truth must be told.

No Work.

Many comrades have asked me, Did they put you to work? What did you all do? Perhaps it would be more interesting to speak of chopping wood, or cutting stones, or peeling potatoes, scrubbing floors, and sewing prison uniforms. That would surely lend more of a glamour, an air of romance, to our experience. But alas and alas—we must admit the sorrowful, prosaic fact. We were not put to work. Physical labor didn't cause our muscles to ache at the end of the day. We were ladies of leisure, within the four walls of our prison room.

Our chief tasks was sweeping and washing the floor, every morning, after breakfast. That, indeed, was a sight to gratify the most exacting housekeeper. Thirty girls, or more, busy pushing beds aside, carrying pails of water, sweeping, mopping, wringing—a real physical relief, in which we all gladly joined. There was no other work to give us. In fact, we were a bit of a puzzle to the matrons, right from the start. They had never dealt much with strikers before. They didn't exactly know what to do with us. But we taught them, before we left, what a political prisoner means.

But Hard Beds.

If our muscles didn't ache from workhouse labor, they ached from other causes. To sleep on those hard cots, with only two thin blankets separating us from the hard spring, was quite a test of physical endurance. When we woke in the morning, we felt every mark of the spring on our backs and sides.

We offset that, however. One of the first habits our little community established was exercise, before breakfast and after supper. For ten or fifteen minutes, twice daily, we jumped, kicked, bent, twisted, turned our heads and arms and legs—all in a narrow space between two rows of cots. The stout ones among us began to lose excess weight (or so they hoped)—round shoulders began to straighten, out, chests expanded. In the beginning only 10 or 12 joined in. Later there were more than 20. The matrons stopped to watch in amazement. Exercise of that sort had never been seen, apparently, in the workhouse. But as for us, we enjoyed it. It helped the days pass more quickly and it brought us more closely together.

First Experience.

But let it not be thought that we were merely spending our vacation in the workhouse. Or that we were unfalteringly optimistic and in good spirits. We were in prison, and we felt it. In the long run, ten days are nothing—a mere moment in a lifetime. And in comparison with the years of suffering to which class war prisoners in America and in other countries have been and are subjected, our terms was a trifling matter. But most of us had never spent even a day in jail. This was our first experience.

There were moments when we were overwhelmed with loneliness, and impatience, and sadness. We were not permitted to get newspapers or other reading matter. We could not leave the building, get out into the fresh air. That is permitted only once in (Continued on 5th Column.)

The Blood of Martyrs

By M. J. OLGIN.

Translated from the Freiheit by Joseph N. Katz.

THEY are spilling our blood.

They squeeze it out with iron presses in the iron factories; they let it drip—pitch-black streamlets—in coal catacombs; they suck it into delicate silks, expensive points, caressing furs, beauty, splendor.

They stand over our heads with a whip woven of hunger, fear, desperation. They pelt our bodies with thorns of shame, contempt and hatred. They stand up a golden mummy among us and say: "Bow! Kiss the fat paw! Burn incense for the wide-opened mouth!"

When we say "No," they call the executioners. Adorned with things showy are the executioners. Velvety-soft the clean hands. Clear oil the round words. Pious the mien, holy the sigh. "In the name of Justice. In the name of Equality. In the name of God almighty, we put you down on the block, and for your own good, in order that you should no more be able to sin, we cut assunder for your rebellious neck. Amen, Amen."

In the name of Right. In the name of Democracy.

A WIND blows. A quiet evening falls down upon fruit-laden fields. Rivelets murmur. Somewhere sings a grill. Somewhere smells a rose. Above lies a wide blue sky. In their death-house wait two comrades. In their grave-house count two comrades the remaining minutes. One turns for the last time with death-scoured lips to the brother workers of the whole world. One weaves yet from gall and irony an unfinished curse. A large, bony hand reaches out, grips them around, chokes, chokes...

In large libraries, among old, heavy bands, with clean mind and quiet heart, sit the learned executioners. Beautiful is the world. God is just. Godly is the sentence. The will of the rulers be done.

Hey, you, overworked, famished, wake up! You, iron-smelters of Gary, lift up your eyes from the inferno, wipe the sweat from the burned brows, look about!

You, copper-diggers from Montana, straighten out your bent spines, let down your heavy axes, which drill the belly of the earth, listen!

You, gum-spillers of Aikron, turn away your faces from the hot, bad-smelling stuffs, catch the pain-racked breath, ask: what's happening?

You, weavers of Lawrence, stop the devilish-hastening machines, go out of the overheated torture chambers, talk things over!

You, railway-machinists over the length and breadth of the mighty land. Catch the news, that carries itself from near and far, conclude, understand its meaning:

You, workers of steel and wood, of linen and stone, of meat and pitch, of oil and coal and cotton and leather and gold and tin, you who work upon the ground and under the water and in the woods and over the houses and in the bellies of the heavy-laden ships, who build the mighty land—from the age-old Canadian woods to the blue Caribbean waters, from the eternally feverish New York to the dry, flower-woven San Diego and far over the shores of Mexico, and further—you all tortured, driven, never with bread sure, with feet stepped upon, by no man respected—look about what is done with you. For a word of restlessness they send your brothers to death. For not willing to make peace with your slavery they slaughter these fighters. Insolent, haughty, brutal, before all your eyes they lead upon the chaos of the storm-birds of your class, the callers of your emancipation?

Hey, you, slaves, when will you already feel, that you are the strong and that no strength can stand against you, if you only will!

SACCO! VANZETTI! Brother martyrs! Like the first birds of Spring you hit against the ice of your brothers' hearts, the ice of ignorance, dullness, indifference. You have drop by drop given away the warm blood of your love-full hearts and the ice is beginning to melt.

Sacco! Vanzetti! In a dark time you were brought to the edge of the grave, in an hour of history when the whip whistles, the wolves howl and the appetite grows—and loosely hang the hands of the masses and you have been betrayed by the leaders, and the yellow god of plunder and shame grinds his teeth and laughs at the world.

Sacco! Vanzetti! We have done and do, all that we can—we the few, the seeing, the forward-going, the undefeated. We have surrounded you with our love, as with a red fortress; we have fanned you with the storm of our protests; we have lifted up our voices in a high and burning cry. But small is our number among the tens of millions of our class-brothers, who still lie caught in the foe's nets, and great is the betrayal of those, who could, but did not want to drill through the deaf wall and uplift the masses.

But you must live!

BROTHERS! Martyrs! Great is the pain. Heavy the heart. Why should we deny it—it is a day of mourning for us all.

Sacco! Vanzetti! Take heart: you are not alone. We are with you. Our heart is filled with your pain. Our blood trembles with every drop of your blood.

Sacco! Vanzetti! We swear. By your martyrdom do we swear to hold fast the flag, to go daringly forward, to awaken the fallen away, to unite the divided, to make seeing the blind, to forge a strength, to lift a fist.

Sacco! Vanzetti! Not for nothing is your sacrifice. Upon good ground fall the seeds of your work. There will come a day. The slave will arise. A brother will recognize a brother. The ranks will close. Revenge will come. Freedom will come.

From martyr-blood will arise liberation. We swear.

SEND IN YOUR LETTERS

The DAILY WORKER is anxious to receive letters from its readers stating their views on the issues confronting the labor movement. It is our hope to develop a "Letter Box" department that will be of wide interest to all members of The DAILY WORKER family. Send in your letter today to "The Letter Box," The DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York City.

CELEBRATE FORTY-HOUR VICTORY.

(Continued from 1st Column.) selves that "the men were innocent of any connection with a plot." But in the meantime the lies had been spread over the nation.

So we could forget about "the plot," for the time being, and discuss the 40-hour-week celebration that the progressive needle trades workers will celebrate at Camp Nitgediget this Saturday. "The Camp" breathes the struggle of labor; the struggle that the exploiters fear. Incidentally an important section of "The Camp" has been set aside and is fully occupied by "The Pioneers." Even the youthful reserves of the working class, thru education as well as recreation, are being trained for the big efforts of labor ahead.



First pictures of some of the results of earthquake in Palestine, originating in the Dead Sea region, causing the loss of more than 400 lives: Top, one of the deep fissures at the Dead Sea caused by the heavy tremors. Below, ruins of the newly constructed winter palace at Jericho. In this building, three Indian tourists were killed and buried.

Katie, a Miner's Child

By VERA BUCH.

Katie Vratrick, six years old, is the daughter of an anthracite coal miner. She is little, thin, and quick, with gray eyes dancing in her thin little face that has such a roguish smile. Her parents come from Jugo-Slavia, in southern Europe, but she, Katie, was born in great, noble, free America.

So great that it lets Katie and her brothers grow up in a bare, ugly little shack, bitter cold in winter. So noble, that it allows her father to work deep down inside the earth, in the dark, dangerous mine, where more workers are killed every year by accident than in any other country in the world. So free, that when the boss finds out from his spies that Katie's father belongs to the Workers' Party, he is at once fired from his job and often, before he can find another, is out of work a long time, and then there is not enough to eat in the house.

In summer, Katie runs with the other children on the coal heaps. There she is perfectly happy, barefooted, in a torn dress. She comes home at night black as a coal miner, and must get scrubbed with soap before she can go to bed. High as the mountains are the coal heaps, the playground of the miners' children. They belong to the colliery which is only a few doors from Katie's home.

Sometimes Katie manages to slip in to the breakers, that great, black, noisy building, towering into the sky, where the coal is crushed. Here she stands wide-eyed and silent amid the din, watching the rushing streams of black, shining coal. So near is the colliery to their home, that day and night they can hear its loud noises, like the roaring of the sea. Only Katie at night, hears nothing, she falls asleep the minute she tumbles down on the feather tick on the floor where she sleeps with her three brothers.

Some days, she goes with her mother, carrying a pail, to help pick coal. That is a hard job for her pay your fine. You can go home." We said but a word, and waited quietly. The comrade at first hesitatingly said no, but when told that her mother was ill, she changed her mind. In a few minutes she was gone. One of our comrades had weakened. It hurt us, saddened us, increased the air of depression which pressed like a heavy wall against us. But we said little.

A few minutes later the matron came in again, and called out three more names. No reply. "Your relatives are here to take you out. Don't you want to go home?" "We're not going!" was the determined response. Again the matron left, and again she returned, this time with a special message for Comrade Steinberg, one of the three, that her daughter had collapsed. We looked at the comrade. There was eager questioning in our eyes. We felt that the statement of illness in the family, as in the case of the other comrade, was simply a ruse. But would this comrade stick, or would she go? And when Comrade Steinberg gave her final, emphatic No!, it was if a current of fresh air had suddenly been blown into the room. It made us happy indeed, relieved our tenseness, dispelled the gloom.

The matron may have thought us a queer lot—but we felt proud of our comrade. And when the next day we sang our songs of solidarity, it was with added enthusiasm and spirit. We were going to stick it through to the end, the rest of us, as militant fighters should. We hoped the matrons, the warden, and all the rest, would understand this.

Keeping a Brave Front.

But, however, miserable we may have felt at one time or another, we tried not to speak of it openly, so as not to affect the others. "I feel so impatient, that I could just scream," says one comrade softly. "Scream inside, to yourself," is the answer. "How depressed I feel. It's so hard to sleep. There isn't enough air," is the quiet complaint of another. "I am so anxious to learn what is happening on the picket line, how the strike is progressing, that I cannot rest," says a third, in a whisper. But aloud we laugh and joke and sing. It is part of the battle—a mere pastime. It will soon pass. And our feeling of comradeship grows, our solidarity remains.

We had a test of that, on Saturday, the third day of our imprisonment. It was long after supper, almost 8 o'clock. We were very quiet, that evening. The gloom of the workhouse seemed to have enveloped us. On the faces of many comrades could be seen an expression of utter weariness and melancholy. Suddenly the matron came in and called out a name. "Your brother has come to