

LABOR MUST ACT! SACCO AND VANZETTI SHALL NOT DIE!

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

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25,000 DEMAND FREEDOM FOR SACCO, VANZETTI

COMINTERN DEMANDS IMMEDIATE LIQUIDATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OPPOSITION BLOC

The following cablegram was received yesterday from the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International by the national office of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, at Chicago. It is a rebuke to the Foster-Cannon-Weinstone opposition in the Party that is endeavoring to organize within the Party, under a "National Committee of the Opposition Bloc," to carry on a struggle against the present leadership. The cablegram was sent in reply to a letter being circulated throughout the Party urging the membership to create opposition committees in all units of the Party, practically paralleling the Party Organization itself. The following is the full text of the cablegram published in response to the request of the Presidium of the Comintern:

THE CABLEGRAM OF THE COMINTERN MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., July 7, 1927.

"You should publish the following cable of the Executive Committee of the Communist International in the Party Press:

THE Comintern is categorically against the sharpening of the factional struggle and under no circumstances supports the statement of the "National Committee of the Opposition Bloc." The Comintern recognizes that in many political questions the Ruthenberg group followed a more correct line in the past than the Foster group. On the other hand the Executive is of the opinion that the Ruthenberg group had not understood how to estimate sufficiently the full significance of the trade union forces in the Party and that Foster at that time was more correct on many trade union questions. The line of the Comintern has been: On the whole for the political support of the Ruthenberg group and for bringing Foster nearer to the general political line of the Ruthenberg group, at the same time, however, following the course towards the correction of the trade union tactic of the Ruthenberg group on the line of Foster thru cooperation in the Party leadership. Now the previous political and trade union differences have almost disappeared. The Comintern condemns most categorically every attempt towards the sharpening of the situation in the Party, especially in the present objective situation as exemplified by the formation of a National Committee of the Opposition Bloc. The Comintern considers factionalism without political differences as the worst offense against the Party.

(Signed) PRESIDUM OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

WHILE hundreds of prisoners incarcerated in Sing Sing penitentiary looked on, three young men tumbled out of a boat and drowned within a few yards of the shore. Several prisoners wanted to go to their rescue, but the keepers leveled their guns at them and the waters of the Hudson river sucked three lives to death. This is one of the most cold-blooded incidents of indifference to tragedy that I have ever heard of.

REVOLUTIONISTS do not nourish a maudlin sentimentality for the professional criminal, who is a willing tool of the capitalists for any dirty work that is demanded of him for a consideration. The gangsters that are employed by the right wing in the furriers' union and by the socialists to beat and maim the strikers on the picket line, have served their apprenticeship in many a prison. But the great majority of prisoners are as clean morally as the great majority of their fellows on the outside and if one had to choose between the brutal, stupid keepers on guard on the walls of Sing Sing and the inmates who were ready to risk their lives to save fellow-humans from death, it would not be difficult to make the choice.

THE Herald-Tribune, New York, has as soft a spot in its heart for fascism as any capitalist newspaper in the United States. But it is a newspaper. Therefore, in its issue of Wednesday, July 6th, it ran a sensational story revealing the bitter factional struggle in the fascist party between the "castor oil" gang that were the original builders of the party and the younger elements, who are labelled "intellectuals" by their opponents. According to the Herald article the fascist regime is facing a smash, and Mussolini who has dodged taking a definite stand in favor of either one or the other (Continued on Page Three)

"L" CRASH DUE TO NEGLIGENCE OF B.M.T. BIG PROBE SHOWS

Wooden Cars, No Safety Devices Used

Investigations were begun today in the crash of wooden elevated trains in Brooklyn and the Ontario & Western train wreck at Iona Island which caused four deaths and injured thirty-two persons.

District Attorney Dodd summoned witnesses to his office in Brooklyn to fix the blame for the "L" collision on B.-M. T. tracks at St. Edward Street, Brooklyn, in which ten persons were injured. One of the motorists, Michael Joyce, has been suspended pending the outcome of the investigation.

The state transit commission also is conducting a probe. The crash emphasizes the absolute need for immediate substitution of steel cars for wooden cars, according to John F. Gilchrist, chairman of the commission. Two of the cars in the collision were forty years old. It also has been revealed that the B.-M. T. failed to install automatic tripping devices, as ordered by the commission.

A joint investigation of the Iona Island wreck opened at Weehawken with the New York Central and Ontario & Western Railroads and the New York Public Service Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission taking part.

Railroad officials blame William Brandt, engineer of the passenger train on which four were killed and twenty-two injured. Brandt claims that a flagman stood in front of a switch signal, hiding the signal from the engineer's view.

Have Paid Your Contribution to the Ruthenberg Sustaining Fund?

HIS THUMB ON THE SCALE



JAPANESE GOODS BOYCOTTED; FEAR SHANTUNG GRAB

Right Wing in Shanghai Outlaws Protest

SHANGHAI, July 7.—The anti-Japanese boycott that is being organized to protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops to Shantung is beginning to assume gigantic proportions.

Despite the efforts of the right wing adherents of Chiang Kai-shek to outlaw the boycott in Shanghai it is spreading rapidly, while in Swatow and Amoy Japanese trade has stopped entirely.

Reports from Canton state that Chinese stevedores refuse to handle Japanese goods. Workers and peasants refuse to purchase any materials made in Japan or handled by Japanese merchants.

Japanese Take R. R.

PEKING, July 7.—Japanese troops today began occupying the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railroad.

Admiral Williams, present commander of the United States naval forces in Chinese waters, will arrive at Tsingtao tomorrow to confer with Gen. Smedley Butler, commander of the American Marines upon Chinese soil, and United States Minister MacMurray.

Feng Betrayal.

(Special Cable To DAILY WORKER) SHANGHAI, July 7.—According to reports in the Chinese press Feng Yuhsiang, renegade Nationalist leader, has wired an ultimatum to Tang Sheng-chi (wavering) leader of the troops at Hankow) demanding the dissolution of the Wuhan Government. Feng threatens an attack on Wuhan unless Tang complies with this order.

Wall Street Bankers Back Pilsudski War On USSR; Grant Polish Loan

WARSAW, July 7.—Backing the Pilsudski regime in its unofficial war against the Soviet Union, a group of American bankers, headed by the Bankers Trust Company and Blair and Company, have completed arrangements for a \$15,000,000 loan.

The \$15,000,000 is part of the proposed loan of \$60,000,000. The rest of the money will be made available to Poland when the market is favorable. The purpose of the loan is to stabilize the tottering finances of the Pilsudski regime. Negotiations for the loan have been going on for the past year and a half.

Threatens to Whip Negro; Starts Race Riot in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Police were rushed to the Hill District here today when a threat to whip a Negro precipitated a race riot.

James Laido, 24, white, was injured and many pedestrians were forced to run to shelter in the exchange of revolver shots.

Laido was taken to a hospital. He was reported to have received a fractured skull and internal injuries. Police were unable to determine the number of Negroes injured.

HASSERODE, Germany, July 7.—Nine persons are dead today as the result of a passenger train disaster in the Harz Mountains near here yesterday. Scores of passengers were injured. The train was derailed and plunged from a mountain side. The

SOCIALISTS BACK OF POLICE ATTACK, BEN GOLD CHARGES

Hyman Sees No Exuse for Police Action.

Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board furriers' union, last night sent the following letter to the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, telling of the circumstances which led to the break-up of the protest demonstration by mounted police in Union Square yesterday afternoon:

Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Committee, Boston, Mass. Dear Brothers:

Over twenty-five thousand workers in mass meeting assembled in Union Square in New York City this afternoon, gave a wonderful demonstration of solidarity with our imprisoned brothers, Sacco and Vanzetti.

These protesting workers left their jobs at 4 o'clock this afternoon to gather in our largest square and there they raised their voices in unanimous demand for the immediate release of our two imprisoned fellow workers who have been clapped into jail on trumped-up charges supported by framed-up evidence because of their sacrifice in arousing the working class against their exploiting masters.

As manager of the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Locals 5, 10 and 15, it was my duty to call upon the thousands of furriers in this city to join in this impressive demonstration.

In fact, I called off a very important general membership meeting which had been scheduled for this afternoon and for which all arrangements had been completed in order that the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration might be more successful. I also felt it my duty to be with my fellow-workers at Union Square on this occasion.

Seen By Workers. While in the crowd I was recognized (Continued on Page Five)

SOCIALISTS CALL IN MOUNTED COPS TO WRECK UNION SQUARE PROTEST

Act When Huge Crowd Calls for Ben Gold to Take the Platform and Speak

Leader of Furriers Kicked by Claessens While Horses Strike Down Audience

As twenty-five thousand militant workers called for one of their leaders to address them at the Union Square Sacco-Vanzetti protest meeting yesterday afternoon, Abraham Weinberg, socialist henchman, gave the signal to a nearby police sergeant to clear the area. Immediately twenty mounted policemen tore thru the crowd trampling and crushing hundreds in the vast audience. The police, apparently instructed as to what tactics to use, backed their beasts up against the crowd and viciously wielded their clubs.

As the masses were being forced into the narrow lanes, fenced in by iron railings, which lead out of the square, the police on foot aided in the brutality by clubbing and beating those who were up by the dense masses.

Call for Gold.

After the crowd had listened to four socialist party speakers the crowd began to call for Ben Gold to speak and it was at that moment that the meeting began to take on the proportions of an impromptu demonstration. As the calls for Gold increased in intensity he was carried on the shoulders of cheering workers and he made an effort to mount the west speaking platform on which Abraham Weinberg, an official in the socialist party was acting as chairman. Weinberg turned around and seeing Gold coming up the rickety ladder which leads to the speakers' stand, kicked him in the chest and set him down into the arms of the crowd below.

Kicked by Claessens.

Not deterred by this evidence of hooliganism, Gold made his way over to the eastern platform on which August Claessens, secretary of the socialist party, was holding forth. Here, as the entire proceedings were running on schedule, Claessens landed his foot on Gold's shoulder and sent him down the ladder.

Infuriated at this act of cold-blooded cruelty the crowd roared its resentment. "We want Gold!" "Give us Gold," they shouted. By this time the mounted cops were in full fury riding their horses through the protesting masses.

As the police went about their business callously, the socialist speakers and chairmen stood on their platforms grinning quite visibly.

Socialist Nabbed.

As the meeting was being broken up by the police, Samuel H. Friedman, one of the socialist speakers, audibly said, "We would rather have the meeting broken up than allow a faker like Gold speak." Later when Friedman was coming out of the square he was recognized by some workers as one of the stoolpigeons who aided in the break-up and they called him "scab" and he was mobbed by the outraged demonstrators.

The protest meeting was one of the largest in the history of Union Square and was composed largely of workers who had repudiated those who were monopolizing the speaking platforms. Fully ninety per cent of these militant workers composed the audience.

Dragged Into Bandstand.

Some of those who had been beaten up by the police were dragged to the park bandstand, blood flowing freely from them. They were hustled into the office of the bandstand where they were clubbed without mercy.

Among those brot up to the stand was a socialist whom the police had hit and arrested by mistake. Seeing a slight cut on his head, a woman reporter indignantly asked members of the bomb squad why he was hit. After a short time he was released.

Socialists As Informers.

A few minutes later August Claessens, Edward Levinson, of the New Leader and H. Nemser, henchman of Abraham Beckerman were allowed to enter the bandstand and help the police in charge direct the routing of the thousands of assembled workers. They gave suggestions to the inspector in charge and were listened to attentively.

When one of the workers was brot on the stand, John J. Broderick, head of the bomb squad, told his associates to "beat up the bastards, we will show them what they get for starting trouble."

Olgin Addresses Workers. When the workers had been driven out of the park they reassembled in front of the Jewish Daily Freiheit, 30

16,000 Cigarmakers Of Tampa Strike 24 Hours For Sacco and Vanzetti

TAMPA, Fla., July 7.—Over 16,000 organized cigarmakers today joined in a 24-hour strike in protest against the threatened execution of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Huge mass meetings were held throughout the city. At the Labor Temple speakers in English, Spanish, and Italian denounced the verdict dictated by capitalists.

Union Square, where they were addressed from the second floor window by M. J. Olgin.

Seeing the beginning of this new gathering, thousands of workers rushed back to Union Square to hear what Olgin was saying. Every few minutes his remarks were punctuated by tremendous cheers from the workers.

After he had spoken for several minutes the police once again came into action. Mounted men drove into the crowd, scattering them in all directions.

Seamen Join Protest.

Fifty seamen who work in the engine and machine rooms of the French liner La France quit work at four o'clock sharp yesterday, and despite the threats of the petty officer in charge, marched down to Union Square and took an active part in the demonstration.

A number of large halls including Cooper Union and Webster Hall were jammed to overflowing a few minutes after the doors were opened. At Cooper Union over 1,500 men and women waited near Astor Square an hour before the speeches of protest were scheduled to begin.

Half Million Back Strike.

About thirty thousand persons were conservatively estimated to have participated, in the two halls and at Union Square, in what was, until charged by police the greatest demonstration on behalf of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, in the history of labor in this city and in the nation.

Nearly a half million workers of Greater New York answered the one-hour strike call, according to Rose Baron, acting secretary of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, which yesterday sent the following telegram to Sacco and Vanzetti, at the Massachusetts State Prison at Charlestown:

"In the name of 20,000 organized workers gathered at Union Square on Thursday, July 7, to demand your release we send our tidings and cheers to you. We will continue our fight to secure your unconditional release."

Some of the largest unions in the city were represented at the demonstrations yesterday, many of them displaying placards both at Union Square and at the various halls.

Represent 500,000.

Thirty unions with a combined membership of half a million workers were on record behind the one-hour strike and demonstration yesterday. Included among the organizations are the Amalgamated Metal Workers of America, Typographical Union, United Brotherhood Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Paper Box Makers' Union, Joint Board of the Furriers' Union, Amalgamated Food Workers' Union, Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, United Textile Workers, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and others.

Praternal and political organizations include the Anti-Fascist Alliance (Continued on Page Two)

The Federal Grand Jury Indictment Is Part of the Attack on Our Anti-War Propaganda

The strategy of the Federal government is becoming more and more clearly exposed. The present period is one of intensified war propaganda. The Lindbergh flight and the other spectacular aviation feats are being used as the springboards for a renewed preparedness campaign. War is being prepared right now—against the Soviet Union, against the Chinese people, against Latin America. The fleets are now being built. The armies and poison are being prepared on a gigantic scale.

Part of the program for war preparations is the suppression of the only daily newspaper, which is fighting militantly against it. The Federal Grand Jury indictment is part and parcel of this program. Behind the scenes the most powerful forces of American capitalism are combining against us.

Comrades, you must open your eyes to the seriousness and importance of the fight we are waging. Thousands of dollars will be needed to maintain our paper against the present attack. We cannot fight without your help. Do your part in the fight against a new World War. Send in your contributions. Defend the Daily against the attacks of the war mongers and the Federal government.

30,000 WORKERS AT UNION SQUARE DEMAND TO FREE SACCO, VANZETTI

(Continued from Page One)

of North America, Finnish Cooperative Trading Association, International Labor Defense, National Council for the Protection of Foreign Born Workers, United Council of Working-class Housewives, Workers (Communist) Party, Young Workers League and others.

Representatives of the unions carried conspicuous placards demanding freedom for the two framed-up workers. Among these were: "Stop the Hand of Legalized Murder"; "Long Live the Brave Proletarian Fighters"; "Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die"; "The Seamen Protest Against the Legalized Murder of Sacco and Vanzetti"; "Today It Is Sacco and Vanzetti—Tomorrow Who?"; "The Iron and Bronze Workers Demand Freedom for Sacco and Vanzetti," and many others.

Issue Statement.

In a statement issued yesterday the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee urged the selection of delegates from every union in the city to take part in a new program of agitation. The statement reads:

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee was established for the purpose of securing the freedom of Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti and to arouse the workers of New York and vicinity to save these two labor men who are the victims of capitalist justice.

"The innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti is so well established as to leave no doubts as to the ghastly nature of the frame-up against them.

"The Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee has no other interest than to unite all workers and sympathizers of the labor movement in a common endeavor to secure the freedom of our two brothers and to expose the attempt to railroad them to the electric chair.

"We, the whole labor movement, irrespective of differences must present a united front for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti and demonstrate to the world and to the persecutors of our brothers the solidarity of labor which by its organized powers alone can save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair and open the jail doors.

"The workers of the United States cannot lag behind the workers of the other countries in support of the victims of American justice.

"One solid front of American labor to free Sacco and Vanzetti!

"Let the world of capitalism know that American labor fights for its own and is determined to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair, and to restore these two brave workers to their friends, their families and to the labor movement.

"Agitation must continue until Sacco and Vanzetti not only are saved from the electric chair, but until they are freed.

"We therefore call upon all labor organizations and fraternal bodies to send delegates to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and to work with us for the complete freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Textile Union Demands Freedom.

BOSTON, July 6., (FP).—At the 12th annual convention of the American Federation of Textile Operatives, conservative union unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was unanimously voted to instruct Secretary William Batty to appeal to Gov. Fuller for freedom or a new trial for Sacco and Vanzetti.

A bitter attack on the prisoners, however, was made at the Lawrence Kiwanis Club by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles for the commonwealth of Massachusetts. Goodwin loudly asserted the "two radicals are guilty." He assailed the American Civil Liberties Union and the professors of Harvard University, Wellesley College and other schools who have been demanding the prisoners' rights to justice.

Conservatives rejoiced that a state official placed himself on record in such an emphatic way.

Birger Gangster to Die for Slaughter Of Fellow Gunman

MARION, ILL., July 7.—Rado Millich, 36, former Birger gangster, was sentenced to death today for the murder of Ward Jones, a fellow Birger adherent, who was slain in the gang leader's notorious roadhouse, "Shady Rest," last fall.

Ural Gowan, 19-year-old co-defendant in the trial, received a sentence of 25 years in the Chester penitentiary.

The Birger bootlegging gang, with political power pretty largely in their hands, dominated the public life of Southern Illinois for some time, until they began to fight among themselves.

Asks For Release.

Chung P. Lum, secretary of the Chinese Seaman's Institute at 211 Park Row, will attempt to get a writ of habeas corpus today to release fifty-four Chinese seamen now being detained at Ellis Island.

The police apprehended the seamen at the instance of the Holland-American Line. The sailors, tired of a steady diet of beans and rice, quit the ship on which they were working.

Lum said that he has tried to get in touch with the sailors on Ellis Island, but Inspector Brought refused him permission to do so. Brough is in charge of Chinese at Ellis Island.

CORRECTION.

A typographical error in Marie Letro's article on the recent conference of the League For Industrial Democracy gave the date of the conference July 23 instead of June 23.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

In the June issue:
PERSPECTIVES FOR OUR PARTY
Jay Lovestone
PRESENT TREND IN THE LABOR MOVEMENT
Max Badacht
THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE REDS
Ben Gitlow
LITERATURE AND ECONOMICS
V. F. Calverton
MILITARY STRATEGY OF THE CIVIL WAR
Frederick Engels
CHINA: A Factual Study.
NEWS OF THE MONTH.
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Demonstration of Striking Furriers Before New York City Hall



Last Wednesday 5,000 Fur Workers paraded to the City Hall to protest to the mayor against police brutalities.



Some Fur Worker Strikers and One of the Banners Before City Hall

Bascom Slep, Cal's Slush Fund Expert, to Start Va. "Institute"

WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—Bascom Slep, expert salesman of the southern post offices for republican slush funds, has been allowed to ally himself with Thomas Jefferson's University of Virginia. He is to promote an "institute of politics" there this summer at which leading reactionary politicians of both parties will discuss domestic political issues.

Slep, as secretary to President Coolidge, occupied a highly strategic position for years and was given his walking papers only after his corrupt efforts to build up a Coolidge machine in the southern states for use in Republican conventions, had been exposed.

Tea Growing in Georgia.

TIPLIS, June 26.—(By Mail)—As conforming to the five years' plan of development of tea cultivation, the area of tea plantations in Georgia will be brought to 18,000 hectares, by 1932, as against the actual area of 1,900 h. The total production at the end of the five years' period will be 25 million pounds of tea leaves. 10 mills are to be erected for the manufacturing of tea out of the leaves.

Montreal Called Unsafe.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Refusal on the part of the Montreal department to make public the seriousness of the typhoid epidemic which is prevalent in that city caused Surgeon H. S. Cummings of the U. S. Public Health Service to issue a statement yesterday warning Americans to steer clear of the Canadian city.

Officially reported cases since March 1st totalled 4,755 with over 500 deaths.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 7.—Governor Small today signed the bill sponsored by senator Charles Thompson of Harrisburg, which provides that electric current instead of strangulation shall be the legal form of execution in the state of Illinois.

The law takes effect at once and electric chairs will be installed at the Statesville penitentiary at Joliet, at the Southern Illinois prison at Menard and at the Cook County jail Chicago.

Montana State Fed. Convention Yields Before Big Bosses

HELENA, Mont., July 7.—C. O. Young of Washington represented Wm Green, president of the American Federation of Labor at the thirtieth convention of the Montana State Federation of Labor just held here.

The reactionary Young carried out the orders of the equally reactionary Green and spent most of his time abusing the progressives in the unions, denouncing them for all possible crimes, but especially for disruption.

Reactionaries Disrupt.

These remarks came back upon the reactionaries like a boomerang, however, when further proceedings showed that the boycott of the Butte Clerk's Union on the Struck Bozeman Cannery was called off by one of the chief reactionaries in the local movement, E. H. Manson, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, acting thru Sam Mitchell, the clerk's business agent. This disruptive and disruptive act at least, Young had to admit his own group committed.

Resolutions were adopted against convict labor, against the appointment of federal judges for life, against the world court, and to appoint committees to investigate the laying off of investigators in mines, unfair contractors, etc.

Cautious Convention.

But a motion to ask all workers to help repeal laws which make conditions worse underground for the miners, led to the appearance of an organizer of the United Mine Workers who talked like an agent of the employers, and insisted that President Lewis of the U. M. W. had ruled that the miners could do nothing, and must work under the present conditions.

A resolution condemning the Anaconda Copper Mining Co. and the Montana Power Co., for robbing the state of Montana of its natural resources was referred to committee and mutilated out of recognition.

Recover Body of One of 3 Boys Drowned Monday Near Sing Sing Prison

OSSINING, N. Y., July 6.—The body of one of the three boys who were drowned when the canoe overturned on the Hudson River yesterday in sight of a thousand convicts in Sing Sing prison, was recovered today by a member of the Ossining Police Force at the old lime kiln below the prison.

The body has not been identified, however. The chief of Ossining Police received word today that persons in Yonkers who believe they know who the three boys were, are on their way here to attempt to identify the body.

Soviet Oil Output For April.

Soviet oil output for April was 833,057 metric tons, divided among the three state oil trusts as follows (in metric tons).

Azneft	562,816
Grozneft	245,482
Embanneft	21,739
Total	833,057

Average monthly production for the preceding six months was 821,000 metric tons.

According to latest estimates, the Baku (Azneft) region contains close to one billion tons of oil, while Grozny resources are put at 100 to 150 million tons.

10 Dead in Argentine Wreck.

BUENOS AIRES, July 7.—Ten persons were killed and 30 were injured today when a special train bringing a group of military cadets from Chile to Buenos Aires to attend the unveiling of a monument to Bartolome Mitre, noted South American patriot, collided with another train at Alpatagal, in the province of Mendoza.

The unveiling was scheduled to take place on July 9th, which is Argentine's Independence Day.

New Victim in Chi Feud.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Another victim of the outbreak of a new gang war was found today beaten into unconsciousness and lying in a deserted roadway on the west side of Chicago.

Three men were murdered here last week in alcohol feuds.

Woman's Party On Warpath Again to Assist Employers

CHICAGO, July 7, (FP).—Stopping off in Chicago on their way to the National Woman's Party convention in Colorado Springs, delegates took the occasion to repeat their customary denunciation of protective legislation for women in industry. Ignoring the finding of the U. S. department of labor that the legal limitation of women's hours has in practice shortened the hours of men working in the same industries, the delegates claim that such laws are a device to keep women out of occupations that men want to monopolize.

They have almost given up their former policy of wooing organized labor to their program of equal treatment of women and men in legislation, as labor has asked them to raise the legal standard of protection for men rather than tear down that already won for women.

Terrific Speed-Up and Unemployment in Ford Factories Described

(By Worker Correspondent.)

DETROIT, Mich.—Conditions in the Ford Motor Company were never worse than they are today.

On June 20th we were informed by our foreman that there would be no more work for two weeks. Since the first of June wages have been slashed as low as \$2.20 a week. After the writer had worked in the factory eight days, for a total of sixteen hours, he discovered on going to the timekeeper for pay release, that his envelope was five dollars short. This he was told was "security" for the badge and store check. The writer received \$9.40 for two weeks.

In the great and glorious U. S. A. in the factory the "golden hearted man Henry Ford" (as the Detroit Times describes him) men and women workers are worse off than they have ever been.

Chase National Now Has Billion in Resources

The Chase National Bank has joined the class of the National City Bank. It was announced yesterday that the resources of the former institution has now reached over a billion dollars.—\$1,042,513,999 to be precise.

The National City has already reached the one and a half billion dollar mark, thus becoming the largest banking firm in the world from the point of view of capital funds.

Through the National City Company, a subsidiary which has made huge investments in countries throughout the world, it molds war and peace policies.

Cheer Cal With Claim Third Term Not Issue

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The third term is far from being an issue throughout the middle west, Senator Curtis of Kansas, Republican leader in the senate, said today upon his return to the capital after three months in his home state and adjacent territory.

"In our section," Senator Curtis said, "I find no such thing as a third term issue. The people are too busy to talk politics. They are more interested in taking care of their crops and the resources of the state and nation."

Flood control legislation likely will be foremost among the major tasks confronting the seventieth congress when it assembles in December, Senator Curtis predicted.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7 (FP).—The International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union of North America meets in convention in Pittsburgh, July 18.

Robbed Mob Kidnaps Orphan Boy; Clubs Him Most Brutally

ONEONTA, Ala., July 7.—Indignation is rising and a tide of popular sentiment turning against the Ku Klux Klan because of several cases of mob violence here by masked, hooded and robed thugs who claim to be guardians of community morals. The latest is the case of Jeff Callo-way, an orphan, 19 years old, and a self-supporting member of the community. He was snatched into a car by an armed and robed mob a few days ago while standing on the streets of Oneonta, taken to the foot of Mount Pinson and beaten with sticks so that his body shows the stripes from head to foot.

Grand Jury Investigates Torture of Prisoners in 3d Degree Police Method

Torture of prisoners by police officers and detectives by the "third degree" method of extorting information and confessions is now under investigation by the Federal Grand Jury insofar as it affects the methods used in Prohibition Headquarters.

Major Augustus Heise, Assistant Prohibition Administrator for this district, admitted on the stand that he had caused his men to rope Albert Briggs, an East Indian, to a chair, and had tied a towel about his head, which he threatened to twist according to the "old Chinese" custom of torture, if he did not "come through" with certain testimony.

Major Heise has been suspended as prohibition administrator, but the system of third degree torture is well entrenched as a police method, and has been winked at by the authorities for so long that it has almost acquired the dignity of legitimacy. Nor is it confined to prohibition prisoners. It is well known that workers on strike, arrested on the picket lines or suspected of radical activities, are subjected to similar brutalities.

Books As a Doctor Sees It

Books

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By B. LIBER

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Remove 2 Officers From Hall Who Did Not Crush Workers

(By Federated Press.)
WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—Public curiosity over the summary transfer of two commanding officers of the Marine Corps from Haiti because they were too liberal in the treatment of Haitian workers is causing no end of anxiety in the War Department, Federated Press has learned.

Col. Julius S. Turrill, commanding officer of the marines with the rank of brigadier-general and Col. William C. Harlee have been withdrawn from Haiti and ordered to report to the war college while their places have been taken by officers who are more in accord with the policy of Brig.-Gen. John H. Russell, American high commissioner to Haiti. Russell, in effect the dictator of Haiti over President Borno, the puppet ruler put in power by the American state department, has followed a "strong" policy of crushing efforts by Haitian workers to form trade unions and fight for their economic betterment.

Fired for Liberalism.
Both Turrill and Harlee exercised leniency in carrying out their orders, in charge of Marine Corps activities, to police the Negro republic and preserve law and order. Harlee himself was a delegate to the Cleveland convention in 1924 which nominated the late Senator LaFollette for the presidency.

The incident, met at General Lajeune's office with the court comment that "officers obey orders," has aroused keen interest among congressmen who have recently visited Haiti. Reports from the island republic indicate that the successors of the two officers have followed the Russell policy obsequiously.

Plan Eight More Non-Stop Atlantic Flights

Eight non-stop trans-Atlantic flights, both from the American and European continents, were in sight today as the fliers, five men and three women, announced plans for the perilous crossing. They are:

Charles A. Levine, who hopes to obtain a French pilot to fly his monoplane Columbia back from Europe.
Lt. Paul Tarascon, who plans to fly in the near future from Paris to Chicago.
Rene Fonck, who is preparing for a non-stop flight from New York to Paris.

Mrs. Grace McClellan, of Austin, Tex., who is making ready for a flight over the route taken by Col. Charles Lindbergh.

Lloyd Bertaud, who has agreed to fly from New York to Rome, and return.

Mrs. Gladys Roy, who, with Lt. Delmar L. Snyder, is also an entry in the New York to Rome race.

Thea Rasche, German girl stunt flier, who plans a "solo" flight across the ocean.

Another German, Udet, who hopes to complete the long crossing some time this summer.

Several other trans-Atlantic flights are in prospect, but their plans have not yet reached a definite stage.

Workers' Olympic Star Killed.

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, July 7.—Marie Matejka, 28, of New York, a contestant in the Workers' Olympic games, was killed today when an automobile overturned.

Bury Ashes of Arthur MacManus in Kremlin Wall Near Lenin Tomb

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER)

MOSCOW, July 7.—Thousands of workers filled the Kremlin Square yesterday to witness the burial of the ashes of Arthur MacManus, member of the Central Committee of the British Communist Party. MacManus's ashes were immured in the Kremlin wall near the Lenin Mausoleum.

Bukharin and representatives of the British Communist Party and the Indian Communist Party were among the speakers.

First Transcaucasian Power Station in the Soviet Union Started

TIFLIS, June 26 (By Mail).—The Zemo-Avchalsk hydroelectric station (ZAGES), the first power station in Transcaucasia, has started operations. The station, whose construction began in 1922-23, is built on the left bank of the Kura, 18 kilometers from Tiflis.

Four three-phase alternating current turbo-dynamos, 4,000 kilowatt each, have been established at the station. The 6,400-volt current generated by the station is raised to a voltage of 37,000 v. and transmitted to Tiflis, where it is again decreased to a voltage corresponding to the nature of the consumption of electricity.

The present power capacity of the station is 18,000 horsepower, which is only one half of the station's full capacity, which will be 36,000 HP. The entire cost of the construction, including the line transmitting the electricity, four decreasing substations in the city and the city high tension network, amounts to 16 million roubles.

ZAGES supplies electric energy to the city of Tiflis and its environs and also serves to electrify the Suram mountain pass section of the Transcaucasian railway.

Mexican Labor to Back Morones in Forthcoming Elections, Is the Rumor

MEXICO CITY, July 7.—It is rumored, in well-informed circles, that the Mexican Labor Party, which will hold its convention in September, will enter the lists of the presidential elections with its own candidate, and that he will probably be Luis Morones, Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labor.

The elections are still a year off, but the various parties are already girding up their loins for the fight, and at least three candidates have begun their electioneering campaign.

General Obregon, of the Calles party, who stepped out to make room for Calles when confronted with the law which forbids the president to serve for two consecutive terms, hopes now to keep his party in power by stepping into Calles shoes. He has begun his campaign in the State of Sonora.

General Arnulfo Gomez is busy in Vera Cruz, and General Francisco Serrano is opposing Obregon in Cuernavaca.

Morones is well known as a tool and toady of Wall Street.

Report Drew Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The death of John Drew, veteran actor, is expected within a few hours, according to his physician, Dr. Lawrence Hoffman.

Peking Scenes—U. S. Marines Occupying Soviet Union Legation



Upper picture—shops boarded up in expectation of looting by Chang Tso-lin's bandit troops when they are ordered to retreat to Manchuria. Lower left, the "boy emperor" Pu Yi, now deposed, but expecting to be returned to power if any militarist faction has anything to gain by it. The "boy emperor" is in the left foreground. To the lower right, U. S. marines occupying the legation quarters of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics after they were raided by Chang Tso-lin's troops, at the instigation of Britain and U. S.

Attack on Trade Union Rights in Germany

The reactionary anti-trade union bill in England has served as a sort of signal for a general attack by the European capitalists of the trade unions. The example of democratic England has been followed by super-democratic Norway. It goes without saying that Hindenburg's Germany could not sit by with folded hands and watch other countries carry off the palm in cutting down the rights of the workers' class organizations.

The limitation of trade union rights appeared to Germany the more necessary and timely in that the wave of strikes sweeping over the land is beginning to replenish the capitalists' takings. The craven spirit of concession displayed by the reformists on all occasions towards the capitalist class convinced the latter that there would be no serious resistance from the trade union leaders.

Lengthen Hours.
The succession of reactionary legislative acts directed against the working class (acts regarding hours, unemployment insurance, and arbitration courts) already passed have, however, caused such indignation among the masses of the workers that the German capitalists have not yet cared to bring a new trade union bill. Apparently the present co-ordination of class forces will not allow of this, and they are forced to resort to other means. Without introducing a trade union bill they are acting, with the help of the capitalist courts, as if such a law were actually in force.

We will allow facts to speak for themselves: It is more than two months since the breaking out of the textile workers' strike in the North German Cloth Concern, covering over 20,000 workers. The scope of the strike and the endurance of the textile workers on strike has already caused the employers considerable material loss. Unable to break down the resistance of the workers in an open struggle and unwilling to satisfy their demands for a shorter day, the employers applied for assistance to the Hamburg District Court. The latter hastened to bring a decision prohibiting the Textile Workers' Union to give any financial assistance whatever to the Hamburg Textile Workers on strike.

Courts Smash Strike.
The Labor Press immediately sounded the alarm. The employers' press asseverated with complacency that "there are still law courts in Germany." The German textile workers' union issued an appeal against this unprecedented Court decision. On the 27 of May the Hamburg Court turned down the appeal and confirmed its first decision.

The action of the Hamburg Court was not without its reverberations. The Leipzig Court brought a similar resolution against the Leipzig strikers, although under pressure from the well-organized workers in Saxony, they were soon forced to withdraw it. The next attack on the right to strike was made by the Mainingen Court, which prohibited the textile workers union on pain of arrest of the trade union leaders and fines to give any assistance whatsoever to the Wemhauseen spinners on strike.

Forced Strike Aid.
Such Court decisions signify nothing more or less than the prohibition of strikes, for without help from the

trade unions strikes are doomed to failure. The very fact that these decisions have been passed almost simultaneously in various districts and aimed at strikes in the textile industry which is at present showing a very considerable boom, testifies to the systematic nature of the attack of the capitalist class on the indisputable time-honored rights of the trade unions. One more example will prove that it is not a matter of isolated facts, but of a general attack on principle on the workers' right by the capitalists.

In the beginning of May the great Communist paper in Chemnitz, "Der Kampf" published an article calling on the workers to leave the factories after 8 hours continuous work. Such articles, coinciding with the whole of Communist Party policy in the struggle for the 8-hour day, are quite normal phenomena. The Chemnitz Public Prosecutor, however, found it necessary to institute immediate court proceedings against the editor of the paper, on the plea that the court sees in such agitation and "irresponsible" appeals to strike "criminal action." Thus the Chemnitz Public Prosecutor formulated and adopted the above-mentioned decisions of the district Courts, aimed against the Union.

Endow Fascist "Unions."
In connection with this undisguised limitation of trade union rights it is of importance to note the attempts of the capitalists to endow the yellow semi-company, semi-fascist "trade unions" with the right to conclude wage agreements. Up to the present only the free, reformist, Christian and Hirsch-Bunker (neutral) trade unions have enjoyed this right. In the recently published "Expert Opinion"

of the Berlin Professor Kassel, the conclusion is reached that the yellow unions might be given the right, on equal terms with the other trade unions, to take part in negotiations for Collective Agreements. In commenting on this "Expert Opinion" the "Kölnische Zeitung," the organ of heavy industry, writes: "The importance of Kassel's Expertise is increased by the fact that both the ministry for Labor and the Trade Unions have many times recognized his authority in matters of Labor rights. It follows, therefore, that the Minority for Labor cannot afford to ignore this Expertise." The capitalist press is making propaganda for Kassel's "Expertise."

Yellow Company Unions.
The acknowledgement of the yellow trades unions' rights to conclude wage agreements is pregnant with many dangers for the working class. In the yellow unions the employers will have their own hirelings acting for them in concluding wage agreements. The employers hope by means of the yellow unions to squeeze out the free unions and thus free themselves from "importunate" daily economic conflicts.

Although the reformists are doing nothing to resist the capitalist attack on the unions the employers will not be able to get away with these plans. The revolutionary wing of the working class, following with an eagle eye the manoeuvres of the capitalist class, has raised a campaign against attempts to limit trade union rights. The attack of the capitalists on trade union rights, still in its embryo stage, can only be beaten off by the mobilization of the broad masses of the workers for the defence of their class organizations.

Soviet Union Exports Timber to Argentina; Boycotts Tory Market

MOSCOW, June 24 (By Mail).—In reference to the rupture of relations with England, the White-Russian Timber Trust is proceeding with the export of faneer to Argentina, which heretofore was exported to England. The first consignment was despatched from Riga to Buenos-Aires.

Two test parties of oak beams have been sent to the United States. These goods had so far been sold only in the British market.

Rebuild Leninakan, Hit by Earthquake

LENINAKAN, June 24 (By Mail).—Reconstruction work in Leninakan and the adjacent country having suffered from the earthquake is being carried on a broad scale.

Twenty-two large buildings, hospitals and official institutions have already been repaired, and repair work in all the school buildings is to be completed by the beginning of the school year. By autumn all the buildings left will be repaired and thirty big houses will be built. In the stricken villages there will be constructed 1,500 houses. Consequently, by winter the sharp housing crisis will have been outlived.

New streets and squares are being laid. Besides, the committee on the reconstruction of Leninakan is completing the construction of a big hotel. Trade-union organizations are building a Palace of Labor.

Jingos Foiled; 'Defense' Day Called Off Because Of Wide-Spread Protest

WASHINGTON, July 7 (FP).—Thoroughly frightened by the widespread popular outcry against Prussian military displays in America, the War Department will not attempt to hold a "defense day" test this year.

The first test in 1924, with mobilization of the national guard, bellicose speeches from admirals and generals and militarist parades through many cities, aroused a determined opposition. The second test, in 1925, was advanced from Armistice Day to July 4 but was a fiasco, as most of the population called it a holiday and left the cities.

Last year the War Department considered the opposition from pacifist organizations such as the National Council for the Prevention of War so great that the "defense day" tests defeated their own purpose. The military display was called off. Despite General Pershing's warm support for holding a test this year, the department has decided that discretion is the better part of valor, and has indefinitely postponed the event.

Sheffield Won't Say Why Lost Job; Must Consult Coolidge First

RAPID CITY, S. D., July 7.—James R. Sheffield, American ambassador to Mexico, who is a guest of President Coolidge here, remained in seclusion today at the summer White House, with no statement forthcoming concerning his anticipated resignation. The ambassador arrived late last night and immediately was driven to the state game lodge. He refused to be interviewed before he had talked to Mr. Coolidge.

Poland Won't Reply to USSR Protest on Trial of Voikoff's Murderer

WARSAW, July 7.—According to reports received here, M. Stoniakov will be appointed as Soviet minister to Poland to succeed Peter Voikoff, who was murdered by a Russian white guard.

Poland will send no answer to the note of the Soviet Union protesting against the trial of Kowceda, murderer of Voikoff. Kowceda was given an extremely light sentence, while the tribunal which tried him refused to await the arrival of M. Rosenholz, Soviet delegate who was to have attended the trial.

Current Events

(Continued from Page One)
groups for two years, is now straddling a dilemma. No matter which side he favors he is certain to bring down on his head the wrath of the opposition.

THAT severe clashes are taking place all over Italy between the two groups is certain. There are ugly rumors of financial scandals leading up to Mussolini's palace. Two powerful fascist publications are tearing at each other with impunity, the according to blackshirt decree, nothing is permitted to be published that does not jibe with fascist policy. The boasted law and order and general satisfaction with things that is supposed to prevail in Italy is a mythical condition. The fascist regime is sitting on a volcano and even the newspaper supporters of fascism in the United States are forced to let the cat out of the bag.

THERE is no discussion permitted inside the fascist party in Italy. The rank and file have nothing to do but obey, or take a chance on prison or assassination. The few leaders at the top make the decisions and quarrel over the spoils. Compare this with the procedure in the Communist Party of the U.S.R.R. The program of the executive committee is submitted for the consideration of the party membership, and as long as the discussion period lasts, the humblest member in the ranks has a right to express an opinion on the party policy.

THE explanation of the success of the proletarian dictatorship in the Soviet Union and its failure in Italy is to be found in the fact that in the former, the government is based on the workers and peasants who comprise the overwhelming majority of the population, while in Italy the fascist regime is based on the bourgeoisie, and used as an instrument of oppression against the workers and peasants.

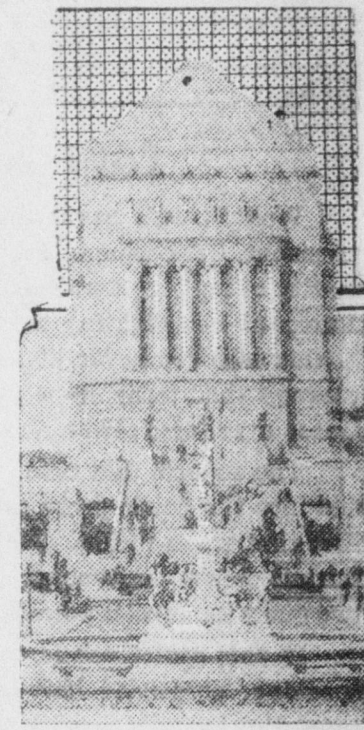
THE capitalist papers usually have a plentiful supply of moral indignation on tap when the Soviet Government is obliged to execute some particularly vicious enemy of the workers' and peasants' regime. But when Soviet officials are assassinated there is not a frown of protest or a tear of sorrow. A female white guard terrorist and two accomplices failed in an attempt to bomb the headquarters of the G.P.U. in Moscow. Had the plot succeeded hundreds of people would have lost their lives. This is the kind of thing that the Soviet Government is always up against. Yet there are liberals who pretend to be friendly to the Soviet Union who give aid and comfort to the imperialists by roaring their indignation every time the Soviet Government is forced to punish one or more of those assassins.

THAT Great Britain is trying to line up Japan against the Soviet Union is revealed by Walter Duranty in a Moscow cable published in Wednesday's New York Times. Japan is determined to retain sovereignty over Manchuria. Chang-Tso-lin is being urged to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway, the property of the Soviet Union. Japan and Britain are to adopt an attitude of benevolent neutrality towards Chang's proposed act of brigandage.

GREAT BRITAIN realizes that a war with the Soviet Union is not something to be entered lightly into. So she is preparing the ground. In China she will try to consummate a deal with Japan whereby the latter will retain her foothold in Manchuria, in return for an anti-Soviet orientation. The visit of King Fuad to London is designed to fix things up in Egypt. No doubt a similar stunt will be tried in India. England may not be able to get her armed forces into action against the U. S. S. R. for some time yet, but that she is preparing for war, none but the most naive can doubt.

Floods in South England.
LONDON, July 7.—Southern England was flood-bound today. Floods were reported in many sections following an all night rain storm during which there was more than a month's precipitation. It rained steadily for thirteen hours all over South England. Crop damage was considerable. There were several landslides and one person was reported killed and several injured.

A War Memorial



Here is the \$12,000,000 War Memorial being erected at Indianapolis, Ind. It is worth many times \$12,000,000 to the capitalist class, thus to stimulate the youth of America to sacrifice itself again in the interests of Wall Street, in a new World War.

Those of us, who have learned the lessons of the last World War, demand that we erect a memorial which will insure the workers of America that no more of our youth will be crippled and shot to pieces in any capitalist war. We must erect a memorial which will speak daily and hourly to the workers of America, against a new World War in the interests of the capitalist class. The DAILY WORKER, with the enlistment of Five Thousand new readers will be the best memorial, and the best insurance against a new world slaughter. Help to build this memorial. Join The DAILY WORKER Army in the campaign for Five Thousand new readers.

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Behind the Scenes at Geneva.

Wall Street's naval arms conference, called by the puppet president, Cal Coolidge, under the pretense of eliminating the necessity of building cruisers, will finally result in a decision to build dozens of new fighting ships of every variety. Pacifist slogans in this case can never conceal the frenzied race for military advantage that today impels every imperialist power on earth to amass ever more formidable armaments.

The reports that creep outside the Geneva conference rooms and into the public press are only the muffled echoes of the conflict that rages within. Not all the suave, polished deceptions of the diplomats can conceal the ever-widening breach between the two giant imperialist powers—the United States and Great Britain.

In this conference is also a third power that is, figuratively speaking, suspended between Britain and America. Japan entered the conference with orders from the Tanaka government, avowedly a defender of the policy of a revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance against the United States, to identify her policy with that of Britain. For a number of days, while the question of extending the 5-5-3 ratio of the Washington conference to include all naval vessels was being discussed, Japan supported the policies of Britain. But behind the scenes the agents of Yankee imperialism, the mightiest financial power on earth, undoubtedly spoke very firmly to Japan; telling her agents that no loans would be floated in Wall Street to aid Japan in an ambitious program of naval competition.

While the threat of a financial boycott has had the effect of forcing Japan to support the United States against an increase of tonnage above the 400,000 tons mark, it by no means implies that Japan will become an ally of the United States instead of Britain in the impending conflict in the Pacific. Nations do not change political and economic policies that determine the general direction in which they move in response to one adverse wind, like ships without rudders.

Also, it is not at all improbable that Britain, finding herself at a disadvantage in the question of total tonnage of cruisers, has consented to permit Japan openly to oppose her demands, while secretly supporting other international policies that counteract the effect of abandoning the high tonnage demands.

In the struggle for the privilege of exploiting China the two dominant powers will bring all possible pressure to bear upon Japan, but in the last analysis she will rather take chances on sharing with Britain the exploitation of part of China than have to submit to the role of vassal of the United States, because Japanese imperialists know that, after all, the "open door" policy of Wall Street is designed to drive other powers out of China and secure the exclusive right to exploit that vast territory.

The struggle behind the scenes at Geneva is the prelude to the unleashing of a devastating war in the Pacific that will claim untold millions of the flower of the manhood of every continent in the world unless the imperialist monsters are crushed by the working class rising and refusing again to be cannon fodder in a struggle to decide a new redivision of the world by the imperialist powers.

Silence About Flood Victims.

Forlorn, bewildered, pathetically helpless victims of the Mississippi flood that submerged hundreds of thousands of acres of land in the south, are straggling back to the vicinity of their former habitations, to begin, bare handed and unaided by the government whose criminal neglect is responsible for their plight, again their struggle for existence. Most of the victims are poor agricultural workers, whites and blacks, who lived in small one-story crudely constructed hovels.

The recession of the flood brought the spread of malaria fever and other diseases that are today taking a steady toll of death. Many of the deaths, especially among children, are not recorded, because of the disorganized state of social life, and the parents are unable to obtain decent burial so they merely bury them where they perish and pass on. So protracted has been the horror that hundreds of thousands of poor inhabitants of the South can hardly respond to ordinary human emotions. Everything horrible that could happen seems to them to have happened.

Surely no more pitiful disaster ever befell a people. It is the more horrible because it occurs in a country whose government represents the most powerful ruling class on earth, wallowing in fabulous wealth, the recipient of a steady stream of profits from all over the world where it has investments.

Even the smallest percentage of the wealth that the ruling class of this country uses for investments abroad would be sufficient to save the lives of the perishing men, women and children of the flood areas. But instead of using a small part of the enormous surplus in their hands to save the victims of the neglect of their own government, these parasites and exploiters use their power to penetrate ever more remote corners of the earth in order that their profits may mount ever higher.

The sum and substance of the flood situation is that no profits can be realized off the expenditure of money to save human lives and so babies die and their poverty-stricken parents bury them in open fields without even a mark to indicate that they ever lived.

At the same time the Wall Street parasites, when they need cannon fodder for the next war, will demand that those of the south who survive the present ordeal shoulder arms and march to defend a government that did not raise a finger to save them in their darkest hours of need.

The "Coal War" and the Capitalist Offensive

By G. SLUTSKI.

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — The coal owners' press in almost all countries is loudly trumpeting increased coal reserves. These have been tripled since the beginning of the year in Belgium, exceeding in March a million tons; in France coal reserves in the pit come to several million tons; in Germany, although reserves in the Ruhr basin are comparatively small—not much more than half a million tons—they are steadily on the increase; the United States has accumulated coal to the amount of about 80 to 100 million tons, which vast stores, it is true, formed part of the intensified preparation by the American coal owners for the miners' strike in the bituminous regions, breaking out in April, although the coal reserves were rapidly increasing even before this.

British Competitors.

The growth of reserves may be attributed to the fact that the coal industry cannot find a market since the British coal-owners, having strangled the great miners' strike are now able to win back the markets lost during last year's 7 months' struggle lowering their prices still more. The principal competition is with German coal by which British coal was chiefly substituted on the international market. At the same time British coal is crowding out of the market those countries whose output showed particular development during the British strike—Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and America. Finally the cheap freight for British coal and its high quality enables it to compete with local coal in coastal regions and coal districts with river transport. This is the case not only in France and Belgium but even in Germany, also possessing first-class quality and very cheap coal.

All the coal-exporting countries are suffering from the consequences of this British competition and of the veritable coal war now going on between Britain and Germany. Naturally the less developed countries with dearer and inferior quality coal suffer the most. It is this that explains the accumulation of enormous reserves in all European countries.

Fresh Attack by Mine Owners.

In order to cope with British competition the coal owners have been forced in all countries to lower prices. All over Europe, with the single exception of Germany coal prices have been lowered during the past months. Germany does not require to do this, having as it is the cheapest coal in Europe, the price of British coal only quite recently approaching it. Since wages play the greatest part in the price of coal in all countries and since the owners are far from being anxious to cut down prices by diminishing their own profits, they are endeavoring to lay the burden of competition on the miners.

This is achieved by the introduction of rationalization, the raising of labor intensity, the cutting of wages and the lengthening of hours. The German coal owners during the British strike got rid of the vast coal reserves accumulated up to that time (in the Ruhr Basin alone there were about 8 million tons in the pits), and expended the great sums of money thus obtained in improving the equipment in mines. The enormous profits accruing from the increased export of German coal were spent on this; together with reparation coal, German exports were 56 million tons for last year; even deducting freight expenses Germany made about 200,000,000.

Germans Rationalize.

Other countries, however, could not show such a stupendous increase in output, and have not introduced rationalization to the extent that Germany has. They are now not in a position to rationalize the industry so quickly and there remains nothing for them to do but to increase the pressure on the workers.

Everywhere the preparation of the owners for a fresh attack can be observed, and indeed in many countries this attack has already begun. In France the wages of miners have been considerably lowered. A "combing out" campaign is in preparation for the getting rid of the more belligerent, revolutionary elements from enterprises.

The owners in Belgium are preparing to lower wages and waging a campaign against working hours. Wages have gone down in the Saar Basin.

In Spain wages are going down and the 7- and 8-hour day is threatened. In Poland the owners are endeavoring to cut wages 8 per cent and to substitute the 10 hour for the 8 hour day (enjoying it is true, a purely nominal existence).

The German mine owners are forcing the workers in some districts to work 9½ to 10 hours and preparing for an attack on existing leave.

Great unemployment is rife in Czechoslovakia, the pits working only 5 or 4 days a week and a campaign being waged against the 8 hour day. The 5 per cent rise given to the Dutch miners has been withdrawn.

In England, where the working day has been lengthened and wages lowered the miners are threatened with fresh wage-cuts in June, already introduced in some places.

In the United States over 150,000 miners are on strike as a protest against a wage cut of 25 to 30 per cent.

Even in South Africa and Australia great tension, bursting out in a succession of conflicts is increasing between owners and miners.

The Position of the Mine Workers.

The miners are meeting this attack in very unfavorable conditions. During the British strike, when the miners might still have achieved something, the demand for coal being exceptionally great, the reformist leaders did nothing to struggle for the interests of the miners. On the contrary, they exerted all their energies to prevent the miners taking an active offensive. The miners everywhere, in consequence are not only unable to meet the attack of the owners from a vantage point, but are actually forced to defend the position which was theirs before the strike. The prophecies of the revolutionary miners have been completely confirmed: international blacklegging and reformist treachery of the British miners have become direct blacklegging of the miners in their own countries.

Unions Weaker.

Miners' organizations everywhere have become weaker. Except in France increase in membership is nowhere to be observed, indeed it is falling everywhere. The spirit of the miners, after last year's defeat of their British comrades is far from the belligerence demanded by the developing attack of capital.

The reformists everywhere are pursuing the most shameful scab policy. In France they are loudly declaring that no strike is possible after the reverse in England, and substituting for the class struggle parliamentary blathering. In Germany the reformists have as a matter of actual fact pledged themselves against strikes, the mine owners resorting to the arbitration courts, whose decisions are

declared compulsory by the government in every conflict.

In Belgium, Holland and Czechoslovakia the reformists are avoiding open, resolute conflict with the owners, with all their might.

Finally the reformists are resisting the establishment of the united front and unity everywhere except in Czechoslovakia, where the united front has been set up, and endeavoring with all their might to set the miners against their revolutionary vanguard, especially the Communist section of it.

In such circumstances the role and significance of the revolutionary miners becomes of the greatest importance, since it is only they who will honestly and mercilessly defend the interest of the miners.

Workers Suffer.

They are however in a minority, and the blows of the capitalists and reformists are showered upon them from every side. The employers turn them out of the pits; the trade union bureaucrats turn them out of the unions. The obstacles in their path are countless, and the likelihood of their failure in such conditions great. At the same time the illusions sown by the reformists among the rank and file trade unionists must inevitably be completely dispersed. During the coming struggle the mining masses will be able to distinguish their friends from their foes; they will at last understand that their strength lies in unity, that the united front and international solidarity are the only ways to resist the attack of capital, and they will follow those who summon them to true unity—the revolutionary leaders of the Labor Movement.

Letters From Our Readers

To The DAILY WORKER:

To the average family the motion picture house is one of the chief places of amusement; and as with other capitalist institutions it is well used in poisoning the minds of the masses rather than to educate them. The narrow standards that it symbolizes, the old prejudices, the religious morals, with the heroic love affairs that usually end well is usually the rule.

A new characteristic of the motion picture industry for the past few months is an intensified production of war pictures. It reminds one of the prewar days. The characteristic of these pictures is that they are represented under a comical appearance.

The "Better Ole," "Tell It to the Marines," "Lost At the Front," etc., are some of the many; as well as the tedious long pictures showing the new hero of the air "Our Lindy," or the extra show of "Coolidge Saluting the Cannons."

In all these pictures the class conscious worker can see through the hypocritical mask of capitalism and can read their vile intentions.

These pictures want to tell the masses that there is nothing frightful about war. That it is rather a pleasant adventure. Well, the earth is spitting fire! What of it? There's fun in it after all!

In spite of all the efforts to picture war in comical colors the public is not enthused. The bitter experiences of the last, but not least world war are still fresh in its mind. Sincerely yours,—Caroline Friedman.

As a newcomer in your midst, at least permit me to offer my heartfelt congratulations for the excellent manner in which your Managing Editors have handled the publicity of the Sacco and Vanzetti case. To say the very least, these two men rightly deserve a new trial and a fair one—this time, not a framed one. More than that they should have an unconditional pardon and the State of Massachusetts should compensate these two so-called radicals, (I call em patriots of the highest order) for the inconvenience, embarrassment, the 7 years of their valuable lives that they were forced to spend behind prison bars. What a shame especially in this enlightened day and age, that two men such as Sacco and Vanzetti should have to suffer for a crime, practically unknown to them. I sincerely believe now, more than ever before, that the Shoe Trusts and other large combines have played a large part towards convicting these and other radicals in this much boasted free country of ours.—Anthony Probe.

Engdahl Will Speak at Two Meetings July 11 and 12, in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—J. Louis Engdahl, editor of the DAILY WORKER, just returned from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, is coming to this city to address meetings Monday and Tuesday, July 11th and 12th. On Monday at 8 p. m. he will address a general membership meeting of the Workers Party to be held at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James St., N. S. Pittsburgh, Main Floor. Admission by membership cards only. Tuesday, 8 p. m. daylight savings time he will address a public mass meeting at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Pittsburgh. The subject "War Danger and the Soviet Union."

To the DAILY WORKER:

There is an old saying that "every picture tells a story." This is quite true with regard to the tabloid newspapers of today. The capitalist class owning these sheets use them in furthering its interests, and always with an eye to shaping the opinions and ideas of the people. The master class is consciously and keenly aware of the fact that pictures have a tremendous effect on the minds of the great mass of the people. What plain, dry writing cannot say or do to cajole and deceive the masses and keep them in subjection, pictures are called upon to do effectively and fruitfully. The lives and pleasures of the rich parasite class are pictured as a goal which the worker may reach if he works hard enough and is submissive enough.

In New York City today, most of the newspapers are devoted to pictures. These pictures, of course, have little bearing on the life-struggles, sufferings or aspirations of the toiling masses. The ideology of the capitalist class, their pleasures, luxuries and weaknesses, the usual theme. Besides this, we get plenty of militaristic propaganda to make recruiting easier. This mental poison gains in strength and power every day.

The labor movement must face and fight this insidious menace, and work to counteract it. Why cannot the working class bring into being a working class tabloid newspaper of its own; a picture newspaper that shall reflect and portray the many-sided activity of the toiling masses wherever the struggle may be,—in shop, mine or farm, and in the poverty-stricken home. This is a most pressing need at the present time for the working class.—Mark Stone, New York City.

Dear Comrade Miller:

I was very much delighted to read that the DAILY WORKER is starting a campaign for five thousand new readers. It would be a great thing if we could make these five thousand new readers our answer to the Federal indictment, just as the Russian workers are building their Red Army, Navy and Air Fleet, as their "Reply to Chamberlain."

On account of illness in my family I had been unable to do as much as I would like to do for our DAILY WORKER for the past month. Therefore I would like to help your campaign by making the following offer. In order to stimulate the enlistment of new readers in the heavy industries, I will offer to pay free of charge for a two months' subscription for every young worker in the District 6 (Cleveland), on his eighteenth birthday. This is a challenge now to District 6, one of our most important industrial districts. All they have to do is to send in the names and addresses of young workers and the date of their eighteenth birthday and I will pay for a two months' sub for them. For this purpose I am enclosing a check for One Hundred Dollars.

Yours For The DAILY WORKER, —Leo Kling, New York, N. Y.

F. D. No. 3 is composed of a membership mostly of needle trades comrades. Our Party membership knows about the struggle that the needle workers are confronted with at the present time and it is understood that all the forces of money of the comrades are exhausted. But when the appeal for The DAILY WORKER came, it did not stop the comrades of F. D. No. 3 S.S. 2-A to collect about \$90.00 of an attendance of about 20 comrades. We hope that all the comrades follow this example. Comradely,—Unit No. 3 S.S. 2-A.

DRAMA

"Prince Igor" With Kosloff at Coney Island Stadium

New York's open-air performance of "Prince Igor" Borodin's famous opera and ballet will be given at the Coney Island Stadium, Saturday evening July 16th. Alexis Kosloff noted ballet master, formerly of the Russian Imperial Opera and now at the Metropolitan Opera House will appear in "Prince Igor" with a company of fifty.

The New York Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Erno Rapee, will give a special program, which will include works by Wagner, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Tchaikowsky, Borodine, Berlioz and Strauss. The complete list of soloists to take part will be announced later. The concert is being given for the benefit of the Furriers and Cloakmakers Relief. Tickets are \$1.00 and \$2.00, and are on sale at the Joint Defense Office, 41 Union Square and at other centers.



Al Jolson is now working on the film version of "The Jazz Singer," taken from the stage play of Samson Rapapson.

Broadway Briefs

Sojin, the Japanese actor who introduced Shakespeare, Ibsen and other dramatic works to Japan for the first time in the native tongue of the Flowery Kingdom, is playing in "Foreign Devils," a new film production based on the Boxer uprising in China. The story is from the pen of Peter B. Kyne, and will have Claire Windsor in the cast.

The Fifth Avenue Playhouse is showing another German importation, "Shattered," with Werner Kraus playing the principal role. The film was directed by Lupu Pick. Beginning this Saturday the Little Cinema playhouse will present "Crime and Punishment."

The 55th Street Cinema is showing this week Emil Jennings in "The Last Laugh" and "Driven," a drama of the natives of the Carolina mountains, with Charles Emmett Mack and Emily Fitzroy.

AMUSEMENTS

The LADDER

All seats are reduced for the summer. Best Seats \$2.50. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

Little Theatre GRAND STREET FOLLIES
44th St. W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:30. MATINEES TUES. AND THURSDAY, 2:30

B. S. MOSS Warner Bros. Present
COLONY "The First Auto"
B'way at 53rd with Barney Oldfield
Continuous with NEW VITAPHONE
Noon to Midnite

B. S. MOSS THE FILM SENSATION
OF EUROPE
CAMEO "Streets of Sorrow"
with Greta Garbo and WERNER KRAUS
42d & B'way

Vanzetti in Letter Complains of Cruel Treatment in Jail

Vanzetti, writing to a friend here, commenting on his transference to the Charlestown State Prison says that prisoners there are subjected to "hideous discomfort."

The letter reads in part: "In Dedham the prisoners have at least some air, light, a slice of land and sky to contemplate, a daily hour of sunshine and free air in the yard, and also some weekly visits."

"But in Charlestown it is different. The death house is a bad place in all seasons," the condemned worker writes, "but windowless, airless, lightless as it is, it is a terrible place in hot weather. One summer, I remember, a doomed man waiting for the end was kept there, and we heard that some guards fainted on account of the heat and suffocation of the place."

"If we are carried to Charlestown prison on July 1st we will agonize at once, because of the heat and want of air. Then, if a reprieve should be granted, we would be removed to Cherry Hill wing, where we would be kept in solitary confinement until the governor would have decided our fate."

This letter was dated June 25th and what Vanzetti feared has already taken place. "Yet," he concludes, "I am confident, my heart is steady, and I will hope—in spite of all."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

Two Books by Scott Nearing

"Education in Soviet Russia"

The British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia reported: "There has probably been no greater revolution of ideas than in the new educational system as practiced in Soviet Russia." Scott Nearing gives us a splendid picture of the new education under a workers' government.

Paper,—50 cents

"Educational Frontiers"

A book about Simon Nelson Patten and other teachers—a view of education in the United States.

—50 cents

If bought together—both for

75 CENTS

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

ONLY 23 FURRIER PICKETS FREED; 100 ARE STILL HELD

Frame-up by Dubinsky Is Now Exposed

The release of the imprisoned pickets who were heavily sentenced last Friday and whose cases have been appealed by the Joint Board, was delayed yesterday because the clerks of the court were unable to prepare all the necessary papers. Only 23 of the more than 100 workers were freed late yesterday afternoon; but all the others will be out as soon as the judge has signed the remaining certificates today.

Manhattan Lyceum was crowded yesterday afternoon with furriers, cloakmakers and dressmakers who had come to attend the open forum announced by the Unity Committee, and with them were a large number of friends and relatives of the prisoners who were hoping to greet them on their return. They joined in the meeting which discussed various problems of the needle trades, and all of those at Manhattan Lyceum proceeded at four o'clock to the Sacco-Vanzetti mass meeting in Union Square.

Speakers at the Manhattan Lyceum forum included Louis Hyman, Ben Gold, Mrs. Fanny Warshofsky, C. S. Zimmerman, Rose Wortis, Joseph Goretzky, and many members of the cloakmakers, furriers' and dressmakers' unions.

The argument for release of those pickets who received a six months' sentence last Friday will be heard this morning in Special Sessions.

Expose Dubinsky Plot.

Exposure of the plot of David Dubinsky, manager of Cutter Local 10, together with other right wing officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union to frame up two innocent cloakmakers, Martin Feldman and Anton Cati, resulted yesterday in the judge dismissing the case from court just as the trial of these two workers was beginning.

In April, Feldman, who is a member of Local 10 and an active progressive worker, and Anton Cati, also an active union member, were arrested and charged with felonious assault on the complaint of a Dubinsky follower named Lubelsky who claimed that he had been attacked.

In spite of this deliberate frame-up, the case came to trial yesterday before Judge Albert Cohen in the Bronx County Court. The jury was selected and witnesses were introduced, several of whom testified that on the day the assault was said to have occurred both Feldman and Cati had been at work all day.

When one witness named Siegel took the stand he made the startling admission that he had been approached by Lubelsky, the complainant, and by a member of International President Sigman's Law Committee named Schneid, and offered money if he would testify that he had seen Feldman and Cati at the scene of the al-

Worker Injured on Job; Compensation Referee Postpones All Hearings

Sixty dollars for two fractured ribs and the lower spine. This is what Michael J. Heslaw, 348 West 118th St. received from the Admiralty Company, 51 Park Pl. when the plank on the scaffold upon which he was working broke and he fell.

Unable to work since the accident on January 9, Heslaw, a steamfitter, has made repeated efforts to get the compensation to which he is entitled. Four hearings before the state compensation referee, Lane, have resulted in continued postponements requested by the representative of the insurance company.

leged assault. Siegel stated that he had received \$25 from these representatives of Dubinsky, who was determined to "get" Feldman, and he had been promised more money later on.

Case Dismissed.

As a result of this confession of criminal frame-up, the Joint Board attorney, J. P. McMahon moved for dismissal of the case and this motion was accepted.

The furriers' general membership meeting which was originally scheduled for yesterday has been postponed, because of the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration, until next Tuesday, Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th St., right after work at 5:30 p. m. This membership meeting will discuss the question of reducing the strike assessment. It will also take up the general election for Executive Boards, Joint Board delegates and paid officers. All members are urged to be present.

Open Forum Meetings.

A series of open forums through the city are being arranged by the Joint Defense Committee of the Furriers, Cloakmakers and Dressmakers.

The first of these meetings will be held this Saturday evening, 8 p. m. at Wilkins Corner, Intervale (Freeman street station, Bronx). All fur workers, cloakmakers and dressmakers are urged to be present and bring their sisters, wives, sweethearts and the neighbors.

Unable to Pay Tax on Home, Mother of Ten Tries to Take Her Life

Despondency over inability to pay taxes on her home caused Mrs. Mary Pellicchia, 35, mother of 10 children to attempt suicide in her home at 120 Monroe St., Hoboken, yesterday. Her condition is now critical.

Fireman Gassed; Dead.

Fireman Edward Knapp, attached to engine company No. 258, collapsed yesterday while wetting down the burning ruins of a three-story frame building in Long Island City, and was dead when he was brought to St. John's Hospital a few minutes later.

SEE FAILURE AND DISRUPTION AT GENEVA CONFAB

Race for Naval Arms to Begin at Once

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Geneva Naval Conference is "teetering on the edge of disruption and failure."

This opinion was almost unanimously held in Washington today as Britain persisted in her demand at Geneva for a cruiser ratio of nearly 600,000 tons—a program that would force the United States and Japan to spend billions of dollars if the 5-5-3 naval ratio is to be maintained.

If the conference is to be rescued from its present precarious situation, either Britain must abandon her fight for this amount of tonnage, or the United States must accord Britain cruiser supremacy of the seas until such time as the American navy can be built up to parity.

Some of the more optimistic officials, however, saw a ray of hope today in two developments of the past 24 hours. One is the whole-hearted support of the American position by Japan's delegation at Geneva. The other was a sudden and unexpected trip to Washington by Sir Esme Howard, the British ambassador. Howard and Secretary of State Kellogg held a long conference at the state department, after which complete silence was observed by both. It is, however, unusual for an ambassador to rush back to the capital in its mid-summer heat unless something of paramount importance is at stake.

Congress' most dramatic fight after the militarists' demand for \$300,000,000 to bring American naval strength up to the British standard. With the American proposal for a 400,000 ton parity with England in cruisers likely of adoption if any treaty at all is signed.

Labor Organizations

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting.
A Sacco-Vanzetti open air meeting will be held this evening at Mermaid Ave. and West 25th St., Coney Island. Speakers: Dominick Petrelli and others. Auspices of I. L. D.

Hungarian Picnic.
The Hungarian Labor Defense will hold a picnic Sunday at Eddenwald Park, Drwyer Ave. and Westchester Ave., the Bronx.

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RESERVED SEATS \$2. GENERAL ADMISSION \$1.
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GOLD, HYMAN DENOUNCE SOCIALISTS FOR AIDING BREAK-UP OF MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

by some workers in my immediate vicinity, and in evident appreciation and encouragement of the brave struggle that is now being waged by the Joint Board Furriers' Union of this city, against the combined conspiracy of a corrupt labor officialdom and a brutal police department, a demand was made that I speak.

This demand was taken up by the thousands of workers in the audience who evidently resented the deliberate attempt on the part of those in charge of the meeting to divide the workers in their support of the demand for the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti by excluding from the speakers' list representatives of the left wing militant labor movement in this city.

In order that the meeting might proceed in an orderly way, I asked the chairman in charge of the platform to which I had been bodily carried by enthusiastic workers to permit me to urge the assembled workers to desist from their demand that I be added to the speakers' list. It was my intention to do everything in my power to enable the meeting to proceed properly; although I was unable to resist the efforts of the surging mass pushing me upon the platform, those on the platform, in a mean, cowardly and most brutal manner kicked me in the face and in the body and then followed up this dastardly attack by calling on the police, both mounted and on foot to disperse the crowd and break up the meeting.

Workers Provoked.
Naturally such acts aroused the anger of the assembled workers who resented this deliberate effort to break up the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration meeting, and in spite of the cries of the assembled workers for the meeting to continue, nevertheless, at the insistence of those in charge, the police brutally but gleefully dispersed the mass meeting.

Among those who attacked me I recognized August Claessens, secretary of the socialist party, Edward Levinson, assistant editor of the New York "Leader," and Weinberg of the Rand School.

No condemnation is strong enough to be visited upon those in charge of the committee who, being more interested in their own petty, mean and selfish aims than in securing the unanimous expression on the part of the workers of this city for the liberation of Sacco and Vanzetti, would demonstrate to be broken up, knowing full well that such acts could only bring satisfaction to the enemies of the workingclass of this city interested in the destruction of Sacco and Vanzetti.

I think it would be proper for you to inquire from those in charge of the meeting why they refused to permit me to speak or to attempt to quiet the crowd; why they refused in the first instance to permit a united front representing all labor of whatever political shade or opinion to be represented in this meeting; what justification they can make for calling upon the police to deliberately disperse so wonderful a demonstration for the purpose of satisfying selfish, personal ends.

Willing to Cooperate.
I wish to assure you that I am perfectly willing to cooperate even with them for the purpose of calling upon the workers of this city for another demonstration in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti and for the sake of making this expression an unanimous one in behalf of all workers, I would be even willing to unite with those who kicked and brutally assaulted me.

I conclude with my profound regret that this meeting was broken up; with my severest condemnation of those responsible for it and with my sincerest pledge in behalf of my organization to leave no stone unturned to secure the immediate release of Sacco and Vanzetti so that they may be restored to those to whom

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they rightfully belong—the working-class of the world.
Fraternally yours,
BEN GOLD,
Manager,
JOINT BOARD, FURRIERS' UNION.

Louis Hyman, manager of the Joint Board, cloak and dressmakers' union, who was present at the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration yesterday afternoon and who witnessed the police brutality which followed when the socialist officials called upon the police to break up the meeting, issued the following statement late last night:

"As a delegate to the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee I was under the impression that the Union Square meeting was to be a mass demonstration on the part of all workers regardless of political views or affiliation.

"With this in view I called upon all workers of my organization to attend and demonstrate their solidarity with Sacco and Vanzetti and to join in the demand for their release. As a worker I also came and was nearby when I noticed that the crowd was demanding that Gold speak.

"Instead of affording Gold an opportunity to speak and thus appease the assembled workers or even to allow him to still the crowd so that the meeting might proceed peacefully, those in charge of the meeting kicked Gold from the platform and when the crowd became infuriated and aroused at such brutal treatment, they called on the police to break up the meeting, thus becoming responsible for any rioting or bloodshed that occurred.

"I place entire and complete blame for the breaking up of the meeting upon those in charge of the platform who are persons who have never contributed in the slightest degree to the

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No. 4 by Eugene O'Neill
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PARTY ACTIVITIES

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Seventh Ave. and 110th St. Speakers: Weisberg, Maslow, Patterson, Codkind, Stanley, Harfield, Siselman, Sager, Bixby, Poyntz, Markoff, Huiswood, J. Cork, Evans, O. Fisher and Gusakoff.

Grand St. Ext. and Havemeyer St.
Speakers: J. Cohen, Stone, Bimba, Whiteman, M. Goldberg, H. Gordon, Ragozin.

Wilkins and Intervale Aves.
Speakers: Saum, Rosman, Lazarowitz, Morance, Weich, and Primoff.

Newark Meeting Tonight.
Market Plaza and Broad St. Speakers: Wicks and R. Mitchell.

Party Units, Attention!
All notices of party affairs, meetings and other activities for publication in The DAILY WORKER should be addressed to the Party News Editor, The DAILY WORKER, 33 First St., New York.

labor movement and who once more prove that they will stop at nothing to gain their own selfish ends. They would sacrifice Sacco and Vanzetti and the interests of the workers every time in order to enforce their will over the workers who are rebelling against their paralyzing and degenerating leadership."

Sacco and Vanzetti Shall Not Die!

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Students of the First Moscow University Show Keen Interest in America

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R. (By Mail).—When hundreds of thousands of workers move thru the streets of Moscow in a May Day Demonstration, it may be asked how such an outpouring of the masses is organized and directed. It is very simple. The fountain sources of the demonstration are the places of work. The marchers gather where they toil as builders of the new social order. Thus one section comes along. It is that of the Pravda, the central organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The employees of the Comintern (Communist International) building march together. But the great battalions come, of course, from the shops and factories.

The time and place of every section of the Great Red Parade is mapped out with Red Army military precision; the time to assemble, when to start moving and the streets along which to proceed to finally join with the great human flood pouring across the Red Square before the Kremlin. The parade does not break up, however, once the Red Square has been passed. To permit this would result in an uncontrollable human jam in one section of the city. Instead the workers march in orderly array back to the starting place, back to their places of work, where they disperse.

Church Holiday Is Abolished.

May 1st, this year, came on Sunday. But Monday, May 2nd, for that reason was also a legal holiday thruout the Soviet Union. The workers decided to take off Monday, thru the actions of their organizations, at the same time, however, voting to work on August 6th, which has been recognized as a religious holiday. This year, however, August 6th, is stricken from the map as a holiday. The workers enjoyed instead an extra May Day.

This switch in holidays was being explained to me as I stood watching the procession of workers move by in the Red Square. But the explanation was interrupted by a student from the First Moscow University who wanted "the American comrade" to come and make a speech for them at 12 o'clock. It was then 11:30 o'clock. The student, a Russian, spoke to a Finnish comrade who knows both Russian and English, and so I got the request and agreed.

On the minute I was taken away on the promise that I could return as soon as I had finished giving my greeting from America. A Chinese comrade, who had been to the Brussels Conference and had later addressed huge anti-imperialist demonstrations in Germany, came along with us. We worked our way thru the throngs, getting out of the Red Square near the Sobakina Tower. Then we had to break thru the line of march that was coming up alongside the Alexander Garden, that now covers the Neglinka Rivulet, which is conducted thru a subterranean conduit and hidden from view.

Russia's Oldest University.

The buildings of the First Moscow State University are not far away in the Mokhovaya, shortly after it branches off to the left from the beginning of the Tverskaya. The buildings are to be found on both sides of Herzen street. This is the oldest of the Russian Universities having been founded in 1755, due to the efforts of the scientist, Lomonossov. The building of the old university, at the northern corner of Herzen Street, was erected in 1817 by Gilardi in the Muscovite Empire style. On the building is a tablet bearing the inscription, "The task of science is to serve mankind." In front of the old University are two monuments, erected by Andreyev in 1922, one to the revolutionary thinker, A. Herzen, and the other to his friend Ogarev, who were both students of this university.

The new university occupies the southern corner of Herzen Street opposite the "Manege," formerly a riding school of the cavalry section of the czarist army, which has now been turned into a garage. On the corner wing of the New University we find the inscription, "Science Belongs to the Workers," which was put up after the revolution. In front of the new university is a monument to Lomonossov, professor at this university, erected by Ivanov in 1876. Anatomical, anthropological, geological and geographical museums are attached to the university. Next to it in the Mokhovaya Street is the building of the University Library crowned by a dome (this library contains about 400,000 volumes).

Scene of Horrible Massacre.

In October, 1905, a great concourse of over 150,000 people gathered on the Square between the University and the Riding School, on returning from the funeral of Bauman, a murdered revolutionary. This crowd was fired on by the czarist police, a horrible massacre resulting.

But today the youth of the workers and peasants are attending the First University of Moscow. It is theirs and they were anxious to get a greeting from the comrade from America. There were thousands of them gathered here, waiting their turn to start off in the May Day Parade. One of the students mounted the portico before the main entrance, which blazes with crimson bunting. May Day slogans flashing everywhere. Quiet prevails. But it is quickly broken as I am presented as a member of the Central Committee of the American Communist Party and the editor of its Central Organ, THE DAILY WORKER. What faith these workers, peasants, students of the Soviet Union have in our American Communist Movement! What interest they show in it! The applause grows and the Student Band breaks into "The International."

I reviewed at some length the grip of the capitalist reaction upon the educational system in the United States, upon the lower schools, the colleges and the universities. I told how the youth of America were being militarized in the schools, making them pliant instruments of the Dollar Imperialism.

But I also pointed out some of the hopeful signs. I told of the participation of students in various strikes, especially in New York City, where they had been jailed on the picket line, along with the striking workers. I told of the expression of radical views in practically every student conference held.

Greet Students of U. S.

Great applause greeted my statement that a large delegation of students was planning to come to the Soviet Union this summer from the United States. I urged the First Moscow University students to get in touch with them, so that at least some of them might return to the United States as good revolutionists. I pointed out the role of the students in the Russian revolution, the part the students are taking in the present Chinese revolution, and pointed out that we, too, in America were gradually winning allies for the workers among the students in American universities. Thus, I pointed out, that our American Communist Party was struggling against capitalist-controlled education and for Workers' Education, knowing that with the downfall of American capitalism, the doors of America's universities would only then be thrown open to the working class youth of the cities and the land in our country.

This great student mass listened attentively and ap- (Continued On Fourth Column).

Chester Textile Workers in Strike Ferment

CHESTER, Pa.—July 7.—Chester has awakened from its Rip Van Winkle sleep. The slaves in the mills have patiently suffered wage cuts for a number of years. So much so that the bosses had ceased to look upon the workers with even the little respect one usually associates with the profit seekers. Anything was good enough for the "hands" who made the fortunes for the textile barons.

On Friday, 10th of June, one of the most arrogant millionaires decided to take another slice off the already disgraceful wages of his workers. Irving Worstel Mill was the place—Mr. Irving the blatant Babbit. The workers came to the mills as usual and found to their great indignation that another 5 per cent wage cut was being enforced.

100 Percent Speed-up.

The workers in the mill are mostly young boys and girls many of whom receive a wage of \$10.00 for TWO WEEKS work with an average wage of \$11.00 per week for the whole mill. The little children in the mill range from 12 years upwards. The speed-up system is 100 per cent efficient; the conditions are hellish, toilets being particularly obnoxious.

The last wage cut was too much. The wool-sorters decided to protest and were met by the bosses with the usual class collaboration dope of, "Come and see me on Monday and we will discuss the question." Monday came and the workers went to see the boss. They were refused a hearing and all were fired at the end of the shift. There were only 17 wool-sorters implicated but the rest of the workers were very bitter about the left-handed action of the boss and decided to call a meeting for Wednesday, June 15th, to discuss the whole situation in the mill and support for the wool-sorters.

Pat Devine was called in by the Chester Textile Committee to handle the situation. Leaflets were printed for the meeting and three workers sent to distribute them. The police were on the job and arrested the workers on the charge of disorderly conduct. Workers who saw the arrest were shocked to see the arbitrary action of the police against workers who were merely calling a meeting. Many ideas about democracy, free speech, etc., were shaken and showed themselves at the meeting that night. For practically the first time in years the workers of Chester gathered together to discuss the question of struggle.

Enthusiasm was at a high pitch. Especially the young workers were against any worsening of their conditions. In view of the fact that a majority of workers had not come to the meeting it was decided to call another meeting for Friday night.

Leaflets advertising the meeting were printed and Devine went to the factory gate with two others to distribute them. The workers did not wait to be given the leaflets, they literally rushed to the distributors and asked for bundles of them to take into the mill.

Don't Want Another 1908.

Suddenly three men jumped at Devine and held him until the usual convenient protection came on to the scene. As the policeman came forward one of the scissorblades urged him to use his club—he did not however. The other workers were arrested simultaneously with Devine. On the way to the police station the captain of police met the party and went almost crazy. "Had you any trouble?" he bawled. "Yes," said one of the assistants of law and order, "from this one here," pointing to Devine. "Did you use your clubs?" he barked and was very obviously disappointed when told no. "We've got to be severe on these birds," the captain then said. "We don't want another 1908." (1908 saw a big traction strike that was only settled after the company had been bankrupted, the town tied up completely and the militia called in to repress the workers.)

The police station was all excitement when the prisoners were marched in. Foul language was bawled at the prisoners. Talk about Russians, Jews, etc., etc., predominated until the officers asked for names. Patrick Devine, the first name given seemed to upset the balance of the guardians of the law who were mostly Irishmen themselves. After that things were not so bad.

Even the hard-boiled cops were surprised when the judge mentioned the bail. A lawyer from the mill

UNEMPLOYMENT



concerned demanded that substantial bail be imposed—and it was to the tune of \$2000.00. At no time in the history of Delaware County had such terrible bail been imposed.

However the meeting had been well advertised and the bosses were wondering what to do. Before the workers left the mill that night they were given a lecture by the superintendent and then—invited to a free ice cream party. Nothing like it had ever happened in the history of the mill; an ice cream party by Mr. Irving, the toughest old nut in all Delaware County. Why was it given? The only answer was "to keep the workers away from the meeting." Every half-intelligent worker saw the hypocrisy of the whole affair.

At the meeting about 120 workers were present of whom 70 were from Irving Worstel Mill where the trouble was. Reports came to the meeting that only 50 workers had gone to the ice cream party.

Before the meeting opened some workers told the chairman that a few foremen and the superintendent's side-kick were at the meeting — and they would like to put them out.

The chairman opening the meeting scored the bosses for their actions and asked their representatives at the meeting to leave the hall. "If this were a Chamber of Commerce meeting no outsiders would be allowed in and they are not going to be allowed here either," he said.

Not one of the erstwhile stool-pigeons made a move. A stranger rose and said he was here on a special mission and would like a talk with the chairman. This was allowed; during the conference it transpired the stranger was the personal representative of the Mayor of Chester who had sent him there to get a report. Credentials were shown and he was allowed into the meeting.

No Spies Wanted.

The chairman then urged the spies who were present (he had not mentioned names) to have courage and leave the hall. After a few seconds silence one foreman and then another stood up and asked leave to make a statement. They were told they were only small meat and would be dealt within due time; the big cheese was still hiding. After another appeal during which the bosses were again scored heavily the superintendent's man "Friday" — who by the way is his intended son-in-law — gallantly rose and asked leave to make a statement. The chairman demanded that all three leave the hall—and go to the ice cream party where they would be more welcome. The leader appealed to the Mayor's representative for permission to remain in spite of the chairman's ruling but was turned down on the ground that the chairman was the supreme authority unless the meeting decided otherwise—and the meeting was unanimously behind the chairman.

(To Be Continued).

UNEMPLOYED "STUFF"

By JENNIE PINCUS.

The place is crowded. "Stuff" we are called by employers as well as the agency.

"What stuff have you got for me?" a boss wants to know.

"A couple of waitresses, chambermaids, all-around help; look them over."

We sit there on benches and chairs, while the boss looks us over. He picks out four men, who look strong enough. "I want two more. Get me two more, so I can be off."

The boss of the agency asks him to be patient. He'll get him all the help that he wants. Soon the hotel keeper bursts out impatiently, "Can't you get me two more hands? I'm busy."

"What d'ya want—shall I make 'em for you?" General laughter.

Soon two more are found, for "stuff" in the human slave market is not lacking.

We sit and wait. Young and old, men and women, coming, going, waiting, waiting, waiting. We sit there for hours, days, weeks, and wait.

Some are less patient than others. One gets up to go. The boss of the agency stops her. "Don't go. We'll have something for you in a minute." A minute! Ah! how long that minute is.

My eyes wander. I look at the people. Some are in groups, talking and laughing, but with an eye on newcomers for prospective employers. They tell each other of their experiences with bosses and customers. In most cases they lie as to wages and hours of work, and they know they are not telling the truth to each other.

One waiter with "swell" hotel experience will tell his hearers that last season he made two thousand dollars; that he had one of the best rooms to sleep in and that he was treated with the greatest respect by employers as well as guests; he even went on outings with them, and the girls would beg him to come and dance (only he knew his "place" and always refused).

I smile as I hear this story. I have heard such stories before, and afterwards seen these braggarts in action. Working like slaves, they are busy from early morning till late at night. When the work is over (which is never before nine or ten and often eleven at night) they go to their "best" room in a damp cellar beneath the hotel dancing parlor.

Again my eyes wander. A woman with a face that tells of suffering, a face with lines of pain and hatred written all over it, whose every line and wrinkle shows a lifetime of struggle, of beating against the iron wall of economic necessity. And now at middle age, when the life of a woman should be brightened by love of children and life, she sits there, and waits.

"Why don't you place me somewhere, anywhere?" she cries. "I must live." "What do you think? Can I make a place? What's the matter, can't you wait?" "Yes, wait. That's all I've been doing for the last two months is wait. Why don't you bury me, so I wouldn't be bothering you, waiting and waiting all the time."

She is a cook—ready to stand at the hot stove, burn her hands and arms; ready to work from dawn to setting sun. But she is not wanted, she is old "stuff."

The First Peasant University.

The White-Russian Soviet Republic is richer by one more cultural institution.

On the 1st of May in Gorky, in connection with the White-Russian Agricultural Academy amid a throng of peasants the first Peasants' Sunday University of the U. S. S. R. was opened.

It has been decided that the professors of the Academy shall give free lectures at the University. The scientific workers of White-Russia have taken upon themselves the task of supplying literature to the University. The Direction of the Agricultural Academy have offered laboratories, demonstrative institutions, etc., for the use of the University.

The White-Russian peasantry are deeply interested in the new University. A whole host of requests have been received at the university for admittance, many being from the local peasants.

At the First Moscow University.

(Continued From First Column).

plauded vigorously. But the First Moscow University has become a workers' university only thru long effort and great sacrifice. It is said that the huge czarist riding academy was purposely built on the other side of the streets to cow the students, who might show any signs of revolutionary inclinations, into submission. It is sufficient to say that during the October (Nov. 7, 1917) Revolution there was hard fighting for this building. The vestiges of the damage then caused were only effaced by renovation undertaken in 1921. On the wall of the building opposite the Troitzkiye Gate, there is a tablet, fixed there by the order of the Soviet Government, with the sentence of Cicero, "When Socrates was asked what country he came from, he answered: 'The whole world is my native country'." On the corner of Mokhovaya and Vozdvizhenka is a bas-relief representing a revolutionary fighter with the inscription, "Let Us Break Off With the Old World!"

Here are surroundings indeed to spur the oppressed, even in America, to new and greater struggles.

MESABA RANGE AND ITS INDUSTRIES

By ALFRED BACKMAN

TWENTY years ago the Mesaba Iron Range (so-called for its enormous deposits of iron ore) was known to the outside world only for its great pine and tamarack forests and iron mines. Thousands of workers flocked to the northern corner of Minnesota, St. Louis County, to seek employment in the mines or logging camps. Few, if any, at that time dreamed that about twenty-five years hence, one would see in the same territory hundreds of fine dairy farms, thousands of acres of the finest clover and timothy fields, wide stretches of "man made prairie land" with valuable herds of dairy cattle.

One wonders when traveling in this peculiarly developed region how man transforms whole countries, even states, into a modern habitation for himself. These farmers at one time were employees of the various mining or logging companies. Due to the seasonal and unhealthy form of employment, hundreds of veteran miners and loggers, in their declining years, were forced to move out of this industry. The mining and railway companies, who owned all the land, were also interested in disposing of their stump land to the miners at a comparatively low price. The timber being cut away, the land was worthless to the former owners. A very distinct and radical change must have taken place in this particular industry if this vast number of men have left it to take up farming.

Fewer Jobs.

Upon careful investigation of the mining industry, we find that about a score of years ago, the mining industry needed a much greater number of men than at the present time. All the ore was brought to the surface by means of shafts (or vertical tunnels) as an average man would call them. Consequently this method of ore production required a tremendous amount of labor power, and the production was slower and costlier.

A Change in Production.

As we look at the mining industry today, we see but few shafts or tunnels. We only find great open pits measuring a mile across and hundreds of feet deep, reminding an observer of some canyons in the western Rocky Mountains. Huge steam or electric shovels sinking their iron jaws into the bowels of the earth, and a network of railroad-tracks are built throughout the pits with strings of cars rumbling and puffing in every direction. These giant shovels filling fifty-ton cars in a few shovelfuls, each train of cars moving slowly according to the requirements of the shovel operator. We do not see men working with picks and shovels, as one imagines a miner would. A miner today on the Mesaba Range is either a track worker or a steam shovel operator. Thus thousands of workers were deprived of a job as a miner at the advent of these modern machines of production leaving only a few dozen men at the machines producing more ore than several hundred or a thousand did before.

During these years, the lumber industry was developing equally as rapidly as mining. Millions of acres of the finest pine forest at one time covered the entire range. The logging industry developed with great strides. Armies of men emigrated every fall for the winter season's logging. Small industrial cities like Virginia and Cloquet, developed, depending largely on the sawmills and pulp-mills.

Today one can travel within the radius of fifty to seventy-five miles of Virginia or Hibbing and not see an acre of virgin timber anywhere. This industry which once employed tens of thousands of workers has been practically wiped out of existence in this territory. Barren stretches of stump land resembling a desert greet the eye of the traveler who wonders where the millions of feet of timber has disappeared. Gradually this land is being cleared by hard working farmers who were compelled to resort to farming for a living. This particular "back to the farm" movement in this district was not voluntary by any means. On the contrary, the struggle for existence drove the industrial worker to take a step toward that which seemed to insure him and his family a more permanent home.

Farming Industry.

Like a huge mower, the logging industry had cut away the timber, leaving the stumps and rocks blazing in the sun, resembling skeletons in the wake of a herd of vultures. Later the ex-miner and logger arrived on the scene and developed practically all this into tillable soil. During the last two decades of back breaking toil, these stumps and rocks have gradually disappeared from view. Forty after forty has been cleared and rick soil is found under the debris of rocks, old timber and underbrush. This pioneer farming industry finally developed into dairying, which in turn brought about the creamery industry. Several small creamery companies have sprung up throughout the Iron Range.

Co-operative Movement.

Farmers throughout the range have organized co-operative stores in practically every community. The farmers were compelled to establish these through the force of necessity. Often one was told when talking to the farmers, that they were forced to organize their own stores for the simply reason that there were no stores within their reach, so the co-operative idea was the logical solution. These co-operative associations answer every requirement of the farmer. There he buys his farm machinery, flour, feed, etc., in a word, every commodity he and the family require.

All these various stores have formed an organization, called the Mesaba Range Co-operative Federation. The members of the federation consist of boards of directors and managers of the co-operative stores. This federation meets once or twice a month to discuss joint buying, joint picnics and business matters of various kinds. About twenty associations have thus far taken active part in the work of the federation. This organization in some respects resembles a farmers' union.

Co-operative Creamery.

In the course of a few years of the existence of the Co-operative Federation, cream buying and selling was often discussed. These deliberations brought a plan to establish a central butter-making plant. After several meetings about a year ago, a small committee was placed in charge of a survey of the entire range country and its cream production. The survey showed that these co-operative stores handled several thousand gallons of cream weekly, which is shipped out to various creameries in Virginia, Duluth and Hibbing. The outcome was that at a meeting, two months ago, a concrete step was taken to organize a new institution called the Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Association, embracing the several thousand farmers living in the northern half of St. Louis County. An organizer was employed for one month, who would cover the entire district. Meetings were held in each community. Shares were issued for sale and share-selling committees were organized in each of the 20 to 25 different farming localities within the Mesaba Range Country.

The combined Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Organizational Committees met at Virginia Monday evening, June 27th. The organizer's report was heard and discussed. New life and enthusiasm was evident throughout the meeting. Nearly half of the needed sum for building the creamery is already in sight. Farmers left for their respective homes with a feeling that a new step in the co-operative field has been taken in this territory. An institution of their own is being born, which in the future will take care of all their farm produce co-operatively. This will in time do away with the private profiteer, who today is burdening the already over-worked farmer everywhere.

This organization will be patterned after the 400 Co-operative Creameries already in operation in the Northwest. Farmers have finally realized that through Co-operation, it is possible to efficiently fight the private owner and competitor and through their own co-operative organization, receive the full value of the products that he produces. To wipe speculation, adulteration, and all forms of exploitation off the face of the earth and in the final analysis transform all production from the private owner into the hands of those who produce. The farmers throughout are keenly interested in establishing their own Central Co-operative Creamery. They saw the rapid development and success in their own local store organization, which proved to them the logic of Co-operative effort. The Co-operative in each community is the center of all social activity. There the farmers and workers meet to discuss their daily problems, and that is where the Mesaba Range Co-operative Creamery Association was actually born. There one finds its roots and foundation. Here the producers discuss their marketing problems, and the necessity of all the producers joining hands and uniting against the price fixers, speculators and all the elements, who are today taking a lion's share of the farmers' products. Here we find the farmer urging his neighbor to join this gigantic movement of the Producer, and become a builder of the Cooperative Commonwealth.

National Educators Hit At Military Training

SEATTLE, July 7.—Denouncing state anti-evolution laws, the Resolutions Committee of the National Education Association was on record today against legislative interference with course of study in public schools.

The resolutions committee also criticized the maintenance by law of certain required subjects, as compulsory military training and compulsory physical education.

The educational value of the movies was discussed in the visual instruction department sessions. "Leaving films out of teaching is like dropping the verbs from language," Ernest L. Crandell of New York City told the visual instruction group. "Children are going to learn through the film whether we wish it or not—therefore, we had better take hold of the situation and use movies in our formal instruction."

Minneapolis was named the 1928 Convention City.



Houses of Parliament, with inset of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin.

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY