

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

THE DAILY WORKER

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

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

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

THE theological snout shooter, it is true, did not place all the blame for the wickedness rampant in the world on Paris. In fact, Manning attributes it to a plot hatched in Moscow and carried by agents to the farthest corners of the earth.

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

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

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

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

Fine Workers Who Demonstrated For Sacco and Vanzetti

Two workers were fined, one held on \$500 bail for Special Sessions and a fourth dismissed for participating in the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration Sunday afternoon which marched to City Hall, demanding the release of the framed-up workers.

Arthur Madrigan, of 1672 83rd St. Brooklyn, was fined \$10 on a charge of "disorderly conduct." Madrigan was leading the parade from Union Square to City Hall when a policeman ordered him to stop the parade. Madrigan marched on. He was arrested.

Vasily Smirnov, of 546 East 31st street, was held for Special Sessions in \$500 bail. He was charged with having a razor in his pocket during the Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration.

Harry Kaldis, one of the leaders of the demonstration at City Hall, was fined \$5, while Joseph Horowitz, 18, who was brutally beaten by policemen on the way to night court Sunday, was dismissed after a little lecture on "patriotism."

Bare Right Wingers Scramble for Jobs

PAID POSITIONS IN UNION CAUSE OF INNER STRIFE

Mourn Passing of "The Good Old Days"

How the right wing camp followers in the furriers' union are fighting among themselves to get the paid jobs and positions of power is exposed in a letter that THE DAILY WORKER is able to present to its readers today.

After reading this document there is no doubt left as to the real purpose back of the right wing fight against the membership of the furriers and other needle trades unions in this city.

Their only desire is to get paid jobs, and when they cannot agree among themselves who shall get the jobs, they select a secret committee of twenty from among their midst which determines the distribution of the gravy. This court includes some of the leading right wing spokesmen in America.

They are Morris Feinstone of the United Hebrew Trades, A. I. Shiplacoff, of the Pocketbook Makers' Union; Roberts of the Capmakers' Union; L. Fuchs of the Neckwear Makers' Union and J. Bearack, socialist attorney of Boston.

"Good Old Days." The right wing court in its report to the committee of twenty refers mournfully to "the good old days." The readers can use their own judgment as to what they are thinking about.

Further comment is unnecessary. After reading the following document, which was delivered to the Joint Board of the Furriers' Union at 22 East 22nd St., by mistake, also it was addressed to the right wing office, speaks for itself. It tells plainly why the right wingers have continued to postpone their elections.

Those who complain of domination from Moscow when attacking the left wing, are now exposed red-handed as taking orders from socialist leaders. The letter in full reads as follows:

Contents of Letter. "To The Com. Of Twenty Of The Fur Workers' Union:

"We, the undersigned, the men whom you have invited to take council with you in your present difficulties, after listening to a number of speakers of your committee and after studying the entire situation carefully, have come to the conclusion that the present problem is the result of the development of factions among

LEFT WING HEADS OF CLOAKMAKERS PULLED TO COURT

Face Contempt Charge For Picketing

The officials of the Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union will appear before Murrey Hulbert, referee in contempt proceedings this morning. They are charged by the Dress Manufacturers Association with violating an injunction prohibiting picketing issued by Judge John H. Tierney on April 28.

Hulbert, former president of the Borough of Manhattan, was appointed as referee several weeks ago by Judge Erlanger. Altho the Joint Board asked for a short adjournment of the hearing as its attorney, Louis B. Boudin, who is acquainted with the case is out of town, they were refused and compelled to appear today.

Philip Wittenberg, associated with Boudin will be the union's lawyer.

The hearing will take place in the office of Hulbert at 541 Fifth Ave.

Pat of General Campaign.

The contempt proceedings are looked at by many workers as a part of the general campaign of the bosses and the right wing against the union. The attempt to jail the militant needle trades leaders it is believed, is being pushed at the present

"GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE, THIS IS THE EVIDENCE"

Drawn by Fred Ellis



U. S. STATE DEPT. DEMANDED CALLES FREE CATHOLICS

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

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

However, Sheffield and the Coolidge gang are silent regarding the monstrous atrocities committed by bandit priests who led an attack on a train which resulted in many deaths. This move on the part of the United States government is carefully timed and is intended to place the Calles government, which has opposed the demands of Wall Street upon the defensive, and aid the Wall Street candidates, who are opposing former President Obregon, who stands on the same platform that the Calles government has been carrying out.

The imperialist candidates, backed by Wall Street and the church, are Gen. Arnuffo Gomez and Gen. Francisco Serrano.

They are aware that the election of either of the Catholic militarists would plunge Mexico again into civil war when it would be possible to "intervene to protect American lives"

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

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

Forward to the fight against another and more terrible World War. Forward to the end of all capitalist wars. Help build the GUARD THE DAILY WORKER FUND. Protect that powerful barrier against war propaganda. Stand by The DAILY WORKER.

ADMINISTRATION 'FARM RELIEF' TO CORNER MARKETS

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 1.—The administration's latest attempt to mollify the clamorous West—a farm relief bill embodying many of the features of the old Fess bill which failed of passage—was all ready today, it was reported, for criticism by republican farm leaders.

The measure would authorize a \$300,000,000 appropriation to serve as a revolving fund, \$250,000,000 of which would be loaned to cooperatives for price stabilization purposes. Of the remaining \$50,000,000, \$25,000,000 would go toward building warehouses and creameries and \$25,000,000 toward operating expenses.

Hoover's Hand. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, assisted by Eugen Meyer, head of the Federal Farm Loan Board, Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Senators Capper, (R) Kans., Fess, (R) Ohio and Curtis, republican floor leader, of Kansas, are said to have drawn up the bill.

Capper, Meyer and Fess are to arrive in Rapid City this week to discuss the merits of the measure with the president. Capper was due today, Meyer Wednesday or Thursday and Fess next Saturday.

The bill is a marketing scheme pure and simple, with features for monopolization of farm products by corporations, of which the capital would be drawn mostly from the existing co-

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

MOSCOW, (By Mail). — The 'Aviakhim' (Aviation and Chemical Defence Society) of U. S. S. R. is organizing flights to the Far East and round Europe, which are to take place at the end of July and beginning of August.

The round-European flight will be made by aviator Volshitzky piloting the airship "Proletarian" who will follow the route; Moscow-Leningrad — Stockholm — Berlin — Paris — Vienna — Prague — Kiev — Moscow. The whole flight is to be made in two days. The Far Eastern route is over Siberia—Vladivostok — Tokio and back. It is to be done by pilot Zhestakoff, in the plane "Our Reply," and will take several days.

Third Confession In Leboeuf Trial. COURTROOM, Franklin, La., Aug. 1.—James Beadle, one of three persons accused of the murder of James Leboeuf, turned state's evidence today and accused Dr. Thomas Dreher of actually firing the shot that killed Leboeuf. In confessions of Dreher and Mrs. Ada Leboeuf, Beadle was accused of shooting Leboeuf and later cutting open the body and sinking it.

Kill Five In Minn. Lakes. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 1.—Nine persons were drowned in Minnesota lakes Sunday, a check revealed today.

At Clear Lake, five persons were drowned, four of them while attempting to save the life of a young girl.

GENEVA TO HAVE AN 'IMPRESSIVE' FUNERAL SERVICE

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—Informal conferences between the chief delegates to the tri-partite naval disarmament conference have failed to break the deadlock, and it was admitted this afternoon that the next plenary session of the conference will probably end the parley.

The Japanese delegates called on Hugh Gibson, American delegate, yesterday and asked if the Americans were disposed to make even the slightest concession. Gibson replied in the negative.

Gibson and Admiral Hilary Jones then called upon the Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, chief British delegate, and asked if the British were willing

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COMINTERN RESOLUTION ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION TOMORROW

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

FULLER TO MAKE SACCO, VANZETTI RULING TOMORROW

Frame-Up Victims Are Weak From Long Fast

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

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

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

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

Millions of Friends.

Jackson and Selicani were interviewed together and afterwards Jackson stated that the Chief Executive requested an explanation of how the committee was organized and how it had been financed for the past seven years. Jackson said that the defense was financed by "little contributions from millions of persons all over the world." Very little cash was on hand, he added, denying reports that the Defense Committee had plenty of funds. Jackson and Selicani also told the governor of certain incidents of alleged unfairness at the Dedham trial of the defendants, according to Jackson.

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

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

Intends to Electrocute.

BOSTON, August 1.—Admitting that there was no longer any possibility of concealing the gravely weakened condition of Sacco and Vanzetti as the sixteenth day of their hunger strike draws to a close, Warden William Hendry pointed out that in event of a death sentence the law instructs him to electrocute the two men, and the warden had every intention of carrying out the law. This is the most explicit reference the authorities have made to the question of forcible feeding.

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

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

Vanzetti Exhausted.

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

Vanzetti has received a cablegram from his sister, Luigia, in Cuneo, Italy, saying she fears she will be unable to secure the necessary passports from the Italian government and ar-

(Continued on Page Two)

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

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

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

Administration "Relief" To Corner Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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A NEW NOVEL
By O. P. Sinclair

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SHOE OFFICIALS NOW IN ROLE OF STRIKEBREAKERS

Continue Union-Wrecking Campaign

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

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

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

Geneva To Have Grand Funeral This Week

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

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

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

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

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

The reasons that the American delegation published the text of the suggested safeguard clause was stated today to be only for the purpose of clearing up any misunderstanding.

Secretaries of the various delegations are meeting this afternoon to fix the date of the final plenary session, which will probably be Thursday.

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

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

PICKET THE HEARST NEWSPAPERS!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sacco and Vanzetti Meetings of Miners On Strike in Ohio

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

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

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

Swiss Demand Liberation. GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 1.—Under careful police surveillance, Swiss socialists today held a monster meeting to protest the murder of Sacco and Vanzetti. The meeting passed resolutions demanding the immediate release of the two innocent men.

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

RANK AND FILE MINERS FORMING RELIEF GROUPS

Officials Would Allow Them to Starve

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"These are only a few instances; similar conditions exist thruout the striking bituminous area. Yet why aren't John L. Lewis and the International officials considering this the problem of getting the support of the American labor movement, when the striking mine workers have sent in many appeals to them for financial assistance? Proper and systematic strike relief can be provided for the striking miners if the resources of the Miners' Union and the aid of the organized labor is mobilized. The progressives and the militants in the Miners' Union must raise this question and force John L. Lewis and President Green to get the whole labor movement behind this life and death struggle in the Miners' Union. "The setting up of a national relief committee, with a general appeal to the entire labor movement to aid us in our struggle, means that the coal operators cannot use the starvation weapon against us effectively. A militant and widespread campaign for strike relief will strengthen our ranks tremendously."

Politics Institute Learns Bankruptcy Of Pan-Americanism

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 1.—As an agency of political cooperation, Pan-Americanism has proved incapable of realization, Prof. William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, asserted today at the institute of politics here. Apparent successes in adjusting international disputes regularly have been short lived, Shepherd continued, adding: "On the other hand, failure has attended every effort of the United States to invoke cooperation with its southern neighbors for the settlement of internal difficulties in any of them,

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

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

Needle Trade Defense

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

Opening Of Ruthenberg Bungalow In Kinderland Brings \$215. A check for \$105 was received at the Defense Committee from Camp Kinderland. This money was raised at the opening of the Ruthenberg Bungalow. \$110 was also realized in pledges.

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

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

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

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

LEAGUE COUNCIL DEMANDS VIENNA GUARDS DISBAND

Catholics and Socialist Bureaucrats Struggle

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—The Ambassadors' Council is understood to have asked for the dissolution of the Viennese municipal guard, whose formation by the socialist mayor, Seitz, has been opposed bitterly by the non-socialist parties and the government. The Ambassadors' Council holds that the municipal guard is in violation of the St. Germain treaty. Socialists Legalize Municipal Guard. The antagonism between the Catholic bourgeois and the social democratic members of the Vienna government threatened to become an open split yesterday when the Vienna municipal council, in a session that lasted most of night, legally established the permanence of the municipal guard, the *Burgervache*, created by the social democratic mayor, Karl Seitz, during the recent uprising.

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

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

Catholic Peasantry Under Arms. The prevailing Catholic and conservative peasantry in the provinces are recruiting their opposition battalions whose number has almost doubled in the last fourteen days, and proclaim that they are ready to "undertake the defense of the law-abiding inhabitants" of Vienna. The governor of Steiermark has forbidden a parade of the Schutzbund, the national republican defense organization of the social democrats in Graz.

Mussolini Needs Money Lets Taxpayers Howl

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

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- FROM THE FOURTH TO THE FIFTH WORLD CONGRESS (Report of the Ex. Com. of the Communist International) —25
- FIFTH CONGRESS REPORTS Speeches, reports and the last decisions of the leading body of the world Communist movement. (Paper) —70
- CONSTITUTION AND PROGRAM Workers Party of America Adopted at the National Convention of 1921 (New York), amended by the Convention of 1924 (Chicago). —65
- THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WORKERS (COMMUNIST) PARTY A report of the Central Committee to the third National Convention held in Chicago, January 1, 1924. Theses—resolutions—program. Introduction by C. E. Ruthenberg. —50
- THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONVENTION Resolutions—Theses—Declarations—Constitution of the Workers (Communist) Party Adopted at the 4th National Convention, held in Chicago, Ill., August 21 to 30, 1925. —50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russian Workers Send Aid.
I saw also the spontaneous help offered by the local Russians in the drive for helping wounded soldiers. They collected swiftly among their own small numbers over \$5000 as a beginning. They canvassed their personnel and found 4 doctors, whom they offered, to handle a ward of 200 patients. Such offers were made also by Americans and other foreigners; it has been a splendid example of sympathy.
But the Russians, instead of demanding the right to handle the work in their own way and to spend their own funds as they chose as we Americans always do, offered the money direct to the Chinese Relief Society under Mrs. Sun Yat-Sen, and did not even ask an accounting.

In political, economic, labor or medical planning, the Russians act as equal comrades, sharing an older experience.

Under the Flag



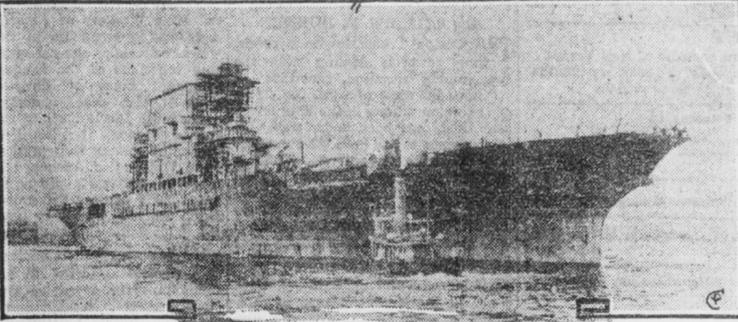
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WHO CARES ABOUT A TOOTHACHE WHEN IT'S THE BEST LITTLE TOOTHACHE IN THE WORLD?



LATEST IN AIRPLANE CARRIER CONSTRUCTION



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

Against the War Danger

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

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

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

Basis of Class War.
We have, therefore, from the very beginning been of the opinion that, both in the A. R. A. C. and in the I. A. C., our anti-militarism was a matter to be fought out on the basis of the class war and in its entire political significance. In France we were the first association of ex-servicemen to repudiate the formula of "political neutrality" adopted by other similar organizations. For we were fully aware that any such attitude would involve complete submission to the official policy of a maintenance of the capitalist, nationalistic, and imperialist system.
International Fight.
The A. R. A. C. took occasion to declare, at its congress at Lyon in 1919, that the fight against militarism and imperialism must needs be carried on on an international scale. To this end the associations of ex-servicemen in other countries, whose statutes embodied similar principles to those of the A. R. A. C., were to be united in an international organization. The

appeal of the A. R. A. C. met with general approval. In 1920 our first international congress was convoked at Geneva, and in the course of time we were joined by a number of associations in Germany, England, Italy, Austria, Belgium and so forth.
The Geneva congress of the I. A. C. resolved on a "charter," or constitutional program, which established that the fight against war is inseparable from the fight against capitalism. Since then, all the announcements of the I. A. C. have been inspired by the same spirit of the class war.
Organized United Front.
The associations which had joined the I. A. C. comprised members of various political parties, Communists, socialists, anarchists, etc. We were of the opinion that in spite of differences of standpoint it would be possible to organize a united anti-militarist action and to wage war against war at all costs in the sense already outlined. It was our desire to rouse the lamentably forgetful masses by means of systematic agitation, to show them the economic consequences of war and the sanguinary fraud which the imperialistic policy of industrial and banking capitalism represents, to bring them to an understanding of the danger of new wars such as are being fomented by the bourgeois authorities all the world over, and to persuade them to resist any such attempt.
In this connection, however, we had no intention to take the place of any political organization already in existence, for it was, and is, our sole desire—parallel with such organizations as oppose the bourgeois systems of oppression—to make our reputation and influence practically known and felt among the victims of and combatants in the imperialistic war of 1914-18 and all subsequent wars.

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

News from the U. S. S. R.

Power Saw Mills.
In Vladimir the building of a new power saw mills has been begun. All the latest technical improvements will be installed.
New Spinning Factory.
Shortly in Vladimir the construction of a new spinning factory for 100,000 spindles will be begun. Already a supply of building materials has been prepared.
Donetz Fuel.
In the coal centres in the Don Basin, the output of the house coal and anthracite mines for the first 9 months of the current year equals 73.5 per cent of the annual plan. During the same period 881.9 million pounds have been exported, i.e. 201 million pounds more than for the same period last year and also more than the export of Donetz fuel in pre-war times.
Large-Scale Fish Enterprises.
At the hydro-station near Volkovskoy the erection of an elaborate factory in connection with the fisheries is in process.
Campaign For Reduction of Prices.
Generally speaking, the State and cooperative trading houses have complied with instructions in connection with reduction of prices by 10 per cent by the first of July.
The saving to the population from the reduction of prices for the period January 1st to October 1st is 340-350 million roubles. The reduction made in retail prices has resulted in a 6.4 per cent increase of real wages.
In pre-war days Russia took first place amongst the European States in respect of child mortality. In 1911 the death-rate amongst children up to one year vacillated between 24.2 to 35 per cent with a 26 per cent average. Since the October Revolution mother and child welfare has become the business of the State. 3,208 institutes have been established for the protection and care of infants. The number of urban clinics in the U. S. S. R. on 1st of July 1927, was 708 and in the R.S.F.S.R. 447.
The reports of clinic work in the bigger towns (Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov-on-Don, Samara) showed that it was possible to attend to 90 per cent of new born babies and that mortality amongst these children had been greatly reduced—the death rate in Moscow prior to the revolution was 26 per cent, it is now 13 per cent. In Rostov-on-Don it was 21.1 per cent now it is 10 per cent.

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(Continued from Page One)
and the oil men could seize what they cannot legally exploit under the constitution of Queretaro which gives the subsoil products, oil, to the Mexican people.
It is only by an armed revolt that the church can hope to reestablish her hold over the Mexican people and seize again the lands which were confiscated by the religious acts of the Calles government. Catholic worship is not forbidden in Mexico, but mass can be celebrated only by permit of the government in government buildings, and the priests are required to register with the local authorities.
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 1.—In line with its policy of agitation against the existing Mexican government, the catholic church will devote most of the discussions of the convention of the Knights of Columbus, which opens here Tuesday, to propaganda discrediting the Calles administration and favoring a return of the catholic dictatorship to Mexico. At the convention of the K. of C. last year in Chicago, resolutions were passed calling in veiled terms for American intervention. Special importance attaches to the actions of the catholics working against Mexico in the United States in the light of the forth-coming elections where two catholic candidates will make an effort to recall the reactionaries.

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The Question of Leadership in the Coal Miners' Strike

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The militant elements of the Uni-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mechanized Warfare

By WILLIAM PICKENS.

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

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

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

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

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

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

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

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

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

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

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

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

DRAMA

Theatre Guild to Do Another O'Neill Drama

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

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

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

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

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

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

Letters From Our Readers

About Blocking Streets.

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

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

To THE DAILY WORKER:

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

It was good enough in 1921 when the milkmen of New York went out on strike, compelled to strike for a living wage—Mr. Hylan then mayor of New York also Mr. Copeland then Health Commissioner, and some of

DOLORES COSTELLO



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

AMUSEMENTS

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

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

Let's Fight On! Join The Workers Party!

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

I want to become a member of the Workers (Communist) Party.

Name

Address

Occupation

Union Affiliation

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

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

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

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

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

BOOK BARGAINS AT SPECIAL PRICES

All on Revolution

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

ESSAYS OF REVOLT By Jack London Including two of his splendid short stories (Cloth Bound) —.50

EUROPE IN REVOLUTION By Scott Nearing —.10

THE REVOLUTIONARY CRISIS (of 1918-21) IN GERMANY, ENGLAND, ITALY AND FRANCE By Wm. Z. Foster —.25

EVOLUTION AND REVOLUTION By Mark Fisher —.10 A total of 95 cents worth of most interesting reading for

75 CENTS

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

READ THE DAILY WORKER EVERY DAY

BOND BARONS IN ON CONTRACTING GRAFT WITH CITY

State Architect Scores Methods of Companies

The whitewashing of the surety companies which bond city building contracting jobs has started. Sullivan W. Jones, state architect, in a statement issued yesterday said that agents and brokers for the companies are responsible for the grafting practices of the surety companies rather than the companies themselves.

Jones said that the city and state has lost enormous sums of money thru the operations of the bonding companies. Commenting on the methods used by surety companies and their agents Jones said, "the division of architecture require contractors, in making an application for their first payment on their contract, to annex a receipted bill showing the payment of the premium of the bond. These receipts were issued promiscuously by agents of surety companies and in some instances by the surety company itself when no payment at all has been made."

Methods Are Illegal. In view of the fact that practically all of the surety companies have interlocking directorates the control of the granting of state and city building and construction contracts lies practically in the hands of the surety companies.

Speaking of the illegal methods of securing business for the surety companies Jones concluded, "by these and similar means unscrupulous men in this business have in some cases practically controlled the bidding on state work, which has resulted in losses on hundreds of thousands of dollars to taxpayers of the state."

Charges have been made that these surety companies use every form of inducement to obtain business. The granting of a bonus or present under the Insurance Law is illegal.

The two most prominent surety companies operating in this city are the National Surety Company and the United States Fidelity and Guarantee.

Il Lavoratore Arranges Italian Benefit Picnic At Pleasant Bay Park

An Italian picnic day will be held Sunday, August 14th, at Pleasant Bay Park, Bronx, N. Y., for the benefit of the Italian Communist paper, "Il Lavoratore".

A fine program is being arranged, and all comrades, all sympathizers, white and colored, should remember this date, August 14th.

COME! JOIN US!

At the

NEW MASSES

Artists & Writers

MID-SUMMER NIGHT

FROLIC

A Bus Ride to CONEY ISLAND and LUNA PARK

TUESDAY

EVENING

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Right Wingers Fight For Paid Jobs

(Continued from Page One) the active workers of your organization. "Factional spirit may be chronic in your opinion, but the factions themselves are not deeply rooted; in fact they are superficial and of a shifting nature."

"The Communists have strengthened their faction. They are injecting a foreign issue into the union. The issues of organization proper are such that their very nature makes it possible for a man to belong to Group A today and Group B tomorrow."

Found Elsewhere. "On a small scale factions of this kind are found in almost every organization and they cannot become harmful first because they are petty and second because they are not given sufficient recognition to dare come into the open where they are given countenance and even semi-official recognition. There is but one result and this is ruin."

"When critical moments such as you are facing now arise in any community that must have government, one of the two methods can save the dictator who manages to get the constitution. Either there arises a clever dictator who manages to get the confidence of the people and has the capacity to rule with an iron hand, or the people in the good old democratic way choose their rulers. The people may make mistakes but democratic mistakes are better than autocratic rule."

To Divide Spoils. "We therefore recommend that meetings of the members be called for the purpose of nominating all paid and unpaid offices and in order to avoid the possibility of undesirable men getting on the ballot, an impartial committee consisting of responsible and well known men in the labor movement should be chosen to act as an objection and election committee. This is by the way nothing new. The labor movement practiced such methods even in the good old days."

"This procedure will not only solve the immediate problem of your elections but will give the first knock-out blow to groups, blocks, and caucuses. We further recommend that caucuses and identification with groups and blocks be outlawed."

A. I. Shiplacoff, M. Feinstein, Roberts, L. Fuchs, I. Bearak.

SEE MOVE TOWARD TEN CENT FARE IN STREET CAR HALT

As a result of the power shut-off on the Staten Island trolley lines because the city would not pay a power bill for \$175,000, fifteen thousand Staten Islanders yesterday were transported to and fro in buses at a ten cent fare.

This move is interpreted in many quarters as a try-out to see how the riding public will take to an increased fare. Commissioner Berry, in refusing to pay the Edison Company the bill for \$175,000, declared that the trolleys were operated at a "loss" which had to be met by other taxation.

Most of the buses were supplied by the city's Department of Plant and Structures, the ten cent fare move being an administration effort.

The Edison Company which owns the Lake and Manor Road trolley line ran its own cars over the route charging an eight cent fare. These cars bore large signs saying, "Ride Our Cars—Better Be Safe Than Sorry."

Staten Island officials stated yesterday that the action on the part of the Edison Company in summarily cutting off the power was calculated to precipitate a traction crisis on the island. Bertrand G. Eadie, counsel for the power company admitted that he knew his company could always collect the overdue power bill. He said, "It is a good debt."

At the boro president's office it was asserted that the power company's action was retaliation because it did not obtain the franchise for bus operation on the island. The franchise was awarded to a morgan-controlled bus company.

"He Was Very Timid" Says Carol in Praise Of Father Ferdinand

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Prince Carol, pretender to the Rumanian throne, has issued to an American newspaper syndicate a fulsome paen of praise for his father, the deceased King Ferdinand of Rumania. Carol, were it not for quarrels with the powerful Bratianu politicians and various dissipation and indiscretions of his own, would succeed his father.

His flattery of the dead king is taken here as part of a plan to center attention on himself, and to surround himself with a halo of martyrdom. As Ferdinand's life was notoriously unheroic, Carol was forced in his funeral praise to elevate, timidity, hesitancy, gentleness and such like unkingly traits to the rank of virtues. Ferdinand is openly praised by Carol for his extreme timidity.

THINK OF THE SUSTAINING FUND AT EVERY MEETING!

MEET IN UNION SQUARE TO HIT AT WAR DANGER

A mass meeting to protest against the impending imperialist war against the Soviet Union will be held in Union Square Thursday evening. Thursday is the thirteenth anniversary of the world war.

"Despite all the bloodshed of the last world war," declares a statement from the Workers' (Communist) Party, under whose auspices the meeting is being held, "new preparations are already on the way, on a more elaborate scale than before the great war of 1914, for a conflict with the Soviet Union and for new conflicts between the imperialist powers. At the Geneva conference which is taking place, the American and British nations talked not disarmament but more and greater armaments."

The meeting will not only protest against the increase of armaments in preparation for a general offensive against the Soviet Union, but will protest against the maintenance of American troops in China as well.

Among the speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl, William F. Dunne, Bertram D. Wolfe, William W. Weinstein, Mossaiey J. Olgin, Ben Gold and Rebecca Grecht.

Left Wing Cloakmakers Are Hailed to Court

(Continued from Page One) time so the cloak and dressmakers should be stripped of their leading fighters. In this way the right wing-boss combine hopes to smash the organization more easily.

Among those who will appear this morning are Louis Hyman, Charles B. Zimmerman, Julius Portnoy, Joseph Boruchowitz, Rose Wortis and all the business agents connected with the dress department.

Four Cloakmakers Arrested. Four cloakmakers were arrested when picketing in 38th St., between Seventh and Eighth Ave., yesterday morning. When brot before Magistrate Brodsky in Jefferson Market Court they were discharged.

Four shops are on strike on 38th St. The police objected to more than four pickets before any one shop and as eight workers were picketing each place they arrested the four workers to test their police powers.

The arrested workers were Mollie Wudison, Ethel Wollestein, Nathan Greenfield and Herman Tarshis. Furriers Meet Thursday. A general membership meeting of the Furriers' Union will be held Thursday night after work at Cooper Union. A general mobilization of all furriers is expected that night including those workers who have registered with the International. Important questions will come up for action.

100 Cases Today. Action on over 100 strike cases will be taken this morning in Jefferson Market Court. They have been postponed from several weeks ago.

A meeting of the shop chairmen of the Furriers' Union will be held tonight, right after work at Stuyvesant Casino, Second Ave., near Ninth St. All chairmen should be present as important questions will be taken up.

Five of the seven right wing gangsters who beat up four strikers over a month ago and when they were arrested admitted to the police that they were hired by the right wing at \$50 a week, will come up tomorrow in Jefferson Market Court.

The case of the two killers who almost murdered Aaron Gross will come up for a hearing in Jefferson Market Court Thursday morning.

Wrecking Chicago Union. CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The Chicago Federation of Labor chiefs together with the right wing leaders of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union spent the entire day yesterday in wrecking the union.

The self appointed objection committee consisting of four vice-presidents of the International together with John Fitzpatrick and Ed. Neckels have ruled that no progressive candidates can appear on the ballot in the Local 5 election unless they sign a "yellow dog contract" to support Morris Sigman.

The progressive candidates refused to sign and were immediately ruled as not eligible to run. The only names left are several right wingers who during the rule of Meyer Pearlstein used the union for themselves.

Hutchison Raise Is Beaten in Local 2090

The recommendation of the General Executive Board of the Carpenters' Union that the salary of President Hutchison and of its own members be increased was defeated at a meeting of local 2090. The vote was 600 to 0.

In the discussion it was brought out that Hutchison was responsible for the 1916-17 crisis when 60 local unions were suspended at his command.

The speakers recalled when Hutchison sent them back to work for less than they won in the strike of 1916. (Twenty-five cents less per hour.)

Wilson's Body Guard Killed While Trying to Hold Up a Physician

CHICAGO, Ill., August 1.—Jack Stewart, alias Carl Kussner, a member of President Wilson's body guard in Paris, a professional gun man, ended a career of crime in Chicago by attempting to hold up Dr. Frank L. Nathanson. With him was a fellow highwayman, one Gilbert T. Ferris, who had been a college student at Washington and Georgetown Universities.

The doctor beat them to the draw and killed both of them. Ferris and Stewart were identified by two women who shared their rooms. The quartet had committed numerous hold-ups before the two men tried to rob Nathanson.

BIG AIR PORT PROPOSED FOR NEW YORK AREA

Secret Sessions of Militarists

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—New York City is to have a consolidated air force according to plans drawn up by the department of commerce. Plans for its development will be launched at the Biltmore Hotel in New York Thursday by a committee of industrialists, militarists and other war-mongers appointed by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, it was announced here today.

More War Plans. This development is part of the ambitious program of the government and the capitalist plunderers whom it serves to increase by every means its military power in contemplation of carrying into still other parts of the world the blight of Yankee imperialism.

Will Have "Public Meeting." Trying to conceal their real motives under the hoax of holding public hearings, William B. MacCracken, secretary of the air department of the commerce department, announced that the committee would meet in executive session, after which a public meeting would be held. The executive sessions will, of course, be closed to the public and only the theatrical performance to conceal the real designs will be revealed to the public.

Hoover's Military Gang. Hoover's committee was announced as follows:

Wm. P. MacCracken, Jr., Gen. Wm. C. Heppenheimer, representing the governor of New Jersey, Rodman Wanamaker, L. D. Seymour, of the National Air Transport Co., John F. O'Ryan, of the Colonial Air Transport Co., W. L. Lepage, of the Pitcairn Aviation Co., Richard F. Hoyt, of the New York Merchants' Association, Harry E. Guggenheim, of the Guggenheim Foundation, W. I. Glover, representing the postmaster general, John E. Ramsey, representing the Port of New York, Arthur S. Somers, of the Long Island Chamber of Commerce, James D. Sullivan, of the American Legion, and Robt. E. Cosden, of the New York Union Board of Trade and Transportation.

Aimee McPherson Will Sacrifice a Watermelon On Altar of Affection

God Came High, but Devil Hit Low. LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1.—How the devil who is everywhere slipped into the Angelus Temple and shattered the happy family life and successful business partnership of Sister Aimee Semple McPherson and her mother, Sister Minnie Kennedy, was disclosed today when the two warring women agreed to meet to discuss the elder woman's demand for a fifty-fifty split of the profits of evangelism in Los Angeles.

Plans for the conference were announced last night when it was learned that Sister Minnie, who has obstinately refused to turn the other cheek but has stubbornly held out both hands in her demand for a larger share in the box office receipts of religion, would not settle on anything but a fifty-fifty basis.

Was a Watermelon Fiend! Aimee Semple McPherson declared she was willing to make concessions to her mother and she would bar watermelon and lemonade drinking from future conferences of the Angelus temple. Sister Minnie claimed that the watermelon made it impossible to get down to the more christian business of cutting financial watermelons. "I can't talk to her," Mrs. Kennedy complained. "Every time I try to talk to her she eats watermelon and drinks lemonade."

The property which the mother and daughter are meeting to divide is valued at \$65,000.

Vesuvius Menaces. NAPLES, August 1.—The activity of Vesuvius is increasing. The lava flow from the volcano is widening and has already overflowed the crater, but it is still contained within Hell Valley, where it can do practically no harm.

STRIKERS FORCED TO BATTLE COAL COMPANY GUNMEN

Strikebreakers Suffer Losses; One Man Shot

DOVER, Ohio, Aug. 1.—In a hand to hand battle between company gunmen and striking miners here, the strikers were victorious, with one scab herder shot in the melee, either by his own gun or by some stray bullet from one of his gang, and some fifteen gunmen and scabs bruised.

The fighting started when the miners attempted to talk to imported strike breakers who were on their way to Maple Leaf Coal mine at Newport. Armed company guards assaulted them, and tried to keep them from arguing with the strike breakers. Some of the scabs assisted the guards in the struggle. The man shot was John Vesco, a gunman from Wainwright.

Several Ohio mines continue preparations to open with non-union labor. Strike breakers brought from the cities and not used to mining work have cost the Goodyear Rubber Co., which has a mine near Adena, about \$50,000 by accidentally setting fire to the tippie while cleaning the mine preparatory to opening it up.

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

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

PARTY ACTIVITIES NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY

Open Air Meetings Tonight. Rutgers Square. Speakers: Stanley, Binba, Primoff, Bental and Don. Union Square. Speakers: Raiss, Goldberg, Gussakoff, Lillenstein and Grecht.

Unit 3F Meets Tonight. A meeting of Unit Factory District 3 will take place tonight at 6 p. m. sharp at 100 W. 28th St.

Night Workers Sub Section. A meeting of the Night Workers' Sub Section will be held Tuesday afternoon, 3 p. m. at 108 East 14th St. Election of officers will take place.

Carnival Tickets Must Be Returned. Carnival tickets must be turned in at once to cover payment of bills in connection with the affair. Send money to 108 East 14th St.

Functionaries, Section 3, Attention! Owing to the Sacco-Vanzetti protest demonstrations, the functionaries' meeting of Section 3 has been postponed until Thursday, August 4th, 7 p. m. The meeting will be held at 100 West 28th Street.

Bath Beach Nuclear. The Bath Beach Nuclear of the Young Workers' League will hold an affair August 6 at 1940 Benson Ave., Brooklyn.

Y. W. L. Hike. The Y. W. L. Sports Committee is arranging a hike for August 7th to the Alpine Woods. Directions: Take I. R. T. train to 242nd street. Take Yonkers car to Yonkers, get off at Gettys Square, and walk up to the ferry, about one block left. All comrades should be at the ferry by 10 o'clock.

Newark Picnic. The Joint Branches of the International Labor Defense in Newark will hold its first annual picnic at Fachers Grove on Sunday, August 7th. All the proceeds will go towards the relief and defense of the class war prisoners. Buses will leave every hour from the Hungarian Workers Home, 37 16th avenue to the Grove.

New York Anti-Labor Bishop Continues to Amuse the Parisians

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Considerable attention is centered today on newspaper reports of Bishop Manning's attack upon Paris divorcees for Americans.

"These divorcees are helping to make a mockery of marriage and are a dishonor to France as the flood of divorcees in our land dishonor America and represent one of the greatest menaces of our life," Bishop Manning declared. The bishop commented on proposals of trial marriage and declared such marriages would "not be marriages at all but harlotry."

Paris is the mecca of bourgeois dissipation, so the bishop's prestige acquired by assailing Bolshevism recently is turning to amusement on the part of the crowds out for a good time.

BARBERS' STRIKE THURSDAY FOR LIBERATION OF SACCO AND VANZETTI

At its last membership meeting the Journeymen Barbers' International Union, Local No. 913 voted unanimously to call a one day general strike of all its members to protest against the frame-up to murder Sacco and Vanzetti.

The date of the strike has been set for this Thursday, August 4th. A mass meeting will be held in the forenoon at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, Willoughby Avenue and Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

A parade has been planned marching thru the working class district of Williamsburg and Greenpoint, winding up at McCarren Park, where an open-air mass meeting will be held which will be addressed by well-known leaders of the labor movement and prominent leaders of the Sacco and Vanzetti liberation movement. The list of speakers will be announced tomorrow.

GRAND JAMBOREE FOR DAILY WORKER, FREIHEIT, AND NEEDLE TRADES DEFENSE ON AUGUST 28TH

Sacco-Vanzetti Meeting Thursday Evening Will Have Big Speakers List

The Sacco-Vanzetti case will be taken up Thursday evening at the New School for Social Research, 465 West 23d St. The speakers will be J. Louis Engdahl of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee, Arthur Garfield Hays of the American Civil Liberties Union, Leonard D. Abbott, Celia Polissuck. Speakers will also be present representing the Sacco-Vanzetti Liberation Committee and the International Sacco-Vanzetti Committee. Other speakers invited include Prof. Paul F. Brissenden, Columbia University, Sasha Kropotkin and Arthur W. Calhoun of Brookwood College. Admission free. The speeches will be broadcast by station WTCB. The meeting will start at 8.30 p. m.

The DAILY WORKER, Joint Defense Committee of Furriers and Cloakmakers and the Freiheit are running collectively a Grand Jamboree in Starlight Park, 177th St., on Sunday, August 28th.

Something unusual—different—is being staged this time. This wonderful amusement park will be overrun with workers and their children on this memorable Sunday.

A Jamboree. What does that bring to one's mind? All the fun of the fair, ponies, swings, seesaws and rides for the children—and we'll all be children that day.

O-ho! but it's hot. There is a splendid swimming pool in the park that should help to reduce the temperatures. Won't it be fun to make a round of the rides and then dive into the cooling waters of the pool.

Many workers who were making arrangements to leave town that week and are going to have a real holiday with their fellow fighters at the Grand Jamboree.

The real explanation of a Jamboree will remain a secret until after this affair when it is expected to become the most popular kind of affair in the city.

Heaps of fun. Barrels of joy; and music.

Yes. A real opera company will present one of the best known of the familiar operas. This feature is something extraordinary and is sure to go over big with all who have the good fortune to be present.

Remember the date, August 28th, the day Sunday; the place Starlight Park, 177th St. Bronx. Prepare now for the 24 hours of fun.

Faulty Brakes Are Cause of Car Crash In B'klyn; 25 Hurt

Twenty-five passengers, mostly women and children were injured yesterday when a Seventh avenue car crashed into a Flatbush avenue trolley car at Flatbush and St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. The panic-stricken passengers rushed for the side-doors and in the melee more injured were added to the list. A six-year old boy and a two year old girl were severely injured by being trampled upon in the panicky flight for safety.

Improperly adjusted brakes and failure of the traction company to regularly inspect the braking apparatus was said to be the cause of the tragedy.

Most of the passengers of the cars were women bent on shopping tours. Suddenly the Seventh avenue car, running along, struck the other car a smashing blow. Both cars were of the new type with entrances at front and rear and exit at the center. The blow smashed the rear entrance of the first car and demolished the front vestibule of the one behind. Women screamed and fainted. Then came the rush for the side doors of both cars.

Mrs. Miles Lynch, the mother of the two trampled children was a passenger on the Flatbush avenue car. Despite her efforts to save them they were knocked down, shoved about and stepped on by the frightened passengers. Ambulances from the King's County and Jewish Hospitals arrived and rendered first aid to the injured passengers.

Labor Organizations

Bronx Branch I. L. D. The regular monthly meeting of the Bronx Branch I. L. D. will be held tonight at 1472 Boston Road. At 8:30 p. m. Rebecca Grecht will speak on "Defense as Part of the Class War." Many important matters will come up, including the final arrangements for the hike on Sunday, Aug. 7, to City Island.

Women's Meeting Tonight. Membership meeting of Bronx and Harlem section of the United Council of Working Class Housewives at 134 Boston Road this evening to discuss the needle trades situation. Representatives from the furriers and cloakmakers' Joint Boards will attend.

Workers Clubs Attention! All workers' clubs in New York who are able to play soccer are urged to be represented at a city wide conference Thursday evening, 9 p. m., at 854 Jackson Ave., the Bronx.

I. W. W. Picnic. The eighth International Picnic of the I. W. W. will be held Sunday, August 21, at Harmony Park, Gramercy, Staten Island, for the benefit of Il Proletario, Italian organ of the organization. It will start at 10 a. m. A big program has been arranged.

Bronx I. L. D. To Hike. On Sunday, August 7, the Bronx Branch I. L. D. will arrange a hike to City Island. All members and sympathizers are to meet at 9 a. m. at 1472 Boston Road. Bring eats. Entertainment will be provided by the committee.

Picketing Forbidden In Injunction Served Upon the Shoe Workers Union

A temporary injunction restraining members of the Shoe Workers Protective union from picketing the B. W. S. Shoe Company was served yesterday on Louis Trubewitz, chairman of the district council.

The strike has been going on for some time. A police guard was stationed outside of the factory after the injunction was issued by Justice John MacCrane in the Supreme Court last week.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—Jacob Gould Schurman, the United States ambassador, today is attending the fourth centennial of Marburg University. The institution is conferring the degree of honorary doctor of philosophy upon the ambassador.

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

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Speech by Nikolai Bukharin.

(Continued from Last Issue).

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

A few words must first be devoted to the present anarcho-sindicalists. The anarcho-sindicalists count a total of 2 1/2. For the most part these are "leaders" without an army. No great anarcho-sindicalist organization exists anywhere, with the exception of the American I. W. W. It is characteristic that all anarcho-sindicalist organizations still existing in Europe are violently opposed to the Soviet Union, their ideology not differing in the very slightest degree from the Menshevist social-revolutionary ideology. They hold the standpoint that the Bolsheviks have been guilty of threefold treason against international revolution, that our dictatorship is an oligarchy, that our dictatorship is not of the proletariat; they agitate against the Soviet Union with the most despicable methods, etc. And these are the allies to whom Trotsky and Vuyovitch would have us apply, that they may "defend" us! Complete and absolute nonsense!

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

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

wards the formation of a party of their own. There is no doubt whatever that they are in receipt of help from our Opposition, from whom they receive material about our Party life, even to reports on the sessions of the Political Bureau, and information on occurrences in this Bureau. Steering their course in accordance with the political wind, they direct their attack at times directly against the Soviet Union itself, whilst at other times they adopt a milder tone towards the Union, and direct their efforts to violent attacks on our Party and the Comintern. On one occasion, for instance, they wrote that Stalin does not differ in the least from Noske (Disturbance). I do not understand why you are surprised at that, it is nothing new.

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

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

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

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

(To be continued.)

Some Early Labor Struggles

By W. J. White.

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

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

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

The journeymen tailors, silk weavers, woolen and cotton weavers, and hosiery weavers are among the first unions which we have any trace of in the early days of unionism. They first appear in the history thru laws passed in parliament and the appointment of commissions to examine into their usage and the use they made of these "riotous and tumultuous clubs and societies," as these first combinations of workers were called by the new capitalists, in an effort to suppress and silence these embryonic mass combinations of workers. We find a law against conspiracy, used in the year 1818 applied in the case of a combination of cotton spinners in an attempt to raise wages, and their officers were sent to prison for two years for their efforts to force the masters to give up more of the wealth produced by the spinners. In like manner the law of 1549, entitled the "Bill of Conspiracies of Victuallers and Craftsmen," held to include within its provisions all combinations of journeymen to keep up wages or reduce hours. The years 1717 and 1725 finds laws placed upon the statute books for the purpose of stopping the combinations of Wool Combers and Weavers who had combined to keep up the rate of their pay. In 1743 we find that even the taverns, (saloons) were made victims and had to suffer for their assistance given to combinations of workers under the laws of conspiracy. The combinations of workers were looked upon as mutiny of the working class by the courts of that day, and they passed out sentences in accord with that view. In those days the workers had their Saccos and Vanzettis, Mooneys and Billings who paid the price for the right of the working class to speak and write and meet.

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

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

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

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

What's What in Washington

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

QUAKE SHAKES INLAND CHINA



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

SENT TO PRISON BY MISTAKE

SENTENCED FROM 17 TO 25 YEARS



NOW JOHN IS BACK EVERYTHING LOOKS HOPEFUL



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